State Library

The Weekly Star.

PUBLISHED AT
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
AT
$1.50 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISING SCHEDULE.

	1 Week	2 Weeks	3 Weeks	1 Month	2 Months	3 Months	6 Months	12 Months
1 Square, (10 lines)	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	8.00	10.00	16.00	25.00
2 "	2.00	3.00	5.00	6.50	13.00	18.00	26.00	40.00
3 "	3.00	5.00	7.00	9.00	18.00	22.00	36.00	50.00
4 "	4.00	6.00	9.00	11.00	22.00	26.00	46.00	70.00
5 "	5.00	7.00	11.00	13.00	26.00	30.00	56.00	80.00
6 "	6.00	8.00	13.00	15.00	30.00	35.00	66.00	90.00
7 "	7.00	9.00	14.00	17.00	34.00	40.00	76.00	100.00
8 "	8.00	10.00	16.00	19.00	38.00	47.00	86.00	110.00
9 "	9.00	12.00	17.00	21.00	42.00	54.00	96.00	120.00
10 "	10.00	13.00	18.00	23.00	46.00	61.00	106.00	130.00
11 "	11.00	14.00	19.00	25.00	50.00	67.00	116.00	140.00
12 "	12.00	15.00	20.00	27.00	54.00	73.00	126.00	150.00
13 "	13.00	16.00	21.00	29.00	58.00	79.00	136.00	160.00
14 "	14.00	17.00	22.00	31.00	62.00	85.00	146.00	170.00
15 "	15.00	18.00	23.00	33.00	66.00	91.00	156.00	180.00
20 "	20.00	23.00	28.00	36.00	72.00	100.00	166.00	200.00
23 "	23.00	26.00	30.00	39.00	78.00	109.00	176.00	220.00
26 "	26.00	28.00	36.00	46.00	94.00	124.00	224.00	250.00
28 "	28.00	30.00	38.00	56.00	106.00	136.00	274.00	280.00

[Entered at the Post Office at Wilmington, N. C., as Second Class Matter.]

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,	" "	.50

THE WEEKLY STAR.

VOL. XIII. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1882. NO. 46

THE SOUTH AND IMMIGRATION.

The Philadelphia *Press* undertakes to give the reason why immigration does not seek the South, and why Northern papers, like the *Press*, cannot recommend emigrants "to go South." It gives the reason to be the extreme lawlessness of the Southern people. To this we reply briefly:

First, the South is not more lawless than the North. There is as much crime to population in the North as in the South and the statistics of the country show this.

Second, the very fact that men in the South combine to hang murderers and rapists shows that they are resolved to protect life and to protect the persons of the white women of the South.

Third, the ten thousand lies that Northern Radical papers have manufactured out of the whole cloth have poisoned the minds of the Northern people, and they in turn poison the minds of foreign immigrants, and it is not a matter of surprise that but few immigrants come this way.

Fourth, the social condition of the South is much healthier than that of the North, in spite of what the *Press* and papers of its stripe may say to the contrary. The thousands of Northern men living in the South, if put upon their conscience, we believe would bear testimony that as far as they know the social life among the Southern whites is purer and nobler than among the people in the North. Look at Massachusetts and Connecticut, where divorces have become so common as to excite the alarm of all philanthropic and virtuous people.

Fifth, the way the South was robbed by the carpet-bag governments and the consequent repudiation have done much to keep out capital and immigration.

But in spite of all adverse causes the South has recuperated wonderfully and has grown 30 per cent. in population in the last decade. It is true it does not have many immigrants from the North or elsewhere, but for the most part they are very desirable citizens. The Northern men we are acquainted with who reside in the South are with few exceptions worthy, intelligent men who are helping to develop our resources and build up our country. They know that the South is much misunderstood and maligned.

EDGECOMBE COUNTY.

The chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of Edgecombe, Col. W. H. Knight, has published in the Tarboro *Guide* a comparative statement of the financial operations of that rich county under the manipulation and management of the two parties. We have given already some facts from Col. Knight's report, but as Edgecombe, like that other fine county, Warren, has been studiously misrepresented we give more attention to the matter than we otherwise would.

