

NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS

The Raleigh News and Observer recently published a carefully prepared and remarkably well written statement of the part taken by North Carolina soldiers in Pickett's famous charge, in the third day's fight at Gettysburg. History has given the chief credit of that charge to Pickett's "Magnificent Virginians," but the News and Observer produces proofs that North Carolinians were the heaviest sufferers. It is the misfortune of our State that no record has not been written up like that of other States, and therefore the part performed by her soldiers is not as generally known as the part performed by the soldiers of other States.

The editor of The Record having been invited this year to deliver the annual memorial address on the tenth of May, at Wilmington, took occasion in his speech to refer to the part taken by North Carolina during the late war. The Wilmington Review published the entire speech, from which we copy the following extract:

"While as Southerners we are justly proud of our Confederate soldiers, yet as citizens of this State we have a peculiar pride in the soldiers from North Carolina. No State in the Southern Confederacy did as many more faithful men than North Carolina, and no soldiers in the Confederate army fought more bravely or suffered more heavily than did the troops from the 'Old North State.' Without wishing to draw unwarranted comparisons of valor in any manner from the glory won by our Confederate soldiers, yet upon this occasion I must be pardoned for briefly calling particular attention to some of the exploits of North Carolina soldiers. At the beginning of the war the white population of North Carolina was only 623,942, and yet she furnished to the Confederate army nearly 125,000 soldiers. In other words one-fifth of North Carolina's entire white population was in the Confederate army! The total number of soldiers in the Confederate army was about 700,000, so that North Carolina furnished one-seventh of all the troops that constituted the Confederate army! North Carolina's troops consisted of 66 regiments of infantry, 7 of cavalry, 3 of artillery and 6 battalions of infantry, 7 of cavalry and 4 of artillery. When we refer with pride to the large number of troops furnished by our State, we recall with still greater pride their unimpaired valor and heroism. Always posted at the front of greatest danger—and the front in every assault and protecting the rear in every retreat—the soldiers of North Carolina on every battle field immortalized themselves and their State. In the first battle of the war—Big Bethel, on the 19th of June, 1861—North Carolina troops under D. H. Hill gallantly repulsed the Federal troops under Best Butler; and on the historic hill at Appomattox on the 9th of April, 1865, North Carolina troops under the gallant Grimes were the foremost in the last charge and fired the last volley. In every battle fought and victory won by the glorious old Army of Northern Virginia, North Carolina soldiers were the heaviest sufferers. In the seven days' battles around Richmond, in the summer of 1862, there were 92 Confederate regiments, and 16 of them were from North Carolina; and more than half of the men killed and wounded were our brave North Carolinians. At Chancellorsville, in May, 1863, there were ten North Carolina brigades, and of all the Confederates there killed or wounded one-half were from North Carolina. On the final field of Gettysburg North Carolina had 38 regiments and 2 battalions, and the lead Confederates fought furthest in the Federal lines on Cemetery Ridge were North Carolinians. At Reams Station, in August, 1864, after the first efforts of the Confederates to dislodge the enemy had failed, the three North Carolina brigades of Cooke, McRae and Lane—consisting of only 17,700 men—were ordered to the charge, and so successful were they that they not only routed the enemy but captured 2100 prisoners. At Spotsylvania, in May, 1864, Ransom's brigade was ordered to a charge, for which Gen. Lee in person thanked them, telling them that "they deserved the thanks of the country—they had saved his army." During the whole war no body of troops suffered more heavily in any one engagement than did the 5th regiment at Williamsburg, the 4th regiment at Seven Pines, the 3rd regiment at Sharpsburg, the 26th regiment at Gettysburg and the 17th regiment at Brattle Station. At Williamsburg, on the 5th of May, 1862, the 17th North Carolina Regiment, whose Colonel is your distinguished townsman—Danean K. McRae—lost in killed, wounded and missing 197 out of 240. At Seven Pines, on the 31st of May, 1862, the Fourth Regiment, commanded by the "bravest of the brave"—Bryan Grimes—went into battle with 25 officers and 520 non-commissioned officers and privates, and of that number every officer, except one, and 462 men were either killed or wounded. At Sharpsburg, on the 17th of September, 1862, the glorious old Third Regiment—of which Wilmington is so justly proud—went in with 520, and lost 380, mostly in the short space of an hour and a half. Out of its 27 officers, 24 were killed or wounded, among

