

HON. DANIEL L. RUSSELL AND THE LATE COL. W. S. DEVANE

It would be a very graceful thing for Hon. Daniel L. Russell, our member of Congress, to tender the cadetship at West Point, should he have the appointment of one, to the son of his late friend, Col. W. S. Devane.

HARD LYING

For hard lying, the Democratic party beats the world. If you want a lie that can't be excelled, if you want the Republican party lied about, if you want a political lie, if you want a gentlemen's or ladies private chamber entered and all sorts of slanderous lies told, if you want a filthy lie started and repeated, if you desire the cesspool of cities entered and all kinds of lying filth vomited forth, if you really desire the private character of Republican leaders lied upon, if Heaven and hell is to be lied at, God and the devil slandered, we advise you to send to Washington and get the ordinary newspaper, and he will fill the bill.

The story, substantially, is that Grant's mind is seriously impaired; that it has been threatening for a long time, which was one cause for his going abroad.

While in Germany a most noted surgeon was consulted, whose opinion was that the disease threatened insanity. It was hoped that change, freedom from excitement and anxiety, would work a cure, but this has not been the result; and while the attacks are intermittent and irregular, they are the cause of great anxiety to his family and friends.

This slanderous, mean, contemptible, outrageous lie the Star publishes, and says, "the news is from a reliable source." The aiders and repeaters of a lie of this kind are equally as much to blame as the originator of it.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

It is one of the most mournful evidences of the decay of a right public spirit in this country to see the two political parties which nearly evenly divide it, admitting that expediency is the sole motive which will control them in their selection of the next Presidential candidates. Mr. Tilden is confessedly the choice of a large majority of the Democratic managers, for the reason that it is believed he is the only man who can carry New York and the other northern states essential to the success of that party.

Scarcely less disreputable reasons are urged for the nomination of General Grant by the Republican party for that exalted office. The cry is, "we want a strong man." What this expression means we confess our inability to explain. It means a candidate strong in the affections of all loyal men in the country for great services rendered, we acknowledge the justice of the claim for Gen. Grant. He did great work in conquering the rebellion against the paramount authority of the government. But that he did more than his duty, we deny. Hundreds of thousands of others in civil and military life performed their part as truly, as earnestly, as he. The country had a right to the services of her sons in that hour of her peril, and her deliverance was wrought by other of her faithful children, besides Gen. Grant. Besides has not the gratitude of the United States assumed a shape which emphatically contradicts the traditional indifference of Republicans to those who have served them? Commanding General of the army for four years, President eight, with a princely income, and a more than princely title, who will dare avouch that we owe him ought on the score of the past?

But the phrase, "a strong man," does not, as applied to the expected candidacy of Gen. Grant, mean that. It is intended to convey the idea of a President with an iron will—of an unconquerable resolution which cannot be bent from its purpose. This is rank nonsense. A President is as much bound by the Constitution and laws as any other citizen of the country. He finds his power in the one, and his duty in the other. Shame and disgrace will follow him through the annals of history if he usurps the one, or neglects

the other. His strength will break itself against the bulwarks of the Constitution, even had he the inclination to exert it against that instrument, which is extremely improbable in the case of Gen. Grant. Should he ever be elected and attempt it, his glory would fade away as do the cloud tints when the sun goes down.

Many Republicans of the south believe, or affect the belief, that with Gen. Grant President for the third time, their lot would be improved. They say that under his strong administration the tyranny of old prescription would be broken. That the exclusive privilege of one race, the hereditary bondage of another, and the ignorance of both, would be swept away. That here, where Republicans have allowed invasion on their freedom to gain audacity from endurance, and strength from the lapse of time, he would arise a second Joshua, and lead them out of the desert, into the land of liberty. The answer to this is, that the frauds against the abuse, the intimidations, the stripes and the massacres of Republicans in the south began before Gen. Grant was President, and continued throughout his administration of eight years. Who can forget the direful cruelties practiced in Mississippi, which silenced a majority of forty thousand, in South Carolina which suppressed a majority of fifteen thousand, during the strong administration of President Grant with a Republican to back him? If he was indifferent or powerless then, how will his strength be increased during the next four years, with Congress in the hands of the Democrats?—Republicans in the south must learn to watch their inheritance with jealousy; that these invasions and encroachments cannot be prevented by the power of one man, but by the united firmness of us all.

