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NARROW GAUGE ROAD.

We recur to the narrow railways which we have discussed more than once. All that we can learn concerning them but deepens our conviction that they are an unimproved blessing

When we go farther west the narrow gauge road will be found to answer every purpose except for long trunk lines.

We have met recently with an instructive illustration of the great utility of the narrow gauge roads, and we desire to use it at once for the benefit of our State.

The road is excellent, and meets their necessities admirably. That you may see something further of this capital narrow road, we will copy from a very interesting and spirited letter in the Richmond Christian Advocate.

"The track, with narrow bed and light rails, clings to the sides of the cliffs, glides through the cramped gorges and scrambles over the rocks."

"We became fond of our toy engine and road. It was clear, the people on the line were proud of their iron path and plucky ponies."

Mark you, the country through which the narrow gauge passes is very broken and hilly. The little engine takes you along quietly and smoothly over this rugged, and, in the winter time, muddy country.

Such a road, we repeat, is the very thing for a score or two of counties in Western Carolina, and might be

used generally with profit as feeders to great trunk lines or outlets for counties otherwise cut off. A road of this kind from Clinton to Warsaw, and one from Onslow to Great Point on a railroad would be of great advantage to the people of those counties.

The following graphic and amusing description of the Franklin narrow gauge from Mr. Lafferty's pen will be relished as a pleasant supplement to what has been said:

"The yearling engine—a sort of Shetland pony, as it were, but true and plucky as the wheel horse of the old stages—presently lightened the traces and trotted off. The speed was the gait of the sumo bull to the country bicycle familiar to Halifax street."

The more narrow gauge roads North Carolina has the better. But to get them the people interested must emulate the example of the people of Franklin county, Virginia, and, determining to have them, let them make sacrifices to secure them.

According to the report of the Census Bureau the total production of tobacco in North Carolina is 27,000,000 pounds. This knocks to pieces the speculations of writers that the crop was much larger.

The people along the Northern border of our State are resolved evidently to crush out the whole breed of rapists. The quiet people of Stokes county, which adjoins the county of Rockingham where the other hanging occurred under the decision of Judge Lynch, have given a quick journey to another world to two negroes in prison for 'deflowering a white girl and a white woman.'

"Should you capture Charleston, I hope that by some accident the place may be destroyed, and, if a little salt should be sown upon it, it may prevent the growth of future crops of Nullification and Secession."

"I beg for myself to say that I saw the first soldier of Gen. Sherman's army who crossed the Savannah River, and with him came fire. In a very short time, on the west side of the river, every dwelling, negro cabin, barn and everything that could burn was on fire. From where I was I could see his fires for forty miles."

As we published what N. B. Broughton said of "Rev. S. B. Brown," the speaker of the late anti-prohibition convention, we will now state that Rev. S. D. Brown publishes a card in the Raleigh State Journal denying Mr. Broughton's statement that he was unfrocked and proves it by the minutes of the second annual session of the Elkin Baptist Association held in November, 1880. Rev. S. D. is the speaker referred to.—Tarboro Southern.

GEN. SHERMAN MAKING HIS OWN RECORD.

Gen. Sherman is generally consistent. He is almost certain to betray his cool insolence of his nature and its inherent meanness, too, whenever he speaks or writes. He has written a letter to a Capt. T. H. Lee, of New Jersey, that is so characteristic of the infamous fellow who harried and burned and plundered as he went, that almost any one could have guessed the authorship if there had been no name attached.

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"We must speak and write, else Europe will be left to infer that we conquered not by courage, skill, and patriotic devotion, but by brute force and by cruelty. The reverse was the fact. The Rebels were notoriously more cruel than our men. We never could work up our men to the terrible earnestness of the Southern forces. Their murdering of Union fugitives, burning of Lawrence, Chambersburg, Paducah, &c., were all right in their eyes, but if we burned an old cotton gin or shed it was barbarism. I am tired of such perversion, and will resist it always."

"The South Carolina papers have before proved their case—that Sherman burnt Columbia. They are again proving it. Let the reader get the touching, graphic, truthful account of Sherman's doings in South Carolina as set forth by the trained pen of the late eminent William Gilmore Simms, if he would see what sort of a barbarian the vain-glorious Sherman is. Then read again Halleck's hint to the Bummer and Burner that he should sow Charleston with salt, if you would have your hatred of meanness and devilry intensified. Said the virtuous Halleck to the child-like and merciful Sherman:

"Should you capture Charleston, I hope that by some accident the place may be destroyed, and, if a little salt should be sown upon it, it may prevent the growth of future crops of Nullification and Secession."

Sherman's reply we have published. He tells his twin-brother in villainy that he would bear it in mind and a certain corps would attend to the inhuman suggestion.

Mr. Daniel Hayward, of New York, writes to the Charleston News & Courier, on the 8th instant, as follows:

"I beg for myself to say that I saw the first soldier of Gen. Sherman's army who crossed the Savannah River, and with him came fire. In a very short time, on the west side of the river, every dwelling, negro cabin, barn and everything that could burn was on fire. From where I was I could see his fires for forty miles."