the latter being its gallant commander, Col. W. L. DeRosset. In the first day's fight at Gettysburg the Third Regiment lost 540 men out of 800, including its youthful Colonel—the gallant Harry K. Burgy. In this regiment were two companies from Chatham county, which went into that battle with 165 men and lost 157. We doubt if there was such a loss in any other company in any battle of the war. At Brattle Station, on the 13th of October, 1863, the two North Carolina brigades of Cooke and Kirkland made one of the bloodiest charges of the whole war—one regiment alone (the Twenty-Seventh) in less than half an hour losing 201 out of 426. I could mention numerous other instances of the heavy losses suffered by North Carolina troops, if your patience were not already exhausted. But enough has been cited to prove that they were the heaviest sufferers. It is the misfortune of our State that no record has not been written up like that of other States, and therefore the part performed by her soldiers is not as generally known as the part performed by the soldiers of other States.

The University Railroad.

Rev. Dr. Lafferty recently delivered one of his lectures at Chapel Hill, and in writing an account of his trip he gives the following humorous description of the railroad from University Station to Chapel Hill: "I go another forty miles, and then change cars for Chapel Hill. It is now nine miles to the University. It takes one hour to make it. The train is the most beautiful and abandoned material of another line. They are glad to run, or even walk the engine. It goes 'on all fours.' It carries a few passengers, some passengers, and a few passengers, some passengers, and a few passengers. The depot is an old freight car, divided into several rooms and a small office. The road runs when in light of the sun at Chapel Hill, and ends in a station, where it runs by the village, and ending in a small station. Way it goes, it is a most interesting subject. It is a most interesting subject."

A Romantic Career.

ASSHORE, VA., May 5.—News has just reached here of the flight from his home in St. Clair County of Joseph Compton, member of the State Legislature, under circumstances that suggest a chapter from the life of Kissamee. Coming from Kentucky as he stated, he took up his abode in the little town of Eden, where he followed the trade of carpenter. He was a temperate man, and in a year or so he was elected Town Marshal. Last year, after a seasonable profession, Compton was elected a Methodist preacher, and his sermons and exhortations were of the most fervid and orthodox character. He joined the Independent party in the last State campaign, was selected as the standard bearer of legislative honors, and after a hot fight, was elected over the regular Democratic nominee by over 500 majority. Last November he took his seat, but did not meet much of a figure as a law maker. He attracted considerable notice, and made talk, however, by his late for liquor, under the influence of which he was nearly the whole session.

Now comes the story. Thirteen months ago he was engaged in making yeast and whiskey in one of the mountain counties of North Carolina. While thus engaged he became involved in a quarrel with revenue officers, one of whom he shot and killed. He was arrested, tried, convicted and sentenced to twenty-four years in the penitentiary. He remained in that institution four years and then escaped by his tracks, and his escape seemed permanent; but one day not far from a bridge going on the Georgia Pacific road saw Compton and at once recognized him.

That is Joseph's story, who was a prisoner in the North Carolina Penitentiary when I was guard there several years ago, and the fact was, and then he communicated his story to the North Carolina officials. Governor issued the proper writ for Compton's arrest and sent them to the Sheriff of Jefferson county, this State, to be served. A gentleman in Eden received a letter from a friend in Birmingham telling him of the receipt of the proposition, and this fact was told to Compton. Compton was superintending a gang of laborers on a contract which he had taken on the Tobacco and Coosa Valley Railroad about a mile from Eden, and had walked up to the village, and on the afternoon of last Wednesday, a week ago, when the receiver of the letter told him of its contents. Compton turned pale, stammered a few broken explanations and then walked hurriedly away. That is the last that has been seen of him.

A Destructive Earthquake.

GRAYSON, Mexico, May 7.—The earthquake of the 3d inst was accompanied by a terrible volcanic eruption at Bahiupo, which destroyed Montezuma, killing 150 persons and gutting the woods in the vicinity. Twenty-seven persons were also killed at Opun by falling buildings. Many persons were injured at Grenada and Gaspar, which towns were almost completely destroyed. City of Mexico, May 8, via Green-ton.—The Government today received its first information regarding the disastrous earthquake of the 3d inst at the town of Bahiupo, in the district of Montezuma, Sonora, by which 150 persons lost their lives. The earthquake occurred at 3:50 p. m. At the same time volcanic eruptions began in the neighboring mountains, lighting up the summits for a long distance. The same afternoon earthquake shocks were felt throughout the State.

Our Washington Letter.

(From our London Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, May 6th, 1887.