The pretext that Gen. Grant, because he is a strong man is the only Republican who can give peace to the country, is when exposed to the light of history, frightful to the true lover of our country's institutions. Better the turmoil, the tribulations, the murders of the past, than the quiet of tyranny. Better turbulent liberty, than silent despotism. The proposition is fraught with possibilities which are shocking to contemplate. It discloses on the part of those who entertain it a despair of the success of our government, and that they would take refuge from the license inseparable from Republican freedom, in the bondage of a government in which they would have no share except to contribute of their means to its maintenance.

The singular unanimity of Republicans in presenting the name of Gen. Grant is to be attributed to the deathless hate of southern Democrats to the political equality of the colored race. The remedy does not lie within the compass of a President. It lies mainly within Congress. The cruel oppression under which that race groans must be relieved by legislation; and there are many men in the Republican party, besides Gen. Grant, who if President, would execute those laws if it required an army of a million of men.

THE BRUNSWICK FRAUDS.

Why the occupants of the usurped offices in Brunswick county may not escape punishment for their crime may be briefly stated. In the first place, the Supreme Court has decided in the most positive manner that they were not elected. It may therefore be justly assumed that in another proceeding—that of quo warranta—they will be ousted from their office. The law gives the persons who were really elected the right to recover from the usurpers all fees and salary which they had collected while in office. But say these intruders, go ahead with your actions, get a judgment, and levy your execution. We are notoriously insolvent; as moisture cannot be got out a stone, the money which the law declares we owe you, you cannot get out of us, we grabbed this stolen property because we were needy.

This would be very fine for the usurpers if it ended there. Like Boss Tweed, when charged to his face with his rascalities, they could reply, what are you going to do about it. But fortunately for justice, for honesty, and it may be to prevent future robberies of the same character, they will have to show to any honest judge why they should not be put in jail until they paid a fine of two thousand dollars each, to go into the Treasury of the state.—They cannot plead even a belief that they had a shadow of title to the offices. The Supreme court decided that weeks ago. Therefore a judge who would refuse to visit with the extreme penalty the law inflicts upon these frauds, would be as guilty as themselves. He would partake of their crime, and public opinion would mete out to him the same punishment it has already inflicted upon them.

Smith, Brown and Robinson of Carlisle, Kentucky, have respectively assumed the names of Aristogiton, Harmodius and Brakes, and swore over a gallon of Bourbon, and on the cross handle of a bowie knife, to exterminate the tyrant Grant, on his trip east from "Frisco"—unless they die of delirium tremens, or provoke the wrath of some of the numerous Bufords of that state, in the meantime.

OUR CANDIDATES FOR 1880.

The New York Times has performed a remarkable journalistic feat by interviewing several persons in every state in the Union all at once, and publishing the results of the information thus obtained in its columns. It has ascertained that Gen. Grant and Mr. Tilden are to be the respective candidates of their parties for President one year from next summer. Having wrought itself into that semi-omniscient, omnibalistic, second-sight state of mind which is its wont, it announces that "we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that it [the choice of candidates] has virtually been made" and that "briefly stated, the result of our inquiries is that Gen. Grant is the candidate favored by an overwhelming majority of the Republican party, and that Mr. Tilden is the deliberate choice of a majority of the Democratic party sufficient to secure his nomination, while he would be more or less reluctantly accepted by the remainder of that party." Having thus been informed of what is inevitable, so far as we understand the subject, the American people have only to wait until a year from next summer for two national conventions to assemble and ratify what has already been irrevocably decided upon. Nevertheless, under these circumstances, we suppose people are not prohibited from thinking as they please in the meantime, and uttering such opinions as may occur to them.

