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ADVERTISING SCHEDULE. For particulars see our advertisement on page 4.

Subscription Price.

The subscription price of the Weekly Star is as follows: Single Copy 1 year, postage paid, \$1.50; 6 months, 1.00; 3 months, 0.50.

No Club Rates for a period less than a year. Both old and new subscribers may be included in making up Clubs.

MANOH FIFTEEN.

Bear it in mind. On the 15th of the approaching March the big wig, pundits, head centres, high-cockalorns, grand panjandrams, et id omne genus, et omnium gatherum of the Democratic Conservative party of North Carolina will arrange the year's programme, in the city of Raleigh. Let there be a full attendance...

Morton and Blaine.

Morton and Blaine are "having it out" in Western Radical State Conventions. Indiana endorses Morton; Wisconsin, Blaine. The Radicals are worse mixed on the currency question than the Democrats.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

The ticket shall be elected in North Carolina. This leaves to our chosen representatives in Convention assembled the task of finding the most suitable candidates. In a process that is our duty. Particular individuals may be named by press and people, and their merits discussed in good temper, but all intemperate criticism ought to be avoided...

BABCOCK'S LUCK.

Was it manly luck? Was it not all pretty well fired up? The country will want to know all about that excluded evidence. It has been conclusively ascertained since the trial began that the Judge leaned strongly to the defence.

OVERTHROW OF DON CARLOS.

Although the latest advices from the north of Spain represent the sham King as wandering in the mountains of one of the Basque provinces at the head of two separated army corps or perhaps, if combined, twenty-five thousand men of all arms, there is but little doubt his star has set and Spain has again one of those fatal moments of peace, all through her borders, which come periodically. The fall of Carlos leaves Alfonso in undisputed supremacy throughout the peninsula. But it leaves him with a depleted exchequer.

THE DOWNFALL OF CARLOS.

The downfall of Carlos will remove from Spanish politics, at least for a while, one of the great stumbling blocks to the solidification of a constitutional party. That far it is significant and worth the study of Americans. The division into a half dozen parties and factions has injured Spain as the same sort of dissension has injured France. The removal therefore of the most aggressive and stupid of the factions from the arena will have a favorable effect. At least this is the hope of those who sympathize with the movements in all foreign countries towards popular and liberal government.

Babcock is acquitted.

Babcock is acquitted. Will Brietow step down and out? A great pressure was brought to secure a Babcock verdict. Will a like pressure be brought to oust his prosecutor?

THE PAYNE BILL.

The bill of Mr. Payne, of Ohio, introduced in the joint committee of Congress on Finance has been under consideration by the committee for several days. As well as we understand the proposed measure, for we have not yet seen the details of the bill, it prohibits further contraction, and provides for the exchange of 41 per cent. bonds for legal-tenders, the effect of which would be to increase the volume of the greenbacks—a result long desired by the expansion element in the country.

THE LATE BEVICHAZ AT MAGNOLIA.

The Magnolia Record, referring to the suicide of Aubrey J. Carroll, at that place, on Tuesday last week, an account of which appeared in our paper a day or two subsequently, says: "The immediate cause was a slight chastisement inflicted by his mother for some disobedience. The real cause was in some mental derangement. Aubrey was not a bad boy, nor hard to control, and his disobedience and other delinquencies were rather less than those of the generality of boys."

CARROLL'S GRAVE—A CURIOUS CASE.

A correspondent writes to this paper from Goldsboro to correct an error made by a letter-writer of the New York Sun from Raleigh. He says: "The insinuation is, substantially, that the grave of Richard Caswell, a revolutionary patriot, and the first Governor of North Carolina, is in the cemetery at Winston. The remains of North Carolina's first chief magistrate repose at least a mile and a half from the place referred to in our edition of the letter of the Sun's unscrupulous correspondent. This historic grave is west of Kinston, on a farm formerly owned by Lewis Desmond, Esq., while the cemetery skirting the town in a southeasterly direction is at Winston."

RAILROAD ACCIDENT YESTERDAY—MAN KILLED.

The Carolina Central Railroad hands have been for some days past engaged in filling in gravel upon the low ground between the bridges over the river at Hilton and the Nassau Works for the purpose of laying a second track thence. The gravel is obtained from the hillside just above the Central depot, in this city. Yesterday, at noon, the hands employed on Captain Wiggins' gravel train left the cars at that point and climbed upon the locomotive and tender for the purpose of riding down to their shanty cars, near by, for dinner. The engine was running backwards at the rate of five or six miles per hour when the tender in front, when a young colored man from the country, who had obtained employment on the road but a few hours before, and who was sitting on the rear of the tender, suddenly jumped to a companion that he had left his coat on the gravel car and would get. Thinking only of the possibility of losing his coat he at once jumped off in front of the moving tender and was instantly struck thereby and knocked down upon the track. The engine noticed the jolting of the tender in passing over the body, and knowing something must be wrong, reversed his engine and brought it to a stand within a few rods, but not before it had dragged the unfortunate man ten or fifteen feet and passed entirely over him.

