

TERMS TO CLUBS.

10 or more copies, each, 1 year, post-paid, \$1.35
It is not required that Clubs be made up at one Post-Office. The number is all that is necessary to secure the rates to those who constitute the Club, as the paper will be directed to as many different Post-Offices as there are subscribers, if desired. Payment must accompany every order. A copy of the paper will be furnished without charge to those who raise Clubs of 10 or more.

LET EVERY SUBSCRIBER TO THE WEEKLY STAR READ THIS.

Under the new law which goes into effect January 1st, 1876, we are required to pre-pay postage on the WEEKLY STAR. And while this will add to the cost of publication, we shall make no advance in price of subscription, except in rates to clubs. We cannot afford to furnish the paper at \$1.00 per year and pay the postage besides. The following will be our revised terms of subscription:

One Copy 1 year, postage paid, \$1.50
" " 6 months, " " 1.00
" " 3 months, " " .75
Clubs of 10 or more, postage paid, \$1.25 per copy.

Under this new arrangement we shall enforce the cash system more rigidly than ever before; and unless our subscribers remit promptly many names will be dropped from our list.

A statement of account will soon be sent to each subscriber, and we trust all will respond without delay.

MAKE UP CLUBS.

Now is the time for getting up Clubs to the WEEKLY STAR. Show the paper to your neighbors and friends, and get them to join in. We want the biggest subscription list in North Carolina.

We have no club rates for any but yearly subscribers; but for 10 or more subscribers the paper is only \$1.25 per copy per year, free of postage.

THE HARBOR APPROPRIATION.

The House of Representatives passed the Appropriation bill last week, in which was included the sum of \$100,000 for the Cape Fear. This amount is not enough, though some of our friends in Washington think that, under the circumstances, it was quite gratifying that as much was allowed. The present is a time of economizing, and even the necessary expenses of government are shaved down by Congress to the lowest possible cent.

The friends of the great work going on at the mouth of the Cape Fear still hope, however, that the smallest amount with which the closing of the inlet can be effected at an early day, namely, \$200,000, can be secured by a Senate amendment to the bill. The truth is, the work, if stopped at this point, may become endangered by the action of the winds, tides and currents. The hope expressed above has a good basis, as it is believed that representations will be made to the Senate Committee on Commerce, at whose head is our distinguished Senator Ransom, which will be potent. This work, a new one in the field of river and harbor improvement, as Gen. Humphrey, the Chief Engineer, says is now the most important prosecuted by the Government or that was ever prosecuted. It must not be stopped at this critical stage, nor would it be wise to cut the appropriation down so as only half way to do what is required. Such a course might turn out to be a waste of money.

A movement in favor of the gallant Governor of Connecticut, for President, is understood to be on foot. Says the Hartford Courant: "Members of the Democratic National Committee are seriously canvassing the question of bringing forward Gov. Ingersoll, of this State, as a candidate for the Presidency."

The Imperial Brazilian, who is for the first time visiting these republican shores, if superstitious, will be depressed by the accident yesterday. An ice cart ran into his carriage just in time to chill his first impressions of the "noblest country the sun ever shone on."

A Texan in the name of Abner, warmly approves of Maj. Yeater's speech, and prefers for President Senator Christianity, of Michigan.

THE CHARGES UNANSWERED.

Mr. Blaine has denied the heavy charges preferred against him by Morton's friends, but he has not answered these charges. Some of his party associates believe he cannot answer them. The Chicago Tribune is one of those who seek for the vindication of the member from Maine farther than in his bare denial. It says:

"A special dispatch from Washington in yesterday's Tribune, states that Mr. Blaine declares that the current story that he sold the Arkansas bonds for a constituency, and received the \$64,000 on account of this constituency, is absolutely false. For contrary, the Hon. James F. Wilson, of Iowa, ex-M. C. and now a Government Director of the Union Pacific Road, has undoubtedly stated that he called Mr. Blaine's attention to those Arkansas bonds in the possession of the road, and that Mr. Blaine did explain to him that he had simply sold these bonds for one of his constituents to Col. Tom Scott, who was then President of the Union Pacific Road; but that he had no personal interest in the matter whatever. Whether or not the absolute truth, the bottom facts of the case must be brought to light. A simple denial is not enough. Mr. Wilson's statement is needed to clear up the case. We hope he will state the facts as he understands them."

