

In writing to change your address, always give former address as well as full particulars as to where you wish your paper to be sent hereafter. Unless you do both changes can not be made.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Testimonials of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

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ENLARGEMENT.

On the first day of November next, when the present volume closes, the WEEKLY STAR will be enlarged to a thirty-two column paper.

By the addition of one column to each page and the further addition of about four inches to the length of the pages, we will be enabled to give our readers from seven to eight columns more reading matter than we now give, which will make the WEEKLY STAR more valuable and more interesting than ever before.

But, notwithstanding the extra expense entailed by the enlargement, the subscription price will remain the same that it now is: \$1.50 year for three months.

We look for our reward in large additions to our subscription list and in increased promptness in the payment of dues by our subscribers.

We trust our friends will show their appreciation of our enterprise by aiding us in extending our circulation.

SORGHUM MOLASSES AND SUGAR.

We recently invited attention to the progress in cultivating the sorghum cane and from it making sugar. The successful experiments in two as widely separated States as New Jersey and Kansas in growing the cane and from it producing an excellent grade of sugar, ought to encourage our Southern planters to engage in the same work.

We need diversity of crops and there is no reason why North Carolina should not grow better cane than States as far North as Kansas and New Jersey are. Our climate, soil and the length of the summer season are all favorable. During the war between the States, the South was forced to cultivate sorghum and the molasses made from the cane was a great source of enjoyment to the people of all classes. We rarely see or hear of sorghum molasses now, and yet it is palatable and good to have in the house. The cane can be easily cultivated and it can be made profitable. The chief consideration, however, is to cultivate the cane for the purpose of manufacturing sugar.

The Asheville Citizen, of a recent date, gives a cheerful account of sorghum growing in its section. It says: "In the west, on the contrary, it has taken a firm hold, and there is scarcely a farm from Buncombe to Cherokee in which is not found a patch of field of cane, of greater or less extent. And now is the season of jubilee, the sound of the grinding is high in the land and the sweet income of the boilers everywhere mingles its odors with the fragrant mountain air. At every household the process of boiling is going on and every household is laying up its winter supply.

During the war we observed in travelling much through a rich section of our State stretching from the Roanoke river to the upper border of Caswell county, that there was a great difference in the character of the cane, and a consequent difference in the molasses produced from it. Some farmers gave an intelligent attention to this matter of sorghum growing, and they had a superior article of both cane and molasses. We have eaten it at a few houses where the flavor and quality reminded us of the best New Orleans. If the planters would go into the cultivation of the cane as a business, have the necessary houses, machinery, &c., for making the molasses, and, especially the sugar, we have no doubt an important industry could be added to the industries of our State. The Citizen says:

"A new impulse has been given to this industry both by the introduction of a better variety of sorghum, the amber cane proving to be rich in saccharine matter, and abounding in lime, and also by the application of improved machinery for grinding and boiling. The product is very superior, and we remember some we obtained from Mr. Orr, at Breward, last year, which was superior to any syrup we ever used."

It refers to the production of a coarse sugar during the war. We remember to have seen some specimens. They were not very appetizing to look at, but they contained the saccharine and they gave promise of what might be done with improved

apparatus and a larger experience. North Carolina should not neglect this industry. The Citizen thinks Western Carolina specially adapted to the production of the cane. Doubtless, but probably as good as made in the East. The best sorghum molasses we saw during the war we think was in Halifax county.

PHILLIPS ON THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Wendell Phillips is probably the best orator in all New England. He has wielded a great influence over the people of that progressive and wealthy section. A life-long abolitionist, a man of rare powers of expression and with intense convictions amounting to fanaticism, he has exercised a great power over the "fierce democracy." He has had a great deal to do in forming public sentiment in his section upon the slavery question. For awhile he teamed with the Republicans naturally. But like all fanatics, he is honest. He gradually lost confidence in the party or its leaders. Last year he supported Butler, and this year he is supporting him again. He prefers old Ben to Massachusetts Republicanism. You can by this judge of the poor opinion he has of his old friends. He wrote a letter to the big Butler demonstration in Boston last week. Owing to the condition of his health he is unable to canvass or speak in a public meeting. So he writes, and his letter gives out no uncertain sound. He closes as follows:

"I remember that the Republican party, in its hot youth—when it had a conscience—did much toward freeing the colored man. But I see that now, the willing tool of capital and the banks, and with a thimble-ring system of national bonds, it is doing far more to undermine our institutions and enslave the white man. Enthusiastic young men may be hoodwinked and worked in harness, blind to what they are really doing, and ignorant of who moves them, like pawns on the chess-board. But, in fact, the battle of to-day is between men and money, and the real unseen leaders of the Republican party are the Shylocks. Privileged and incorporated wealth is one of the two great dangers that threaten popular institutions, and the Republican party is the servant and organ. Every lover of liberty should therefore toil and pray for its destruction. Consequently, I shall vote for the man who, years and years ago, advocated a system of finance which would have saved us from this bondage to the Shylocks, and would now go far to avert our danger."

APPRECIATIVE TESTIMONY.

A Northern preacher, Rev. G. L. Chainey, resides at Atlanta, Ga. He has been lecturing at Lowell, Mass. He told his auditors that "the South is more pious than the North and is the sanctuary of the nation." He is good enough to say still more in behalf of our people. Hear him: "People of the South are more kindly, more genial than those of the North; their hospitality is proverbial." All of which we most steadfastly believe. But let us copy a paragraph or so from this observant and generous Northern preacher. He said: "The South, however, is throwing off the yoke of the slave, and her progress is behind the van of progress and New England will soon find that cotton cannot only grow in the Southern States, but that it can also be manufactured in the place of its birth. This progress is slow, but it will surely advance and the time will come when the children born to labor are educated beyond their sphere. The South is progressing, however, in education as it is in industry, and it is only a question of time when we will go South to learn."

Such language is so unusual, coming from a man of Northern birth, that we more willingly reproduce a part. That man did not come South to "spy out its nakedness," but to help build up and make friends among the natives.

There is a movement on foot to consolidate the North and South Carolina narrow gauge system of railroads under a Boston Syndicate. A meeting of representatives of several railroads took place on the 15th inst., at Rutherfordton, and a resolution was adopted appointing a meeting at Gaffney City, on the 24th of October, "for the purpose of considering the question of consolidating said companies and of accepting the proposition of the New England Syndicate, upon their making a satisfactory showing of their ability to perform the stipulations contained in their proposition."

A consolidation would result, so a correspondent of the Charleston News and Courier says, in constructing about 100 miles of narrow gauge road in North Carolina and about 400 miles in South Carolina. He says:

"Over \$1,500,000 had been assured to aid in North Carolina and South Carolina, which will be turned over to the Boston Syndicate upon their making a satisfactory showing to build said lines of road according to the terms of the proposition."

Gen. Pryor is in London. He is looking after O'Donnell's defense.

THE PINES OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Asheville Citizen is one of those North Carolina papers that discuss practical questions judiciously and intelligently. We do not read many editorials in our exchanges for the want of time, but we often stop to read what the Citizen has to say, and we are always well repaid for so doing. It has some reflections upon the long leaf pine that have interested us. It says of the reproductive power of this very valuable tree:

"The long leaf pine has abundant means of reproduction or perpetuation. If any portion of the timber remains, then young trees may come up from seed. Not every year, but at intervals of four, five or seven years, the 'tree produces' an abundant crop. The large cones open, and the winged seed drift away sometimes so thickly as to simulate a snow storm, lodge upon the ground, and almost immediately germinate. The nuts are about half as large as the garden peas, very rich and very sweet, palatable to children or even to grown people, and eagerly devoured by hogs. In a week after the falling of the seed, the woods will be green as a meadow. But the hogs destroy them, or they are scorched by the annual fires which sweep through the woods."

It thinks that the lands that have been deforested should be protected against the hogs and because of the instructive fact we mentioned recently—that the young growth shall be protected against the ravages of "the rooters." We agree with it that legislation at this point is needed. The injury done by the hogs in destroying the young trees is much more than they are worth. The Citizen says:

"The source of wealth to past and present generations should be secured to the coming ones. Vast bodies of land have been and will be valuable only for their pine forests. Some care, some little self-denial, some resolve not to rip up the golden goose, may perpetuate the pine lands of North Carolina for ages to come."