We are not by any means certain that the Times is not correct in its announcement. As to Mr. Tilden, it has been whispered for quite a while that notice has been served on the Democratic party that they could have the choice either to lose New York in 1880 or nominate Mr. Tilden. Gramercy Park is inexorable. It has rights to be restored and griefs to be assuaged. And its secret decrees go forth, backed by the wrongs of that political Star Chamber and the "bar" of money." It is to no purpose that the trans-Alleghany Democratic empire is moody at the treatment of that old sturdy Democratic partisan, Senator Thurman, or his compeer Mr. Hendricks. It is to no purpose that Mr. Bayard is cut down. It is nothing that the Democracy of the south is restive because they see that they must put their noses to the hard money grindstone. And we are noticing now that the cue is taken by the southern Democratic press who are lately speaking in bated breath of Gramercy Park. So it is probably a fixed fact that Mr. Tilden will be the Democratic nomination with a guaranty that he will bring with him the thirty-five electoral votes of New York.

As to Gen. Grant the circumstances are altogether different. He has never announced that he was a candidate. There is no instance where he has yet uttered a word on the subject, but he has maintained, during all these late demonstrations, that statue-like repose and sphinx-like silence which is natural to him. But at the same time there is no doubt that he is the strongest man living in the hearts of the American people, and a vast majority of that people are thinking seriously of the present drift of public affairs; of the reassertion, especially among the Democracy of the south, of the ideas which instigated the rebellion; of the re-entry of that element into the control of both Houses of Congress; of the audacity with which measures are pressed which are a total reversal of the results of the war; of the assaults upon the rights of citizens in the southern states; and particularly of the pending measures in Congress, and they have naturally turned to Grant as the most natural exponent of their ideas, almost without leadership, we had almost said against leadership. Since the day when George Washington delivered his farewell address to the nation, there has been no instance of a unanimity so kindly as now is accorded to the late chief of our armies and the late President of the United States.

What grave events, in the months that lie between this date and eighteen months hence may modify the present state of things as regards both Grant and Tilden, it is not possible to determine. There is time in that period for several earthquakes and cyclones which may displace many men and change the current of public opinion.

The southern Democratic papers are wailing over what they term "the new and dangerous element in politics in the north, the German Socialists." Now the fact is, the country is not in half the danger from these as from the state rights brigadiers. The German Socialists are not organized into "White Line" regiments and "Red Shirt Brigades" to shoot those who do not vote with them, or hunt men from homes into swamps with dogs, because their skin is black. The Socialists may have schemes and preach doctrines not in keeping with our republican institutions, but they can be counted upon in opposition to the revolutionary schemes of the Democracy. In the days of peril to the country there was no element more loyal and true than were the Germans, and should a second calamity arise, no loyal man need fear where the Germans would be found.

The Cincinnati commercial says the speeches of Tucker, of Virginia, and Blackburn of Kentucky, made relative to the army bill, last week in the House, are simply the rebel summons to the Commander-in-chief of the United States army to surrender. The Commercial is learning wisdom by experience, surely, even though slowly.

Senator Blaine's Speech

The New York Herald (Independent) has the following very sensible article on the Democratic progress in Congress.