Well, not only Mr. Wilson, but Mr. Rollins ought to speak. The recent letters of Rollins and of Morton, Bliss & Co. do not cover the case. They are believed to be evasions. Let the whole matter be sifted. Let Mr. Harrison be examined before a Congressional committee. He says, in his card, elsewhere published, that he is perfectly willing to testify of facts in his knowledge. One Democratic candidate for the Presidency was subjected to an inquisition quite searching and satisfactory; why may not the leading Republican candidate be treated with the same consideration? Mr. Blaine's denial was expected. A mea culpa denied. Colfax denied. They all deny. Denial without proof is nothing. Prove yourself untainted, Mr. Blaine. Give us the facts about these bonds. Your party associates ask for them. The country wants to know what they are. If you wilt under the fire of Lamar and Tucker because you are no lawyer and no statesman, you must at least stand up under this fire if you would be President, notwithstanding the lack of statesmanship. Other men that were no statesmen have been President perhaps, but they were true and honest men. You may get the nomination and not be honest, but you can't get the nomination in this year of criticism and spasmodic virtue unless you seem to be honest. You have got to make a showing of being a very decided improvement on Grant, or you will be sent to the limbo of self-unmade Presidents, without the consolation, too, of feeling that you did nothing to deserve defeat. You can take Clay's fate, with not a scintilla of great Harry's fame, which shone more resplendently in reverse than in the hour of anticipation.

Now the charges are made up from such facts and inferences as these. The minutes of the Executive Committee of the Union Pacific Road are reported to show that on December 16, 1871, \$64,000 was paid out without any explanatory voucher. It is said also that \$75,000 in Fort Smith and Little Rock bonds were deposited as collateral for this loan. It is also said that Mr. Blaine possessed this sort of security to the extent of \$150,000; how he got them is not stated. These bonds are practically unsalable. The deposit of them as collateral, therefore, means the strongest complexion of fraud. It is further stated that Mr. Morton, ex-Harrison, a government director, who is said to be a man of high character, demanded an investigation of that minute he was requested by Mr. Rollins, the treasurer, not to press the investigation because "Blaine got that money." These are the charges, and they are sufficiently definite and specific. In the face of them Mr. Blaine rests with only a bare denial. He has not demanded an investigation as Pendleton did. Pendleton was guilty of nothing; was glad in accepting an enormous large fee which was freely tendered. He has sunk into obscurity, because he was honestly greedy. Mr. Blaine is charged with being greedy enough to accept a bribe of \$74,000. Was that bribe accepted? That is the question which some very scrupulous Republicans are asking, and before the Cincinnati Convention meets they mean to know. The circumstances as above recited are decidedly against the ex-Speaker. Besides these let the reader remember how near he came being caught in the Credit Mobilier business. Mr. Blaine went into Congress poor as a church mouse, and how rich he had become by the time he was elected to the House. Did he not? We would prefer to believe

he did not, bitter and unrelenting a foe to this section as he has shown himself to be since he was seized with the Presidential craze. But candor compels us to doubt in the presence of the grave accusations that have been recently brought. He must acquit himself even of suspicion, or he must fall lower than any have fallen since the smiling Coffey descended into the political Hades.

THE LEADING REPUBLICAN PAPER OF THE NORTHWEST.

The leading Republican paper of the Northwest is the Chicago Tribune. That journal, at the end of a long, earnest and thoughtful article on the Cincinnati nominations, sums up Republican duty thus:

"There are but two escapes from defeat. The one is by the nomination of a candidate who never had dealings with Boss Shepherd, and whose history is that of an earnest Republican, devoted to the rights of the people, and breaking up of corruption and fraud, and the punishment of criminals. The other is the nomination by the Democrats of such a candidate that to avoid the calamity of his election, the people will elect anybody else who may be named. But the Democratic party will not select their candidate until after the Republican Cincinnati Convention, and it is more than likely they will seek to profit by the Republican mistake rather than their own defeat."

