

TERMS TO CLUBS.

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LET EVERY SUBSCRIBER TO THE WEEKLY STAR READ THIS.

Under the new law which goes into effect January 1st, 1875, we are required to pre-pay postage on the WEEKLY STAR.

The following will be our revised terms of subscription: One Copy 1 year, postage paid, \$1.00. " 6 months, " " 1.00. " 3 " " " 1.00.

Clubs of 10 or more, postage paid, \$1.35 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.

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 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 WORDS OF ENDORSEMENT.

The Washington Chronicle, although a strong Republican paper, sees no hydra-head of treason in the celebration of the Mecklenburg Centennial.

A late number of the Baltimore American, speaking of the celebration which is to occur on the 30th proximo, doubts the authenticity of that great anniversary.

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.

On the 30th of next month the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence commences at Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, North Carolina.

At an event of which the State of North Carolina is justly proud, it stands as a monument of patriotic daring, unsurpassed if not unequalled in the history of the country.

The tone and character of these people were formed from the moral training and teachings of their early settlers.

It was on the shores of this State that the first Anglo-Saxon anchor rested. In July, 1684, the ship sent by Sir Walter Raleigh rested at Roanoke, where they found, in the language of the historians of the expedition, "a people most gentle, loving and faithful, void of all guile and treason."

It was at Alamogordo, May, 1771, that her sons, exasperated by excessive taxation, met in arms the royal troops led by Tryon, and then and there was the first blood of the colonists spilled for liberty.

We wish the centennial at Charlotte on the 30th prox. all success, and sincerely regret that we cannot too be there to unite in this celebration.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE AND THE MECKLENBURG CENTENNIAL.

The great newspaper has spoken. Unlike a few of its contemporaries who have ignorantly doubted the authenticity of our Declaration of Independence, the New York Tribune treats that document as "an out-spoken declaration of independence similar in purport to that signed more than a year afterward by the Continental Congress assembled in Philadelphia."

In times past there have been hot disputes between antiquarians as to the claim of the people of Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, that their ancestors, gathered at Charlotte on the 20th and 21st of May, 1775, were the first American citizens to make a formal renunciation of their allegiance to Great Britain.

The communication of Gen. Johnson is reprinted in another part of this paper. North Carolina returns hearty thanks to the gallant Maryland-Virginian for his truthful, vivid and appreciative sketch of our historical gem and its noble setting of purest gold.

Like North Carolina Alabama passed a restricted Convention act, and the Constitution created under it must be submitted and ratified by the people.

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 Democratic 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."

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.

WESTMORELAND.

The Centennial of independence that was to lay Mecklenburg in the shade turns out to be not such a big thing after all.

The New York Sun predicts the speedy end of the Cuban war. The government of the Spaniards seems to be paralyzed, and the troops in the interior have mostly been withdrawn.

THE HERALD AND THE CENTENNIAL.

The Morning Star and other Southern journals have rebuked the New York Herald for its sensational attempts through its correspondents to disparage the North Carolina Centennial of Independence.

The Herald says: The illustrious services of the South can never be disputed. The author of the National Declaration of Independence was a Southern citizen; the Commander-in-Chief of our armies in that heroic war, was the most resplendent name in our history.

BEN HILL AGAINST THE FIELD.

That able and sinewy statesman, Benjamin H. Hill, is running in the Athens District, of Georgia, for Congress against a Democrat, an Independent and a Radical.

To do our New York contemporary 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.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT NORTH CAROLINIAN.

We deeply regret to publish information of the death in Greensboro on Tuesday afternoon at a stroke 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.

That was a spectacle to wring the hearts of all agitators when half the negro voters of Montgomery, Alabama, voted the Democratic ticket.

According to a reporter in a New York paper (and are not reporters always honorable men of good bearing powers, who are perfect George Washingtons in variety?)

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 current topics.

C. C. E.

The extension westward of the road is engaging the attention of the managers. One route is to proceed direct from Shelby by Rutherfordton, and Asheville to Wolf Creek, and connect with the road towards Cincinnati.

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ROBBERY ON MIDDLE SOUND.

The residence of Mr. Jas. A. Hewlett, on Middle Sound, in this county, was entered on Saturday evening last, some time between 7 and 8 o'clock, during the temporary absence of the family, and robbed of a trunk containing money amounting to about \$100 in greenbacks and \$10 in specie.

