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WAVE THE OLIVE.

The evidences of good feeling developed by the Centennial season are highly gratifying and augur well for a clean sweeping off of the old boards and a return of the days when partyism did not mean the array of one section as a section against another.

Among the latest of these signs of renewed amity are the comments of some of the Northern press on the recent speech of ex-President Davis at Houston. The New York Tribune calls it "an extremely sensible speech," and adds that it "has had an excellent effect at the North."

and desperate classes left by the war, composed largely of men without family ties, without occupation, without means, and unrestrained by moral or social influences in the indulgence of their passions and prejudices. Southern sentiment has been forced into a false, narrow and resentful tendency by the influence of Northern men who have gone into the South to live upon politics as a business.

The fire-eaters at the South and the carpet-baggers from the North have been accepted as the types of sentiment on either side, and the result has been a constant clashing of interests, and an uncompromising discussion which has prevented the reorganization of society, corrupted the politics, and ruined the business of the country.

Mr. Nordhoff's letters from Louisiana, printed in the New York Herald, have materially assisted in working up a pacific sentiment at the North. Mr. Kelley's conversion and frank statements have likewise contributed to the same beneficial end. Rev. Mr. Stocking, of Chicago, on last Sunday presented a resume of his personal observations during a recent visit to this section. Mr. Stocking found a people no longer able to maintain schools nor churches, struggling for the mere necessities of life, burdened beyond endurance with taxation and official plunder, visited with flood, famine and plague, and yet without thought of resistance, and aspiring only after the right and blessing of self-government.

He found also that the negro, where emancipated from the slothfulness, temptation and crime that had been developed by false political promises, was returning to his former trust in the man who had once been his master, and that as the political fictions disappear under practical test, the negro and the native whites are ready to work together for their common good. He says: "In spite of the allegations of politicians we believe no more peaceful people can be found to-day than in Louisiana and Arkansas. Ruffianism there is, but under control. And in no portion of those States did we find evidence of one-fourth as much rascality and corruption on the part of their own citizens as meets us on every hand in our own city of Chicago. The relations of the white and colored people are, on the whole, most amicable, and will continue so, so far as the latter are unmolested by politicians. No rights of their newly acquired citizenship will be contested, but public offices will be cheerfully shared with them if only common sense and decency are respected in their selection. What the South, and especially Louisiana, needs is not force bills, but peace, industry, and less taxation."

Now what will, what must be the outcome of all this agitation for peace? Peace comes to all who honestly desire it, and have the manliness to make it possible by concessions not inconsistent with self-respect and by keeping faith in all matters of pledge. The Southern people have long sought (perhaps not in every instance in the right way) to be understood. Now it appears they have, or shortly will have, the ear of the North. That is all that is wanted.

The full reports of the Mecklenburg Centennial which appear in the leading New York, Baltimore and Western journals show how much interest the occasion excited. The Tribune, Herald, Sun and Times all had special correspondents on the spot, as did the Baltimore Sun and Cincinnati Commercial. Several prominent Southern journals also had representatives. Mr. Frank H. Alfriend commenced a day or two before the celebration to write up the preparatory exercises for the Atlanta Herald. The Richmond Dispatch and Enquirer and the Norfolk Landmark were represented. Special telegrams appear in other newspapers of this section.

A GREAT DAY.

A salute of one hundred guns had been fired at sunrise, and from that hour Centennial matters commenced. Immense crowds thronged the streets in all directions. Picturesque uniforms of every description were seen moving here and there in the throng. The scene presented along the principal streets was no never seen before in Charlotte, nor indeed in the South. There was the impatient multitude of spectators, the glitter of muskets, the gay appearance of uniforms and flags, while overhead Old Sol looked down with his brightest and most congenial beams, throwing a glorious lustre on the whole scene. It was one of almost unparalleled splendor. A gay banner hung from every window, and across every wall was some motto or decoration. At the intersection of Trade and Tryon streets ropes were suspended obliquely from corner to corner, bearing banners. A grand gala day had evidently dawned upon Charlotte. Everything was propitious, and a studied earnestness to do honor to the occasion seemed to rule the hour.

