

THE SUN,

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The Sun.

CICERO W. HARRIS, Editor. TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 12, 1878.

SOUTHERN TRADE REVIVAL.

The harbor of New Orleans, and the ports of other towns recently devastated by the dread scourge, are white with the sails of vessels in quest of "King Cotton." Elsewhere in THE SUN the reader will see trade statistics that show how rapidly commerce is improving.

EDGAR POE.

John H. Ingram, a distinguished English author, a contributor to the leading British periodicals, and an occasional writer for the South Atlantic, writes as follows in a private letter:

"I am now really hard at work on the Edgar Poe biography, and hope to have it finished in about four months from now, although, of course, anything new and true, arriving in the interval, will be time, 'The work will be full of surprises for the public'."

"The friends of this much abused American genius will warmly welcome the new volume, coming as it does from a friend of Poe and a most discriminating critic."

MAJ. YEATES' DEFEAT.

The announcement in THE SUN Sunday morning of the defeat of Jesse J. Yeates in the First District is one only second in the sadness it carries throughout the State to that of the loss of Colonel Waddell in the Third.

North Carolina can ill afford to lose the services of such men, especially when the people's loss is the gain of such fellows as Jo Martin and Dan Russell. Cattle like these go to Congress for the money they make there. They are the enemies of the people. "Woe worth the day" when over-confidence caused thousands of Democratic voters to stay away from the polls, and the election thus to go by default. We must have an organization that will prevent such misfortunes in future.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Gen. Roger A. Pryor is in feeble health. Mr. Moody, the great revivalist, has settled in Baltimore.

Owing to the severe illness of Bishop Pierce, that distinguished divine will not be able to preside over the deliberations of the approaching Virginia Conference.

The Philadelphia Times says Governor Curtin has been seriously ill during the last ten days, caused by a severe attack of bilious remittent fever. For several days before the election he was unable to be out of his room, and on election day he could not be out of his bed or receive visitors.

Literary characters with a taste for relations with journalism have reason to regret the recent withdrawal of Mr. David G. Croly from the managing editorship of the Graphic, which he had held from the establishment of that paper, having relinquished therefor a similar previous position on the World.

They say that when Wilhelm arrived in New York, he was anxious to meet Theodore Thomas. Mr. Thomas promptly called on Wilhelm, looked at him a moment, then rushed forward and exclaimed, "Hey, Williams, is it you? You have acted wisely. If I had called myself Signor Teodori Tomasin, I might have created a furore in New York." Viva la hubbug!

From the suicide Realf's farewell poem, written the day before his death: But say that he succeeded; If he missed World's honors and world's plaudits and the wage Of the world's deft language, still his life were kissed.

Daily by those high angels who assuage The thirstings of the poet—for he was Born unto singing—and a burthen lay Mightily on him, and he moaned because He could not rightly utter to this day What God taught in the night. Sometimes, methinks, Power fell upon him, and bright tongues of flame, And blessings reached him from poor souls in stress, And benedictions from black pits of shame And little children's love, and old men's prayers, And a Great Hand that led him unawares.

He was a weary, but he fought his fight, And stood for simple manhood, and was joyed To see the august broadening of the light, And new earths heaving heavenward from the void.

He loved his fellows, and their love was sweet—Plant daisies at his head and at his feet.

Not for Roscoe.

When, therefore, the small band of enthusiastic admirers of the Senator talk about further political promotion for Mr. Conkling—about nominating and electing him to the Presidency—we think such talk is idle. We venture to predict, and we make the prediction very confidently, that the commission bill will never be President of these United States, and will never be nominated for President by the National convention of any political party.

There are now thirty canal steamers at New Orleans, and sufficient tonnage to carry a quarter million bales of cotton.

The Fisheries Question.

