

WILMINGTON, N. C. Friday, May 7th, 1875.

TERMS TO CLUBS.

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It is not required that Clubs be made up at one Post-Office. The number is all that is neces secure the rates to those who constitute the Club, as the paper will be directed to as many different Pos Offices as there are subscribers, if desired. Poyn must accompany every order. A copy of the paper will be furnished without charge to those who raise Clubs of 10 or more.

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Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

127. Specimen copies forwarded when desired.

LET EVERY SUBSCRIBER TO THE WEEK LY STAR READ THIS.

. Under the new law which goes into effect January 1st, 1875, we are requir ed to pre-pay postage on the WEEKLY STAR. And while this will add to the ost 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

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.

Remember that we send all papers free of postage after January 1st.

hist at Charlotte on the 20th prox. all success, and sincerely regret that we cannot too be there to unite in this

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE AND THE MECKLENBURG, CERTEN-NEAL.

The great newspaper has spoken. Unlike a few of its contemporaries who have ignorantly doubted the authenticity of our Declaration of Indedence, the New York Tribune treats that document as "an outspoken declaration of independence similar in purport to that signed more than a year afterward by the Continental Congress assembled in Philadelphia." In taking this position, which is in accordance with the consentient opinion of liberal and intelligent men in all quarters, the Tribune gives its endorsement to a distinguished historian who many years ago filled an important position on its editorial staff. The allusion is to Richard H. Hildreth. We quote the words of the New York journal. In times past there have been hot dispute between antiquarians as to the claim of the people of Mecklenburg county, North Caro-lina, that their ancestors, gathered at Char-lotte on the 19th and 20th of May, 1775, were the first American citizens to make a formal renunciation of their allegiance to Great Britain. The contested questions may never be answered to the satisfaction of skeptical historians of other States, but it is now generally admitted that before the Revolution began the people of Mecklen-burg were distinguished for their bold bear-ing toward the mother country, and that on the days we have named they met and adopted an out-spoken declaration of inde-pendence, similar in purport to that signed more than a year afterward by the Conti-nental Congressassembled in Philadelphia. It is the centennial of this Mecklenburg declaration which is to be celebrated with up their minds.

parade, poems, and oratory at Charlotte next month. These exercises will be participated in by thousands of patriotic pil grims from all parts of the Union, but es pecially from the South. An interesting preface to this celebration will be found in the letter of Gen. Bradley T. Johnson of Virginia, printed to day on our second page. Gen. Johnson gives a picturesque view o the scene of the gathering of the Mecklen burg patriots, and a spirited sketch of their early struggles with the Royal Governor in North Carolina. The communication of Gen. John-

son is reprinted in another part of this paper. North Carolina returns hearty thanks to the gallant Mary-

and the Ministry, by endeavoring to enforce its acts, having "attempted to reduce the said inhabitants to a

more wretched state of slavery than ever before existed in any State country," there was no reason doubt that the same system tyrany and oppression would be extended to every part of America, and that it was therefore the duty of every American to resist and oppose it, and that they were ready to oppose it with their lives and fortunes, and that to this end they would immediately form themselves into a military body, to consist of companies to be made up of the several townships, under articles of association which were adopted at the same time. These articles start out with a declaration of unshaken loyalty to King George the Third, but they further declare that while it is the duty of the people to observe that loyalty, it is not less their duty to defend their just rights. Now here is no Declaration of Independence. The Pennsylvanians did not go as far as the North Carolinians went. In this we mean no reflection. They did well in administering a rebuke to kingly oppression and arrogance; Mecklenburg did better in atterly repudiating kingly rule. Honor to Westmoreland, which has a right to celebrate its day, and honor to Mecklenburg which led the vanguard of Freedom's army and resolved itself into a self-governing community before others had made

BEN HILL AGAINST THE FIELD. That able and sinewy statesman, Benjamin II. Hill, is running in the Athens District, of Georgia, for Congress against a Democrat, an Independent and a Radical. The circumstances of his candidature are thus explained: The Seventh District is composed largely of the mountain counties but runs into middle Geor-

HE HERALD AND THE CENTEN. NEAL

THE MORNING STAR and other Southern journals having rebuked the New York Herald for its sensational attempts through its correspondents to disparage the North Carolina Cen tennial of Independence, the Herald replice that its chief aim is to popularize and stir up interest in the matter. It says its wish is to make the Centennial Celebration a means of rereviving in that section of the country a sense of indebtedness to Southern patriotism and zeal, and to obliterate the alienation by a mutual appreciation between the South and the North of the noble deeds performed by each when they struggled together for the independence of the country.