The great question for the East is county government. We would rather lose every member of Congress and every Judge on the Bench than to have the twenty-seven negro counties again placed under negro rule. Think of the past, ye men of New Hanover, Pender and the Third District.

Col. Knight gives the expenses for each year under Radical administration beginning with December 1, 1868, and extending for ten years, to December 1, 1878. The total was $228,917.03. The average each year was $22,891.80.

He then gives the figures under the Democratic administration beginning Dec. 1, 1878, and ending Dec. 1, 1881—three years. They expended in all $30,427.09—an average of but $10,142.39—or less than one-half that the Radicals spent. Mark that.

The Radicals received $3,516.07 due before they came into power.

When the Democrats came into power Dec. 1, 1878, the county debt was $24,719.23.

On Sept. 1, 1882, they had reduced it to $2,500. Comment perfectly unnecessary. Voters look upon Radicalism and despise its corruption and its incompetency. But more yet, Col. Knight says:

"When the Republicans were in power in 1878 taxes for county purposes were 26 1-6 cents on the $100, and county orders brought from 50 to 60 cents on the dollar. At the present time, under Democratic rule, the taxes for county purposes are 19½ cents in the $100, and county orders are paid on presentation to the county treasurer."

Jurors, look upon the Radical bungler and waster and say whether you like him or not. Do you like him well enough to give him control again of your pocket-books and county finances? Bad county government invariably and inevitably makes high taxes.

DESERTION OF PARTY DOES NOT INCREASE CONFIDENCE.

The most conspicuous failure in the history of North Carolina politics is the attempt of a few score of disappointed office-seekers in the Democratic party to set up a party of their own under the leadership of Mott, Ike Young, Moore, Jim Harris and a few other wool-dyed Radicals. It has been a fizzle from the start, and in the Centre and West, where it was thought it would develop considerable strength, it is almost extinguished, and like an old-time tallow-dip, it will expire about November 2d with much spluttering and stinking. Where the Radicals will gain one vote by such an unnatural, unholy, and unwise alliance, they will lose two votes. And this ought to be the case. Why should the long tried men of that party be set aside to give prominence and office, if the people at large shall be stupid and blind and corrupt enough to consent, to such hoary-headed Democratic office-seekers as Clingman, Johnston, Leach and Edwards? Why shall the goslings of Democracy who go limping into the Radical preserves be fed by the tender hands of Mott and Young and Jim Harris, the bribe-taker, to the exclusion of the stout ducks of the Radical party who have been "quacking" and spluttering for so many years, trying to get their heads into the great National Radical dough-trough?

But this is not all. The fellows who deserted took the people of North Carolina for fools, and lo! their mistake. They went masquerading in the thinnest, gausiest of all possible coverings, and as they pranced around, pirouetting and gambolling this way and that way, they thought all the time the people who looked on took them for "Liberals"—for members and avant-couriers of the "new party," without principles or ideas, that was to regenerate and disenthral and make glad the hearts of mankind. But how mistaken they were! The people gazed at the cavortings and at the very thinnish guise, and then they laughed as they saw the tail of the old Radical party hanging out behind, and saw, too, the hoofs and horns of the same old animal that had wrought so much mischief in the years gone by. So the only persons that have been fooled are the fellows who tried to deceive the people.

But why should any one be deceived by the "Liberal" farce? Who compose the company who are playing it? Men mainly who have been "acting" with the Democrats since the war, and some long before the war. They have helped all they can to make the Democratic party what it is. They have spent their best years in helping to build up, preserve and give control to the Democratic party. Why have they left it? Can there be but one answer? What is there in *their* antecedents—in *their* wisdom, unselfishness, devotion to principle—to make any one believe that a new party composed of such men will be any better than the party they have served for so long a time and deserted and which contains so much material so infinitely sounder than they are? Does a change of party cause also a change of character? Has Leach or Clingman or Folk or Edwards changed their true characters by changing political front? They gave to one party their allegiance, their professed support, the labor of their best years. They went off after office and set up a little concern of their own, leading Radicals and of the Revenue stamp at that being sponsors and parents of the new-fangled clap-trap affair. So no one is deceived by the "Liberal" dodge. The nickel-plated Democrats would do well to take down the sign. Let the old Radical garment be donned and they will be better thought of if not better understood.

