

DAILY OBSERVER.

JOHNSTONE JONES,
Editor and Proprietor.

Tuesday, April 26, 1873.

THE ANGLO-SAXON RACE—BINGHAM'S LECTURE.

Major Robert S. Bingham's lecture upon the past history, the present influence, and the future destinies of the Anglo-Saxon race stamps him at once as a man of more than ordinary genius.

No one could fail to find without being deeply impressed with his remarkable intellectual force and vigor; his fine predictive powers, and rich scholastic attainments.

His views upon the character and destiny of the great race of men from which every Anglo-American is proud to boast his descent, are at once novel and striking; and if facts and logic of the severest type can establish assertions, the views which he expresses are just and true beyond the shadow of a doubt. The array of facts which he adduces in support of his arguments are truly wonderful, and shows what a vast deal of thought and learning has been brought to bear upon the subject of his lecture.

He tells us where the Anglo-Saxon race originated; and the means by which this great race has been established. The theory new current that this race is identical with the Lost Tribes of Israel he utterly renounces, as being inconsistent with what is well established concerning the early history of mankind.

A peculiarity of the race is that it has always moved westward in its migrations, and has always sought those countries that lie upon salt water.

The wanderings of the tribe, while yet in its savage state, through the wilds of Central Europe; the part it played in the dark ages; its migration to the salt waters of Western Europe, and its final settlement in England are distinctly set forth. The lecturer gives a vivid and somewhat humorous description of the manners and characteristics of these remote ancestors of ours; their idolatry, their sacrifice of human victims, their habit of destroying deformed or weakly infants, their fondness for the females of other tribes, and their love of piracy and land-stealing.

Major Bingham assigns the Anglo-Saxon race the honor of being the foremost navigators of the sea. Their naval supremacy to day is undisputed. And to this supremacy on the sea is greatly due the vast power and influence they wield to day over the destinies of other nations. Their power has enabled them to make the vast acquisitions of land now under their control—Australia (with as large as all Europe) New Zealand, California, India, and other portions of the globe.

The territorial progression of the race is wonderful. Three hundred years ago the Anglo-Saxons occupied not more than 70,000 square miles of land, to day he is the proud master of more than 12,000,000 square miles—a territory four times as large as all Europe, and peopled by 275,000,000 men, or one-fourth of mankind! The Roman, the mightiest man of antiquity, ruled over but 3,000,000 square miles, and 100,000,000 men.

The Anglo-Saxon has been the most successful of all races in aggressive warfare on land as well as on sea—he has conquered more territory and subdued more nations. He is unexcelled in bravery. In conflicts with the savages of America, the aborigines of India, the Abyssinians and Africans, the armies of Spain of France, of Germany, they have always proved successful.

In this connection Major Bingham paid a glowing tribute to the gallantry of the Confederate Soldiers. He also gives a novel reason for the superiority in point of bravery of the Southern Armies over the Northern—a reason that will strike every one as being both true and original.

He notices the impressibility of the Anglo-Saxon language; its unequalled innate vigor; its remarkable preservation wherever it has been brought in contact with other languages; and its peculiarity of adopting all that is good and useful in other languages without losing its own. All other languages pay tribute to the English language. And it is the only language that is a unit; it has no dialects.

The lecturer assigns the Anglo-Saxon the first place among the men of the world, as a soldier, as a sailor, and as a colonizer; he places him first in literature, and in the vigor and aggressiveness of language; he considers his inventive genius alto-

lutely incomparable; the Anglo-Saxon is the freest man on earth; he is the only man who is free from Popey—he was the first to throw off the Romish yoke; and withal he is the most active, energetic, indomitable, and influential among human beings—the leader in everything that appertains to modern civilization, progress and enlightenment.

The lecturer claims that the Anglo-Saxon is the coming man of the world, and the German is as claimed by other deep thinkers.

The lecturer claims that the Anglo-Saxon is the coming man of the world, and the German is as claimed by other deep thinkers. The respective merits of the two races were duly discussed, and to the world is assigned the superiority in all those qualities necessary for the civilization and upbuilding of the world.

Mr. Bingham claims that the Anglo-Saxon is God's chosen apostle for evangelizing mankind, and bringing all races of men into the fold of the Good Shepherd. This view is sustained by invincible arguments based upon indisputable facts.