"After leaving Savannah he went to Beaufort and crossed at Port Royal Ferry into South Carolina proper. It was there again before him on the Combahee River. There again every building, dwelling, negro quarter and barn went down before his torch. And so on did he go in his march of one hundred and fifty miles to Columbia, driving the women and children into the woods and swamps, without cover and without food."

Of the burning of Columbia Mr. Hayward says:

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THE PEANUT CROP.

Partial failure in Tennessee—condition and prospects in Virginia and North Carolina—probability of better prices, etc.

In reply to a dispatch in the Baltimore Gazette from New York, based on one from Nashville, Tennessee, in regard to the failure of the peanut crop in that State, the Cincinnati dealers say: "Hundred of letters have been received here from all parts of the peanut growing section of Tennessee, reporting a bad stand, numbers of the farmers having planted the third time, and still failed to get a good stand."

"The cross-examination continued for the remainder of the day, taking a wide range concerning the cause, manifestations and characteristics of insanity, the physical effects of the disease, its hereditary transmission, and the responsibility of the insane for their acts, developing only the reiterated expression of opinion by Dr. Grissom that he recognized insanity only as mental impairment produced by a disease of the brain, and did not believe in a moral or an emotional insanity existing without a diseased brain, the physical basis of all mental faculties, and that his opinion was that the prisoner suffered from ordinary insanity with delusions, the opinion being based upon the family history of the prisoner and his own history."

Dr. Grissom through some twenty pages quotes at large from a number of writers upon Medical Jurisprudence in justification of his theory as to "delusional insanity,"—writers of celebrity in Europe, Great Britain and the United States. He gives the opinions of Dr. Gray and other medical experts who have treated hundreds and thousands of cases of insanity. All the authorities go to sustain his theory and to justify his opinion in the DeJarnette case. In introducing his long array of authorities he says:

"The corner-stones of absolute conclusion in DeJarnette's case are: 1. The existence of hereditary predisposition to insanity. 2. Its development as exhibited in many ways, and notably by delusions. 3. It is true that the acceptance of the fact of the power of heredity has long formed one of the elementary propositions of medical philosophy, but in view of efforts to debunk and mislead the public mind, it may be not unwise to return to these familiar principles which have been characterized as visionary and peculiar."

"Let us record from the vast number of facts industriously gathered from the experience of mankind a few conclusions from the first authorities in medical jurisprudence in England, on the Continent and in America. It will be found that from the earliest observation to the present day the weight of intelligent opinion, and from the most skilled observers, grows steadily more and more, as information widens, to the acknowledgment of the overwhelming importance of heredity in the development of insanity."

Dr. Grissom deprecates the haste with which the press demanded the witnesses and the jury and the voice of the people which demanded that the prisoner should be hanged. He acted from a high sense of duty and in the interest of science and humanity. He quotes apocryphally from a lecture before the Royal College of Physicians by Dr. Conolly to this effect:

"The same course which causes the physician to have the danger of pestilence, should support him in this duty, beneath the assault of pestilent tongues and pens. Not the voice of the people calling for executions, nor the severities of the bench, fronting down a psychological truth, should shake his purpose as an inquirer and a witness. His business is to declare the truth. Society must deal with the truth as it pleases."

Dr. Grissom says that after the prisoner was acquitted he was placed in the N. C. Asylum under his charge, and that "there is no reason to doubt that he was not only insane when the homicide was committed, but that his disease has affected his brain to the present time." The Report is well worthy of being read by all lawyers, Judges, experts, and men who sit as jurors.

State Legislature.

On Sunday last, the 19th inst., during a severe storm, lightning struck a pine tree at the head of Colvin's Creek, near the dividing line between Sampson and Pender counties, when the tree became ignited, and the flames continued to spread until they had swept over some six or seven thousand acres of land, destroying box trees, fences, turpentine, timber and other property, including a large part of the growing crop of corn belonging to Giles Hayes, colored, which happened to fall within their devastating course. The principal sufferers are Messrs. J. R. Hawes, L. Yollers, G. W. McMillan, Archie Corbett and Geo. Howell, the latter of whom lost about thirty or thirty-five barrels of turpentine, some in shipping order and some in boxes. The fire was still raging up to Tuesday night, but our informant, Mr. C. C. Woodcock, thinks the rains of the last day or two have effectually stayed the devouring flames in their onward course.

Our Catholic friends will regret to learn that there is little or no improvement in the condition of Bishop Keane's eyes, the sight of which has been falling for some time past. He has been forbidden by his physicians to visit either the springs of Virginia or the sea shore, the atmosphere of these resorts being regarded as too moist for diseased eyes. The Richmond Dispatch says he has now gone to Harper's Ferry, where he will spend several weeks.

So far no cases of much importance have been disposed of by Pender Superior Court, now in session at Burgaw. Yesterday, however, the case of Abbie Howard, colored, charged with infanticide, was set for trial, to commence at 12 o'clock, a special venire of fifty men having been ordered from which to select a jury. Messrs. Bland, of Pender, and Powell, of Sampson, were assigned by Judge Graves as counsel for the prisoner.