Senator Garland, of Arkansas, in a recent circular letter addressed to the Democracy of his State, placed the question of desertion of party in this light. He asked:

"He who crosses the ocean changes his sky not his soul; he who takes his hat and leaves the domicile of a party, after years of service in it, and crosses to the threshold of another party, to combat his old party, changes his base or location, but not necessarily his heart or his convictions or his methods of action. The pretence to the contrary is too etheral, if not too thin, to preach to flesh and blood. Therefore be not deceived in being asked to turn over to any new party. A new broom may sweep clean, but the old one knows best where the dirt is."

So do not allow yourselves to be deceived for one moment by the Democratic deserters in their persuasive blarney in behalf of a Mongrel Combination. When you vote for a Liberal you are voting for a Radical to all practical intents and purposes. Do not desert the old ship in the midst of the storm.

The jocund Colonel Buck Parker Canaday is now running his third heat in the Congressional race. But, really, why dont our nimble neighbor-in-law save his wind and heels? Having been distanced in the first two heats, what earthly chance has the Canadayan pony of winning the race?

Col. Willie Canaday is the coming man—coming to grief.

HORRIBLE.

The Mutilated Remains of an Old Colored Man Found in His Own Yard.

Old man Primus Young lived by himself on the Hooper plantation, in Cape Fear Township, about six miles from this city. Some persons who visited his house yesterday morning were horrified at the spectacle which met their gaze. The house was open, and in the yard close by lay what remained of the body of old Primus Young, mutilated beyond all possible chance of recognition except by the small portions of clothing which were still attached to the remains. There were indications to show that the body must have been dragged from the room in the house into the yard after death, or after deceased had been stricken down by the hand of Providence or the blow of an assassin. We understand that nothing was missed from the house, though there was no one to tell exactly what the building contained.

There is no clue at present by which any one can form the slightest conclusion as to the cause of his death. A colored man named Johnson, who lives about one hundred yards from the house formerly occupied by the deceased, is the only person residing anywhere in the immediate neighborhood, and although the old man must have been dead for some little time—perhaps two or three days—before the body was discovered, he (Johnston) knew nothing of it, according to his own declarations, until yesterday morning.

Coroner Hewlett was notified of the finding of the remains and will probably hold an inquest over them.

Remains Interred—No Inquest.

Coroner Hewlett visited the house of the late Primus Young, in Cape Fear Township, whose mutilated remains were discovered in his own yard, on Friday morning, mention of which was made in the STAR, and found what remains of the body on the spot and in the condition described. The greater portion of the remains had been carred off by dogs and hogs together, but what was left of the poor old man was gathered together under Coroner Hewlett's direction and buried on the premises. There is no means of knowing how he met his death, and as no one came forward to make an affidavit no inquest was held. Deceased, who formerly belonged to Mr. Armond D. Young, was well known in this city and throughout the surrounding country.

New Hanover County.

Mr. S. A. Currie, who runs a plantation near this city, had some very fine cotton in market yesterday, the first from his field of twelve acres in the staple, for which he received 3¼ cents per pound in the seed, which he says is about equivalent to the present market value of the middling grade of the article in its prepared state. Some have argued that the soil in the neighborhood of Wilmington was not suitable for the cultivation of the cotton plant, but Mr. Currie's experiment is a complete refutation of this assertion. And, besides, he says he took no extra pains in its cultivation.

The Specimen Colorado Justice.

A few days ago, on the third page of the STAR, appeared an amusing card from one Geo. W. Clelland, a Colorado Justice of the Peace, which had been received by the clerk of the police court in Chicago and by him furnished to the press. We have before us the business card of the same Geo. W. Clelland, though it does not bear the same inscription as that received by the Chicago man. Mr. G. B. Myers, of this city, who spent some time in Colorado, made the acquaintance of the somewhat excentric individual referred to, and the acquaintance subsequently ripened into friendship. He gave Mr. Myers his card, and we give the contents of the bit of pasteboard for the benefit of our New Hanover justices, who may be ambitious to do things in the "way-up style." On one side is "Geo. W. Clelland, Alcalde of the Police Court and Justice of the Peace, Precinct No. 1, Canon City, Fremont County, Colorado. 'If I tread on you don't bite.'" On the reverse side we read: "'*Fiat Justitia Ruat Cœlum.*'—Marriages performed in 'way-up style.'—Special attention paid to pretty brides, and indifferent bridegrooms initiated with a club.—Boozers given excursion tickets to the 'cooler' good for ten days.—Fans and ice water furnished free on application to the city marshal. The grand hailing sign of distress is not recognized by this Court. No trouble to make change.—Come early, before the rush, and I may let you down easy."