The Herald says:

The illustrious services of the South can never be disputed. The author of the Na-tional Declaration of Independence was a Southern citizen; the Commander-in-Chief of our armies in that heroic war, the most esplendent name in our history, was also a Southern citizen. Patrick Henry, "the forest born Demosthenes," whose eloquence has never perhaps been equalled in modern times, and who was the first to declare, with the winged words of a soul on fire, "We must fight!" was also a Southerner. The crowning event of the war, the surrender of Cornwallis, took place in a Southern town. The most important battles in the earlier years of the war were fought in the Northern States; but, with the exception of Bunker Hill and Saratoga, those battles were fought on our side by troops under the immediate command of Washington, a. Southern General. The series of battles by which the war was brought to its glorious close were fought on Southern soil These great and conspicuous facts, which can never be disputed or belittled, take out of our hands and out of everybody's hands the question whether the South did its full share of efficient service in "the times which tried men's souls." We are amazed that any Southern journal can suppose the Herald is disposed to undervalue the ser-

vices of the South in the Revolution." All this is very true. The Herald could but recognize the facts, which it does with some approach to eloquence. But why, on the eve of the event, does it hunt up in the hedges and byways unreliable evidence that tends to the disparagement of North Carolina and to the injury of our great celebration? Earnest journalgia, In the mountains there are ism would have suggested a differ-

Bobbery on Middle Sound. The residence of Mr. Jas. A. Hewlett, on

Middle Sound, in this county, was entered on Saturday evening last, some time beween 7 and 9 o'clock, during the temporary bsence of the family, and robbed of runk containing money amounting to about \$100 in greenbacks and \$10 in specie ides notes to the value of \$185. The runk was subsequently found in the woods ear by, with a quantity of jewelry an ome papers of value remaining unmolested. spicion pointed to one David Nixon, colored, as the party guilty of the robbery and he was thereupon arrested and required to give a justified bond in the sum of \$1,000 for his appearance before Justice Jno. G. Wagner on Thursday next, in default of which he was lodged in jail.

When arrested with the money in his possession, Nixon declared that it was given to him by a colored man named Charles Harger, to be taken care of for him. Harger was also arrested and ordered to give bond in the sum of \$500 for his appearance at the same time with Nixon.

Meeting of the County Commission-

A meeting of the Board of County Commissioners took place yesterday evening at 8 o'clock, present Chairman James Wilson and Commissioners John G. Wagner, S. Van Amringe, Aug. H. Norriss, Delaware Nixon.

Communication received from Dr. G. H. Vest. Ordered on file.

Daniel Shaw's resignation as one of the School Committee of Holly township was referred to the Commissioners of Pender county

Bill of R. B. Fraser, Esq., for drawing deed for school house in Columbia township, was referred to the Board of Education. ment cost is swill and a cost of

Communication from the Governor, Au ditor and State Treasurer regarding the insane was referred to the Finance Commitee.

Communication from John Nichols, Su perintendent of the State Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution, was ordered on file and referred to the next meeting.

The report of the Committee on Hospital and Poor House was received and ordered on file.

Ordered that H. E. Scott, Superintendent of the County Hospital and Poor House, meet, the County Commissioners, at the above institution on Saturnay, Stlrinst., and that he have present the physician , who is attendance upon the County Hospital. The following persons wore granted license to retail spirituons liquors in the County of New Hanover:

MECHLENBURG PATRIOTS. heir Declaration of Independence

Sketch of the Struggle with the Royal Governor in North Carolina The Battle of Alamance-Resolutions Passed on the News of the

Battle of Lexington.