In speaking of the opening up of the eastern world to Anglo-Saxon influences, and the wonderful progress of Japan in the last few years towards civilization and Christianity, he gives to Hon. Wm. A. Graham the honor of inaugurating the grand movement, which has thus far resulted so happily. He alludes to the indifference of our people to the honors due their own great men.

Mr. Bingham holds to the opinion that the English language is destined to become the common language of the world, not for local but for world-wide communication.

Gen. Gillem's inactivity has had a bad effect on all unfriendly Tribes in Northern California and Oregon.

Gen. Gillem, requiring at least

double the present forces, sharpshooters and more Indian fighters are badly needed.

The failure of the National Bank creates considerable excitement in New York.

Judge O'Byrne and Col. Symmons left Washington last night for Savannah.

The famous Wabash trial has ended.

The strike of the cripins and gas men in Cincinnati has ended disadvantageously to the strikers.

A general Indian outbreak is feared in the west.

Don Pitti of the Washington Capital lost his house by fire last week.

FOREIGN.

PARIS. April 28.—W. Barodet, Radical Candidate was elected to the vacant seat in the Assembly from this City.

Yesterday difficulties arose in the French Cabinet and a reconstruction is imminent.

NEW YORK. April 28.—Geo. Smith, an explorer, is meeting with great success in exploring Mesopotamia. A number of valuable relics have been discovered, and have most likely been forwarded to the British museum.

DISSATISFACTION WITH GILLEM.

WASHINGTON. April 28.—Reports which have reached California stating that the authorities of the War Department are "dissatisfied" with Gen. Gillem's conduct of the Modoc campaign, are without any foundation in fact. Gen. Sherman has frequently declared his entire confidence in Gen. Gillem, and his satisfaction with the manner in which that officer had conducted affairs since the death of Gen. Canby.

THE PUBLIC DEBT OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

COLUMBIA, April 24.—Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., the New York bankers, who are understood to be the holders of between forty and fifty thousand dollars worth of State bonds, made a demand on the comptroller general on the 19th instant, that he levy a tax to pay the interest on certain State bonds owned by them. The demand was made by their attorneys, Messrs. D. H. Chamberlain and J. P. Carroll. The bonds in question are of five classes: 1. The bonds issued for the redemption of the bills receivable. 2. The bonds issued for the payment of interest on the public debt. 3. The bonds issued for the relief of the treasury. 4. The land commission bonds of 1839. 5. The land commission bonds of 1870. Comptroller General Hoge returned an answer on the 22d instant, refusing to order the levy, and adding that in the platform of the Republican party, upon which he was elected last fall, he was pledged not to order the levy of a tax for the payment of interest upon the public debt until a proper investigation by the courts of the State had determined first, his power to cause the levy of tax to be made, and second, what class and portion of the outstanding bonds of the State are legal and valid.

Yesterdays Messrs. Chamberlain and Carroll made an additional demand for a tax levy, for the same purpose, to be made on or before next November, in conjunction with the general levy. This demand was likewise refused. The object is to obtain a distinct and formal refusal to lay the foundation for the institution of legal proceedings to enforce the levy.

It is understood that the parties will apply to the Supreme Court on Monday. The comptroller general will be represented by Attorney General Melton and C. D. Melton, Esq.

A PROBABLY FATAL INJURY.

We learn that a fatal injury occurred in the lower part of the county, near the Wateree, on Saturday, resulting in the serious wounding of two of the parties.

NO FAIR.

A writer in the State Agricultural Journal says in regard to Goldsboro:

"I regret to learn that it has been decided not to hold a fair at this point during the fall. The valuable property of the Association is advertised for sale, to satisfy a mortgage debt of about \$4,000."

So it seems that Charlotte will not share in her chances of having no fair.

While others are lagging behind, Raleigh is going right ahead with her Fair. It will make her merchants thousands of dollars.

KNOXVILLE DECEASED.

At eight o'clock last evening the Board of Aldermen adjourned. No quorum was present; the honorable body died a natural death.

Some will weep that the old Board has gone out of existence; others will rejoice. Say we of this dead body, *misi et bonum*. His Honor, the Mayor, was present at the dying hour. The Charlotte Cornet Band will play the funeral dirge.

