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CONFLICT OF JURISDICTION.

We have had but little to say of the conflict of jurisdiction between the United States Government and the State of North Carolina. It being mainly a legal question, we have not been disposed to touch it.

"Grant's satraps, however, were bent only on enforcing the law; they neither thought nor cared about the unfortunate people upon whom the law was an unjustifiable hardship. They filled the mountains with unprincipled ruffians armed with the authority of the law, who, under the sacred name of justice, committed robbery, arson and murder.

Judge Schenck, of the Superior Court, has given a long and elaborate opinion adverse to the authority of the Congress to remove by legislation the trial of those employed by the United States Government from the State Courts to the United States District Courts.

"If, upon investigation, you should find this charge sustained, you will present all persons who may have engaged in oppressing their people, and who have done two very important things will be accomplished. First, this class of United States officers will soon learn they cannot longer violate the State law with impunity. Secondly, that they will be tried in the State Courts, regardless of the act of Congress, which authorizes them to transfer their case to the United States Courts.

"The jurisdiction of the State Courts in all matters of crime at common law and statute law, not in violation of the Constitution of the United States, has been conceded by the General Government for nearly one hundred years. I may say without question or debate, and, in fact, from the laying of the foundation stone of the Republic, until even long after the Republican party gained the ascendancy in the Union; and I am utterly at a loss to know how, when or where the State lost her jurisdiction in such cases. I shall, therefore, disregard the said act of Congress, and direct Mr. Solicitor to proceed with all prosecution against revenue officers charged with violating the laws of this State."

GOOD OR BAD NEWS FOR THE FUTURE.

Any improvement in the art of cultivating the cotton seed, or any improved seeds that will enable the planter to make two or five times as much cotton to the acre as he has heretofore been able to realize, may be regarded as ill or good fortune according to the views or temperament of the recipient. If cotton remains at such unremunerative prices when less than five million bales constitute the entire Southern crop, what price would it bring if twice five million bales were produced, and the consumption of the world did not increase in like ratio?

"But if we may credit the Massachusetts Ploughman, there is a prospect of an increase in the Southern production, and that because of the introduction of a new seed that is wonderfully prolific. It beats Sea Island or any known kind of cotton, and if generally introduced will make the crop very much greater. We quote a highly interesting paragraph:

"Eight acres of this cotton, which was cultivated by the English engineer, of one of the viceroys' great sugar plantations, produced twenty thousand pounds of seed cotton. This gentleman says that on the best lands of the American cotton belt the yield would not be less than five times the quantity grown from the ordinary seed. He describes it as growing to the height of ten feet, and having a straight, vertical main stem, with a few branches and sparsely leaves. The season which it requires is an ordinary cotton plant, is not a remote number for a single plant to bear. He planted the stalks from which the results mentioned were attained half a yard apart. The season which it suits it best is a spring damp and warm, with showers of irrigation, that the plant may receive a good first growth. Then a summer with bright, hot days, and nights cooler, with moderate showers and heavy dew. The Egyptian autumn, which is dry, permits the fullest time for maturity and gathering the crop. The viceroy has used every precaution to prevent the seeds being exported, as he desires to retain so valuable a plant exclusively in his own dominion. Where the new plant originated is not known. It is thought to have first been brought down the Nile from some of the cotton producing countries of Egypt, lying under the equator. The seed is worth in Egypt fifty cents per pound, and will not be sold at all for exportation."

"The Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture in Massachusetts has just received a package of the marvellously productive seeds. He has made arrangements with planters in South Carolina to test their value upon lands adapted to the growth of the sea-island staple. The result of the experiment will be very interesting."

THE WHISKEY TAX.

Hon. W. M. Robbins is prepared to recommend a great reduction in the whiskey tax. He thinks it should be put at twenty cents a gallon. He believes that this price will be cheerfully paid by all classes who may engage in distilling, and that the actual revenue would be increased. The New York Journal of Commerce says:

"The severest military measures being unequal to the task of stopping the whiskey traffic, a marked improvement in the revenue service, would yield a large income to the Government than the present one, and nearly put an end to the manufacture of 'crooked' whiskey."