To the Editor of the Tribune: Sin:-The Rev. Dr. Storrs, in his recent address before the New York Historical Society, in referring to the effect produced in America by the conflict at Concord and Lexington, on April 19, 1775, states that on hearing of it the "people of Mecklenburg, on the borders of Virginia and North Carolina," met together and declared their independence of the mother country. Now, when the selected orator for the anniversary of a Historical Society of such distinction and learning as that of New York falls into such an error, it seems not inappropriate that a sketch of the historical event to which he refers should be given. Mecklenburg is and was on the borders of North Carolina and South Carolina, and its county seat Charlotte's Town-the present thriving and busy city of Charlottewas the scene of the original Declaration of Independence. It is reached by rail from Washington in about 24 hours, through a country more interesting to the American citizen and patriot thay any other of equal extent on the continent. The route to Charlotte in a patriotic pilgrimage. The name of almost every station is full of stirring reminiscences. Every town and village has been the theatre of some heroic effort or some historic achievement dear to every one who reveres the past.

The tourist passing down the Po tomac first comes in sight of the grassy slope of Mount Vernon, the residence being in plain view, although shaded by the trees. Then you pass through Stafford in Virginia, where the troops of Burnside and Hooker wintered in 1862-'63. to Fredericksburg, where Marye's Hill, in sight of the station, testifies to the courage that defended and the gallantry that attacked it in December. 1862, and a few miles beyond is Guinea Station, from which easy access can be had to the battle-field of Chancellorsville, fought in May, 1863, side of the road is the farm-nouse where Stonewall Jackson died, and just beyond, on the right to the West, the battle-field of Spottsylvania Court-House and the Wilderness, fought by the troops' of Lee and Grant. Along this route marched the good Gov. Spottswood on his exdition to cross the Blue Ridge of mountains, when he discovered the Shenandoah, and named it the Euphrates, and instituted the Order of Framontane Knights, the insignia of which was a golden horse-shoe; hence, in the local traditions they are known as the "Knights of the Golden Horse-Shoe." At Richmond you are within reach of the seat of King Powhoten, whore Capt. John Smit rescued by Pocahontas, and Yorktown, the scene of the surrender of Cornwallis. In the suburbs of Richmond you will see a stone set to mark the spot where Benedict Arnold's picket was posted when, in command of British troops and Royalists, he occupied the town in 1780. Leaving Richmond by the Danville route, you pass over the ground over which Greene retreated and maneuvered. and maneuvered and retreated, in the Spring of 1781, in his effort to draw Cornwallis further into the country. until he could get sufficient force together to strike and crush the British General. At the- Beautiful and flourishing town of Greensboro,' N. C., you are within five miles of the battle-field of Guildford Court-House. where the 1st Regiment of the Mary land line drove back the light infantry of the Guards, the Jagers, and the 33d Regiment, and then locking bayonets with the Grenadiers and Second Battalion of the Guards, ronted them. From Greensboro' you pass through a rich and populous country first to Lexington, and thence cross the Yadkin to Salisbury. The railroad bridge is within 600 yards of the trading ford, where Morgan and pens, and where the river rose so rapidly behind them that Cornwallis, in pursuit, was effectually debarred even the attempt of a passage. To the east is the battle-field of Alamance, fought four years before Concord and Lexington, between the King's troops and the Regulators, about which I shall speak more in detail presently. At Salisbury you will be shown the office where Andrew Johnson studied law, and the site of Steel's Tavern, where Greene, after the affair of Beatstill live the descedants of that good landlady, who, having overheard this expression of the worn-out General, came to his apartment with her small.