Exactly the truth is here told. Democrats will not—cannot afford to—fall into any mistake. The St. Louis Convention must nominate the most available man in the party, a man of high character and abilities, a man against whom is no dubious or injurious record as well. This done, let the Republicans do as they may, the chances of victory are with our party. But the field will probably be the most hotly contested since the formation of the Government.

A MOVEMENT OF THE SCHOLARLY REPUBLICANS.

A call for a political conference, to be held in New York on the 15th of May, has been issued by William Cullen Bryant, of N. Y.; Theodore W. Woolsey, of Conn.; Alexander R. Bullock, of Mass.; and Carl Schurz, of Mo. The call is addressed to individuals, and not the public. It is probably a move in the interest of Hristov's candidature. Heretofore such meetings have amounted to naught. Any attempt on the part of a few individuals to dictate to a party convention is apt to prove a failure, especially if the individuals be, as here, composed of men of letters, journalists, and transcendental politicians.

THE CANDIDATURE OF HANCOCK.

We read this in the New York Tribune:

"Southern journals are objecting to Gen. W. S. Hancock as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, because he obeyed President Johnson's order for the execution of Mrs. Surratt and the other conspirators in the assassination of President Lincoln. The Richmond Dispatch has an article on the subject which would make as good a Republican campaign document as one of the Hon. Ben Hill's speeches."

This hasty paragraph does these journals—and they are not many—who have opposed the nomination of Gen. Hancock very great injustice. They object because they fear many of the Democrats of the North will refuse to vote for the distinguished Federal officer, not because there is opposition in this section. Of all the Generals now in the service there is not one who stands as high with our people as Winfield S. Hancock. He is liked because he is pure, brave and generous, and for the reason that he has always entertained a supreme respect for the civil power. We think down here that Hancock is the best ideal of a soldier and gentleman, and that in point of intelligence he is not inferior to any military man in the North, if indeed he is not to-day the ablest man of arms in that section since the death of Thomas. Besides, Hancock is respected for his abilities as a citizen, shown in his letters and dispatches while he had command in Louisiana, and for his broad, unselfish, unpartisan patriotism which these same letters and dispatches avowed. He would suit our people as candidate and President, because we can trust him. We may not prefer him to a civilian; in fact, there is a feeling all over the country that we have had enough of military Presidents, but if he is the man of the occasion—the officer of the day—he will get the full and cordial support of the fellows who wore the gray and fought him on the bloody fields of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania.

THE IMPROVEMENT TRIAL.

On Monday in the Senate commenced the impeachment trial of Gen. Wm. B. Belknap, late Secretary of War. The distinguished opponent of the accused entered a short plea to the jurisdiction. The seven managers obtained leave to make their answer on Wednesday. The telegrams printed this morning will show what was done yesterday.

crimes and misdemeanors deserving expulsion from office and other civil disabilities and punishments, always excites a deep and pervading interest in any nation. To the general interest in such trials is added, in this, the propinquity of the accused to the chief of the Administration and the confidential relations the two officers sustained to each other. Belknap was the *fidus Achates* to Grant's *Adams*, and the two seemed made for each other's complement. So that, now people invest the trial of the ex-Secretary (Secretary still to all purposes of the trial and to the ends of justice) with a luminous and painful and yet with an exciting and unique interest, which not even the dull ploddings of the inquisitions recently made and the times elapsed since the revelations of Marshall's other ally. The people regard the Administration as on trial. A greater than Belknap will be condemned or exonerated by the Senate's verdict.

The plea is an ingenious one, and yet is one everybody believed would be made. If the Senate can relieve itself of responsibility by denying its own jurisdiction, we believe it will do so. That course, no doubt, Senators of the ultra persuasion regard as the only way out of a disagreeable business. Conkling, Morton and Boutwell, and such as they may content themselves with a vote of "yes" on this plea, but the really great lawyers and the truly respectable Senators, such as Edmunds and Christianity, cannot vote that way. Perhaps this is the only hope for justice in the case. If the trial proceeds Belknap must surely be convicted on the evidence, no matter how able may be the arguments of Messrs. Black, Blair and Carpenter for the defence.