Good News from Away Down in Vermont.

From a letter received by a gentleman of this city from a friend in Vermont, we learn that there has been quite a political earthquake, revolution, or whatever it may be called, in at least a portion of that State, five towns in the neighborhood of Bennington having been carried by the Democrats at the recent election, whereas previously they had always gone Republican. Of course the "boys" up there had to burn a little powder and have a jollification over the happy result; and right here a friend at our elbow exclaims, "we know Alf Robinson is happy, and don't we wish we were in Bennington to enjoy it with them!"

Killed on the Track.

Two colored boys, aged about 15 and 20 years, respectively, were run over and killed by the up train on the Carolina Central road Wednesday night. The accident happened at what is known as Edwards' Crossing, between Jarvis and Rosendale. It appears that the boys lived close by the point where the accident happened, and that they had not long left the house. It is supposed that they had been lying down alongside the track asleep, and being waked up suddenly by the approaching train, had jumped on the track in front of the locomotive, instead of getting out of the way of it. Their bodies were badly mutilated.

Raise More Pork.

Farmers everywhere should raise all the pork they can from this time forth "until further orders," as the price is already very high and is constantly advancing. Besides this the indications point to a probable scarcity in the West, whence a large proportion of our supplies are now received. A letter to one of our wholesale dealers, from the West, says the indications are that the stock "will be ate up closer by November 1st than ever before." From present appearances stock raising will be a profitable business, and, as before remarked, we hope our farmers will turn their attention to it more closely than they have ever done heretofore.

Fire in Monroe.

Conductor Gardner, of the Carolina Central, informs us that in passing Monroe Tuesday morning he discovered that the "fire fiend" had been at work in that thriving town. It originated in a wooden building belonging to M. L. Stevens and filled with groceries belonging to Stevens & English. The building and contents were destroyed, together with the bar-room of J. S. Richardson. Other buildings in the neighborhood were damaged to some extent.

Row Between Circusmen and Citizens.

One of our citizens who passed through Lincolnton, in this State, on Tuesday last, says a big row occurred there that day between some of the showmen of Barrett's circus and a number of countrymen, during which several persons were badly injured. About thirty of the ringleaders of the disturbance, including three or four showmen, were lodged in jail. Whiskey was at the bottom of the trouble.

A Fall From a Train.

A young man, said to be a tramp, was stealing a ride on the W. & W. Railroad on Wednesday night, when he fell off the train somewhere between Sixth and Seventh streets, and cut his face badly. It is thought he got to nodding and tumbled off. The last seen of him he was searching for a doctor.

An Extraordinary Haul of Mullets.

We met a gentleman from Onslow county, yesterday, who informs us of an extraordinary catch of mullets. He says that seven hundred barrels were taken at one haul on Tuesday last, the 5th inst., at the fishery near the mouth of New River, under the management of Mr. John Lewis. Fish are said to be unusually plentiful on that part of the coast for so early in the season.

Shipping Rice Birds.

A new enterprise has been started on the wharf by a colored barber named Edens, who, with a patent refrigerator, is engaged in preparing rice birds for shipment north. He says he can pack and get ready for shipment about one hundred bunches per day. At this rate rice birds will be in demand, and prices will consequently be high.

THE STAR ROUTE TRIAL.

Attorney General Brewster's Argument for the Prosecution—A Sensation in Court—Disclosure of Attempts to Bribe Jurymen—Judge Wylie's Scathing Remarks.

WASHINGTON, September 7.—Attorney General Brewster closed his argument today in the Star Route case, for the prosecution, and the case is virtually closed. The Judge will probably deliver his charge to-morrow, and the case may go to the jury on the same day. Brewster's argument was listened to with the same close attention as was given to Ingersoll's. The closing part of the argument was well worth recording, but at its conclusion an incident occurred which was wholly unexpected to all except the immediate actors in it, and which dwarfed everything that has occurred during the trial.