"That the tree will grow from the seed and make trees we have personal experience. The year is now remarkable among its many other peculiarities, for the profuse fall of nine mast. The air was filled with them, and the ground was covered with them. Journeying through the woods with the late Col. Robert Strange, we had no difficulty in sweeping up from the ruts in the road a quart or more of the seed. Some of them were sent to Cyrus P. Mendhall, Esq., of Greensboro, who planted them on his grounds. Not long since we inquired about the fate of our seed. He said that many had come up; all had grown well, but many had since been destroyed by accident or wantonness, but that several of the trees were now in healthy vigor, and had attained a fair size. This was on the lands of Guilford soil altogether different from the sand hill country, the home of the long leaf. Surely if it succeed away from home, it would thrive well there, if protected."

We commend the above to the politicians of the State.

MURDER.

A Saturday Night Homicide in Brunswick.

Two white men named Asa Smith and John Wm. Hill became involved in a difficulty near Valentine Smith's store, in Waccamaw township, Brunswick county, on Saturday night last, during which Hill was fatally cut by Smith and died in a few minutes from the effects of the wounds. The only witness of the murder, we understand, was one William Andrews, who says the two men got to quarrelling, when he saw Smith draw a knife upon Hill, when he rushed in to prevent any damage being done, upon which Smith told him if he didn't get out of the way he would kill him, or words to that effect: whereupon Smith seized his opportunity and cut his antagonist twice, inflicting a severe wound in the hip and another clear across the abdomen. Smith immediately fled, and up to the time our informant left for Wilmington, nothing had been heard of him.

Decidedly said to have been about 37 years of age and leaves no family. Smith the alleged murderer, has a wife and children.

Whiskey is said to have been at the bottom of the difficulty.

Another British Steamship Clears for Liverpool with a Cargo of Cotton.

The British steamship Lykys, Captain Philliakris, was cleared for Liverpool, England, yesterday, by Messrs. Alex. Sprunt & Son, with 3,650 bales of cotton, weighing 1,745,595 pounds and valued at \$174,552. The Lykys received her entire cargo at her wharf and coaled for her voyage, it being the Captain's intention to go down the river this morning. The last cargo of cotton shipped on the Lykys before the present one, was shipped last season from Savannah, when she took out 3,600 bales, or 150 bales less than she now takes from Wilmington, which speaks well for our compressing facilities.

The entire cargo of the Lykys was shipped by one house—that of Messrs. A. Sprunt & Son.

The Crops.

A gentleman who has had occasion to travel throughout North Carolina, traversing the different lines of railway, besides travelling through the country in private conveyances, says he noted carefully the condition of the crops, and gives it as his opinion that they are not, taken altogether, near as bad as represented, and that fully a two-thirds crop will be the average in the State.

Burglary.

The residence of Mr. Beasley, an old citizen of Masonboro, in this county, was broken open on Sunday night last, while the family were at church, and robbed of money to the amount of about \$75. Entrance was effected through a window. There is no clue to the burglar and robber, who has laid himself liable to the death penalty should he be caught.

The late Rev. Wm. Hill Jordan, known as the Baptist pastor of the State, was at one time pastor of the Baptist Church in this city.

Interesting Religious Exercises.

The Masonboro Baptist Church, in this county, was the scene of some very interesting exercises on Sunday last. As announced in the Star, Mr. Jacob H. Allen, of Raleigh, was in attendance, and the building of the new court-house at Burgaw, delivered an address on the subject of Sabbath Schools. There was a large attendance, including quite a number from Wilmington, and the speaker, who was introduced by Mr. Elijah Howell, Superintendent of the Sunday School at that place, proceeded to address the people in a plain, practical way, but in a manner most attractive and entertaining, and calculated to accomplish good. His remarks were peculiarly adapted to the minds of the young, and doubtless produced impressions which will be lasting. He enforced his words by apt illustrations, which were "meat and drink" to the hearers, and his moral tendency, and at the conclusion of the address Superintendent Howell spoke feelingly of the good impression the language of the speaker had made upon his own mind.