"The history of excessive taxation and marked with fraud. The high excise law of England for two centuries probably was really a bid for crime and smuggling. People will pay a just, bearable tax rather than take the chances of detection and punishment if they violate the law, but when it is very high they are prepared to take the chances if they are corrupt."

UNIVERSITY OF N. C.

We have received from President Battle a copy of the catalogue recently issued of the State University at Chapel Hill. The Faculty consists of eleven Professors. During the year one hundred and twelve students matriculated; of these, but two are from other States. The catalogue is well arranged, and contains all the information necessary concerning the University. It is a great improvement on those heretofore issued. We would be glad to see a lithograph of the University accompanying the next catalogue published. Every North Carolinian should take a pride in this State institution, for it has a noble history and has done im-

mense good to North Carolina and the South. When the war of the States came on over four hundred and fifty students were in attendance, at least three hundred of whom were from other States. Its list of graduates and matriculates will compare with most of the Colleges in the country. If the President will send us a catalogue of the two societies, we will give a list of the more distinguished men who have been students there.

"The University of North Carolina was established in obedience to a clause of section XXI of the Constitution of the State, adopted on the 18th of December, 1776, viz: 'All useful learning shall be duly encouraged and promoted in one or more Universities.' In consequence of the exigencies of the war for independence, and the prostration following it, some years elapsed before the mandate of the Constitution was carried into effect."

In November, 1782, Chapel Hill was chosen for the location. The University lands consist of 840 acres, which were donated by the citizens of the neighborhood:

"In October, 1783, the corner-stone of the first building, the old East, was laid with Masonic honors by Governor William Richardson Davis, Grand Master. The doors were opened for students in February, 1785. The buildings are now seven in number, affording accommodations for 500 students, with ample recitation rooms and public halls."

If we had no other complaint against the Radical party in North Carolina their treatment of the University would be a sufficient bill of indictment to insure their condemnation and sentence to that doleful abode in which those persons are eternally imprisoned and punished who make war upon education, rob the children of the land, offer prizes for ignorance and vice, and prostitute institutions of learning to vile political purposes. Perhaps the greatest sin, the most shameless crime that William W. Holden was ever guilty of, was the cruel outrage he committed when he laid his destructive hand upon the honored and dearly cherished University. If the unhallowed hand that touched the sacred Ark of the Covenant was made to wither, it would really seem that palsy would have fallen at once upon that ignominious hand that smote our noblest seat of learning.

But, thank God, the University still lives. Resurgam is written upon its walls. The fires have been freshly kindled. The incense once more arises from the sacred altars. Ingenious youth once more tread its resounding halls. Esto Perpetua.

A FEW WORDS ADDITIONAL.

The Raleigh Observer is edited with decided ability. We are surprised, therefore, that it is unable to see how a paper can discriminate between what is good and bad, commendable and censurable. Because the STAR approves of the course of the President in dealing with North Carolina and Louisiana, and his order concerning civil service reform, it appears to think that to be consistent we must praise all he does. We have clearly indicated our principle and practice—the same as that laid down by ex-Gov. Hendricks, and endorsed by Governors Hampton, Nicholls, Kemper, by Senators Ransom, Gordon, LeMar, Hill and Butler, of South Carolina; by many distinguished Congressmen, including Alexander Stephens; by many eminent private citizens like Hon. Robert Toombs, Gen. J. M. Leach and hundreds of others; and by the Baltimore Sun, Baltimore Gazette, Richmond Whig, Dispatch and State, Norfolk Virginian, Landmark, Charleston News and Courier, Louisville Courier-Journal, St. Louis Republican, New Orleans Democrat, Picayune, Petersburg Post, Lynchburg Virginian, Nashville American, &c.

REGENERATION.

There is no doubt slow but certain regeneration going on in the country at large. The signs and evidences are plain and abundant. In New England and in the great cities there is an unmistakable revival of business. In many portions of the South there are some cheering signs, too, although we believe many of the accounts of Southern regeneration are far too highly colored. There are some cities and towns, and, indeed, some counties in all the States, that show steady progress, but it cannot be said of the South generally that there is any improvement in the condition of the people. We have no doubt that there are tens of thousands of men in the South who are really much worse off than they were ten years ago. The over-trade, and

the raising of too much cotton and of too little wool for man and beast, have been unfortunate in their results, and thousands upon thousands have either been made poorer, or have been kept poorer, by the experiment. In Richmond, Virginia, there has been immense growth. Much of it was laid in through the extreme folly of the Confederates, but today she is larger and more attractive every way than in 1865. Then the population was not more than 45,000; now it is 70,000. Over 100 factories have been built. The new buildings in the west district are far more substantial and imposing than those that went down under the fires of 1865, that year of disaster.