It appears that Lord Salisbury's pretension that the treaty rights of American fishermen to fish and catch bait on the coast of Newfoundland are limited by, and subject to, the statutes and municipal regulations of Newfoundland, is not sustained by the language of those statutes. An Associated Press dispatch from Washington, published in the Sun yesterday, says that, with the exception of certain provisions as to fishing on Sunday, all that relates to the fisheries in the consolidated statutes of Newfoundland is embraced in the 102d chapter of that code, one section of which contains the significant saving clause that "nothing in this chapter shall affect the rights and privileges granted by treaty to the subjects of any State or power in respect of the fisheries." The clause certainly covers the rights of the United States confirmed by the treaty of Washington. It may not have been intended to meet that purpose, and probably it was not, but it is wide enough, nevertheless. The London Daily News of yesterday, in an article on the subject of Mr. Ewart's letter, a part of which is given in our dispatches this morning, confesses, even in advance of seeing Lord Salisbury's note and the statement made by the Newfoundland authorities, that "Secretary Ewart's case has some force in it," and adds: "A right has been bought, and in the natural course of things will be paid for by the United States. Their right of fishing thus acquired occurred about two years before the local law was passed, and our commissioners forgot to reserve to the local legislature the right of making regulations." This is true enough, as far as it goes, but, as the quotation above given from the statutes in question shows, the right of making regulations was never assumed by the Newfoundland authorities, for the very good reason that the right of fishing was no new one recently acquired by the United States, nor is it one exclusively enjoyed by our people. The French have even more important fishery rights in Newfoundland than the United States, rights secured to them as far back as 1763. By the treaty of Paris of that year, and by the later treaty of 1783, the French were confirmed in their possession of the islands of Miqelon and St. Pierre, near the south coast of Newfoundland, and they were given full rights to fish on the coast. This right, though suspended in time of war, has practically existed ever since, and it certainly cannot be curtailed by the statutes and municipal regulations of Newfoundland. The provincial fishermen, in fact, have never been very hostile to the French. It is the enterprising Yankees whom they hate because these, by more dash, industry and better implements, catch more fish and sell them to better markets. Our right to catch fish in British colonial waters is a very old one. It existed long before the revolution, long before the French had been driven out of Canada, and was in fact the property of the Massachusetts Bay fishermen, acquired by conquest. As early as 1670 a free school was founded by the Cape Cod fishermen out of the profits of the cod and mackerel fisheries. In 1639 the fisheries of Massachusetts were encouraged by being exempted from colonial taxation, for seven years, in 1741 these fisheries employed four hundred vessels, taking 230,000 quintals of codfish annually. In 1775, in the hope to starve New England into submission, the British Parliament passed an act to deprive the colonies of the right of fishing on the banks of Newfoundland. After the revolutionary war, when the treaty of 1783 came to be negotiated, the British government wanted to retain the legislation of 1775, but John Adams stood up firmly for the right of our citizens to a share in the fisheries, and it is probably due to him that the treaty finally contained a clause providing "that the people of the United States shall continue to enjoy unmolested the right to take fish of every kind on the Grand Bank, and on all the other banks of Newfoundland; also in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and at all other places in the sea where the inhabitants of both countries used at any time heretofore to fish; and also that the inhabitants of the United States shall have liberty to take fish of every kind on such part of the coast of Newfoundland as British fishermen shall use, and also on the coasts, bays and creeks of all other of his Britannic Majesty's dominion in America." This is not simply the concession of a privilege; it is the recognition of an established right, the use of which had been merely suspended by war. And yet, after the war of 1812, the treaty of Ghent contained no mention of the fisheries, the British government pretended that the rights confirmed as above stated had absolutely lapsed. The convention of 1818 restored a part only of the privileges enumerated in the treaty of 1783, and in all the correspondence and in every subsequent treaty on the subject, including those of 1854 and 1871, the British government has sought to restrict and narrow down as much as possible the almost immemorial privileges conferred in the earliest colonial times. Lord Salisbury's letter is but part and parcel of this policy.

Warming Houses by Steam—The Electric Light vs. Gaslight.

The Holy system of heating cities by steam, which Gen. Spinoza is endeavoring to introduce into New York, (the bill for which, however, has just been vetoed, on the ground of its practicability not having been proved, and even if it should prove valuable, no profit to the city being provided for in the measure,) is being put in practical operation in Springfield, Mass. The Springfield Gas Company have bought the right for that city, and have already laid two thousand feet or more of underground pipes, and are heating by steam several public institutions and a number of stores and private residences. The pressure on the street pipes is estimated at from twenty to twenty-five pounds, and the loss of pressure by condensation and friction at the remotest point at which the pipes have been put down is said to be but 1 1/2 pounds. With thirty pounds of pressure on the mains, Mr. Holly asserts he could heat the entire city, whilst in the houses the pressure is regulated by valves in the cellar that it is always kept at five pounds, neither less nor more. Lookport, where the system was first introduced, five miles of main were in operation last winter, to which two miles have been added this year making seven miles in all. It is claimed that houses a mile distant from the point of distribution were heated in the coldest weather as readily as those near at hand, and that it has been experimentally demonstrated that an area of four miles square can be warmed with one set of boilers. The expense of putting in pipes and apparatus is not more than that of setting up an ordinary furnace and the Springfield company guarantees that the cost of heating a building by steam shall not exceed the average of the consumers' coal bills for the three previous years. Besides New York and Springfield, rights to heat cities by the Holy system have been sold for Chicago, Detroit and other places. But, will this system of warming prove to be so successful as to warrant its introduction into cities as generally as lighting them by gas, and besides

Edison Patents His Electric Light.