The Procession. Gen. Joseph E. Johnston was expected to officiate as Chief Marshal on the occasion, but did not arrive and Gen. W. R. Cox was selected to fill that position. Gen. Johnston, we regret, was detained by sickness. At about 11 o'clock the procession began to move in the following order: The military, under command of Gen. Bradley T. Johnston, consisting of the following companies: Richmond Howitzers, with 4 gun battery; Companies C, D and F, First Virginia Regiment of Infantry, Richmond, Va.; Raleigh Light Artillery, Raleigh Light Infantry, Raleigh, N. C.; Salem Guards, Salem, N. C.; LaFayette Light Infantry, Independent Light Infantry, Fayetteville, N. C.; Rowan Rifle Guards, Salisbury, N. C.; Yorkville Cadets, King's Mountain, S. C.; Mecklenburg Zouaves, Camden of the Carolina Military Institute, Survivors of the 11th N. C. Regiment, Charlotte, N. C. Fire companies under the command of the Chief of the Newbern Fire Department, consisting of the following: Fairfield F. E. Co., Winesboro, S. C.; Palmetto F. E. Co., Independent Fire Engine Co., Columbia, S. C.; Hook and Ladder Co., Rescue S. F. E. Co., Raleigh, N. C.; Hook and Ladder Co., Tarboro, N. C.; Fire Co., Greensboro, N. C.; R. E. Lee Fire Co., Greenville, S. C.; Wilmington S. F. E. Co., with Light Infantry Drum Corps, Hook and Ladder Co., with Cornet Concert Club, Fifth Ward Bucket Co., Wilmington, N. C.; Hornet Fire E. Co., Pioneer Fire E. Co., Independent Hook and Ladder Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Stonewall Fire E. Co., Chester, S. C.; Rock Hill Hook and Ladder Company, Rock Hill, S. C.; and one or two other companies whose names we did not learn.

Here followed a yawl boat, bearing the name "Diligence," upon a wagon drawn by four horses. This feature of the procession was contributed by New Hanover, and was intended to commemorate the first resistance to the Stamp Act, which took place in 1765, in the Cape Fear River near this city. Here, also, was borne by Mr. Cantwell, son of Judge Cantwell, of this city, the battle flag of the Mexican veterans. Next, under charge of Masonic Grand Master G. W. Blount, of Wilson, Grand Lodge Masons, Lodges of Masons, Knights of Pythias, Good Templars, Odd Fellows, and other organizations of that character, the names of which we were unable to learn on account of the immense crowd and the confusion that necessarily existed. Next were several Granges of Patrons of Husbandry and the members of the press, under command of Dr. Columbus Mills, Master of the State Granges. Then came Governors of other States, Governors of North Carolina, Senators and members of Congress, Chaplains, Orators and Reader, Chairman of Central Executive Committee, Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, Mayor of the city and invited guests in carriages, under charge of Alderman C. Dowd. They were followed by citizens generally, who were on foot.

There were numerous bands of music from different sections of the State situated at "opposite" distances throughout the procession and bearing banners and insignia. The procession "was undoubtedly the grandest ever known in the annals of the State. The trucks and engines were handsomely decorated. Something unusually attractive was presented in the varied uniforms and the regularity of march throughout the line assisted to give a picturesque air to the scene. It should have been seen to be appreciated. No pen sketch can do it justice. The procession was closely estimated to be a mile and a quarter in length and to contain 5,000 persons. The line of march was taken through the principal streets of the city to the Fair Grounds (Carolina Park), where they halted, and the orators, reader, chaplain, distinguished guests and members of the press were placed upon the "Grand Stand," while a dense multitude thronged around that structure.