The vigorous and effective speech made yesterday by Mr. Blaine in opening the debate in the Senate on the political rider which the Democratic House has mounted on the Army Appropriation bill illustrates his sagacity in recognizing the force of a perfectly conclusive argument. The Herald has more than once exposed the utter absurdity of the Democratic bugaboo about the presence of federal soldiers at the polling places by showing that our army is so small and that the Indians left but a mere paltry handful for service on this side of the Mississippi River that the President, if ever so much disposed, could not intimidate and overawe electors from sheer lack of soldiers to place in the polling precincts. We were surprised that such a conclusive argument seemed to make so little impression. Mr. Blaine in his speech yesterday recognized its overwhelming force. He gave it new force by fortifying it with statistics not within our reach which he has obtained from the War Department. We were only able to state in general that the absorption of nearly the whole army in distant service against the Indians left but a mere paltry handful at the disposal of the President to be used at the polls, a residue so utterly insignificant that the pretended Democratic fears are chimerical and ridiculous. Mr. Blaine adopts this argument of the Herald and makes it more pointed by showing what is the actual number of federal soldiers east of the Mississippi. The real force of the argument does not, indeed, depend upon his precise statistics, but they make it more intelligible and bring it more closely home to popular apprehension. Mr. Blaine has ascertained from the War Department that there are at present east of the Mississippi only sixty soldiers to every million of people, and that these few soldiers are confined to the fortifications and arsenals, where they stand guard to protect the public property. "The honorable Senator from Delaware," said Mr. Blaine, "was alarmed about the overriding of the popular ballot by the troops of the United States, but there is not a single federal soldier in Delaware. The honorable Senator from West Virginia (Mr. Hereford) said he spoke of his state being trodden by the iron heel of military despotism, but there is not a soldier in United States uniform on the soil of West Virginia. In Maryland one hundred and ninety-two artillerymen at Fort McHenry guard the entrance to Baltimore's beautiful harbor. In Virginia there is a school of practice at Fortress Monroe. Outside of the school there is not a federal soldier in the state. There are but thirty soldiers in North Carolina guarding a fort at the mouth of Cape Fear River. In South Carolina there are one hundred and twenty artillerymen to guard the entrance to Charleston harbor. There are twenty-nine soldiers in Georgia and one hundred and eighty-two in Florida. There is not one in Tennessee, Kentucky or Missouri. There are fifty-seven in Arkansas, thirty-two in Alabama and two hundred and thirty-nine in Louisiana. The great state of Mississippi has not one on its soil, nor has Texas, except those guarding the frontier on the Rio Grande." These figures show how utterly preposterous is the hollow cry of the Democrats to overawe the elections. They are fighting a phantom; they are affecting alarm at a perfectly ludicrous chimerical. No citizen of sense, no man outside an asylum for lunatics, can have any real fear that elections will be controlled by federal soldiers when it is demonstrable that there are none which can be made available for this purpose.

African Slaves.

A friend of ours, in making some investigations, was desirous of learning the best opinion as to the number of African slaves imported into the United States, from whom our present colored population have mostly descended, and wrote to Mr. Garrison for his judgment in the matter. He received in reply the following letter:—

Boston Commonwealth.

ROXBURY, March 10, 1879. Dear Sir: I should have answered your letter at an earlier date but for various engagements. In regard to the number of slaves brought from Africa to this country I have never seen any record, and it is not probable that any was ever made. At the time of the proclamation of American Independence it was computed that 300,000 had been imported; but during the revolutionary struggle the traffic must have been very limited. On the adoption of the United States Constitution that traffic was legalized for a term of 20 years, and thenceforth was as regularly pursued as any other branch of commerce, and almost exclusively by New England ship-owners (Bristol and Newport, R. I. taking the lead,) the south furnishing a ready market for the victims. The invention of Whitney's cotton-gin, in 1793, made the cultivation of cotton (up to that period of no account) the absorbing interest of the planters, and gave a powerful impetus to the African slave trade, which continued to be actively prosecuted until the year 1808, when it was prohibited by an act of Congress, under specified penalties. The act, however, was not enforced. It was pursued with less daring, and a good deal curtailed, though but one ship-master was ever convicted and executed. I believe. But, up to the time of the southern rebellion, African slave-traders continued to smuggle their victims into the extreme southern ports; but the demand of the planters for fresh stock was largely met by Maryland and Virginia as slave breeding states, and against the domestic traffic there was no law of the land. Doubtless, from the commencement to the end of that dreadful traffic, more than a million of kidnapped Africans were brought to these shores, to be followed by the most terrible judgments upon this guilty nation. Very truly yours,

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

Attempted Assassination of the Czar of Russia.

[From the Star telegrams.] St. Petersburg, April 14.—The would be assassin of the Czar is now undergoing examination. The full official account of the affair says that towards 8 o'clock this morning, as the Emperor was taking his customary walk, a respectfully dressed man, wearing a military cap with a cockade, advanced toward him, and as the Emperor approached nearer, drew a revolver from the pocket of his overcoat and fired four shots at him. The assassin, before submitting to his capture, fired another shot, slightly wounding in the cheek a person in the crowd.