Norfolk, too, has fairly sloughed its old rusty skin and come out fresh and radiant. Its commerce has increased, we cannot say how many fold. Its truck business is quite large and increasing, we believe.

From New Orleans we have already cheering news of great improvement under the new order of things brought about by President Hayes' constitutional policy. We quote from an exchange that summarizes the report made by the former Mayor, Mr. Burke:

"The recent sales of real estate have yielded satisfactory prices, considerably higher than could have been obtained for them a year or two ago. The sugar and cotton crops will be larger than usual. The negroes, who have wasted much of their time in political discussions, are getting to work, and everywhere there is peace and activity. The call for labor is great, and it is not equal to the demand. Many valuable cotton and sugar estates, bought at low rates shortly after the war, have passed into the hands of capitalists from the North. Under improved systems of culture their productive power has been increased to an astonishing extent. The deepening of the water channels at the mouth of the Mississippi is having a visible effect on the revival of commerce at New Orleans. The Mississippi Manufacturing Company is doing a prosperous business, as well as other cotton factories in New Orleans and other parts of Louisiana."

In the great State of Georgia there has been real advance in prosperity. Her factories have done a remunerative business, whilst her farmers have in the main prospered. She is today in advance of any of her Southern sisterhood, and is entitled to her name of the "Empire State of the South." Her politicians are prudent and wise; her farmers are industrious; her business men are enterprising and intelligent.

In South Carolina, so lately the scene of oppression and outrage by the Federal authorities, there is a changed aspect of affairs. Peace reigns, the people are at work, and when the end of 1877 comes, a great step in the way of recuperation will have been taken.

In Texas, in Florida, in Arkansas, there are many cheering indications of rapid development. In a few years, when Texas will count its inhabitants by millions, she will produce as much cotton as nearly all of the States do now. So much for a general survey. Let us come nearer home. How is it in North Carolina? Is there progress? We think that there is a decided advance in some thirty counties or more, but they all lie west of Raleigh. We are quite sure there is no genuine progress in Eastern Carolina, or in the central belt. Individual farmers prosper, but the people as a whole in those sections are not in as well-to-do a condition as they were five years ago. This is our judgment based upon observation and a free talk with intelligent men living in many counties, some of them in the belt.

The remedy lies in industry, economy, diversity of crops; in wise investments; in enterprise; in unity of purpose and concentration of power; in raising food for home consumption; in wise and beneficent and far-reaching legislation, and in education—in training all classes and colors. But enough for to-day.

The fight between Ike Young and John Nicholls is lively. To us it is but another Kilkenny cat fight, and it will not be our funeral. A fat office is never to be despised by persons of strong imaginations, ideal patriotism, and "vaunting ambition." Ike answers to that description; all but the first two characteristics. He would like to go to Congress, but John Davis will not let him; so if John does not get the President's ear he will be content to remain in the \$20,000 office, until Hayes' Democratic successor chops off his head.

Blanchard Jerrold is to issue, in twelve monthly parts, at five shillings a part, a finely illustrated work on the leading journalists, to be entitled "Members of the Fourth Estate."

We have received the first number of the Western Courier, published at Hendersonville, Henderson county, by Garrett and Smith. Its leading editorial is manly, vigorous and well written. We wish the new candidate a large circulation and abundant usefulness. Price \$1.50 a year. It is to be conducted as an independent paper. We quote a passage or two from its salutatory:

"Independence has secured for these journals reliability, and reliability has given them the confidence of the people. Now it is to be wondered that they have secured this influence, for the very essence of true journalism consists in a bold, free, and manly independence. No partisan journal, controlled by a political clique, or tinged with a party spirit, should assume to mouth or control public opinion, for the advancement of true journalism must be made always in the interests of its patrons, and the moral pieces of political cabals must ever retain their sale to the shifting of each fashionable gale."