The Judge had announced that a recess would be taken, that the prayers of counsel for instruction to the jury should be argued before the Court alone, and the jury could be excused until to-morrow. Then ensued the scene of the day, and one which has few, if any, parallels in the judicial history of the country. The jurors were again on their feet, about to leave the box, and many of the audience were preparing to leave the court room, when Judge Wylie stated that he wished to devote a moment to another matter. The significant tone in which he said this warned the spectators that something important was to follow, and instantly there was a dead silence. "Several of the members of this jury," continued His Honor, calmly, "have come to me with information that they have been approached with propositions most manifestly of a corrupt kind. The first intimation I had of this thing was several weeks ago. Several more—[interrupting himself]—I cannot call them intimations, they are square and direct information, given me privately for the purpose of asking me what they, the jurors, should do. My advice was to say nothing about it. The Court did not wish to interrupt the progress of arguments of the case by any such side question as this, but I advised them to be careful. This thing has grown,—[becoming more and more indignant as he proceeded]—and within the last twenty-four hours it seems that these wolves which have been around this jury, have become fiercer and more determined. I felt so much indignation that I was almost ready to advise the jurymen to shoot the man on the spot. That is the way I felt about it; but I gave no such opinion. But villainy of this kind, and scoundrelism of this degree deserves no mercy. I do not say in what interests these suggestions have been made. I do not want to convey any information on that subject; but I want to advise this jury to repel with scorn and indignation any base attempt of this character on their virtue and integrity. The insult is of the last intensity, and I do hope that when we get through this trial fairly you may have information enough to enable the Court to lay its hand on these men who have approached you in this way. I have called your attention to this subject with another view; to give a warning to men of this kind of what they are about, and that the officers of the law will do their duty. If it is possible to ferret out these scoundrels it shall be done. Give them no quarter; spurn them with the end of your toes. No baser vermin infest the earth than men engaged in this kind of business. And the insult to you is that they suppose that you are just as base, just as low, as they are themselves. No man should allow a whisper of this kind to be made to him without spurning it with the utmost scorn and contempt. I go no further. I do not advise violence at any time—of course I do not. But next to an insult that is given to a man's wife is an insult of this kind to a juror—his honor should be sacred and carefully guarded as he would guard the honor of his wife. Having said this much, collaterally at this point we can now take a recess."

Judge Wylie's remarks, which were delivered with great earnestness and an indignant tone that showed that he meant every word he said, with perhaps the exception of his depreciation of violence, created a profound sensation, and the foreman of the jury, Mr. Wm. Dickson, who is probably one of the jurors approached, rose and said that after the disposition of this case, he would lay the whole matter before His Honor.

Then Hunkle, counsel for Minor and Vaile, rose, and on behalf of himself and of his clients, demanded an investigation of the charge that had been made.

The Court—We will see about that. We will probably have it.

McSweeny—We, too, want an investigation.

Wilson [emphatically]—We want it all around.

A recess was then taken.

WASHINGTON, September 7.—A great many reports are afloat to-night as to who it is that has attempted to bribe the Star Route jury. The name of a former attorney of this city is connected with the attempt, but not authoritatively. Merrick, of counsel for the prosecution, is quoted as saying that he had been aware for some time of attempts at bribing the jury, but did not know that Judge Wylie was so informed. So Judge Wylie's utterances to day were a surprise to him. Merrick is also quoted as saying that he knows who had offered bribes and the amounts. One of the jurors was interviewed to-night, and is reported as saying that he had been approached on two occasions by parties on behalf of the defence. Counsel for the defence have been also interviewed, but profess entire ignorance.

Judge Wylie's Charge—The Jury Agree as to Only One of the Defendants and are Again Ordered to Retire—Rumors Concerning the Attempts at Bribery.

WASHINGTON, September 8.—In the Criminal Court this morning another large audience assembled to hear the proceedings in the Star Route cases. The large attendance of prominent members of the bar attests the interest taken in this last stage of the trial. All of the defendants were present, with the exception of Stephen W. Dorsey.