At the close of the Governor's speech, thirty-eight guns, representing the States of the Union, were fired by the Raleigh Light Artillery, Capt. Stronach. The Newbern citizen's band played an air written especially for the occasion by the leader, called the "Mecklenburg Polka."

THE SONG.

The Wilmington delegation, consisting of the Hook and Ladder Company, Wilmington Steam Fire Engine Company, Fifth Ward Bucket Company, Cornet Concert Club, Wilmington L. I. Drum Corps, and numerous citizens, arrived at Charlotte on Thursday morning about 7 A. M. The Fire Companies, Cornet Concert Club and Drum Corps were duly received by the Fire Companies of Charlotte and provided for. Another train arrived by the Carolina Central Railway at about 10 o'clock, containing a number of visitors to the Centennial.

gentlemen of national and almost national reputation as Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana; Hon. Wm. A. Graham, of North Carolina; Gov. O. E. Sargent, of North Carolina; Gov. Chamberlain, of South Carolina; ex-Gov. Z. B. Vance, of North Carolina; Senator Merrimon, of North Carolina; Chief Justice Pearson, of North Carolina; John B. Winstead, of North Carolina; Chief Justice Moore, of South Carolina; Hon. John Kerr, of North Carolina, and Hon. John M. Bright, of Tennessee. Orators: Gen. Wm. R. Cox, Gen. D. H. Hill, of North Carolina, and Gen. Bradley T. Johnston, of Virginia, Marshall.

Hon. Wm. A. Graham presided, introducing the ceremonies. Rev. Dr. A. Miller, of Charlotte, made a fervent and suitable prayer, after which the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence was read by Maj. Seaton Gales, who prefaced the reading by some remarks concerning the document. Maj. Gales performed his duty very handsomely. Gov. Graham then introduced the Hon. John Kerr, as the orator on the part of North Carolina well known and capable. Judge Kerr commenced by recognizing the truth of the quotation: "The glory of our ancestors is the light of their posterity." and hailed its centennial return with heartfelt gratitude. Asserting for North Carolina her full rights as a State foremost in good causes he said:

"Possessed in full proprietary right of the honor of having been the first of the thirteen colonies to declare independence of British control, our beloved State displays at this late day to put herself into court to recover what she already enjoys. Here she stands to-day on this august festival in the impressive fullness of her independence, rejoicing in the honest fame of her sons who brightly illustrated her annals, and she has come forth with a true mother's unfeeling affection to aid in imparting additional force of perpetuity to their memories and to stretch forth her venerable hand to reillumine the fires they once kindled here, and to impart new impulse to the principles for which they lived and suffered and for which many of them died in battle. She meets here with gladness, and greets with a most cordial welcome those from other States who have come up to rejoice with her sons on this great day, and whilst she claims for herself and her offspring the heritage which belongs to them, she has not one word to utter in disparagement of the claims of others with her in the glorious traditions and historical records of the past. Such influences actuated our North Carolina forefathers are of divine origin and cannot be confined to very limited localities."

The spirit of God would ripen the nations to the accomplishment of His own inscrutable, but wise purposes. The orator argued that in reference to the great upheavals of political communities, which have marked the history of our race, they have been the fruits of a spirit working mightily at one and the same time in different latitudes and upon different people. The love of liberty was handed down to us from British ancestors, and wherever the descendants of the Puritans, the Cavaliers of the Scotch-Irish were to be found, there likewise was to be seen in its full efficacy this ennobling sentiment. Of this spirit of liberty, Judge Kerr held up as a conspicuous example the action of Cornelius Harnett, John Ashe, Hugh Waddell and others, in resisting the Stamp Act. Our ancestors always subordinated loyalty to liberty. Referring again to Harnett, he spoke of Josiah Quincy's visit to Wilmington's patriot at his beautiful residence of Hilton. Quincy was on his way from Boston to Charleston to confer with leading characters on the revolutionary side at Charleston. Says Judge Kerr:

"Harnett he found a man of soul congenial with his own—a true and dauntless patriot, ready for service in the common cause, in any position which might be assigned him. Harnett was but a type of the men of Cape Fear and of those of the colony generally."