DEATH OF A YOUNG MAN.

Life was entirely extinct when his companions came up, his head having been crushed, an arm and a leg severed and the body horribly mangled. The remains were collected and the Coroner notified.

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO ATTACH blame TO ANYONE.

It is impossible to attach blame to anyone, but the victim of this was carelessness. We were unable to learn the man's name, and understood that he was entirely unknown to his fellow-workmen.

WILMINGTON, N. C. FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1876.

Our next-door neighbor was organizing for the desperate battle for the supremacy of the State which will be waged this year. Their chances are somewhat better than they have been. The thorough re-organization of the white citizens was demanded by a popular vote upon the measure, returns the bill to the Senate, and there to await their fate. The bill will certainly be passed. It will receive a popular endorsement and that the vote will be evenly split.

BEAUBURGARD ON SHERMAN.

Beauburgard on Sherman. Sherman, not civilized warfare, but Murder-Prisoners of War Marched Over a Road supposed to be Planted with Torpedoes.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 15, 1876.

MY DEAR SIR: I regret to find from your letter of inquiry, that Gen. Sherman seeks to establish one of those violations of the rules of civilized warfare which characterized his campaign through Georgia and South Carolina, by the easily refuted slander to which you call my attention, namely, that in his employment of Confederate prisoners during that campaign to search for and dig up torpedoes, he acted "only in retaliation, for like employment of Federal prisoners by Confederate commanders—an assertion reckless over for Gen. Sherman, whose heedlessness of what he writes and speaks was notorious before the appearance of his Memoirs.

I RECOLLECT distinctly, however, learning immediately after the fall of Savannah, that Gen. Sherman himself had put Confederate prisoners to this extraordinary use in his approach to that city, as also after the capture of Fort McAllister, and I thereupon made, through my chief of staff, Col. G. W. Brent, a requisition on our Commissary of Prisoners of War, Gen. Winder, for a detachment of Federal prisoners, to be employed in retaliation should the occasion occur. I further recollect that Gen. Winder answered that under his instructions from the Confederate War Department he could not comply; also, that in his belief, prisoners could not rightfully be so employed.

THAT Gen. Sherman, as I had heard, at the time did so employ his prisoners, stands of record at page 194, vol. 2, of his Memoirs.

On the 8th (December, 1864), as I rode along I found the column turned out of the main road marching through the fields. Close by one of the corners of the fence was a group of men standing around a hand-saw young officer whose foot had been blown to pieces by a torpedo planted in the road; he told me that he was walking along with the rest of his brigade staff of the Seventeenth Corps, when a torpedo, trodden on by his horse, had exploded, killing the horse and literally blowing off all the flesh from one of his legs. I saw the terrible wound, and made full inquiry into the facts. There had been no resistance at that point; nothing to give warning of the danger: the rebels had planted a torch shell in the road with friction matches to explode them by being trodden on. This was not war, but murder, and it made me very angry. I immediately ordered a lot of rebel prisoners to be brought from the provost guard, with picks and spades, and made them march in close order along the road with axes to explode or discover and dig them up. They begged hard, but I reiterated the order, and could hardly help laughing at their stepping so gingerly along the road, where it was supposed certain torpedoes might explode at each step, but they found no other until near Fort McAllister.

HERE we have his own confession that he pushed a mass of unarmed men, prisoners of war, ahead of his column to explode torpedoes which he apprehended were placed in the approaches to a strongly fortified position, his ability to carry which he greatly doubted, as may be seen from his Memoirs.

He does not there pretend that he acted in retaliation at all, but because, forsooth, he was angry that one of his officers had been badly wounded by a torpedo which had been planted in his path, with-out giving warning of danger. Surely his own narrative, with its painful levity, gives us a true picture of the affair as Gen. Sherman's worst enemies could wish.

IT REMAINS to be said that he omitted mention of another instance of this unwarrantable employment of prisoners of war.

After Gen. Hazen (on Dec. 1864) had haplessly assaulted and carried Fort McAllister, Gen. Sherman, in person, ordered the Confederate engineer officer of the fort, with sixteen men of that garrison, then prisoners of war, to remove all the torpedoes in front of the fort which might remain unexploded—without notice—under their command (Col. H. C. Anderson, had only succeeded as each man was individually overpowered) (Gen. Hazen's official report). Col. Anderson's duty, (as stated in the Memoirs) was performed without injury to any one; but it appearing to me an unwarrantable and improper treatment of prisoners of war, I have thought it right to refer to it in this report.