Judge Wylie began his charge to the jury with an expression of the difficulties attending the summing up of a case of such a magnitude as this. He said he would not undertake to deliver a professional lecture upon law, but it would be his endeavor to travel over the case from one point to another so far as it was necessary to do so, taking care not to trespass upon the province of the jury. The law made the jury the ultimate, final power, even upon the law itself; at the same time the tradition and practice of law authorized the Court to talk to the jury with regard to facts. The opinion of the Court was not, however, to be taken as obligatory upon the jury as to questions of fact, nor should he insist upon their accepting his construction of the law. He wished them to be guided by their consciences; he wished it understood that he was wholly uncommitted as to the guilt or innocence of the defendants. Some of the reporters for newspapers had evidently misunderstood his utterances during the trial, for the jury must be aware that he had carefully abstained from expressing any opinion upon that subject. When Walsh's testimony had been offered the Court had said that in his judgment there was enough evidence of conspiracy to be submitted to the jury, and it was upon that ground that his testimony had been admitted. That was as far as the Court had gone.

The Judge gave a brief history of the events out of which grew this prosecution, and then addressed himself to the law. Referring to the prayers, Judge Wylie said that the conspirators were jointly united for some purposes and severed for others. Each man stood on his own defence. The jury could not convict one man of conspiracy, but they could convict two of the defendants. If there had been any one overt act committed, and the jury acquitted the party commiting it, then the defendants must all be acquitted; for instance, if the jury acquitted Brady, who had been called the key—the master key—to the whole conspiracy, and no overt acts were shown to have been committed by any other defendant, then they must all be acquitted. The position taken by the defence that all of the defendants must be shown to have been interested in all of the contracts, was false. If it had been shown that they were criminally interested in only one, that was sufficient, and a conspiracy was established. Surplusage in any indictment would not vitiate it. This indictment charged but one offence, one conspiracy; it could not comprise two conspiracies. Part of the defendants might be wholly acquitted and a part convicted, but if the jury found two conspiracies, three of the parties guilty of one and the remainder of the four guilty of another, then the indictment failed. So much for the frame of indictment. Now as to the proof: conspiracy is seldom reduced to writing; it is generally entered into in a very informal way. The parties might reside in different parts of the country, but if by any means, even by dumb show, they entered into an agreement to defraud the Government, followed by an overt act that was a conspiracy. The law required a verdict of guilty only after the jury entertained no reasonable doubt of the guilt of the defendants. Doubt, to be reasonable, must be based upon evidence—not upon mere conjectuce. The axiom was that it it was better for ninety-nine guilty men to escape than for one innocent man to suffer. It would be a very happy condition of affairs if one innocent man could be protected and ninety-nine guilty men punished. An old Latin proverb said that it was the fault of the jury if the wicked escaped. That was true. He would now take up one of the routes and see if it could be connected with any rational theory of innocence. If it could, the defendants were entitled to the benefit of that theory. He would select a small route, the route from Vermillion to Sioux Falls, Da. The date of the contract was March 15th, 1878, to run four years; John W. Dorsey, contractor; trips were twice a week; the distance fifty miles, to which two miles had been added. The time was fourteen hours. There were nine postoffices, but no towns on the route. Soon after the service was put on, it was discovered that the actual distance was about seventy miles, and that the information had been distinctly and repeatedly furnished to the Second Assistant Postmaster General. On Dec. 23d, 1878, the number of trips was doubled. On May 3d, 1879, the route was practically assigned by sub-contract to Vaille. On July 10, 1879, the number of trips was increased to six and the time reduced to ten hours; increasing the compensation to $6,133.50. Deducting an hour for delays at postoffices, the carrier was required to travel seventy miles in nine hours. Petitions and letters had been sent in and it did not absolutely follow that this expedition was fraudulent. If the jury could reconcile it with any theory of innocence, they must do it. A Congressman of influence, Mr. Bennett, had asked for it, and that must be considered. Soon after, every postmaster on the route united in a protest to the department, saying that the time was impracticable; and asking to have the old fourteen hour schedule restored, and Mr. Bennett endorsed this protest and sent it to Brady. Just at this point the member of Congress seems to have lost his influence, for he was informed that it could not be done. After reading the law relative to productiveness, Judge Wylie inquired what the productiveness had been in this instance. Reading from the record, he said that for one year it had been $261.61. He had called attention to the route because it had been asserted that members of Congress were responsible for expedition; yet in this case, when it had been expedited at the request of a member of Congress, its reduction had been refused to that same member. [Henkle interrupted at this point to remind the Court that French had made the order in question. But Judge Wylie said positively that French had made the order by Brady's direction. Here, he contended, was an increase made when it was shown that the revenues were actually decreasing. If the jury could reconcile that with a proper exercise of innocence, let them do it. It could not have been done through ignorance; manifestly, it was purposely done. The thing to be decided was whether it had been done through a mistaken exercise of discretion or purposely, and through wrong motives. Concerning false papers, said he, it had been argued that if they resulted in good to the public then no criminal act had been done in making the orders upon them. This was no crrect view of the law. Proof of conspiracy might be made out from proof of the consequences following the conspiracy, said Judge Wylie. Taking up another branch of the subject he read from an English authority in support of this proposition, reciting the circumstances of the operations of what are known as "the three card monte men" in this city. He said that the only way in which their conspiracy could be made out was by the circumstances following the actual swindling operations. There was a further topic he wished to refer to. Among the prayers was one to the effect that if it appeared that a genuine paper appeared among the fraudulent papers filed in connection with the route, then the order for expedition or increase must be attributed to the influence of the genuine paper. Such a doctrine could not be tolerated. Bad could not be saved by good, and *vice versa*. Parties committing frauds often found it to their advantage to use some truth in their operations. Yesterday's occurrence required a passing remark. If his information was true, then there were men engaged in "fixing" the jury. It was natural that jurors so approached should feel indignant, but they must not let that interfere with their calm, dispassionate judgments. Let them be so true to themselves as to refuse to allow themselves to be influenced by these considerations.