Mr. J. W. Taylor, of this city, was called upon and made a few remarks full of good advice and encouragement to the children and their teachers, and closed with an earnest prayer.

After an intermission of ten minutes, Rev. Mr. Kennedy ascended the pulpit and preached a stirring sermon on the duties and obligations of Christians, both in their relation to God and to their fellow men. The exercises closed with prayer by Mr. Alfred Alderman, of this city, singing, &c. The Sunday School at Masonboro numbers about seventy-five, though the average attendance is not quite so large. Mr. Howell has been Superintendent for about fifteen years, and is thoroughly wedded to his work of looking after the spiritual welfare of the children.

Purchase of Land by the County.

In accordance with an announcement made at a meeting of the Board of Magistrates and Board of County Commissioners was held at the Court House yesterday, Justice W. W. Harris being in the chair. The object of the meeting was the purchase of the land formerly belonging to the Cape Fear Agricultural Association, which was donated to said Association in fee simple, but was now the property of Mr. F. W. Kerchner, it having become necessary for the county to own the same again in order to preserve its right of way. A letter from Mr. Kerchner to Chairman Bagg, of the Commissioners, having been read, in which he offered to dispose of the property or any part of it for \$1,000 or \$15 per acre, the county to have the same surveyed at its own expense, it was duly moved and carried that the County Commissioners be authorized to purchase, for one thousand dollars (\$1,000), the tract of land donated to the Cape Fear Agricultural Association by the County of New Hanover, and now owned by Col. F. W. Kerchner.

In the "Sunny Land."

We have just seen a private letter from Rev. J. B. Taylor, D. D., from which we take the following extract: "After my second visit to Rome, I visited Florence, situated in the rich valley of the Arno, and surrounded by beauties of nature and art. It is a most interesting place. There are beautiful gardens, adorned with statues, vases, fountains, and other decorations, besides the attractive open squares or piazzas. Here there are numerous palaces containing rare paintings and sculpture. The great attractions are the Cathedral, the Uffizi gallery, with its miles of paintings, and the church of Santa Croce, where Michael Angelo, Gaffiello and other illustrious artists are entombed. From Florence I went to Bologna, where the celebrated Council of Trent assembled, and where the celebrated University (founded in 1119) is. And now I am in Venice! Venice! This morning I have been to St. Mark's, and the Palace of the Doges, and the 'Bridge of Sighs,' and the Dungeons, and had a ride in a gondola on the 'Grand Canal.' The letter is dated October 1st.

The Baptist State Convention.

We find that our informant was incorrect in his statement that the Baptist State Convention would meet in Edenton on the 7th of November. We now have it from good authority that the meeting takes place on the following Wednesday, which will be the 14th of November. Rev. Dr. Pritchard, the new pastor of the First Baptist Church of this city, expects to spend two Sundays with his congregation here before going to the Convention, preaching his first sermon on Sunday, the 4th of November.

EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

COASTWISE. BALTIMORE.—Schr Rover—90,000 feet lumber. Schr Maud Seward—121,000 feet lumber. 244,473 feet lumber, 6 bbls pitch, 2 bbls tar. THOMASTON, Me.—Schr Hattie Turner—501 bales cotton, 100 bbls spirits, 410 do rosin, 280 empty beer kegs, 33 baled deer tongues, 13 do wool, 5 do hides, 75 pigs hides, 1,400 bags C S meal, 50,000 feet lumber, 4,800 juniper staves. BALTIMORE.—Schr Eddie—111,600 feet lumber. NEW YORK.—Schr Regulator—806 bales cotton, 498 bbls spirits, 55 do beef, 49 do flour, 108 do crude, 45 do do, 49 do flour, 16 do peanuts, 380 pigs hides, 280 empty beer kegs, 33 baled deer tongues, 13 do wool, 5 do hides, 75 pigs hides, 1,400 bags C S meal, 50,000 feet lumber, 4,800 juniper staves. BALTIMORE.—Schr Eddie—111,600 feet lumber. NEW YORK.—Schr Regulator—806 bales cotton, 498 bbls spirits, 55 do beef, 49 do flour, 108 do crude, 45 do do, 49 do flour, 16 do peanuts, 380 pigs hides, 280 empty beer kegs, 33 baled deer tongues, 13 do wool, 5 do hides, 75 pigs hides, 1,400 bags C S meal, 50,000 feet lumber, 4,800 juniper staves. BALTIMORE.—Schr Eddie—111,600 feet lumber. NEW YORK.—Schr Regulator—806 bales cotton, 498 bbls spirits, 55 do beef, 49 do flour, 108 do crude, 45 do do, 49 do flour, 16 do peanuts, 380 pigs hides, 280 empty beer kegs, 33 baled deer tongues, 13 do wool, 5 do hides, 75 pigs hides, 1,400 bags C S meal, 50,000 feet lumber, 4,800 juniper staves.