"The Prodigal Returned."

About four years ago a little child of Sarah Hammond, colored, of this city, aged about eight years, who had been put out to live with a woman by the name of Laura Bailey, and who had not been treated right by the woman, or her husband, conceived the notion of running away. Going to one of the car houses he met up with a white woman from Onslow county, who asked him if he didn't want to go with her, and upon his expressing the wish to do so, she took him in her cart and carried him away.

The mother, upon finding that her little boy was missing, and not knowing what had become of him, was naturally very much distressed. She and her friends searched all over town for him, and the police were notified, but all to no purpose; no tidings of the missing boy could be heard. The newspapers called attention to the fact of the mysterious disappearance, but with no better results, and the mother and others finally gave up the little fellow in despair, many of the friends of the old woman being of the opinion that her child had met with some sudden and violent death, and that his body had been secreted, so that no trace of it could be found. So the matter gradually passed out of the minds of all but the mother, who still clung to the hope that her son would one day be restored to her, and yesterday morning, to her great relief and satisfaction, her dream of years was realized, the little fellow, now a good sized boy of 12 years old, having made his appearance. He says that he was treated very kindly by the woman with whom he had been living, but that after staying with her about two years he expressed a wish to come home and see his mother, and she promised that he should have an opportunity of doing so, but kept putting off the proposed visit, and declined writing to his mother to let her know as to his whereabouts, until finally, during her absence from home, a few days ago, he resolved upon paying the long deferred visit without her knowledge or consent. He walked all the way from Onslow county to this place, and was received by his mother with a joy and gladness which can well be imagined, but not easily described.

Wilmington's Loss.

Referring to the death of Adam Empe, Esq., which has caused such universal regret in our midst, the Raleigh Observer says: "Our sister city is now sorrowing with a sorrow that a city seldom feels for the death of a single citizen, and we sympathize with her people most sincerely, for we well know the affection they bore for him they have just followed to the grave, and we well know, too, how well he deserved that affection, and how unfeignedly he returned it. Wilmington, to him, was the dearest spot on earth, and Wilmington people the dearest people. It is true, then, that the city and the people he loved so well, and so devoted to him while living, should pay every honor to his memory when he is dead."

Concealed.

The Fayetteville Gazette, under this head, says: "Mr. E. J. Lilly, Jr., of Wilmington, who is said to be very partial to clam-bakes, the other day sent to his friends here a curiosity in the shape of a petrified clam, with perfectly rounded and polished shell, and a drop of the original liquor of the succulent bivalve remaining intact within. It was unearthed during the river excavations down about the 'Magnolia,' and is evidently the deposit of a long-past geological formation. It is singular that about the same time Mr. Lilly was found an entirely solidly petrified clam, of nearly the same size and shape, in Branson's creek west of town."

Contradicted.

The Raleigh Observer has the following: "The Wilmington Star published a short time ago a rumor of the death of Mr. John Ghess Elliot, and I saw the notice copied in the Observer. I set about making inquiries in the matter and the report was confirmed; then I set down and wrote quite a respectable obituary notice of this gentleman for the columns of your paper, and was on the point of mailing it when I was informed that he hadn't died at all, and didn't intend to just now. Then I took that obituary notice and put it in a pigeon hole for future consideration."

Judge Seymour.

A correspondent in Pender appeals in very complimentary terms of the manner in which Judge Seymour dispatches business. "At Pender Court," he says, "with a crowded docket, and all arrangements made for holding a term of two weeks, he cleaned the docket in two days. The Judge's reputation in this particular has become pretty general."

A Neg. to Woman Hunter Has Instead Alive.

Greensboro correspondent writes: On Tuesday morning, just after dawn, a neg. to woman, at that time living with a well known family, and acting in the capacity of a seamstress, gave birth to a male child, in the garden attached to the house at which she stayed. Being alone she dug a hole in the ground and buried the new born babe alive, immediately after which she left the scene of her atrocious and cruel act, without giving the slightest intimation of what had occurred. About 9 o'clock, however, the lady of the house while in the garden gathering vegetables, was startled at the sight of a curious rise in the earth near her feet. A servant was called to solve the mystery, which to the horror of both, the body of a well developed live infant was found scarcely a foot below the surface.

