FARMERS look after their interest, and **REAMS' WAREHOUSE** sells more of their TOBACCO than any House in DURHAM.

The Hillsborough Recorder.

J. D. CAMERON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.] TRUTH FEARS NO FOE, AND SHUNS NO SCRUTINY. [TERMS---$1 50 A YEAR, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE

New Series---Vol. 6, No 20--- HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., APRIL 24, 1878. ---Old Series, Vol. 58.

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☞ It is so simple in construction and runs so easily that a child can operate it.

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☞ *All the wearing parts are adjustable*, and it combines every desirable improvement.

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NOTICE.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE

SPECIAL TAXES

MAY 1, 1878, TO APRIL 30, 1879.

UNDER the Revised Statutes of the U. S., Sections 3232, 3237, 3238 and 3239, every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment which renders him liable to a SPECIAL TAX, is required to Procure, and keep CONSPICUOUSLY in his Establishment or place of business, A STAMP denoting the payment of said SPECIAL TAX for the Special Tax Year beginning May 1, 1878, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1878. A return, as prescribed on Form 11 is also required by law of every person liable to Special Tax as above.

The Taxes Embraced within the Provisions of the Law above quoted are the following, viz:

Rectifiers	$200 00
Dealers, retail liquor	25 00
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100 00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale not selling wines or spirits	50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail, not selling wines or spirits	20 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25 00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500 00
And on sales of over $1,000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5 00
Manufacturers of stills	50,00
And for each still manufactured	20 00
And for each worm manufactured	20,00
Manufacturers of tobacco	10 00
Manufacturers of cigars	10 00
Peddlers of tobacco first class—more than two horses or other animals	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class—two horses or other animals	25 00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class—one horse or other animal	15 00
Peddlers of Tobacco, fourth class—on foot or public conveyance	10 00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100 00

Any person, so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or Firms liable to pay any of the Special Taxes named above must apply to ISAAC J. YOUNG, Collector of Internal Revenue at Raleigh, N. C., and pay for and procure the Special Tax Stamp or Stamps they need, prior to May 1 1878, and WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE.

Special Tax Stamps will be transmitted by mail only on receipt, from the person or firm ordering the same, of specific directions so to do, together with the NECESSARY POSTAGE STAMPS, or the amount required to pay the postage. The postage on one stamp is three cts and on two stamps six cents. If it is desired that they be transmitted by registered mail ten cents additional should accompany the application.

GREEN B. RAUM, Com'r of Internal Revenue.

Office of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C. Feb. 21st, 1878.

Patronize Home Mechanics

G. W. TATE & SON,
Manufacturers of
Tate's Patent Wheat Thresher & Cleaner,
Horse Powers, Saw Mills,
Mill Gearing of all kinds, Corn Shellers &c.
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Lower Prices than ever known since the wearing of Fig-Leaves.

Black Gros-Grain Silks at $1 worth $1.25, at $1.10 worth $1.35, at $1.25 worth $1.50 at $1.35 worth $1.75, at $1.50 worth $2;

Colored Silks at 75c. 90c. $1. $1.10, 1.25 and 1.35 per yard—the cheapest ever seen;

Striped Silks at 65, 75, 85, 90c and $1 per yard—50 per cent. cheaper;

Plaid Silks at 75, 85c. and $1—much below regular prices;

Black Alpacas at 16½, 20, 25c. and up to $1 per yard. Don't buy your Alpacas before examining our stock;

Black All Wool Cashmeres at 60, 65, 75, 85c. $1, and 1.25—the best goods for the money ever offered;

Black Australian Crepe at 40, 50, 60, and 75c per yard;

Colored Alpacas at 16½, 20 and 25c. per yard, worth 20, 25 and 30c. per yard;

Wash Poplins at 6¼, 8½, 10 and 12½. per yard;

Black Grenadines—Stripes, Plaids, Brocaded, and plain;

Fancy DRESS GOODS at 10, 12½, 15, 16⅔c. and up to $1 per yard (we show all of the novelties as they appear);

Ginghams at 10 and 12½c. per yard worth 12½ and 16⅔c;

All kinds of DRESS GOODS suitable for mourning;

Printed Percales—the best quality—at 12½c. per yard, would be cheap at 16⅔c.;

Linen Lawns in great variety;

New styles of CALICOES at 4, 5, 6¼ and 8⅓c. per yard;

Soft Finished Cambrics at 10, 12½, and 15c per yard;

Corded Piques at 7 and 10c. per yard worth 10 and 12½c;

Swiss Muslins at 10, 12½, 15, 16⅔, 20 and 25c. per yard—the cheapest ever seen;