The great throng of people which had assembled enthusiastically cheered and congratulated the Emperor, who thanked them for their proofs of fidelity on such a painful occasion. He said he knew he had the support of all respectable people. He hoped God would grant that he might complete his task, which consisted in promoting the welfare of Russia. The Emperor, after the foregoing speech, drove to the palace without escort. Afterwards he drove, still without escort, to the Kazin Cathedral, to return thanks for the preservation of his life. When receiving the congratulations of the officials of the Empire, at noon, the Czar, was so much overcome by his enthusiastic reception as to be unable to speak for some minutes. On recovering from his emotion, he said: "This is the third time God has saved me."

The Emperor's assailant took poison before his attempt, as he vomited after his arrest. Poison was also found under his finger nails. Antidotes were administered.

It is thought the man was an employe of the Minister of Finance and an agent of the Sultan and all of the European Sovereigns have telegraphed their congratulations.

The Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, ex-member of Congress, ex Chairman of the National Democratic Executive Committee, and principal hornblower of Sammy Tilden, acknowledges that with his little hatchet he has been chopping among Uncle Sam's cherry trees. He says he was the first to oppose in Congress the use of the army at the polls, by legislative depression.

Powder and Shot of Treason.

The Okolona Southern States of last week comes to us reeking with the perspiration of treason and rebellion, and red hot in its fire eating proclivities toward the government and the Union and those who saved them from overthrow during the former rebellion. It furnishes the following:

POWDER AND SHOT.

The Lost Cause is found. When Congress repeals the election laws what will your amendments be worth?

The north never could have captured our capital at Richmond on the James if it hadn't been for the help of the Old World Hessians who rallied to the flag, and she knows it.

Messrs. Soft-shells! have you read the speech of Representative Blackburn yet? He says, and we say, that the last vestige of the war measures shall be wiped out.

The Confederate brigadiers of 1879 hate whatever was hated by the rebels of 1861.—Chicago Tribune.

Precisely—precisely—PRECISELY! Hurrah! The idea that traitors should talk of pardoning a patriot! The idea that the Radical party, steeped to its eyebrows in treason, should chatter of pardoning Jefferson Davis! It is enough and more than enough to make the bones of Washington and the other accessionists of '76 rattle with wrath in their coffins.

For the first time in eighteen years the Democracy is back in power in both branches of Congress. We propose to celebrate her return to power by wiping from the statute book these degrading resolutions on freedom, and by striking away the shackles which partisan legislation has imposed. We do not intend to stop until we have stricken the last vestige of your war measures from the statute book.—Congressman Blackburn, in the House, on the 3d.

Yes, Messrs. Radicals—the last vestige of your war measures will be wiped out, just as Representative Blackburn predicts, and just as the States has told you, time and time, and time again.

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Not in the Postal Union.

The Postmaster-General having received official notice that the governments of Peru and Chili have not adhered to the Universal Postal Union Convention of June 1, 1878, and that their adherence thereto must be postponed for an indefinite period, has issued an order directing that Peru and Chili be omitted from the list of countries and Colonies embraced in the Universal Postal Union, and that the correspondence exchanged between the United States and Peru or Chili shall cease to be treated as subject to Postal Union rates and regulations. The rates of postage, prepayment required, chargeable on correspondence for Peru and Chili will therefore be—for letters, seventeen cents per half ounce; for newspapers, four cents each if not exceeding four ounces in weight, and for other printed matter or samples, ten cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Here's a little scrap of interesting history just at this time. Washington vetoed two bills, Madison vetoed five, Monroe vetoed one, Jackson vetoed seven, Tyler vetoed five, Polk three, Pierce four, Buchanan one, and Johnson vetoed twenty-one. In no single case, however, did the majority in Congress, whose measure the President refused to sign, attempt to starve the Government to death by refusing to pass appropriation bills on account of this exercise of the veto power.

Gen. Garfield said: "We are a Nation, with a capital N. The Louisville Courier-Journal responds: "We are indeed, Mr. Garfield, a nation of States," with a little n and a capital S. That is the Democratic idea. General Garfield represents the Republican idea.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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