Notwithstanding the fact that it had been buried for fully four hours, it lived till 9 o'clock that evening. On account of the illness of the mother her arrest was not effected till Saturday, when the full details of this horrible crime came to light. She was lodged in Guilford jail to await her trial at the next term of the court.

Man Shot Down—The City Under Arms.

It appears that Hacket, who was shot this afternoon, was wearing an Orange sash, and was set upon by a crowd. He ran up the steps of a store and turned and fired on his pursuers. He had no sooner done so than a volley of shots were fired at him. His body is pierced by six bullets. Giroux, one of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club, was shot through the cheek. A son of F. W. Henshaw, and Boon, a carter, were also wounded. About thirty shots were fired in all. Several other rows have occurred, but without any serious injury. Several women who wore Orange colors were also attacked.

The following particulars of the Hackett murder have been received: A crowd of Irish Catholics had been watching in Radegonde street, for her great relief and satisfaction, her dream of years was realized, the little fellow, now a good sized boy of 12 years old, having made his appearance. He says that he was treated very kindly by the woman with whom he had been living, but that after staying with her about two years he expressed a wish to come home and see his mother, and she promised that he should have an opportunity of doing so, but kept putting off the proposed visit, and declined writing to his mother to let her know as to his whereabouts, until finally, during her absence from home, a few days ago, he resolved upon paying the long deferred visit without her knowledge or consent. He walked all the way from Onslow county to this place, and was received by his mother with a joy and gladness which can well be imagined, but not easily described.

At this the mob turned from the young man first pursued and attacked the other. The first man then got clear and rushed into a house. The second man endeavored to rush after him, but the mob was so close that those inside shut the door suddenly and he was at the mercy of the crowd. In this alarming position, elevated above the surging multitude, he drew his revolver and fired into the throng. The men in the wildly excited crowd returned the fire when the man on the steps endeavored to get away, but when he had come down the middle of the pavement a man standing just off the pavement, fired at him twice, and he fell dead.

The man who killed him was seen to elevate his weapon and take deliberate aim at about three paces distant. The body of the murdered man was allowed to remain several minutes before any one dared to approach it. Hackett was in the employ of John McKillop & Co. He was 20 years old and unmarried. As his remains were being driven to the morgue the mob took off their hats and waved them in triumph. At six o'clock this evening the Mayor addressed the assembled crowd and called upon them to disperse, which they did shortly after. The streets at this hour (10 P. M.) are very quiet.

Mechanics' Liens.

An amendment to the law relating to Mechanics' and Laborers' Liens was passed by the last General Assembly, the provisions of which are not generally known. It being a matter of considerable interest to mechanics and others, we desire to call their attention to the fact that, as the law now is, all liens against real estate or interest in real estate, must be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, within sixty days after the completion of work, or delivery of materials. Heretofore these claims, when under \$200, were filed in the office of the nearest Justice of the Peace. Any lien so filed against real estate (no matter for what purpose) in the office of a Justice of the Peace since the passage of the act is therefore void.

Barlington Hawkeye.

A correspondent wants to know: "Can a Christian go to the circus?" Why, yes, he can go to the circus easily enough, but it will cost him a quarter when he gets there to get in, there where the shoe pinches. You see, a Christian is always too good to deny water for the elephant, and that's where the signer has the advantage over him in the matter of free passes.

The Dwelling of Mr. James W. Rogers.

The dwelling of Mr. James W. Rogers, of Mecklenburg, was struck by lightning on Tuesday, and burned to the ground. The Rogers family, at the moment that it was struck, Mrs. Rogers was in the garden, and there was no one in the house except a young boy who was asleep in a cradle. As soon as the mother discovered what had occurred, she rushed in the house to her infant, which she found to be uninjured. Only one feather bed was saved.

Raleigh News: For several days it has been currently reported in this city that the late Senator John Nichols, in his present visit to Washington to take his seat as one of Mr. L. J. Young from the Senate, had been elected to the office of Justice of the Peace for the year 1880. A few of our readers know the discharge of J. G. Hester from his position as Justice of the Peace, and it is said he is applying for the consulate at Jerusalem.