Col. Ingersoll rose and asked the Court if it was within his power to direct the jurors to freely and fully communicate to one another all of the information they possessed touching these attempts at bribery.

Judge Wylie answered that he did not wish that inquiry started in the jury room.

Defendants' counsel called attention to the number of their prayers for instructions which had only been touched upon generally, and asked for specific instructions, but upon all of these requests the Judge ruled against them, and exceptions were taken by the defence.

At 5 o'clock the jury retired, after having been instructed to come into court at 6 o'clock, whether they found a verdict or not. At that hour, they returned and reported that they had reached an agreement only as to one of the defendants. Judge Wylie declined to hear anything further from them, and ordered them to again retire, and come into court to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

All sorts of rumors are afloat as to the bribery. One juryman has settled the fact that attempts have been made by parties in the interest of defendants. There does not appear to have been any concert of action among the bribers, who seem to have been numerous. Four jurors are named as having been approached, but only the one has stated publicly in what interest. The efforts of the corruptionists seem to have been directed to securing a disagreement of the jury as to one or the other of the defendants. Attorney Bliss is quoted as having knowledge of the names and amounts. Friends of the defendants have asserted that attempts at bribery have come from the prosecution, in the shape of official position or employment in the departments.

A Partial Verdict Reported—The Jury Again Ordered to Retire—Speculations and Rumors—Expenses of the Trial, Etc.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—At 2 o'clock the Star Route jury again came into court and reported that they had failed to agree. They were directed to return and report again at 6 o'clock. When they came into court at the latter hour they announced that they had reached an agreement in regard to some of the defendants, but not as to others. Judge Wylie stated that he was not prepared as yet to accept a partial verdict, and the jury were told to retire for the night and come into court again at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The session of the court has been continued from day to day since Friday by recess, no adjournment having been taken. One of the prosecuting counsel was interviewed to-night, and he expresses the opinion that the jury have reached a verdict of guilty as to Brady, Reudell, Menir, and Vaile, and possibly an acquittal as to Turner, and that they are still considering the case of the two Dorseys.