A correspondent from Guilford, with excellent means of knowing, sends us the following: "Set down Guilford 500, Randolph 250, Davidson 500, Stokes 650, Lenoir 250 and Alamance 1,000 majorities against prohibition, in August." All right, but we can do better than that my friend. Watch and wait. We are making up our figures, and from the way it looks now, you may set down the State at a little short of eighty thousand majority against.

A well informed correspondent writing from Lenoir county says: "Lenoir county will vote against prohibition by over 3,000 majority, Jones 1,000 majority and Onslow 1,500 majority. To the West the same writer sends greetings: "We will cross the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, going west, with a majority of 40,000 against prohibition."

—Asheville Female College had 130 pupils during the year.

—Wilson Advance: J. J. Sharp spoke at the court house last night prohibition. —Next Wednesday night, June 30th, Dr. S. S. Baskin, of Rocky Point, for many years President of the North Carolina State Board of Health, will lecture in the chapel of the Institute on "Health in Families and Schools." We had the pleasure of hearing Capt. G. Denson lecture on "The March of Science in a Century" at Wilmington Collegiate Institute on Tuesday evening, and the effort was a learned and instructive one and replete with deep interest. Prof. Hessel's lecture on "Astronomy," Wednesday night, and its interest was enhanced by the aid of Oxy-Calcium Stereopticon illustrations. A difficulty took place on Friday, the 17th inst., at W. H. Drake's near Hilliardton, Nash county, in which Jane Coley, colored, made an attack on Mr. Thomas D. Drake with an axe, in self-defense, as she alleges. He shot her with a pistol, making several slight wounds in her arms, limbs and one in her arm near the shoulder. None dangerous. A warrant has been issued for Drake's arrest, but at last accounts it had not been served.

—Granville tobacco sold at Oxford on the 10th at \$72.32 average for four grades, the highest being \$108. H. H. York sold at \$85 and \$80. S. V. Morrow at \$88, \$90, \$75 and \$100. S. R. Puckett averaged \$67.50 for four grades. Other prices were \$67.50, \$60, \$65, \$68, \$69.50, \$78, \$75, \$85, \$80, \$85, \$80, \$85. H. Hester averaged \$64.80, receiving \$60, \$68, \$50 and \$80 per hundred pounds. There were a number of other very excellent sales. A. C. Parham averaged \$63 for three grades.

—Henderson Tobaccoist: Mr. Henry Smith, one of our best and most accomplished citizens, met with a sad and untimely death on Monday evening, the 26th inst., in putting an addition to his dwelling and working alone upon a high scaffold, about thirty feet from the ground, from which he fell and dislocated his neck. Mr. Smith was the owner of the Henderson Vineyard, and was a man of energy and enterprise and was very successful in his undertakings. He was of English birth, but came here from Canada several years ago. He was about 60 years old.

—Mr. A. H. Temple, of Raleigh, says through the News-Observer: It is proposed to have a regular series of lectures by members of the Twenty-sixth Regiment, North Carolina Volunteers, some early day in August next, and that it may be generally known please publish this with the request that the Pittsboro, Wadesboro, Monroe, Charlotte, Hickory, Morganton and Wilkesboro papers will copy this call. Our old Colonel, Z. B. Vance, will copy with us on that occasion. We think that every surviving member of the regiment who desires to be present will notify me.

—Charlotte Observer: Yesterday evening, about 7 o'clock, as Mr. S. J. Warren and wife were near the crossing at the old Richmond & Danville depot, on their return from a buggy drive, the horse became frightened at a train, and after making several plunges succeeded in getting from under the control of Mr. Warren and made a wild run up to College street, where a turn was made and the vehicle dashed against a tree, throwing out the occupants. Both Mr. and Mrs. Warren were very severely injured, the former receiving a bruise on the forehead, which rendered him unconscious, while the latter received a number of wounds about the head, face and neck, besides having one knee bruised.

—Oxford Torchlight: The telegraph line will reach Oxford on about ten days. —Rev. Dr. Alexander Howell, a prominent colored Baptist minister, died at home near this place on Wednesday last. He was in his 70th year. He was founder of the Cedar Grove association; was 8 years its moderator and was popular and beloved by his people. —The prospect for good crops generally are very encouraging. Corn, cotton and rice in this vicinity are, as far as our knowledge extends, very fine. —We learn that a lady by the name of Carter, aged about sixty years, was shot and mortally wounded near Mt. Olive, last Saturday night, by a desperado, whose name we have been unable to learn. The deed seems to have been done out of mere wantonness, as the lady had not done anything to the man to cause him to shoot him. Caused by liquor, the murderer being at the time drunk. —A tremendous forest fire has swept away the timber, turpentine, cord-wood, etc., on 20,000 acres of land in Moore county. One farm-house, several out-houses, one church building and a number of fences were destroyed.