We direct attention to the card of Mr. W. F. Davidson, appearing in today's paper. Though opposing the nominee of the Convention of the 23d, Mr. Davidson stands squarely upon the Conservative platform.

The contest promises to be close and lively.

A warrant has been issued and is in the hands of the sheriff for the arrest of Motley. There are the facts of the case as we have heard them, and they are no doubt substantially correct.—*Graham's Carolinian*.

The United States Court is in session in Charleston.

Reports from various points in the South indicate that heavy frosts have destroyed the fruit prospect for this year in large sections of the country.

CAROLINA CENTRAL R. R.

ORGANIZATION OF THE W. C. & R. R. UNDER ITS NEW CHARTER.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 28. The new company was organized to-day.

The New York Directors are H. G. Onderdonk, —Porter, W. Matthews, and C. H. Rutherford.

The Baltimore Director is L. N. Hopkins.

For North Carolina, W. M. Yates, Esq., Elias N. Martin, and E. E. Burfus, are appointed Directors.

The Board meets in New York next week to elect a President and other officers.

A Cotton Claim.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The case of Mrs. Hambleton, daughter of Mr. Eastley, of Georgia, was argued before the Solicitor of the Treasury, E. C. Banfield. It involves 2,133 bales of cotton seized in the Southwest, which were purchased with the proceeds of her father's estate, which was valued at \$300,000. Mrs. Hambleton was represented by Judge Pierrepont, of New York, Judge Lorraine of Georgia, and Judge Norton, of this city.

Gov. Bartley, of Ohio, and Mr. Janin, of Louisiana, represented other parties, who claim a part of the proceeds.

On the ground that some of the cotton was purchased from them with Confederate money.

The Government was not represented by counsel, though the law under which the proceedings are had appropriates \$20,000 for that purpose. The report of Solicitor Banfield is looked for with great anxiety, as the case will solve nearly every question involved.

There are \$24,000,000 in the Treasury, subject to 1,243 claims legitimately before the Treasury Department.

The law carefully guards the Government against false claims, and

the difficulty is increased by carelessness, and in some instances rascality,

on the part of cotton agents. Judge Lorraine made a close and logical analysis of the law and facts in the pending case, in which he denounced the cotton agents at the South as a gang of plunderers, and demanded

under the Act of May 1872, that their plunder should be restored to the lawful owners.

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THE U. S. COMMISSIONERS.

VIENNA, April 28.—The suspension of the American Commissioners to the international exhibition here continues to be the leading topic in the journals and in society generally.

The Ex-Commissioners ask the public to suspend their judgment pending the present investigation.

They assert that their suspensions are the result of a selfish conspiracy,

and that the proofs to be adduced will clear them in the eyes of the public of the corrupt action laid to their charge.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Internal Revenue receipts for the fiscal year to date is \$33,153,154.00.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The temperature will probably increase to-day, in the Southern and Atlantic States, with diminishing pressure.

For the Gulf and South Atlantic States, cloudy weather, Southeastern to Northeastern winds and occasional rains.

NIGHT DISPATCHES.

BAD NEWS.

A GENERAL INDIAN WAR FEARED.

MORE SOLDIERS NEEDED.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—General Schofield telegraphed Gen. Sherman last night that some of the Modocs had undeniably escaped and gone north into the Pitt River country.

He added that there were some threatening evidences of an outbreak among the tribes in Oregon, and in case of a war, he would need reinforcements.

Gen. Jeff. C. Davis had arrived at San Francisco and had been ordered to push to the front with all possible dispatch.

MISSISSIPPI.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION.

MEMPHIS, April 28.—The business portion of Como, Miss., was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss \$75,000.

THE INDIAN WAR.

FIGHTING ON THE FRONTIER.

A STANDING THREAT.

NEW YORK, April 28.—A special telegram received here from Fort Garry brings reports of fighting between the U. S. soldiers and the Blackfeet Indians, in the interior. It is rumored that a large number of American troops have been killed.

This outbreak, it is feared, will be the precursor of further trouble in the interior.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

TELEGRAPHIC TO THE OBSERVER.

BY THE AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION.

BY THE SOUTHERN AND ATLANTIC LINE.

NOON DISPATCHES.

THE MODOC WAR.

LATEST FROM THE FRONT.

SACRAMENTO, April 28.—The Yreka Union of Saturday contains a