Checked Nainsook at 16⅔c. worth 20c. per yard;

Checked Muslin—large plaid—at 25c. worth 33c.;

Victoria Lawns at 12½, 15, 16⅔, 20 and 25c. per yard—all cheap;

Checked Shirtings at 6¼, 12½ and 16⅔c. per yard worth 12½, 16 and 20c. per yard;

Bed Tick at 8½, 10, 12½, 15, 16⅔, 20, 22, and 25c. per yard;

Striped and Plaid Awning Duck in all qualities;

4-4 Bleached Sheeting at 20c. per yard worth 25c.;

10-4 Unbleached Sheeting at 18c. per yard worth 25c.;

Full-width Pillow-Case Cotton at 12½c. worth 15c. per yard;

Bleached and Unbleached Shirtings retailed at the lowest prices, even if it is less than cost.

We keep all of the best brands, such as

Wamsutta, Dowel, New York Mills, Fruit of the Loom, Androscoggin, Auburn &c.

White, Red Check and Fancy Matting in all qualities;

Carpets, in great variety, now sold at less than cost, so as to close out the entire stock;

Rugs, Mats, Oil-Cloths, Hassocks, Window Shades, Window Cornices and Curtain Fixtures, such as Cornices, Bands, and Loops—all very cheap;

Reps and Cretons for furniture covering, and Lambrequins, the cheapest ever seen;

White Flannels in all qualities, from 16½c to $1. per yard;

A full assortment of Twilled, Plaid, Striped and Plain Colored Flannels, the cheapest yet offered;

Table Cloths, Napkins, Doilies, Turkey Red Damask, Linen, Crumb Cloths, Towels, and other articles for housekeepers. We give the lowest prices for the best articles made.

Real Thread Bobbin Edge, 18 yards in a piece, for 25c. worth 50c. per yard;

Crochet Edging 25c. for a piece of 12 yards, worth 50c. per yard;

Crochet Edging at 25c. for a piece of 12 yards, worth 50c. per yard;

Everlasting Embroidery Trimmings at 50c. for a piece of twelve yards, worth 100c per yard;

Hamburg Edgings at 4, 5, 6¼, 10, 12½, 15, 20 25c. and up to $1 per yard—all these goods we are offering the best bargains ever known;

Pillow Case, Valences, Chuny, Torchon, Antpure, Point, and other Laces in great variety and at the lowest price;

Nottingham Laces for Curtains at 12½, 16⅔, 20, 25c., and up to $1 per yard—the cheapest ever seen;

Toilet Muslin great variety;

Fichus at 25, 35, 50, 75c. $1, and up to the finest made;

Machine Oil, best Spool Cotton 5 for 25c.;

Machine Needles, 5 for 25c.;

Best French Blacking at 5, 8 and 10c.;

Shoe, Hat, Hair, Cloth, Nail, Tooth, Velvet and Silk Brushes;

Silk, Linen, Cambric, and Cotton Handkerchiefs in great variety, for men, women, and children.

We enumerate but a few articles we keep, but state that we have the largest and best assorted stock ever offered by any one house in this State.

Prompt attention given to orders. Samples sent upon application.

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march 27.

A. W. GRAHAM,

Attorney at Law,

HILLSBORO, N. C.

PRACTICES in the counties of Orange, Alamance, Person, Chatham and Granville. Claims collected in any part of the State.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

In accordance with a call of the Chairman, the Democratic Executive Committee for Orange county, met in the Court House in Hillsboro on Saturday the 13th, of April 1878.

The meeting was called to order by the Chairman and Caleb B. Green was appointed Secretary. Members of the Central Committee present, A. W. Graham, Chairman, A. M. Leathers, J. M. Alexander and Caleb B. Green.

On motion of Caleb B. Green the Democratic Convention, for Orange county, for the nomination of candidates for the Legislature and the county officers, was called to meet in the court house in Hillsboro on Saturday the 18th. of May next. And it was decided that each Township should be entitled to 10 delegates and that each delegate should have one vote in the selection of candidates.

Saturday the 11th. of May next, was designated as the day on which the townships are requested to hold their primary meetings for the selection of delegates to attend the County Convention. And the Central Committee earnestly request the people to attend the primary meetings and make such a selection of delegates that a fair expression of opinion may be obtained in the choice of candidates.

The petition of S. A. Douglas and others praying the adoption of the primary election system for the selection of candidates was presented and on motion was tabled.

The Chairman stated that there were vacancies in some of the Township Executives Committees and that a new township had been created since the last meeting of the Central Committee. The Committees now stand, the first person named on each being chairman:

Cedar Grove Township—Jno. Knox Hughes, Wm H. Jordan, David Thompson, Allen Compton, Jas. A. Smith.