The action of North Carolina patriots in the matter of the Boston Post Bill, 1774, was brave and magnanimous. "Our people of the Cape Fear, touched with a like feeling of sympathy with their oppressed brethren of Boston, chartered a vessel and sent them a ship load of provisions to meet their wants, in that great extremity. So we see that in the mighty crisis of our great revolution, and continuously, while that was in progress, Massachusetts, Virginia and North Carolina were united, by the strongest sympathies, and heroically struggled together for the common good of men, against the greatest power in the world. They were in affectionate union then, they should be so now. Each claims the honor of having taken the lead in the great decisive movement which led to the Declaration of Independence."

The three States named from an illustrious triad, one of the brightest glories that ever kindled in the moral heavens. The great principles of our ancestors have been only temporarily obstructed in the flow of the political current. Unpropitious influences had been at work in which malignant power had for a season been permitted to destroy our pride and deprive us of our heritage of civil liberty. It was Peter the Great who said, when defeated again and again by the victorious legions of Sweden, that he was learning in the school of unpropitious fortune, how to conquer the enemies of his country. Continued Judge Kerr:

"There are recollections connected with the evil fortunes of our glorious 'Sunny South' which assuredly in due time will illustrate the truth of what I now say. Defeated in our efforts to maintain inviolate the principles of government inherited from our fathers, those principles precious in themselves now and will forever hereafter stand indissolubly associated in our hearts with the sacred memory of our sons who fought and bled and died in their defence."

"In consistency with the character of the truly brave, we respect our adversaries for the courage and skill they displayed in the bloody conflict. We cherish no cowardly hatred, or purposes of malice against them. Having certitudes as to good faith, our soldiers and citizens have ever been disposed to abide the honorable terms of capitulation, with no wish to renew the contest with our late enemies in war. We have sought by every means compatible with proper self-respect to make them our

fraternal friends. We have differed no reluctance to constitutional government. We have complained of wrongs and oppression, and should have been untrue to our ancestors and ourselves if we had not done so. We desire a re-union of brotherly love between the people of the five great sections of our country. The Union we wish to see restored upon the basis of the recognition of the sovereignty of the States. As American citizens we are proud of the greatness of the Republic, and we are ready, whenever the Government shall be administered in wisdom and in equity, to salute its honored and undivided flag as the emblem of our people."

"Should that ensign hereafter be unfurled in the hands of the legions of the whole country, we are always ready to receive it on sea or land. In that event the sons of the South will be as prompt in rallying under it, and as brave in bearing it aloft in the battle and the breeze, as any other class of our people."

"We bid with steady recent tokens of the subsidence of hostility on the part of the Northern people, and we honor with the sincerest tribute of gratitude and respect those among them who, despite the trials to which their constancy has been subjected, have ever been true to us and the principles of their own ancestors. Such men are always needed to rescue sinking nations, and to those heroic patriots of the North posterity will ascribe with the profoundest reverence, and will place them in the category of the illustrious. The far-ness is passing away—the gray streaks of the morning are to be seen in the East—and now will soon rise and gild our future with resplendent lustre."

"In view of the approaching era of peace and good feeling, it behooves all patriots to restrain their resentments and to cultivate a wise, considerate and patient temper, discarding the suggestions of 'envy, hatred, malice and all uncharitableness.' Let us bury forever the irritating recollections of the dead past—deep beneath that ocean, on whose waves the Halcyon rests her downy bosom in token of tranquility and peace."