It was ascertained at the Treasury Department, to-day, that the payments already made on account of expenses in the prosecution of the Star Route cases are as follows: For services and expenses of B. H. Brewster, for his appointment as Attorney General, $5,000; W. A. Cook, services and expenses, $6,702; George Bliss, services and expenses, $19,251.60; W. W. Ker, services and expenses, 6,526; R. S. Merrick, services and expenses, $5,000; A. M. Gibson, services and expenses, $5,000; total, $47,480.60. It will be seen that the above expenses include only lawyers fees and expenses, only so much of that class of accounts as has been passed by the accounting officer of the Treasury. None of the other accounts of expenses incurred in this trial, such as witness fees, compensation of special agents, current expenses, etc., have yet been presented at the Treasury. It is estimated that these expenses, together with the additional amount to be paid as counsel fees, will swell the total expense of the Star Route trial to about $200,000.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Trial of Capt. Haile for Killing Col. Blair, the Greenback Leader.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

COLUMBIA, Sept. 7.—A special to the *Daily Register* from Camden, S. C., says that the trial of Capt. J. L. Haile, for killing L. W. R. Blair, the Greenback leader, on July 4th, began this morning, Judge Kershaw presiding. The court house was packed. The prosecution was conducted by Solicitor Bonham, assisted by ex-Judge T. J. Mackey, independent candidate for Congress in the Fifth District. A plea of "not guilty" was entered. The jury was drawn, composed of whites. Several State's witnesses made important variations from the evidence given at the inquest, greatly weakening the prosecution. The killing by Haile, with a Spencer rifle, was fully established. There were three shots fired; one through the heart, one through one lung, and one in the side. Blair fell at the third shot, without speaking. The State's witnesses said that Blair called Haile a damned liar. Haile walked to the tax office, followed by Blair, who had a hand in his left breast. Haile came to the door with a rifle and went out on the sidewalk; Blair advancing towards him. Haile fired and Blair moved around between Haile and the court house. Haile moved back towards the outside of the sidewalk, and fired again. Blair moved out towards the sidewalk and at the third fire fell on his side, turned on his back, and died. The State failed to establish the language of Haile after the killing, showing premeditation of the deed. The day was consumed in taking testimony for the prosecution, all the witnesses present being examined. Counsel announced that but one or two more would be examined to-morrow. There was no direct testimony as to malice. Counsel for the defence will take all of to-morrow. The case will not close before Saturday.

THE STATE CAMPAIGN.

Capt. Swift Galloway spoke at Wilson on Tuesday last.

Jim Leach has gone. If there is any more Democratic timber of that kind the sooner it goes the better.—*Swift Galloway.*

Cocke, chairman of the Mongrel tribe, has announced himself as a candidate for the U. S. House. Hit in the belly with a violent hankering after grub.

Charles R. Jones was converted a few days ago in Charlotte under Zeb Vance's preaching. Vance will convert the worst, unless he is given up to reprobacy of mind and hardness of heart.—*Durham Recorder.*

From a letter in the New Berne *Journal:* Price, the Liberal, has been to Swan Quarter. He made his little speeches, consisting chiefly in arraigning the Democratic party. We thought he was a Liberal, but judging from his speech he is a Radical.

Wednesday was a big day in Concord. Besides the circus they had a big speech by Gov. Vance, and it is stated honestly to us that Vance drew a larger crowd than the circus did. The people were captivated, and some of them were heard to swear that Vance must, shall and will be our Governor again, for the fourth time.—*Charlotte Observer.*

We hear it whispered around that Col. L. C. Edwards, of Oxford, who is wanting to be Judge of this district, met Sherman's army in Raleigh in 1865, and made them a speech in which he said it was the proudest day of his life when he saw the Federal flag floating from the top of the Capitol of his native State; and that he never heard of a Federal victory but what he was glad.—*Henderson Gold Leaf.*

Senator Ransom's speech last night was an eloquent and dispassionate vindication of the Democratic party in the State and nation. It was the speech of a statesman. ——Quite a number of ladies heard Senator Ransom last night. One, a little more expressive of her admiration than the others, said, as she was leaving the court house, "isn't he just too lovely for anything! If I were a Republican I'd join the Democrats sure."—*Greensboro Patriot.*

An investigation into the circumstances of the alleged abortion on Mrs. Davidson, by her husband and Dr. Kenne, at the Fifth Avenue hotel, New York, took place yesterday. A verdict was rendered that the child died from natural causes, and Mr. and Mrs. Davidson were discharged from custody.