has always been brave, hardy, and tiberty-loving. It was among them in the mountains of West Augusta that Washington proposed to make his last stand and final effort for the iberties of the Colonies. Grave, emperate, frugal, simple, God-fearing -but fearing beither man nor devi -this race begat Andrew Jackson and Stonewall Jackson. They began the struggle for liberty in arms be-fore organized resistance met organ-ized power in Massachusetts. This hardy and brave people had conquer-ed the wilderness and the savage, and they were willing to obey the laws provided those laws were enacted by their own legislators; but, with that jealousy of power inherent in freemen, they utterly refused to pay any taxes except such as were according to law. Accordingly on the 10th of October, 1766, at a meeting composed of delegates from the different districts of Orange county, which then comprised a large section of the Province of North Carolina, a resolution was passed "That we pay no more taxes until we are satisfied they are agreeable to law, and applied to the purposes therein mentioned, unless we cannot help it or are forced." The contest thus begun by this association, which called itself the Reg. ulators, culminated in the battle of Alamance, which was fought between the royal troops under Goy. Tryon on one side and the Regulators on the other, on the 16th of August, 1771. westward of the Alamance River, on the road from Hillsboro to Salisbury. History as yet only affords us Tryon's report of this battle, and he gives his own troops as upwards of 1,100, "with two field pieces from Gen. Gage," and that of the rebels as 2,000. The action lasted two hours, when "the rebels took to tree fighting, and much annoved the men who stood at the guns, which obliged me to cease the artillery for a short time, and advance the first line to force the rebels from their covering." The result was that "it pleased God to bless his Majesty's arms in this province with signal victory over the Regulators." The King's troops lost 70 killed and wounded, and the rebels 20 killed, many wounded, and several were taken prisoners. Gov. Tryon returned at once to Hillsboro, "where his judges were waiting at an especial Court of Over and Terminer to try between Lee and Hooker. By the the prisoners taken in battle." * * Twelve were capitally convicted a traitors, six were executed on the 19th of June near the Town of Hillsboro, and by the solicitation of the officers of the army I suspended the execution of the other six till his Majesty's pleasure should be known." Such, in brief, was the battle of Alamance, fought in organized resistance to the royal power on the 16th of August, 1771, a resistance organized on the principle of " no taxation without representation." Such a fight between the King's Governor, Gen. Gage's artillery and the countrymen, with their hunting rifles, and the dispersion of the rebels and the execution of the traitors near the Town of Hillsboro, d their conviction by judges "waiting to try prisoners taken in the battle," it seems, had not the desired pacifying effect. Neighbors carried to neighbors the story of the waiting judges and the execution, and at the meetings on Sunday the farmers nerved one another for further resistance. Six traitors hung in chains near Hillsboro! The ghastly story of their blackened carcasses was repeated from fireside to fireside with a whisper and a groan; and solemn invocations went up from many an humble alter for the vengeance of the "sword of the Lord and of Gideon." So men's minds there had been prepared for resistance to the mother country, and it only required courageous and sagacious leaders to show that this resistance could only be organized on the plan of independence. When, therefore, the tidings of Concord and Lexington flashed fover the country, it lighted the fires smothered at Alamance, and they blazed up at once from every mountain top and every valley. Mecklenburg, in the language of the loyal men of the day, was a "hornet's nest of rebellion;" and the "hornets" forthwith began to stir and to swarm and to sting. Colonel Abraham Alexander. Greene passed with the spoils of Cow- called a meeting of two delegates from each ." captain's district, meet at Charlotte's Town on the 19th of May, at which time it was organized by the appointment of Abraham Alexander, Chairman, and John Mc-Knitt Alexander, Clerk. The Rev. Hezekiah Jas. Balch, a Presbyterian dergyman, Dr. Ephraim Brevard, a graduate of Princeton, and William Kennon, Esq., a lawyer, addressed the meeting. The resolutions from the pen of Dr. Brevard were debated the whole night, section by section, were unanimously adopted on the tie's Ford, alighted, "fatigued, huu- morning of the 20th of May, 1775, gry, alone, and penniless," and where and were proclaimed from the courthouse by the herald, Col. Thomas Polk. The resolutions were as follows: 1. That whoever, directly or indirectly, abetted or in any way, form. bag of coin that she pressed him to have been handcuffed, making literally a take. This bag was at that time the or manner countenanced the unchartchain gang. The following is a list of the only military chest in the Department | ered and daugerous invasion of our

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.

OTHER WORDSOF ENDORSEMENT The Washington Chronicle, although a strong Republican paper. sees no hydra-head of treason in the celebration of the Mecklenburg Centennial. On the contrary it has many words of praise and encouragement. Regretting our inability to print the whole of the Chronicle's article endorsing the Celebration we are pleased to reproduce such passages as these

A late number of the Baltimore American speaking of the celebration which is to occur on the 20th proximo, doubts the authen-ticity of that event. Now, had the able editor of that paper examined the evidences adduced, he would no more doubt as to this fact than that of the 4th of July, 1776

The Chronicle speaks of North Carolina as "a modest, retiring State," and adds:

We know that Concord and Lexington contended for the honor of first firing "the shot that rang around the world." We took no part in that question. We trust that our friends will allow the quiet and good citizens of North Carolina to celebrate their cherished anniversary undisturbed by any senseless carpings from those who have never examined the facts.