These parts of the oration were peculiarly fine, and were impressively delivered. Tracing the progress of liberty down the ages in language of great beauty and eloquence, the speaker closed by claiming equality in all, superiority in many things for Southern life and history. He asserted that the world would yet be brought to accord justice to the people of the South. If the sentiment of every utterance was not what the occasion seemed to call for, there was certainly displayed the greatest candor and earnestness on the part of the distinguished orator.

Hon. John M. Bright, of Tennessee, was introduced. Mr. Bright brought Tennessee's congratulations to her mother, North Carolina. He entered elaborately into a historical argument in proof of the authenticity of the Breard Declaration. Spoke graciously and feelingly of the blessings bestowed by the noble men who signed that remarkable instrument. We are not able, owing to its great length and the length of this report in other particulars, to give even a full synopsis of Mr. Bright's well-written and eloquent address. Gov. Vance then made one of his inimitable popular speeches, just at the close of which he had an opportunity to get off a little humor in his own behalf. The props of the platform which before had threatened to fall from the great weight imposed upon it, gave way and precipitated its occupants to the earth, about three feet. The Ex-Governor remarked that he always brought down the house.

THE BANQUET.

At the conclusion of the address Floral Hall on the Fair Grounds, which had been made the Banquet Hall for the occasion, was thrown open and the guests, military, fire and civil organizations and members of the press, were escorted in and placed around tables laden with all the delicacies of the season. It is estimated that eleven hundred people partook at once. As soon as they departed, their places were immediately supplied until all were satisfied. About the conclusion of the banquet, Col. Wm. Johnston, Mayor of Charlotte, ascended one of the tables, and reading the vast assemblage to silence, read a congratulatory telegram from the Centennial authorities at Philadelphia, which expressed appropriate and eloquent sentiments. The reading of this telegram was received with loud and tumultuous applause. A telegram of congratulation was also received from the Episcopal Convention, then in session at Newbern. The reading of this telegram was the signal for much applause. Col. Johnston then proposed a toast to the United States, and called upon Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana, to respond. Gov. Hendricks immediately ascended the stand amid the most tumultuous applause. Gov. Hendricks spoke for the space of twenty minutes during which he was frequently applauded. His remarks were, in a few words, the enunciation of his platform of government, and during the applause which followed the closing of his speech he was frequently cheered as "our next President." General Bradley T. Johnston was then called upon and responded in a short and forcible address, after which Governor Brogden, in response to loud and continued cheering, ascended the stand, and responded graciously and retired amid applause.

A perfect unity of sentiment and the greatest harmony of feeling prevailed. All further speeches were deferred until night, and the crowd slowly retired.

THE ILLUMINATION.

As on the previous occasion, the city was illuminated, and pyrotechnics were the order of the night on the public squares. At the stand, at the intersection of Trade and Tryon streets, a great crowd assembled at an early hour to listen to the distinguished speakers. Gov. Hendricks made an able address, and was followed by ex-Gov. Walker, of Virginia, and ex-Gov. Vance. We truly regret our inability to give a running outline of these fine speeches.

Thus passed the great Centennial, the most brilliant celebration ever held in North Carolina.

Notes and incidents. An interesting feature of the procession on Thursday was the Caledonian Society, an organization composed of Scotchmen. A Scotch bag pipe was played by one of the members during the march. We regret to say that a gentleman named Williams, a member of the Raleigh Light Artillery, while running the cannon on Thursday morning in Charlotte field both arms blown off just above the wrists and himself thrown about 18 feet by its premature discharge. At last accounts he was doing well.

The train was so crowded on Thursday night coming down from Charlotte that many of the Hook and Ladder boys had to sleep upon a flat car beneath the open sky. They bore it like men. We are witnesses to the fact that the Wilmington delegation, consisting of Hook and Ladder, Wilmington S. F. Engine and Fifth Ward Bucket Companies, and Cornet Concert Club and Wilmington L. I. Drum Corps, were considered by the Charlotte folks one of the most creditable delegations that took part in the ceremonies. The gentlemen composing the delegation were certainly admired for their uniform decorum and gentlemanly deportment.