Charlotte Observer: The corn and cotton crops are both in a highly promising condition, and the old crop, on the part of many farmers that fall wheat and corn crops are never produced during the same year, bids fair to be exploded this year. Mrs. J. C. Ostrander, of this city, a member of the junior class of Brinkley College, due West, E. C. won the prize for the best essay in her class. Within the last few days two dogs, supposed to be made, have been killed in the city. Specimens of gold ore are still being picked up all around this city, as the gold fever increases in its violence.

Winston Sentinel.

The oat crop will be much better than was expected. Red and yellow plums are in abundance; splendid fruit from which to prepare jams (not jellies) for the winter. Some few pears in also. The District Conference of the M. E. Church, South, is now in session at Greensboro, under the presidency of Mr. J. C. Ostrander. There is a white oak, about nine miles southwest of Winston, in what is known as the Marked Old Field, that stands on a level, and in circumference four feet from the ground, and the lower limbs cover an area of one hundred and five feet. The tree is green and thrifty looking, without any signs of decay.

Raleigh Observer: Mr. Samuel J. Fall and family, and Dr. O. G. Nall and wife, for some time past residents of this city, leave this morning for Europe, where they propose to make their future home. We wish them a pleasant journey and success in the Old World. William DeCarter, son of Joseph DeCarter, who is employed at the planing mill of Betts, Allen & Co., met with a very serious accident yesterday. Young DeCarter was engaged in attending a planing machine, and by some means got his left hand caught in the bits of the plane, completely severing the thumb and index finger. The only power in the State that could have made the Normal School the success that it is in so short a time, was the power of printers' ink.

Carteret correspondent of Magnolia Record: These vessels are now waiting in Bogus Sound, and are expected to land here on Monday. Two men will load them—W. C. Colburn and J. T. Eaton. Do not wonder at this statement, for each of these men have from sixty to eighty acres of good bottom land. They go to Northern markets. Bladen correspondent: At Abbottsboro on the 4th inst., a stand erected for the speakers, who were to orate upon this our great birthday of freedom, suddenly fell, and fell upon a negro boy, causing death. At or near Clarkton three negroes undertook a celebration of the Fourth of July by breaking in the store of Messrs. Wilkinson & Fox, but were overpowered in the act. Jones correspondent: Mr. Jas. A. Stanley, a very worthy and highly respected citizen, residing near Trenton, died on the 6th inst. of congestive chill.

Greensboro Patriot: Lots of peaches coming to town now, and in ones too. A couple of weeks hence they will be cheap enough. The R. & D. Railroad Company have been laying down a considerable quantity of iron on the road between Charlotte and this point. The Wilmington & Weldon Railroad has secured the contract for the through mail service between this city and country tax one every \$100 of real and personal property 60 cents. On every poll \$1.50. Mrs. W. S. Moore has on her front porch one geranium on which the combined length of iron wire and branches is seventy-three and a half feet, the two main stems and two smaller measuring 82 inches around at the base. Col. Winston returned from Washington Monday and reports that he has the lot of honest tax-payers of the county. Our esteemed friend, Mr. John Sherman, of Berea, had his only horse stolen on the night of July 17. Never in the memory of the oldest inhabitant has the theft been better. July apples and luscious peaches abound on every farm. Mr. Dudley Perry had the misfortune to have his arm broken on Monday last week. The members of the Fourth Baptist church are erecting a new church at their place of worship.

Magnolia Record: Peaches are in the market. Spring chickens have ripened splendidly. Advertising is the best fertilizer for business soil. We are glad to learn our farmers are cultivating the Chufa crop both in Duplin and Sampson counties. Some of our farmers have laid their crops by, while others are yet tearing rows and rows of the grass. The wheat is harvested in the vicinity of Dudley, but the crop is not so good as was anticipated. Pink Wines, an energetic and industrious colored man at Dudley, has the owner of his mules and horses, which he has rented out to the farmers in the vicinity for ploughing. Sampson correspondent: The last week in June was harvest week, and I believe a pretty fair yield was the result, notwithstanding the unfavorable spring. Farmers are beginning to make wheat, which is essential to their present interest at present. The most tremendous snake story I ever heard was related to me the other day. A man said there was a swamp near him, two miles long, and there were snakes enough in it to fence in the entire swamp, ten rails high.