On the 20th of next month the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence comes off at Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, North Carolina. We learn that exten sive preparations are being made for this celebration of an event so honorable to the character of that modest and unpretending State. The citizens of that State, from her mountains to the scaboard, will unite in this auspicious event. The State of Tenthis auspicious event. The State of Ten-nessee, the daughter of North Carolina, through a committee appointed by the General Assembly of that State, and the Tennessee Historical Society, have ex-pressed co-operation in this event; and re-commend that the 20th of May shall be a commend that the 20th of May shall be a centennial holiday. The Virginia House of Delegates have recommended its citi-zens to participate, and blend Virginia's "sisterly sympathy and good will in North Carolina's rejoicing." The Historical So-ciety of Philadelphia has, with other sections of the country, expressed similar sentiments.

It is an event of which the State of North Carolina is justiv prond. It stands as a monument of patriotic daring, unsurpassed if not unequaled in the history of the coun-try. 'That "the men of Mecklenburg," without any immediate peril of invasion, without any intimation of support, or cooperation from any power, or concert of

land-Virginian for his truthful, vivid | small counties which, under Georgia and appreciative sketch of our histor- law, are each entitled to a member of ical gem and its noble setting of purest gold. May he gather his old gations are according to membership comrades and with them join us with in the House, and not population. In smiling front at "Charlottestown," on the 20th of this bright and glorious May. We hope, too, to see one of the Tribune's worthy representatives

on that memorable occasion. It is no time for the display of partyism and sectional ferocity, and we can assure our Northern Republican fel-

low-citizens that, there will be no such display. North Carolina, on that spot where American liberty was born, can inculcate only the simple but sublime principles for which the men of Mecklenburg pledged their lives, their fortunes and their most sacred honor.

CONVENTION IN ALABAMA. Like North Carolina Alabama passed a restricted Convention act, and the Constitution created under it must be submitted to and ratified by the people. There is yet no organized opposition. It is said that many of the better sort of Republicans favor a change of Constitution, which is very much needed in that State as well as here. But some of the newspapers of the State intimate that leading Radicals, pretending to fear that the restrictions imposed by the Legislature will not be observed, are working up opposition. There has not only not been an avowal of intention to set aside the provisions

of the act, but it is evident that no such intention could be carout. The people would ried not ratify a Constitution framed by men who would violate the solemn pledges of the party. The Legislature may or may not have the right to bind in such instances the action of the Convention, but the Conservative members of the Convention cannot honorably violate the agreement made in the passage of the act.

We have alluded to this matter not merely because it is one of general interest, but because the case is similar to our own. Radicals in this State brought the same charges, and with as little justice.

WESTMOMELAND. The Centennial of indep ent course,

the House. In the convention delethe convention in the fall of last year Garnett McMillan was nominated over Mr. Hill, but he died shortly after his election, and Mr. Hill came before the people again. A convention was decided upon and the Hon. H. P. Bell, the present member from the Seventh, announced himself a can-

didate before the convention. Mr. W. P. Price, an ex-member of Congress, came out independent. When the convention met, Mr. Welborn, another candidate, withdrew and threw his strength to Mr. Bell, so that

Mr. Bell had thirty-six votes and Mr. Hill twenty-eight. They ballotted four hundred times. Mr. Hill's votes represented two-thirds of the population, Mr. Bell's a majority of the members of the Legislature. At last

the convention adjourned without being able to agree by the necessary two-thirds vote upon a candidate .-The majority, however, recommended Mr. Bell. The Radical candidate is one Findlay. good word of an apput is The Hill papers in Georgia speak hopefully of his election, which seems by no means to be assured. We hope the deplorable division in the Demcratic ranks will not eventuate in the success of the Radical candidate.