It seems as if we are to have from England the first information in regard to the success or failure of the Edison system of lighting cities and houses by electricity. The English papers announce Mr. Edison's patents for the subdivision of the electric light filed in the patent office in London on October 25th, and that as soon as the legal formalities are completed experiments with the invention will be made publicly. In the meanwhile the municipal authorities of St. Petersburg, Russia, have obtained the consent of the government to light the streets of that city with the Jablokoff electric candle, and the Chelsea district of London is to be similarly lighted, unless the undertaking has since been delayed to await the result of the experiments with the Edison electric light.

German-American Citizenship.

Secretary Ewart has stated to a prominent German-American citizen that if any naturalized German citizen of the United States shall return to Germany and remain there more than two years, this government will consider that under the provisions of the Bancroft treaty of 1868, such person has ceased to be an American citizen, and will not be entitled to protection as such.

The Wheeling Register.

The Wheeling Register, the leading Democratic paper in West Virginia, has appeared in an enlarged form and an entire new suit of type, including a handsomely designed head.

Poking fun at the Greenbackers.

The Philadelphia Times, is a safer thing now, but you must first find your Greenbackers.

The Mangosteen, a New Fruit.

Efforts are said to be making in the East Indies to export to America the delicious fruit known as the mangosteen, which persons who have visited Ceylon, Java, or the southeast of Asia must remember to have eaten with pleasure. It is claimed that some plant has been devised to keep the fruit during its long voyage. The mangosteen, native to the Molucca Islands, although grown in many parts of the East, resembles in size and shape an orange. The rind is like that of the pomegranate, but thicker, softer, and juicier. Green at first, it changes to a dark brown with yellowish spots; the inside, of a rosy hue, being divided by thin partitions into several cells in which the seeds lie, surrounded by a soft succulent pulp, tasting like a combination of grape and strawberry. It can be eaten without inconvenience in any quantity, and is the sole fruit which physicians permit their patients to take. Indeed, it is recommended as very wholesome, and has the happy mixture of sour and sweet that is so appetizing as to prevent decay. The leaves of the tree are entire, some seven or eight inches long above, and an olive color beneath. The blossom looks like a single rose, and has four dark-red roundish petals. It is not improbable that the mangosteen might be domesticated in Florida and Southern California, since it seems to need only hot weather in order to flourish; and if it could be domesticated, it would be a great addition to our many varieties of delicious fruits.

Murders for the Dissecting Room.

The crime for which Mrs. Alexander was on Friday sentenced to imprisonment for life, and for which young Bassett is yet to be tried, is not without its prototype. Just fifty years ago flourished in the city of Edinburgh two rascals named Burke and Hare, whose trade was murder—murder for the profit to be gained by selling the practical anatomy of the dead to the medical students of the University. Their last victim was an old woman whose dead body was seen in the rooms of the murderers, where she had been singing and carousing a short time before. Burke was arrested. Hare turned king's evidence and the former was hanged. Burke confessed before execution to no less than fifteen murders committed in company with Hare.

Joachim.

A poet and traveller, the whilom un-kempt Mr. Joachim Miller, appears on the promenade occasionally with locks clipped to the civilized measure, and only the somber eccentricity of his earlier wild western eccentricities of dress. Those whom he favors with his literary confidence report that he is very philosophical under the adverse English criticism of his new book of "Songs" now publishing in London. Because he has polished his diction somewhat from his previous New England freedom some of the English writers think that he is losing strength. But Mr. Miller does not take that view of it, and waits complacently for further returns.

Denmark has for many years supplied canned butter to South America.

The same industry is to be commenced in this country.

The city authorities of Philadelphia have decreed that telegraph poles must come down, and wires go underground. This example is likely to be contagious. New York is already talking of doing the same thing.

One of the Glasgow losers by the infamous Bank of the East is the Duke of Sutherland.

His Grace picked up four shares of the model concern a few years ago, and these shares will cost him about \$5,000,000.

The whole of Canada is in a tremor of excitement over the coming of the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise.