Mangum Township—Addison Mangum, Duncan Cameron, C. G. Hampton, W. K. Parrish, Andrew J. Roberts.

Lebanon Township—S. H. Johnson, R. D. Russell, J. W. Latta, Gilman Latta, Tom Lipscomb.

Patterson Township—Wiley Patterson, Wesley Leigh, A. B Couch, Lee Hurst, A. D. Markham.

Bingham Township—S. S. Webb, Weldon Strond, A. P. Cates, Thomas P. Bradshaw, Thos. J. Oldham.

Little River Township—Dr. James F. Cain, Chas. R. Wilson, John P. Lockhart, Samuel H. Jordan, Lambert W. Hall.

Durham Township—M. A. Angier, James R. Blacknall, James Lyon, Moses McCown, J. E. Lyon.

Chapel Hill Township—J. R. Hutchins, Chas. W. Johnson, John King, Luther J. Weaver, Wm. Strain.

Hillsboro Township—Jos. C. Webb, Geo. W. Tate, James J. Pratt, Dudley M. Laws, Halcott P. Jones.

The above appointments hold good until a new Central Executive Committee is appointed.

On motion the Committee adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman.

C. B. GREEN, Secretary. A. W. GRAHAM, Chairman.

Yesterday morning Messrs Arrington and Holt, who represented the North Carolina side in the cock fight, left for their homes. They, however, disposed of several of their cocks to parties in this city, and fights between these and the Georgia cocks were going on nearly all day in Tom Black's pit, the Georgia cocks making a complete victory. The North Carolina men stood by their cocks to the last, and some of them lost pretty heavily. There were also a number of stag fights during the day at the same place and there was a crowd on hand all the time. The Georgia men left last night in high spirits and ready for another fight at any time North Carolina sees fit to send a challenge.—Charlotte Observer.

NEW YORK, April 9.—A dispatch from St. Alexandre, Canada, says that there now seems to be no doubt that Joseph La Page, who was hanged at Concord, N. H; on Miss Longmaid was the perpetrator of a murder here some ten years ago. Mrs. George Fountle and her daughter Minnie, aged sixteen, were the victims. The daughter had been outraged, and her body cut up very much like that of the Longmaid girl, except that the head was not severed from the body. La Page was here at the time and was heard to make threats against Mrs Fountle and her daughter.—Washington *Star*.

DEATH OF W. M. TWEED.

This morning's telegrams state that Mr. Tweed died in his Ludlow Street jail yesterday.

WILLIAM MARCY TWEED was born in New York, April 3, 1823. He learned the trade of chairmaking, and in partnership with his father was largely engaged in the furniture business. As a dealer in furniture he was well known and much respected by merchants in the town where our earlier years were passed. Later in life he was admitted to the bar, became an alderman, a member of Congress, chairman of the New York City Board of Supervisors, a School Commissioner and a State Senator. In 1870 he was appointed Commissioner of the Department of Public Works, and while he held that office he and his friends appropriated vast sums of public money to private use. The theft at last aroused Mr. O'Conor and Mr. Tilden to the necessity of stopping the heavy drain on the city, and on Oct. 28, 1871, he was arrested in a civil suit on charges of malfeasance, brought by Charles O'Conor on behalf of the people, and gave bail in $1,000,000. In November of the same year he was re-elected to the State Senate, but did not take his seat. On Dec. 16 he was arrested on a criminal charge of fraud, but was released on $5,000 bail. On Jan. 30, 1873, the first of the suits was tried, and the jury disagreed. On Nov. 19 he was found guilty of fraud, and was sentenced to 12 years imprisonment on as many different counts, and to pay a fine of $12,550. He was sent to the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, and subsequently was disbarred. On April 7, 1875, a suit was begun in the Supreme Court of New York on behalf of the people to recover $6,000,000 from him. These were the principal of several suits both civil and criminal brought against him. On June 15th the Court of Appeals decided that his further imprisonment was illegal, on the ground that the Court below had exceeded its powers in its cumulative sentence, and ordered his discharge. He was then ordered to find bail to the amount of $3,000,000 in the pending civil suits, and in default of the same was sent to Ludlow street jail. On Dec. 4, while visiting his residence in charge of two keepers, he escaped from custody.