The President, Mrs. Cleveland, the Cabinet and Diplomatic Corps have been busy during the past few days discharging official and social duties to the Queen of the South Islands. The remainder of Washington society has divided its time between the Jockey Club races, the opera and the circus.

Each day there has been a full programme for the entertainment of the Hawaiian visitor, which, after having been fully carried out, found today very much thinned and willing to rest. The Queen weighs about two hundred pounds apparently, and Washington weather is warmer than that which she has recently felt, judging from the fact that she arrived from Chicago in a traveling moment of fear.

The President advanced and taking her hand, led her to the White House, and after the other members of the party had been introduced by the hostess, general conversation followed. Her majesty wore a long black dress of black silk, with a white collar and cuffs, and a white belt, and a white shawl. She was accompanied by a party of about twenty persons, including the Queen and two ladies. The party was very much interested in the White House, and in the city generally. She was accompanied by a party of about twenty persons, including the Queen and two ladies. The party was very much interested in the White House, and in the city generally.

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take his chances in the South. Mr. Hand was in a quandary as to what to do with his real estate. He thought that the war would wreck the value of his property, and he knew that if he were to take the risks of the property North with him, the risks would be confided, and turned over to the Confederate Government, which was established at that time. In fact, the Southern of crisis were on the march in his case, and they suspected that he was going to take some property North with him that would be valuable to the cause. He was arrested and detained on suspicion, but he found a way out of his difficulties by going back to the Southern States, and seeing that all his property belonged to his partner, Williams, and then he was allowed to go his way.

Mr. Hand turned the property over to young Williams with the private understanding that Williams would return it to him after peace had been restored, if he had it and felt so disposed. No actual obligations were assumed by Williams. His honor was all that Mr. Hand could depend upon. He was sent on ahead, and as Mr. Hand had partially forfeited the property was wrecked. Young Williams, in fact, had lost it all, or nearly all, in the year succeeding the outbreak of the rebellion. He afterwards prospered, got into the book and business in Charleston and made money rapidly.

Meanwhile Daniel Hand had been living in his place in Georgia. His departure from the South had by no means resulted in the destruction of his estate. With what money he could get he made shrewd investments, and like his young brother made money. Some time ago he followed the Hand and Williams, which he had, and he succeeded in having a large sum of money to the Yale Divinity School in this city. Until about six years ago he did nothing towards recovering the property he had left in so plain a manner with Mr. Williams. He regarded it as totally lost and did not worry much about it. Six years ago, however, he consulted with Judge Morris and explained to him the history of the money, but Mr. Williams refused for the money, but Mr. Williams was willing to restore the value of the property Mr. Hand would be glad to get it.

Judge Morris advised his client that he had legal rights in the money. The judge questioned Mr. Williams' address, and communicated with him at once. Mr. Williams wrote, and suggested the obligation, and proposed to pay not over the \$400,000, but also the interest accruing since the time when the property came into his possession. The tone of his letter indicated that he was entirely willing and perhaps anxious to do that, and he did not propose to make any legal quibble to prevent him from restoring his trust and enhancing his honor. The amount was paid upon large instalments, and the final sum is given out as \$600,000—very prominent man in Charleston. He afterwards Secretary Lamm and other dignitaries at a reception given at the time the Calhoun monument was unveiled a short time ago. His residence was one of the very best in the city, and he was not at all shaken by the earthquake. His daughter was recently married to Mr. P. H. Calhoun, grandson of the statesman, and he himself was once connected with a railway on the New York Central Exchange that at the time was of much account.

A Triple Tragedy. One of the most remarkable and in some respects the tragical that ever occurred in this or any other city, by which three boys were in fatally wounded and two others were seriously wounded at one discharge, a double-barreled shot gun, took place at the upper corner of a few minutes after a week this morning. The father was the oldest, the youngest, of whom was 12 and the oldest about 20 years of age. If the shooting was accidental it was one of the most cruel, cruel and cunningly devised murders that ever stained the annals of humanity, and it was accidental, it was one of the most remarkable cases ever recorded. The person whose hands the gun was held that day, the shooting is Grant, best, about 47 years of age. We saw Grant Boss at the police house this morning, and in reply to our interrogations, he stated in substance, that he went to the Upper Congress this morning to go with the other boys across the river, to and back on the river fields, that is to say, he had them off by being drunk on them. He had borrowed a gun, upon which there was no cap, and which he thought was not loaded, although the tube was stopped up. When he reached the Congress there were five boys seated in a row upon a log on the bank. He told the boys that he had a gun, but that it was stopped up, upon saying which he raised the gun for the purpose of showing in the front of the tube, and while in the act of putting his mouth to the vent, the hammer fell and the piece exploded. He saw the boys fall and he dropped the gun and ran to them, but two were dead and the other died almost instantly, after making an effort to get up. Grant then ran as fast as he could and called two physicians and then went to the guard house and told the janitor that he had killed three boys and gave himself up. He said that he was friendly with all the boys, and he seemed to deeply deplore the shooting.