Emerson, in his quaint and original essay on "Social Aims," says "good manners are made up of petty sacrifices." So true and suggestive a saying deserves to be written on the walls of our homes, or what would be far better, engraved upon the hearts of our people, says the Philadelphia Ledger.

THE CENTENNIAL.

Stirring Appeal from the Corresponding Secretary for North Carolina—Let the Old North State do Something Worthily of Her Historic Name.

Below we publish the stirring appeal of Mrs. S. H. Waddell in behalf of the Centennial at Philadelphia, of the Historical Department of which she was recently appointed Corresponding Secretary for this State:

WILMINGTON, April 19, 1876.

Having been assigned the duties of corresponding Secretary for North Carolina in the Historical Department of the Centennial at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, I desire to appeal to the patriotic pride of my countrymen to furnish such memorials and souvenirs of the heroic struggle of 1776 as may be in their possession, and also illustrative of the gallant part borne by their ancestors.

Twelve of the thirteen colonies—since become States—are now recalling their part in the struggle for independence, and the apartments appropriated to each, and we feel assured that the sons and daughters of our dear native land will never permit her to sit at the base of the monument to liberty and patriotism, while her sister States, without one star upon their brows more brilliant than her's, are, by the energy and fidelity of their children, placed on the apex of the pillar.

The glorious record made by their fathers in resisting oppressive taxation, from the stamp act of 1766 to the tea tax of 1773, or touch the nerve that vibrates to the name of Mecklenburg, and the blood of the brave who shed it on Moore's Creek Bridge, or that first instruction to her representatives in April, 1776, to go for independence. Where shall we find deeds of any other State so worthy of being recalled to the presence of such stirring memories? If so, then indeed have the counsels of the wise been brought to naught, and the blood of the brave been shed in vain. We will not be content, believe it.

Our appeal is to all who can bring souvenirs that shall vindicate the fame of bright deeds, or the good old North State. With such we shall be most happy to correspond, and will take this occasion to say that we are authorized by the committee to guarantee the safe return of every article sent through us, and also to free of every expense of transportation, both to the city of Philadelphia, and when returned to their respective proprietors.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 20, 1876.

The great crop of the steamer North East, reports a heavy frost in the neighborhood of Point Caswell Monday, and says he fears the peach crop in that section has been entirely destroyed, while other fruit has been materially injured. The frosts in some instances to a considerable thickness.

The city tax ordinance, as far as it refers to cattle, sheep, &c., brought here for sale, is only intended to apply to those who are regular dealers in the business, not to those who only bring a few to market occasionally and do not make a business of it.

A Mr. Jones, section master in charge of the seventh section of the Carolina Central Railroad, near Lumberton, dropped dead while engaged at work on Thursday. A Mr. R. R. Armfield will deliver the memorial address at Batesville.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

A Synopsis of the Proceedings. The Board of County Commissioners met yesterday in adjourned session; present, J. C. Wagner, Chairman, and Commissioners S. Van Amringe and D. Nixon. A communication from L. Voller was referred to the Clerk for investigation. Commissioner R. C. Myers tendered his resignation to the Board, stating as his reason therefor that he had not the time to attend to the duties of a Commissioner.

The following was submitted: WASSAMAS. At a meeting of the Board of County Commissioners, held at the Court House on the 17th day of April, 1876, the Board went into an election for a member of the Board, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Aug. H. Morris; and, whereas, Mr. D. C. Davis received two votes out of four, one of the members being absent; and, whereas, after consulting counsel, it was advised to have the election over, for the reason that it would take a majority of the members—

Ordered, That this Board now ballot for a commissioner, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of A. H. Morris.

On which resolution Commissioner Nixon, on pretence, on the ground that the resolution was not seconded, and his protest was ordered to be put on the minutes; the Chairman and Commissioner Van Amringe voting in the affirmative, and Commissioner Nixon in the negative.

D. C. Davis and J. C. Hill were put in nomination, and the result was that J. C. Hill received one vote, and D. C. Davis two votes.