His escape from jail was suggested by the unfounded report of the death of Mr. O'Conor. He was engaged at the time in negotiations for his release. Propositions for restitution and a settlement with the State by himself and his fellow-delinquents were favorably entertained, one of the law partners of Edwards Pierrepont (then Attorney General of the United States, and since Minister to England) having the matter in hand. In the event of the decease of O'Conor, Tweed felt that there was no other person with whom he could hope to settle, and the toils in which he was left seemed so hopeless an entanglement that he fell into utter despair. He had battled for years already without result, except that he had squandered his ill-gotten riches upon lawyers and on courts, suffered imprisonment, with a prospect of a life term in Ludlow Street jail in exchange for his previous place in the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island. Worse than all else, he had sacrificed his property piece by piece, at ruinous prices, under the cloud of legal attachments, to raise the fees for carrying on his legal battles. This had reduced his means so that in view of the disastrous shrinkage and foreclosures, he found himself brought face to face with actual bankruptcy. The approaching trial of the great six million suit against him threatened upon his cash resources for fees which he plainly saw he should fail to answer. His remaining possessions were not available to raise ready money, and credit, especially with the lawyers, was out of the question. His money gone, his courage broke down also, and he resolved on flight as the remedy both for his bankruptcy and his hopeless imprisonment. Could he obtain his liberty he might save some fragments of his estate. From his prison bars he saw his fortune, like a raft broken in the rapids, scattered and helplessly drifting into irretrievable ruin. His costly and numerous counsellors had deserted him in battalions, and with shrinking purse came not only a change of his temper but of his advisers and followers. In short, having lost the great judges and lawyers of the courts he had created and controlled, he found himself forced to fall back upon their clients, his fellow-prisoners of the jail.

These aided him to escape. The ingenious plan; its successful execution; his narrow escape of detection while in the streets of the city and in his own house; his quiet retreat in the wilds of New Jersey; his residence in a fisherman's hut near Fort Wadsworth, at the Narrows; his embarkation from Staten Island on a light and fast-sailing schooner, manned by himself and two companions and a negro boy; his arrival and residence for the winter months in Florida; his reembarkation for Cuba where he safely arrived and remanded, still disguised, for a month or more; his final effort for freedom by leaving Cuba for Spain in July 1876, and his arrival and arrest at Vigo, September 2nd, 1876, are all matters well known to readers of THE OBSERVER, who could not have failed to be interested in the long and absorbing story printed in these columns some months ago. He was brought back to New York and handed over to the Sheriff on November 23d, 1876. Since that date he has been "investigated" in many ways, but we believe that his money and property have long since passed into the hands of lawyers and judges, and investigation with a view to restitution has been a failure.

At last his eventful life has ended in a prison cell in a crowded New York street. He was a robber, a thief, but not a sneak thief. According to his light, he was not a thief at all, for he was born and reared among a race of public plunderers, whose claims to political distinction and to social eminence, such as it was, were based on their capacity of stealing the public's money and converting it into private fortunes. He was a little bigger than the most of them; that was the difference. His schemes of plunder were great schemes contrived and executed with equal boldness and sagacity, almost universally successful from the skill with which they were laid and the secrecy with which they were executed. He was undoubtedly a robber, a gigantic robber, but he robbed not merely for the love of gain. His plundering of New York was in some sort like Napoleon's thefts of kingdoms. He stole to give away. As Sir Walter Scott has said of Rob Roy, 'like Robin Hood, of England, he was a kind and gentle robber, and while he took from the rich was liberal in relieving the poor. This might in part be policy; but the universal tradition of the country speaks it to have arisen from a better motive. All gave him the character of a benevolent and humane man 'in his way.' So with Mr. Tweed, the dread of the New York wealthy, he was the friend of its poor, and that great district of the city inhabited by the poor and wretched, whose wants had ever been his care, returned him to the State Senate as usual, in the face of exposures of his guilt. What cared they? They looked upon the whole brood of city politicians as thieves (and they were very nearly right,) and this thief, like no other thief, divided his plunder with them to feed and warm them in the cold Northern winters. The rich have gained nothing by being rid of him. A greedy swarm of people calling themselves "reformers" took the places vacated by Tweed and his fellow-thieves, and the expenses and the debt were greater than ever before. Patriotism was said to be the last refuge of a scoundrel in Dr. Johnson's day; the word "reformer" stinks in the nostrils of one who has lived in the great city of New York.

The man's punishment, well deserved as it was, has been great: more than he could bear. He has died under it. Let us say as little evil and as much good as we may of him, and leave the rest with the Great Judge of all.—*Raleigh Observer.*

Pinchback, the negro Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana in former years, is in Washington. He has recently called on the President and cheered his heart with the assurance that Governor Nicholls is the best Chief Executive that Louisiana has had within his recollection. Pinchback says the times are hard, and he complains that his children and some other very 'bright specimens (this refers to color) have been required to leave the public schools in New Orleans. Pinch does not want, it is clear, his children to go to school with those of a darker hue, and the whites do not wish to fraternize in the same school with his children. So it appears to be a misfortune, according to Pinch, to be born too bright if not bright enough.—Wilmington STAR.