It seems that the wounded boys ran inland to their respective homes, after being shot, where they received surgical assistance. The weapon used was an ordinary double-barreled bowing piece, which was loaded with buckshot. All the boys were shot about the face, head, shoulders and chest.

In Slumber for Four Years. From the Boston Herald. An extraordinary case of suspended animation is reported from Thionville, a town in France. The subject is a young woman, twenty-five years of age, and since the 20th of May, 1883, she has been continuously in a state of deep sleep. She has been examined by physicians and specialists a number of times, and recently by a select committee, and from their observations it was learned that her sleep resembled a lethargic torpor, in which her respiration was normal, and the pulse, although feeble, was found to be rapid—about 100 pulsations a minute. Every attempt to arouse her from her stupor has proved unsuccessful, and the senses appear closed to every influence. Some of the pinching blows, striking the body with ammonia, alkali have no effect. The eyes are just opened so far that it is not possible to examine the pupil, nor is any reflex movement of the eyelids noticeable when the eyeballs are blown upon. The jaws are firmly set, and several of the teeth of the subject have been broken in ignorant attempts to force them apart. The subject was in a very delicate state of health before falling into the lethargy, and was of a nervous, highly strung temperament, and was tormented into a series of convulsions by a sudden fright, which was followed by the deep sleep from which she has never been aroused. It is possible to feed her with liquids, administered with a spoon, and this is done several times a day, the food consisting usually of milk and milk with the white of an egg, soup and other liquids. The food is poured into the mouth and thence it flows into the pharynx, when a swallowing movement may be observed. The theory of Hysterism, which has long attracted concerning this case, considers the patient an hysterical epileptic, thrown into a condition resembling that of period of hypnosis which is designated lethargic sleep. It is probable that life will continue for some time longer, provided the digestive processes continue uninterrupted, although death usually makes the end of these long periods of inaction.

A Powder Mill Explosion. WILKESBARR, Pa., May 7.—A terrible explosion occurred at noon to-day at the Luffin Powder Company's mill at Luffin, six miles from this city. The mill was in a ravine, and there are a number of buildings separated some hundred feet. The explosion took place in the corner, and about 12:15. The mill was a large structure of stone and wood. Work was nearly finished for the day. The only workman inside the building was Joseph Frazer, who was put through the last change. He had just finished his work, for he had blown the whistle for the engineer to slack up the machinery, when, in some unknown manner, the powder in the mill took fire and a tremendous explosion followed. There was about seven hundred pounds of great powder in the mill, with probably as much more lying loose in the building. The explosion was mainly felt in Wilkesbarr, and the vast quantity of smoke and debris which rose 300 or 400 feet above the spot was seen for ten miles up and down the valley. An old man, James and John Wert, who were at work 300 feet from the building, were thrown down and badly hurt and killed by the falling debris. The employees of the neighboring works were soon on the spot and discovered the body of Frazer and some of the ruins, with every vestige of anything burned off, and the flesh charred to the bone. Death must have been instantaneous. It is just seven years since an explosion occurred in those mills. Four men were killed then.

A Negro Lynched. WILKESBARR, Pa., May 8.—Our usual quiet and orderly community was thrown into confusion this morning upon learning that the negro Heu Heu, who had been taken on board upon a school girl near this place a few days since, had been taken from the jail at Wilkesbarr, where he had been moved for safe keeping, and hanged near the spot where the same was committed. It is said that a party of masked men seized an engine lying over at Rocky Mount, with which they made the trip to Wilkesbarr and back. The party placed guards on the streets to prevent any communication between the sheriff and jail authorities, while it was broken into and the prisoner taken out. His body was found hanging upon a limb near the far grounds this morning, with marks scattered around and the following placard fastened to his breast: "We have this man, not in passion, but calmly and deliberately, with a full sense of the responsibility we assume. We take executive power in this case and hang this man in accordance with the unwritten law of the land, because the written law provides no penalty adequate to this crime. And he it understood, we who have done this act will repeat it under similar provocation." (Signed) THE PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE. The appeal was arranged upon him in the same manner as when he was arrested a short while after the crime.