U. S. SUPREME COURT.

The Civil Rights Law of Congress Declared Unconstitutional and Void.—Text of an opinion of the Court.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The most important decision rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States to-day was that in five cases commonly known as Civil Rights cases, which were submitted to the Court on printed arguments about a year ago. The titles of these cases, as stated, are as follows: No. 1.—The United States against Murray Stanley; from the United States Circuit Court for the District of Kansas, No. 2.—The United States against Michael Ryan; from the United States Circuit Court for the District of California, No. 3.—The United States against Samuel Nichols; from the United States Circuit Court for the Western District of Missouri, No. 4.—The United States against Sam'l D. Singleton; from the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, No. 5.—Richard A. Robinson and wife, against the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company; from the United States Circuit Court for the District of Tennessee. These cases were all based on the first and second sections of the Civil Rights act of 1875, and respectively prosecutions under the act for not admitting certain colored persons to equal accommodations and privileges in inns or hotels, in railroad cars and in theatres. The defence set up in every case was the alleged unconstitutionality of the law. The first and second sections of the act, which were the parts directly in controversy, are as follows:

"Section 1st. That all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall have the same right of making, buying and renting of accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of inns, public conveyances on land and water, theatres and other places of public amusement, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to citizens of every color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude."

The second section provides that any person who violates the first section shall be liable to a fine of not more than \$1,000, to be recovered in civil action, and also to a penalty of from \$500 to \$1,000, to fine or imprisonment for thirty days to a year, to be enforced in a criminal prosecution. Exclusive jurisdiction is given to the United States Circuit Courts in all cases arising under the law. The rights and privileges claimed by and denied to the colored persons in these cases were full and equal accommodations in hotels, in ladies' cars on railroad trains and in theatres. The Court, in a long and carefully prepared opinion by Justice Bradley, holds: First, That Congress had no constitutional authority to pass the sections in question, under either the 13th or 14th amendment of the Constitution. Second, that the 14th amendment is prohibitory upon States only, and that legislation authorized to be adopted by Congress for enforcing that amendment is not direct legislation on matters respecting States, but is legislation on matters respecting individuals, and is not a law for making, enforcing certain laws or doing certain acts; but is corrective legislation, necessary or proper for countering and redressing the effect of such laws or acts. Third, in forbidding Congress to legislate on matters of life, liberty or property without due process of law, and giving Congress power to enforce the prohibition, it was not intended to give Congress power to provide due process of law for the protection of life, liberty or property, which would embrace almost all subjects of legislation, but to provide modes of redress for countering the operation and effect of State laws obnoxious to prohibition. Third, that the 13th amendment gives no power to Congress to pass the sections referred to, because that amendment relates only to slavery and involuntary servitude, which it abolishes, and gives Congress power to pass laws for its enforcement. That the act extends to the subject matter of the amendment itself, namely, slavery and involuntary servitude, and the necessary incidents and consequences of those conditions; that it has nothing to do with the rights of equal citizenship, but only refers to slavery, the legal equality of different races and classes of citizens being provided for in the 14th amendment, which prohibits the States from doing anything to deny to any citizen the equal protection of the laws, and the 18th amendment to refuse to any person equal accommodations and privileges of an inn or place of public entertainment, however it may be a violation of legal rights; that it imposes on him a badge of slavery, or involuntary servitude which imply some sort of subjection of one person to another and incapacity independent thereof—such as inability to hold property, to contract, to be parties in contract, &c.; and that if the original Civil Rights act which abolished these incapacities might be supported by the 18th amendment, it does not therefore follow that the 13th amendment is supported by it. Fourth, that this decision affects only the validity of the law in the States, and not in the territories or the District of Columbia, where the legislative power of Congress is unlimited, and it does not undertake to deny what Congress might or might not do under power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and amongst the several States; the law not being drawn with any such view. Fifth, that therefore it is the opinion of the Court that the first and second sections of the Act of Congress of March 3rd, 1875, entitled "An Act to protect all citizens in their civil and legal rights," are unconstitutional and void and judgment should be rendered upon the petition accordingly.