The Centennial Dining Rooms, under the direction of the ladies of the Catholic Church of Charlotte, were of incalculable benefit to hungry humanity. Many persons were supplied there when it would have been difficult to obtain refreshments of any kind elsewhere. The building was constructed especially for the purpose. A decidedly attractive feature of the return of the Fire Companies from the Fair Grounds in Charlotte on Centennial Day was the throwing of flowers and wreaths to them by the ladies who promenade the beautiful grounds on either side of the road. It is needless to say that the gallant firemen received each fragrant token with loud manifestations of delight.

The members of the editorial fraternity and of the Executive Committee were particularly kind, to the STAR representatives; acknowledgment is especially due to Col. C. R. Jones, Gen. Young and Mr. W. H. H. Gregory. The grave of Dr. Ephraim Brevard, the writer of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, is located in a lot bordering upon the street leading from Charlotte to the Fair Grounds. The premises were occupied by the Queen's College in the olden time. An appropriate motto hung from the gate on Centennial Day.

Temple of Israel. At a meeting of the Building Committee of the Temple of Israel, of which Mr. A. Wall is Chairman, held on Tuesday night, the contract for constructing that edifice was given to the Cape Fear Building Company. The ground will be broken to-day in honor of the Mecklenburg Centennial, Mr. Sol. Bear, President of the congregation, performing that ceremony. We were shown yesterday, at the office of the Cape Fear Building Company, a very neat and elaborate plan of the building. It is the work of Mr. Alex. Strauss, a partner in the company, and is his own original design. The elevation of the structure as seen from the drawing is of a peculiar oriental style, enough modernized to make the symmetry complete. Its general appearance is very unique and attractive, reminding the beholder at once of the far-famed structures of the Eastern countries. The building will be of the Moorish order of architecture. It will have a frontage of 45 feet on Fourth street and a depth of 68 feet on Market St., including two towers.

The main entrance to the Temple will be on Fourth street, and be approached by a flight of steps running down from each side parallel with Fourth street. The two towers will be situated one at each front corner of the building and will be 70 feet in height, each surmounted by a minaret made of galvanized iron and bronzed. The building will be of brick and will be stuccoed imitation marble. The windows will be of stained glass and in accordance with the style of the building. The interior will seat comfortably 240 persons and have a space allotted for the orchestra capable of accommodating thirty persons. Native pine will be used for finishing the interior, with the exception of the tabernacle, which will be situated in the back part, fronting towards the main entrance and will be made of native pine and black walnut. It will be constructed according to the Renaissance style of architecture, which (we will explain for the benefit of the uninitiated) is a peculiar style of decoration revived by Raphael, resulting from but greater than the antique.

The basement of the Temple will be fitted up as a school room with accommodations for 60 pupils, including class rooms, library room and all the modern improvements. The building will cost about \$20,000 and will be pushed forward to completion at once, and will be ready for occupation, though not entirely finished, by the 1st of October. It will be under the general direction of Mr. Lawson E. Rice, of the Cape Fear Building Company. It is a fact worthy of note that it will be the first Jewish synagogue built in the State. This handsome and imposing edifice will add much to the attractiveness of that portion of the city.

It is sufficiently proved that the founders of the nation were in favor of rotation in office, and feared long and continuous Presidential terms as dangerous. The traditions of their wisdom still survive in the popular prejudice against any one man holding the Executive seat for more than eight years. Their existence is the best evidence of the folly of the third term sensation in the present time, and that it can never be more than what Mr. Nast has pictured it—a phantom with asses' ears.—Baltimore American (Republican).

A new religious vagary in California is a sect of "Child Christians," who interpret literally the passage: "Except ye be converted and become as little children, ye shall not enter into the kingdom of heaven." They endeavor to feel and act like children, playing childish games and adopting an infantile manner of speech.