They will remain two days at Montreal on the way to Ottawa, and yet Mayor Beaudry declines to get official robes like those of the Mayor of Ottawa, and says he looks on such things as a foolish expense. He thinks a black coat good enough to appear in, even before royalty.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE. Pitt—E. A. Moyer, Dem. Wilson, Nash and Franklin—W. S. Harris, Franklin, R. W. King, Wilson; Demos. Jones, O'Neil, and Carteret—John W. Shackelford, Dem. Wayne and Duplin—W. T. Dortch, Wayne, J. A. Bryan, Duplin, Demos. Bladen and Brunswick—Asa Ross, Republican. Sampson—Robinson Ward, Republican. Columbus and Robeson—D. P. McEachern, Democrat. Cumberland and Harnett—Neill S. Stewart, Dem. Johnston—L. R. Waddell, Dem. Wake—George H. Snow, Dem. Warren—Isaac Alston, (col.) Rep. Granville—E. E. Lyon, Dem. Chatham—A. Merritt, Dem. Rockingham—J. P. Dillard, Dem. Alamance and Guilford—J. I. Scales, of Guilford, Dem. David F. Caldwell, Guilford, Dem. Rutherford and Polk—J. B. Eaves, Rep. Richmond and Montgomery—George A. Graham, Rep. Anson and Union—Culpepper Austin Dem. Cabarrus and Stanly—John S. Revains, Ind. Mecklenburg—S. B. Alexander, Dem. Rowan and Davie—John S. Henderson, Dem. Catawba and Lincoln—W. A. Graham, Dem. Iredell, Wilkes and Alexander—T. A. Nicholson, of Iredell; J. P. Matheson, of Alexander; and Gaston—L. J. Hoyle, Dem. Buncombe and Madison—T. F. Davidson, Dem. Johnston, Swain, Macon, Cherokee, Clay and Graham—James I. Robinson, Dem. Haywood, Henderson and Transylvania—T. W. Taylor, Dem. Orange, Person and Caswell—Geo. Will Blanton of Caswell, Dem.; Giles Melbane, of Caswell, Dem. Greene and Lenoir—W. P. Ormond, Rep. Tyrrell, Washington, Martin, Beaufort and Hyde—J. T. Wald, Dem. B. T. Sykes, Rep. Bertie and Northampton—Hollenman, Rep. Halifax—Henry Eppes, col. Rep. Craven—Edward Bull, Rep. Davidson—J. H. Leach, Dem. B. Everett, Rep. Stokes and Forsyth—J. M. Brewer, Rep. Surry and Yadkin—J. M. Brewer, Rep. Alleghany, Ashe and Watauga—Jesse Bledsoe, Dem. Caldwell, Burke, McDowell, Mitchell and Yancey—A. M. Erwin, Dem.; J. G. Bynum, Dem. Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Hertford, Gates, Chowan and Perquimans—Rufus White, George H. Mitchell, Rep. Col. Edgecombe—Willis Bunn, col. Rep. Moore and Randolph—W. M. Black, Rep. Democratic majority 34; Republicans 16. Democratic majority 18.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Alamance—Dr. B. F. Melbane, Dem. Alexander—Dr. J. M. Carson, Dem. Alleghany—E. L. Vaughan, Dem. Anson—J. A. Lockhart, Dem. Ashe—Ed. Foster, Dem. Bertie—Wm. C. Etheridge, Dem. Beaufort—J. C. Osborne, Rep. Bladen—Jno. New, Col. Rep. Brunswick—A. C. Meares, Dem. Buncombe—Nat Atkinson, M. E. Carter, Demos.

The Wisconsin Mentorship.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The friends of Senator Howe express their entire confidence in his re-election by the Wisconsin Legislature, which has an assured straight-out republican majority. Mr. Howe is now serving his third term in the Senate, entering that body March 4, 1861. There is only one other Senator who antedates him in service. Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, who took his seat March 4, 1855. Ex-Senator Carpenter, who has just returned from Wisconsin, is not very hopeful of succeeding Mr. Howe, although he will do the best he can to get back to the Senate. Mr. Howe's friends say that Mr. Carpenter waited too long to see how the cat would jump, and assert that it was only a very few days before the election when he braced himself to the point of proclaiming in the British Parliament passed an act to deprive the colonies of the right of fishing on the banks of Newfoundland. After the revolutionary war, when the treaty of 1783 came to be negotiated, the British government wanted to retain the legislation of 1775, but John Adams stood up firmly for the right of our citizens to a share in the fisheries, and it is probably due to him that the treaty finally contained a clause providing "that the people of the United States shall continue to enjoy unmolested the right to take fish of every kind on the Grand Bank, and on all the other banks of Newfoundland; also in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and at all other places in the sea where the inhabitants of both countries used at any time heretofore to fish; and also that the inhabitants of the United States shall have liberty to take fish of every kind on such part of the coast of Newfoundland as British fishermen shall use, and also on the coasts, bays and creeks of all other of his Britannic Majesty's dominion in America." This is not simply the concession of a privilege; it is the recognition of an established right, the use of which had been merely suspended by war. And yet, after the war of 1812, the treaty of Ghent contained no mention of the fisheries, the British government pretended that the rights confirmed as above stated had absolutely lapsed. The convention of 1818 restored a part only of the privileges enumerated in the treaty of 1783, and in all the correspondence and in every subsequent treaty on the subject, including those of 1854 and 1871, the British government has sought to restrict and narrow down as much as possible the almost immemorial privileges conferred in the earliest colonial times. Lord Salisbury's letter is but part and parcel of this policy.