Mr. Davis, being declared duly elected, came forward and qualified as required by law.

A motion was then made to go into an election to fill the vacancy on the Board caused by the resignation of R. C. Myers, but the motion not receiving a second, the matter was laid over.

From a correspondent at Smithville we have the following: At the annual meeting of the Vestry of St. Philip's Episcopal Church, yesterday, the following named gentlemen were elected Wardens and Vestrymen for the ensuing year: Dr. W. G. Curtis, Senior Warden; Dr. F. W. Potter, Junior Warden; Col. C. T. Pennington, Capt. T. J. Hooper, C. G. Smith, John Woodcock, Vestrymen.

A Copper-Colored Copper Thief Comes to Trial.

A telegram was received at the Marshal's office late Monday afternoon, from Sheriff McMillan, of Robeson county, requesting that an officer be stationed at the wharf about the time the steamer Governor North was expected to arrive from Fayetteville, with instructions to arrest one Ned Wright, colored, suspected of stealing a quantity of old copper at Lumberton, and to search any box he might have in his possession for the missing property. Sergeant Edger Miller was entrusted with the duty of looking out for the suspected individual, and promptly on the arrival of the boat late Monday night, Wright was arrested and proved to be the right man; at least, a box, containing some sixty or seventy pounds of copper, was found in his possession, and though he pretended that he had purchased the copper from another colored man in Fayetteville, giving him \$1.85 for it, he could not give the name of the individual between whom and himself the alleged transaction had taken place. He was locked up in the Guard House to await the arrival of Sheriff McMillan, who was notified that his "bird" and the copper were both in custody.

Episcopal Convention.

The State's Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of North Carolina, will meet in Calvary Church, Tarboro, on Wednesday, May 17, 1876.

The Seaboard & Roanoke, Wilmington & Weldon and Carolina Central Railroads will issue return tickets to the Clergy and Lay Delegates attending the Convention. The Raleigh & Gaston, Raleigh & Augusta Air Line, Western Railroad, of N. C., North Carolina and Atlantic & North Carolina Roads will allow them to return upon the certificate of the Secretary, provided they paid full first-class fare in attending the Convention.

A white convict from Robeson county, whose name we could not ascertain, arrived here late Saturday evening in charge of a deputy sheriff, for imprisonment in the County Work House, to which he has been sentenced for twelve months for assaulting his wife. He was lodged in jail until Sunday morning, when he was transferred to his future quarters. He had been in jail some six months.

From several sources that this vicinity was visited by frost, yesterday morning. A gentleman who runs a truck garden on Market street, not far from the turnpike, informs us that the frosts commenced about 4 o'clock after the moon rose, and that in a straight line across his garden, in which about twenty feet beans, Irish potatoes, and everything else in the vegetable line, were killed, while the remainder of the garden was not injured.

Many of the farmers in this section now favor a stringent law against the importation of foreign fruit, which is generally introduced in the winter, and sold at a low price.

Excursion to the Centennial.

Mr. W. H. H. Gregory, of Charlotte, is engaged in getting up an excursion to the Centennial. The Observer says he proposes to furnish a party or several parties, with Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars, which will be under their exclusive control, and by means of which they will run through to Philadelphia and return without change. Arriving here, they will have the privilege of selecting whatever route they please, and may agree upon this city. The time of departure for the Centennial will also be left to the gentlemen composing the parties. Rates have not yet been decided upon, but Mr. Gregory proposes to carry excursionists at as low figures and give them as many accommodations as will be afforded by any other line. Tickets will be good for as long a time as any other route will allow—thirty days at least, and perhaps more. Parties will be taken not only from Charlotte, but from all other points on the line of the Carolina Central.

Magistrate's Court.