At the conclusion of the reading of Justice Bradley's opinion, which occupied more than an hour, Justice Harlan said that under ordinary circumstances and in an ordinary case, he should hesitate to set aside the long opinion in opposition to that of his eight colleagues; but in view of what he thought the people of this country wished to accomplish, what they tried to accomplish and what they believed they had accomplished, by means of this legislation, he must give his dissent from the opinion of the Court. He had not had time since hearing that opinion to prepare a statement of the grounds of his dissent, but he should prepare and file one as soon as possible, and in the mean time he desired to put upon record this expression of his individual judgment.

STATESVILLE, N. C.

A Large Crowd to See the Circus.—MURDER and LYNCHING. CHARLOTTE, Oct. 16.—A large crowd gathered at Statesville to witness the circus. There were many visitors from Wilkes and Alexander counties, and some came in from distant places, sampling for the first time. On Saturday night a white man named Ryan was badly beaten by a negro, whose name is unknown. Bad feeling existed in the crowd, and on Monday a white man named Remond quarrelled with a negro named Campbell, who fired three shots, killing Remond instantly; the second bullet going through his heart. The first shot struck a bystander named Tom Bell, inflicting a painful wound. Campbell was arrested, but last night after midnight, about thirty masked men took Campbell from jail and hanged him to a tree. They did their work so quietly that the occurrence was not known generally until Campbell's body was found hanging from the tree about daylight. Everything is quiet now.

LOUIS JACOBI, Mo., Sept. 14, 1879. I have been troubled by Erysipelas, and have received great benefit from your Liver Complaints and Malalar Fever. They are superior to all other medicines.

P. M. BARNES.

BULL RUN.

Survivors of the Battle of Bull Run to Recollect their Recollections.—(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)

WASHINGTON, October 15.—A number of survivors of the first and second battles of Bull Run to-day visited the old battle-field, with the object of refreshing their recollections in regard to the position of different commands during the engagements, and to aid Maj. Stine in the collection of data upon which to found a history of the First Army Corps. The party numbered about one hundred, and were the following: Governor Lucius Fairchild, Gen. Rosecranz, Col. Dudley, Gen. William Berney, Gen. Joe Dickinson, Gen. Wood, Capt. J. H. Stone, Col. Wm. H. Boyd, Col. J. C. Matson, Gen. H. J. Hunt, Maj. Halstead, Maj. C. E. Lewis, Capt. C. D. Grandall and Gen. R. B. Ayers. General Longstreet, Col. Butler, Capt. Tyler, Major Thornton, of the Confederate army, also joined the party. A special train conveyed the party to Wellington, Va., near the field, where they took vehicles and spent the afternoon in visiting points of interest. The first stop was made at Groveton, where the second battle of Bull Run began on August 29th, 1862, and Gov. Fairchild gave a short description of the engagement, which he said he could not remember with distinctness owing to the lapse of time and to the fact that he was somewhat frightened when it occurred. His remarks were dryly witty and created much mirth. The position of Col. Dudley's command was identified by an officer of the battle, and this incident also created hearty laugh. Maj. Thornton then gave a concise and graphic description of the first day's battle, from a Confederate standpoint, which was well received by the veterans. He said that Hayes' brigade, composed of but four regiments, was the only Confederate force opposed to the Union troops on the evening of August 28, 1862. Gov. Fairchild stated that 4000 men were killed on each side, and that he was killed in forty-five minutes under the leadership of Gen. Rosecranz. The party then visited Groveton Monument, Sudley Church, the old hospital, the stone house, the Henry House, the scene of Stonewall Jackson's headquarters, the railroad cut and other historical points. At all of these places few traces remain of the great conflict, and with the exception of an occasional shot-riddled house and a stray shell turned up by the plow, there is nothing to remind us of the battle of Bull Run. The entire party were well pleased with their visit, and the results in an historical point of view are said to be highly satisfactory.