Gen. Sherman might, with equal right, have pushed a body of prisoners in front of an assaulting column to serve as a gabion roller.

His manner of relating the incident, which I have quoted in his own words, is calculated to give the impression that the use of torpedoes is something so abhorrent in regular warfare that he could subject his unarmed prisoners to the hazard of exploding them and deserve credit for the act—a strange obliquity in the general-in-chief of an army which has at the present moment a special torpedo corps attached to it as an important defensive resource to fortified places—in any one who, moreover, was carefully taught at West Point how to plant the equivalent of torpedoes, as known to engineers of that date, i. e., crows' feet, tron de loup, fogassa's mines.

For my own part, from the day of the capitulation of Fort Sumter in 1861, when, in order to save a brave soldier and his command from all unnecessary humiliation, I allowed Maj. Robert Anderson the same terms of offered before the attack, and to salute his flag with fifty guns and go forth with colors flying and drums beating, taking off company and private property, down to the close of the war, I always favored and practiced the most liberal treatment of prisoners. At the same time, however, I always urged the policy of rigid and prompt retaliation, at all cost, for every clear infraction of the settled laws of war, for in such cases it is the only effectual method of teaching an enemy from inhuman courses. Washington never hesitated to apply this painful remedy during our Revolutionary war.

Wounded by a Torpedo.

A wounded man was taken to the hospital. It remains to be said that he omitted mention of another instance of this unwarrantable employment of prisoners of war. After Gen. Hazen (on Dec. 1864) had haplessly assaulted and carried Fort McAllister, Gen. Sherman, in person, ordered the Confederate engineer officer of the fort, with sixteen men of that garrison, then prisoners of war, to remove all the torpedoes in front of the fort which might remain unexploded—without notice—under their command (Col. H. C. Anderson, had only succeeded as each man was individually overpowered) (Gen. Hazen's official report). Col. Anderson's duty, (as stated in the Memoirs) was performed without injury to any one; but it appearing to me an unwarrantable and improper treatment of prisoners of war, I have thought it right to refer to it in this report.

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I am yours most truly,  
G. T. BEAUBURGARD.

Centennial Costumes.

Annie Raymond, writing from New York, says: "Elegant dresses have been made for receptions, balls and parties on Washington's birthday, and the old style of material and making has been imitated as closely as possible. A rich costume, in the antique style, has the underskirt of dark cream colored silk, with one deep flounce in knife pleating. The corsage is pointed in front, and the skirt of the same—rose-colored satin—is open in front, cut going at the sides and gathered at the back to the waist. This is a train, shaped as in the days of Lady Washington, and the field of point lace is finished with a frill à la Martha Washington. A pearl colored satin has, the train round and long, the skirt-trimmed, and gored and gathered at the back into the belt, is open in front, showing a satin skirt of lovely pale blue. The corsage, square in the neck, is pointed front and back, and the sleeves extending up to the elbow, are trimmed with rich gold lace, also, the neck.

MARSHALL'S BROTHER.

It is stated here to-night that a conference was held to-day between Senators Oglesby, Logan and Morton, and the question was discussed whether it would not be politic to anticipate the action of the House by proposing the repeal of the act in the Senate. Friends of Senator Morton state that he is preparing a cursory speech, which he will shortly deliver in the Senate wherein he will advocate the repeal of the act, as impracticable on the day mentioned for re-annulment.

THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

The Virginia Legislature has passed a bill giving the University of Virginia an annuity of \$30,000, on condition that it receive free of tuition in academic departments all Virginia students over eighteen years of age who are graduates of Virginia colleges, or satisfy the faculty upon examination that they are sufficiently advanced to enter the university. The annual appropriation heretofore has been \$15,000.

New York News.

Although it may not be a triumph it is at least an advantage for the Democratic Unionists to have the National Convention of their party held in St. Louis, where the local Democratic influences will not favor the hard-money views of the Eastern States. As things now look all that can be safely conjectured is that the Democratic candidate will be taken from the West, and that he will not be a conspicuous advocate of hard money.

A Little Boy named John M. Morrow.

A little boy named John M. Morrow, aged 10, who was a former officer in the 2nd Regiment of the 1st Cavalry, was shot on Friday a week ago by a bullet from the rifle of a man named John F. S. Morrow, who was a former officer in the 2nd Regiment of the 1st Cavalry. The boy was shot in the back and died shortly afterwards.

THE TAILORING TRADE.

The tailoring trade in this city is prospering. There is a large number of new suits being made, and the demand for cloth is increasing.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE YOUNG MEN.

The young men in this city are getting married at an early age. It is not unusual to find a man who has just finished school getting married.

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