Why There is a Solid South.

The solidarity of the South is the simple outgrowth of political necessity. There is in point of fact no party in the South outside of the Democracy which could be rationally entrusted with power. The whole has seen the radical party of the United States violently creating a political people, and by external influences placing it in supreme authority. It has done so for years, and then practically forced to confess to the world that it has proved itself wholly unworthy of the trust and intellectually and morally competent for nothing but public mischief and ruin. That is the historical result of radical reconstruction, which cannot be denied or gainsayed. Its record in every State is a record of public calamity and shame.

Decline of Religion in London.

Mr. Samuel Morley, M. P., presided at a great meeting in the Philharmonic Hall, London, recently, when about three thousand people attended, including most of the leaders of the Union. Mr. Morley spoke in behalf of the Church Aid Society. He believed the great feature of the present day was a growing disposition to attend public worship. "This was a very remarkable case in London. He held London to be one of the most heathenish parts of her Majesty's dominions. It was considered that if fifty-eight per cent. of the people were anxious to attend the churches and chapels next Sunday morning there would be required one million more sittings than were provided. The most appalling truth connected with that fact was that, of the sittings provided, not more than one-half were occupied.

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South-Atlantic!

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Its list of contributors is an able one and if maintained will ensure the permanent success of the enterprise. (WILMINGTON POST.) It is a first-class literary magazine, and one that the people of this city should be proud of and patronize, as well as the people of the whole State. (RALEIGH OBSERVER.) It will do us good to see it succeed, and that we look forward with pride, as well as pleasure, to the result of the enterprise as one that will reflect honor upon the State. (OXFORD TORCHLIGHT.) The typographical execution of the magazine is very fine, and in point of appearance, contents, and indeed in all respects it is a publication which must commend itself to the public. (GRAHAM GLEANER.) It gives promise of being eminently worthy of public patronage. No commendation of ours would equal a simple statement of the table of its contents, with the names of the contributors, which we give as an evidence of the worth of the periodical. (FARMER AND MECHANIC.) Here we have a rich bill of fare from Southern writers, catered by a Southern lady and printed by Southern printers, on Southern paper. Yet who would the lack of Southern literature, and home-fostered talent, shall this enterprise live, and expand? (WILSON ADVANCE.) The magazine is well gotten up. The subject matter is varied and entertaining, while its typographical appearance is a model of neatness, and reflects the highest credit upon the exquisite taste and excellent judgment that suggested and directed its consummation. (NORFOLK VIRGINIAN.) This publication appeals to the people of the South for a staple support. It richly merits it and we feel we will receive it. We know of no Southern literary venture that has exhibited so much merit, united with an evidence of management that must win for it a position in the ranks of magazine literature and hold it. (PETERSBURG INDEX & APPEAL.) THE SOUTH-ATLANTIC has this merit over any of its predecessors in the same arena, that its contents are solid, though not heavy, and that no room appears to have been intended in it for productions of a trashy and frivolous character. While it continues to adhere to this rule, it will have every claim on Southern and general support, and we sincerely trust it will receive it. (DANVILLE NEWS.) This is a most excellent publication—a magazine of high character, an honor to the State, and a credit to the whole South. All its pages are filled with articles of superior excellence and interest. It has for its contributors some of the best known authors in the South, is ably edited and neatly printed. This splendid monthly deserves a liberal patronage as a first-class southern enterprise. (RALEIGH NEWS.) Peculiarly Southern in its character, and numbering among its contributors some of the best and most vigorous writers in the country, it bears upon its face the stamp of originality and force. The interest of its serial stories has never ceased, while the shorter, casual articles have been marked by a vigor peculiarly their own. All topics are discussed, and thus the world's progress is closely followed. The magazine has from its inception been received with peculiar favor by North Carolinians, nor have its merits failed to receive just encomiums from persons of ability everywhere.

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