Gen. S. B. Buckner will be the next Governor of Kentucky, he having been nominated by the Democratic State convention last week. Do not forget that J. W. Scott & Co., Greensboro, N. C., carry one of the largest stocks of goods in Central North Carolina. Merchants invited to call in person or send orders by mail. Very respectfully, J. W. SCOTT & CO., Greensboro, N. C. April 21, 1887.

CHIMNEYS WITHOUT BARRELS.

This Cut illustrates the way in which the Fine Clay Pipes are used in place of Brick Chimneys. These pipes, having sockets on one end and a flange on the other, are set one upon the other, and by cementing them at the joints they are perfectly safe from fire. They are cheap and anyone can put them up. We GUARANTEE LOWEST PRICES. Write for quotations before placing your orders if you please. Making Tobacco Flues a Specialty. Write for Descriptive Circulars of Flues, Chimneys, Stoves, etc. FINE CLAY AND STRAW CUTTERS, OF ALL THE LATEST PATENTS, PATENT COOK AND HEATING STOVES, LIME, PLASTER, CEMENT.

JULIUS LEWIS CO., Opposite Market, Raleigh, N. C. LARGEST STOCK IN THE STATE. Hardware, Sash, Doors and Blinds, Rubber and Leather Belting, &c., &c.

O. I. C. W. L. LONDON has returned from the Northern Markets with the LARGEST, CHEAPEST and BEST STOCK of GOODS ever brought to this country. These goods have been bought for cash, thereby saving all discounts, and will be sold to cash customers as cheap, if not cheaper than they can be had in any market, North, South, East or West. He keeps EVERYTHING! All he asks is to give him a call and see his goods. They MUST BE SOLD and that soon. W. L. LONDON. Pittsboro, N. C., April 21, 1887.

THE DURHAM MARBLE, GRANITE AND BROWN STONE WORKS, DURHAM, N. C. R. I. ROGER'S, DEALER IN American, Italian and Granite Monuments, Tablets, Tombs, Statuary, &c. BROWN STONE FOR CURBS, DOOR AND WINDOW SILLS AND BUILDING PURPOSES. CEMETERY LOTS ENCLOSED. DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION. THE DURHAM FURNITURE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, DURHAM, N. C. MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN FURNITURE AND ALL KINDRED ARTICLES. MATTRESSES OF ALL KINDS MADE TO ORDER. SPECIAL PRICES TO THE TRADE. The firm is only one year old and has sold more furniture than any other house in the State during that time. They can afford to sell THE BEST FURNITURE at the VERY LOWEST prices. Call and see for yourself. Nov. 11, 1886. Gms.

THE CHATHAM HOUSE! WYATT & TAYLOR, GROCERS. General Commission Merchants, RALEIGH, N. C. Call on them or send them your orders, if you wish square dealing. July 29, 1886. STAFFORD, HENLEY & CO., HOLMAN'S MILLS P. O. ALAMANCE CO., N. C., Proprietors. FAIRMOUNT FOUNDRY, Manufacture Turbine Water Wheels of special merit, built so as to be used in or out of water house, as desired. Also Circular and Flaring Mill Machinery, Circular Saw Mills with automatic setting lead block, both simple and durable and quick to operate. Horse Powers, four Mortising Machines, Cutting Machines, Corn Shellers, Cane Mills, Mill Saws and Castings of various kinds. Repairing attended to promptly. Correspondence solicited. April 7, 1887. 1y.

G. F. & Y. V. RAILWAY. Condensed Time Table No. 21. Total Route Monday, April 18, 1887. DAILY SERVICE. Stationing West. Stationing East. No. 1. Mail & Passenger. No. 2. Mail & Passenger. Leave, 8:45 a. m. (Sundays, 9:00 a. m.) Arrive, 10:00 a. m. Leave, 1:30 p. m. Arrive, 2:45 p. m. Leave, 5:00 p. m. Arrive, 6:15 p. m. Leave, 8:45 p. m. Arrive, 10:00 p. m. Freight and Passenger Trains run between Fayetteville and Hatterasville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Freight and Passenger Trains run between Fayetteville and Hatterasville on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Freight and Passenger Trains run daily except Sundays. The North South Passenger and Mail Train makes connections at Maxton with Carolina Central at Maxton. W. F. KYLL, Gen'l Pass. Agent. J. W. FLETCHER, Gen'l Freight Agent.