NEW YORK.

Two Notorious Burglars Kill Each Other.

(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.) NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—In a saloon on the Bowery, kept by Stony Draper, himself a burglar and his place a thieves' resort, a fight occurred about 3 o'clock this morning, between John Irving, of the Patchen avenue burglary notoriety, and "Jack" Walsh, alias "Jack the Mick," one of the accomplices in the robbery of Jacob Ruppert's bank messenger, two years ago. Each shot the other dead at the same instant. The affair has caused general rejoicing in police circles. Thieves and stragglers who were in the saloon at the time of the shooting were arrested; among them was "Billy" Porter, Irving's "pal" in his crimes and each fell dead with a bullet through the breast—Irving shot through the brain and Walsh through the heart. The only regret among those who know the party seems to be that Porter and other companions of the slain did not witness the execution. The two dead men have been among the boldest criminals in New York for many years, and have caused courts and police endless trouble.

OHIO.

Synopsis of the Vote at the Recent Election—Reunion of the Army of the Tennessee.

(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.) COLUMBUS, Oct. 17.—Returns from 65 counties here presented at the State Fair at Frankfort 320,986 out of a total vote of 468,146; Hoody 228,385; Schumacher 3,692; and Jenkins 1,864. The Judicial amendment has received 250,912 votes, being a majority of 21,519. It is now thought that the amendment will carry by 40,000. The second amendment has 218,574 votes, being 10,499 less than a majority. Secretary Newman thinks that Hoody's plurality will be about 13,648. He arrives at this conclusion by estimating based on the majorities reported to him from each candidate. CLEVELAND, October 17.—The sixteenth annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee began to-day, with a large attendance of members. Gen. Grant is expected to-morrow. Gen. Sherman, president of the Society, called it to order and made a characteristic opening speech.

NORTH CAROLINA'S DEAD.

Honors Paid to the Remains of Confederate Soldiers, from Arlington at Portsmouth and Norfolk. (By Telegraph to the Morning Star.) NORFOLK, Va., April 16.—The remains of North Carolina's soldiers recently disinterred at Arlington arrived here from Alexandria this morning, and were taken to Portsmouth, N. C., where they will be deposited in military companies of this city and Portsmouth. Minute guns were fired from the time the steamer came in sight until the remains were transferred to the city. Flags in the city and harbor were at half-mast, and the bells of the churches and the Confederate veterans were in line in the civic and military procession. Floral offerings were profuse, and the Ladies' Memorial Association of Portsmouth formed in the procession when the remains reached that city.

ONTARIO.

A Young Girl Sentenced to be Hanged. (By Telegraph to the Morning Star.) HAMILTON, Oct. 17.—Judge Morrison today sentenced a young girl named Maria McCabe to be hanged December 18th, for drowning her infant child in a cistern.

Summit Situation.

You are in a car on shipboard. You want to get right along on your trip without interruption or danger from changes of temperature, water, food. You are at the summit. You want to enjoy yourself, without the least possibility of complaint from over eating, imprudent bathing, and the myriad of little excesses which are almost inseparable from sea-side life. You are on the mountains, and don't want to check on your spirits from a crampy or crampy conditions. You are in the field, and don't want to stop work on account of water-colic or dysentery. You are at home, and don't want yourself or any of your family to suffer in stomach or bowels from summer complications. Certainly, that is the reason you always have a bottle of Perry Davis' Pain Killer within reach. You know just how to use it, and what it will do, and it will be forgotten, unless it is fully on your part to be careful, without any specific which has always befriended you.