Ned Wright, the colored man alluded to in our last, having been arrested for stealing copper, had a hearing before Justice Gardner yesterday. Mr. Randall McMillan (not the Sheriff of Robeson, as we had been erroneously informed), who had telegraphed to have him arrested, was the prosecuting witness. He stated that the store of Mr. Daniel G. McMillan, of Fayetteville, was entered Saturday night, and the copper stolen, thereupon, upon finding the window open, and the copper missing, he inquired and ascertained that a box had been placed on the freight bill to the name of Ned Wright, who had expressly said that he did not want any mark on it, as it contained eggs which he was to sell. It appears that Wright then went off and never returned until just as the boat was shoving off from the wharf, when he ran down and jumped on the deck. Finding that he had left on the boat, Mr. McMillan telegraphed to the Chief of Police of this city, with the result already mentioned. Officer Miller testified to making the arrest, finding the copper in the possession of Wright, &c. Defendant was required to give bond in the sum of \$100 for his appearance at the next term of the Superior Court for Cumberland county, in default of which he was lodged in jail.

HOW BLAINE WAS AGAIN BAFLED AND BEATEN.

Debate in the House upon Kilbourn's Case—Hon. John Randolph Tucker Makes an Able Speech—Garfield Takes Him in Conversational Debate and is Worsted—Blaine Comes to the Rescue and is Worsted—Blaine's Abuse and is Skinned—An Enjoyable Scene for the House and the Galleries.

[Special to the Richmond Enquirer.]

WASHINGTON, April 17.

The debate in the House today upon Hallett Kilbourn's case was one of the ablest of the session. Hooker, of Mississippi, made an excellent speech against ordering the surrender of Kilbourn to the court. The chief interest, however, gathered about the speech of Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, who made a strong argument for his amendment, directing the sergeant-at-arms, by counsel, to ask for the quashing of the writ as improvidently granted. Gen. Garfield came over and took a seat near Mr. Tucker, and began a conversational debate, in which he was soon worsted. Blaine, who had his plans fixed for a bloody shirt display, next left his seat and took a conspicuous place in front of the House, and near to Mr. Tucker, with whom he soon managed to provoke a colloquial debate. His points were badly taken, and he was easily embarrassed; Mr. Tucker telling him good humoredly that he already demonstrated that he was no lawyer. Blaine stirred over this for a while, and after thinking it over began a personal attack on Tucker, taking up the war record of the latter as attorney-general of Virginia. His manner was of the most pompous and inflammatory and dramatic order. Tucker had already been thrice applauded, and now Mr. Blaine, secured partial applause; but when Tucker came to reply, the big bully of the Republics received such a dressing as has rarely been administered to any man in this chamber. The House and galleries enjoyed it to the highest degree. Blaine turned white with rage, trembled, attempted to retort and interrupt, but finally gave it up in despair. Blaine has now been completely vanquished in turn by Cox, Lamar, Blackburn and Tucker; his prestige has gone; his eager ambition has made him forgetful of dignity and decorum, and he appears a mere ranting demagogue, ready to inflame the worst passions of the people in order to get the Republican nomination for President.

BLAINE'S CHOKED WAYS.

Mr. Blaine's choked ways were again shown yesterday in his speech in support of the amendment to the bill for the relief of Hallett Kilbourn.

The following appears in the papers of this morning:

A CARD.—When the article in the *Sentinel* appeared on the Union Pacific Railroad matter, I was greatly interested, and I had not been instrumental, directly or indirectly, in giving this matter publicity. In January, 1876, I telegraphed from Jacksonville, Fla., in relation to some valuable lands owned by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, for which the books of the Company showed they had paid a large sum of money, and gave certain questions to be asked. In making the report of the daily examination of the committee, no such questions were even put by them; and then, on February 24, 1876, I wrote the chairman more fully about the matter. If any attention was ever given to my letter or telegram, I was never informed. I am convinced that I have been faithful to my trust, and am ready and willing to answer to the committee in making the report of the daily examination of the committee, no such questions were even put by them; and then, on February 24, 1876, I wrote the chairman more fully about the matter. If any attention was ever given to my letter or telegram, I was never informed. I am convinced that I have been faithful to my trust, and am ready and willing to answer to the committee in making the report of the daily examination of the committee, no such questions were even put by them; and then, on February 24, 1876, I wrote the chairman more fully about the matter. If any attention was ever given to my letter or telegram, I was never informed. 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