A very sloppy letter written from Raleigh appears in the New York Herald of Monday. It starts out with the misleading statement that "there is a decided difference of opinion both here [at Raleigh,] and throughout the State in regard to the paper purporting to be the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, and said to have been adopted a Charlotte on the 20th of May, 1775." The letter is, however, in part the antidote of its own poison. The per sonal evidence of Gen. Joseph Grabam and that collected by Dr. Hawks, from the papers of McKnitt Alexan der and Gen. Davie, together with the testimony of Gov. Stokes, fairly overthrow the sophistries of th cavillers to which such prominence is

given in the letter.

and out the same To do our New York contempora-

ry full justice we will state that its Tuesday's issue contains a long and interesting account of the Centennial preparations written on the spot by its own correspondent. The letter is dated April 29. and throws all the light possible on the subject at that time.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT NORTH CAROLINIAN.

We deeply regret to publish information of the death in Greensboro on Puesday afternoon at a o'clock of Hon. James T. Morehead.

Mr. Morehead was brother of the late Gov. Jno. M. Morehead, and was himself a noted man in this State years ago. He had not actively participated in affairs since the war. The deceased was quite an old man.

That was a spectacle to wring the hearts of all agitators when half the negro voters of Montgomery, Alabama, voted the Democratic ticket. There was general jubilation Tuesday night at the great victory won over Radicalism. For the first time since reconstruction the first capital of the Confederacy has a decent government, analy the visual additiones in

According to a reporter in a New York paper (and are not reporters always honorable men of good hearing powers, who are perfect George Washingtons in varacity 2), Bowen contradicts some material statements in Beecher's evidence. Tilton, it is said, wants Bowen to testify. Why, then, doesn't he give his version of the muddle ? Bowen to the witness evendence made at it bass

The disgraceful spectacle was, presented at the recent term of the Superior Court in Granville county of a Judge stepping down from the bench to address his political friends on curent topics. The Judge in question made a wild harange against the Convention measure. He also partly. endorsed the Civil Rights Act. The name of this partisan Judge is Samuel W. Watts, and he presides over the Sixth District.

C. C. R. This we find in the Charlotte Eagle :

Herman Teitgen, J. D. Doscher, W. M. Collins, Robert J. Scarborough, J. & H. Oldenbuttel, E. Shulken, Henry Teitgen. F. W. Meyer, A. D. Wessell, H. Olhandt, Taylor & Gray, C. Shulken, F. W. Heyer, Henry Boesch, C. H. Mohr & Bro., Jon. Von Devect, D. Ollin, L. Vollers, H. Hashagen, Henry Haar, Charles H. Ganser, William Ulrich and Henry Hutaff. The report of Elijah Hewlett, County

Treasurer, was received and ordered on file.

The Board then adjourned.

CIVIL BIGHTS.

United States Court-Judge Brooks Declares the Civil Rights Bill U constitutional and Void.

His Honor Judge Brooks delivered an able and elaborate charge to the grand jury in the United States Court room yesterday, After giving the usual instructions upon the various subjects coming under their cognizance, he gave his views on the Civil Rights bill. No court, said His Honor, would presume to declare unconstitutional and void an act of the Legislature if a doubt remained upon the mind of the Judge asto the correctness of this conclusions, but if, after careful consideration, there was no doubt left then his duty is clear and he must not hesitate. And so His Honor has been brought to view the act of Congress in question and felt bound to in struct the grand jury that the criminal provisions of the Civil Rights bill were unconstitutional and void. After very clearly and forcibly stating his own views on the subject he read at large from the able opinion of Mr. Justice Miller, of the U.S. Supreme Court, in the celebrated Slaughterhouse case; and cited also the opinion of Justice Bradley in the late case of the United States against Cruikshanks, in which, he was fully sustained as to the power of Congress to legislate upon the privileges and immunities of the citizen. So, under the instruction of His Honor, the grand fary will not be troubled with an investigation of alleged violations of this act.

For the Penftrntlary.

Eight prisoners, who were sentenced at the recent term of the Superior Court leave this morning for the State Penitentiary at Raleigh. They go in charge of Deputy Sheriff A. H. Morriss and two guards who have been provided for the occasion. These prisoners are said to be the most desperate that have left this county in a long time and therefore Deputy Sheriff Morriss, as a necessary precaution to ensure their safe delivery, has procured a chain to which he will lock the prisoners in couples after they