Spirits Turpentine.

—Greensboro Unknown: The question might be asked if Rev. Mr. Razor, of South Carolina, has a keener edge than Rev. Mr. Sharpe, of North Carolina.

—Goldboro Messenger: The Goldboro, N. C., is a fine musical for the Rocky Mountain Fair next week. The executive committee of the American Chamber of Commerce, at New York, has notified Hon. W. T. Dorch that he has been added to the Commercial Law Committee of that body.

—Morganton Mountaineer: We understand that Lewis Wilson, a young man 21 years old found dead near his home on last Tuesday. He had left the home for the purpose of gathering chestnuts, and it is supposed he fell from a large chestnut tree near where he was found.

—Edenton Enquirer: Died, on Sunday last Mr. W. H. Elliott. Mr. Elliott was 76 years old, and one of the best citizens of Chowan county. On Tuesday evening last Mrs. P. M. Warren and Miss Belle Goodwin were on their horse back from town when their horse took fright and ran away from the buggy seriously injuring them.

—Shelby Aurora: If any man deserves hanging Hoke Secrest is the culprit. We are sick and tired of hearing of the insanity dodge. It gives too much license to the execution of the law into its own hands, or repeal capital punishment and substitute imprisonment for life. It is the frequent escape of the guilty brings our laws into bad repute.

—Hickory Press: A little negro boy living near Frank Ward about three miles from town, died last Saturday, from an over dose of chinquapin and castnuts. About thirty car loads of iron have been received for the Narrow Gauge from here to Lenoir. This amount will lay the track very nearly to Catawba river. New chestnuts are becoming plentiful in this market, but it takes about \$1.25 to get a bushel of them.

—Washington Gazette: Under the adjustment of salaries of postmasters by a recent act of Congress, the salary of Capt. Corson, postmaster at this office, has been raised from \$700 to \$1,200. We learn that Mr. J. J. Young, liquor dealer of Tarboro, has made an assignment to Messrs. Martin & Sharpe with preferred creditors. Mr. Grist is getting to be one of our model farmers. He has twenty-six acres in cotton, which will average about 1000 lbs. per acre to the acre.

—Concord Times: Rev. Dr. Birkle has been named as Lutherans Missionary for the State at large, and accepted the Principality of Ironton High School, which will open on the 22nd inst. The Lutheran church in Concord will be dedicated the second Sunday in November. The celebration of the anniversary of the birth of Martin Luther. Our town was somewhat aroused last Saturday by a fight between some parties in a wagon lot. One of the men engaged was severely but not dangerously cut.

—Raleigh Recorder: The Western Baptist Convention meets to-morrow at the residence of Rev. J. W. Hines, of George Jones, is trying to pass for a Baptist preacher around Asheville. Brethren of the M. Zion Association tell us that it is a fraud. Rev. Moses Baldwin, of W. Va., has accepted the pastorate of a church in Pittsboro, Chatham county, and will remove to that point at an early day. A meeting of 18 days duration was closed Oct. 24, with the Cove Creek Church, Haywood county. Rev. F. Young, the pastor, was assisted by Rev. J. Thomas, who did a large share of the preaching. Thirty-one were baptized and eight approved for baptism.

—Charlotte Journal Observer: It is estimated that there were 10,000 people in Asheville to see the circus and they were terrified by a calling of the circus. A crowd over in Asheville, and it is doubtful if ever such a crowd will be attracted there again. The wreck at Black's station, on the Air Line road, was a little serious affair, but has caused general rejoicing in police circles. Thieves and stragglers who were in the saloon at the time of the shooting were arrested; among them was "Billy" Porter, Irving's "pal" in his crimes and each fell dead with a bullet through the breast—Irving shot through the brain and Walsh through the heart. The only regret among those who know the party seems to be that Porter and other companions of the slain did not witness the execution. The two dead men have been among the boldest criminals in New York for many years, and have caused courts and police endless trouble.

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