A meeting of the Board of County Commissioners took place yesterday evening at 8 o'clock, presided over by Chairman James Wilson and Commissioner John G. Wagner.

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

Bill of R. B. Fraser, Esq., for drawing deed for school house in Columbia township, was referred to the Board of Education.

Communication from the Governor, Auditor and State Treasurer regarding the insane was referred to the Finance Committee.

Communication from John Nichols, Superintendent 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 Saturday, 9th inst., and that he have present the physician who is in attendance upon the County Hospital.

The following persons were granted license to retail spirituous liquors in the County of New Hanover:

Herman Teitgen, J. D. Doscher, W. M. Collins, Robert J. Scarborough, J. & H. Oldenbittel, E. Shukren, Henry Teitgen, F. W. Meyer, A. D. Wessel, H. Olhandt, Taylor & Gray, C. Shullen, F. W. Heyer, Henry Boesch, C. H. Moir & Bro., J. Van Devent, D. Olin, L. Vollers, H. Hasbagen, Henry Haar, Charles H. Ganser, William Ulrich and Henry Hutaff.

The report of Elijah Hewlett, County Treasurer, was received and ordered on file.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

United States Court—Judge Brooks Declares the Civil Rights Bill Unconstitutional 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.

Eight prisoners, who were sentenced at the recent term of the Superior Court leave this morning for the State Penitentiary at Raleigh.

The following gentlemen have been elected delegates from Front Street M. E. Church South, to the Wilmington District Conference to be held at Magnolia on Wednesday the 20th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M.:

Delegates—John E. Leggett, John W. Hinson, W. M. Parker, B. W. Chadwick.

Alternates—G. H. Kelly, W. D. Mahu, J. H. Mallard, J. F. Post, Jr.

MECKLENBURG PATRIOTS.

Their Declaration of Independence—A Sketch of the Struggle with the Royal Governor in North Carolina—The Battle of Alamogordo—Resolutions Passed on the News of the Battle of Lexington.

To the Editor of the Tribune: Sir—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.

The tourist passing down the Potomac first comes in sight of the grassy slope of Mount Vernon, the residence being in plain view, although shaded by the trees.

At Richmond you are within reach of the seat of King Powhatan, whose Capt. John Smith was rescued by Pocahontas, and Yorktown, the scene of the surrender of Cornwallis.

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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 Beattie's Ford, alighted, "fatigued, hungry, alone, and penniless."

Such is the route to Charlotte. The people through that mountain country are of that Scotch-Irish Presbyterian stock whose settlements extend from Pennsylvania through the Valley of Virginia, and through the mountain country of North Carolina and South Carolina.

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has always been brave, hardy, and liberty-loving. It was among them in the mountains of West Augusta that Washington proposed to make his last stand and final effort for the liberties of the Colonies.

"This race begat Andrew Jackson and Stonewall Jackson. They began the struggle for liberty in arms before organized resistance met organized power in Massachusetts. This hardy and brave people had conquered 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 freedom, they utterly refused to pay any taxes except such as were according to law.

The contest thus begun by this association, which called itself the Regulators, culminated in the battle of Alamogordo, which was fought between the royal troops under Gov. Tryon on one side and the Regulators on the other, on the 18th of August, 1771, westward of the Alamogordo 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 annoyed 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."

"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 Oyer and Terminer to try the prisoners taken in battle."

"Twelve were capitally convicted as 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 Alamogordo, 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, and their execution by judges "waiting to try prisoners taken in the battle," it seems, had not the desired pacifying effect.

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 altar 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 over the country, it lighted the fires smothered at Alamogordo, 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 called a meeting of two delegates from each of the county districts, to 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 McKeith Alexander, Clerk. The Rev. Ezekiah J. Balch, a Presbyterian clergyman, 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, and were unanimously adopted on the morning of the 20th of May, 1775, 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, or manner, countenanced the unchartered and dangerous invasion of our rights, as claimed by Great Britain, is an enemy to the country, to America, and to the interests and inalienable rights of man.

2. That we, the citizens of Mecklenburg county, do hereby dissolve the political bands which have connected us with the mother country, and hereby absolve ourselves from all allegiance to the British Crown, and abjure all political connection, contract and association with that nation, who have wantonly trampled on our rights and liberties, and inhumanly shed the blood of American patriots at Lexington.

3. That we do hereby declare ourselves a free and independent people: are and of right ought to be a sovereign and self-governing association, under that control of no power, other than that of our God, and the

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