The proposition to ask the next Legislature to levy a tax to support military organizations in this State is ridiculous, if not outrageous. It is bad enough for men to be fooling away their time parading through the country in fancy uniforms, without taxing the people for their support. The burden of supporting the U. S. army is heavy enough on the people, and they will never submit to being taxed for volunteers in time of peace.—Charlotte Democrat.

Deputy Sheriff Daniel Howard leaves for Raleigh this morning with the convicts sentenced to the Penitentiary at the late term of the Criminal Court. There are five of them, all colored, as follows: Samuel Robison, Mark Jonnson, John Morrison, William Beeton, and Solomon Smith, alias Solomon Butler.—Wilmington Star.

Take the cotton crops for the last nine years and North Carolina produced more pounds to the acre than South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi or Tennessee. The only States that surpassed it are Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas, the latter only slightly.

A NOVEL ALPHABET.

A was a traitor hung by the hair.—Samuel xviii, 9.

B was a folly built high in the air.—Genesis, xi., 9.

C was a fountain o'erlooking the sea.—I. Kings, xviii. 42-45.

D was a muse buried under a tree.—Genesis, xxxv, 8.

E was a first born, bad from his youth.—Hebrews, xi. 16.

F was a ruler, who trembled at truth.—Acts, xxiv. 15.

G was a messenger sent with good word.—Daniel, ix. 21.

H was a mother loaned to the Lord.—I. Samuel, i, 27-28.

I was a name received of the Lord.—Genesis, xxxii, 22-28.

J was a shepherd in Arabian land.—Exodus, iii. 1.

K was a place near the deserts of sand.—Deuteronomy, i. 10.

L was a pauper begging his bread.—Luke, xvi, 20-21.

M was an idol, an object of dread.—Leviticus, xx, 2-3.

N was an architect ages ago.—Genesis, vi, 13-23.

O was a rampart to keep out the foe.—II. Chronicles, xxvii, 3-4.

P was an isle, whence a saint looked above.—Revelations, 1-4-9.

Q was a Christian saluted in love.—Romans, xvi, 23.

R was an obscure, yet a mother of Kings.—Matthew, 1, 5.

S was a Danite, who did wonderful things Judges, xiv, 5-6.

T was a city that had a strong hold.—II. Samuel, xxiv, 7.

U was a country productive of gold.—Jeremiah, x, 9.

V was a Queen whom a King set aside.—Esther, i, 10-22.

Z was a place where a man wished to hide. Genesis, xix, 1.

Read II, Timothy, iii, 15.

FISH IN CANADA.

A great improvement has taken place within the past few years in Canadian fisheries. The trout streams have been kept free from impurities, and unlawful fishing has diminished. Through the enterprise of Mr. S Wilmot, of New Castle, Ont., the lakes and streams are now becoming plentifully supplied with fish. The commissioners of fisheries have recently suggested that the salmon in different rivers are too numerous, and that means should be taken to lessen them. Since 1868 the salmon fishing in the province of Quebec has yielded an increase of nearly 300 per cent. The vast increase throughout the entire dominion is simply due to wise inspection and discriminate fishing. Canada thus possesses a great source of wealth in rivers and lakes, and every year their value is increasing.

Miss Grace Vernon Bussell is a young English lady, only sixteen years old indeed, whose name ought to be known and honored wherever the word 'courage' is understood. Hearing of a boat being capsized, Miss Bussell rode on horseback down a steep cliff at full speed to the scene of the disaster. She rode her horse into the sea, and succeeded in reaching the boat, accompanied by her servant, and, with as many women and children clinging to her and her horse as possible, she made for the shore and placed them in safety. The Royal Humane Society has awarded the brave girl a silver medallion, with a bronze medallion to her servant, who saved a man.

A Triumph of Fish Culture.—The Smithsonian Institution has just received a salmon weighing 23½ pounds, caught on Saturday last, in the Delaware river, at Trenton. This is believed to have been derived from a stock of salmon eggs presented by the German Government in 1873 to the U. S. fish commission, of which about five thousand were successfully hatched out and placed in the Delaware river.—Washington *Star*.

The Silver Mills.—Ten pairs of dies for coining the new silver dollar were shipped from Philadelphia yesterday to the mint at San Francisco, and ten pairs to the Carson City mint for a similar purpose. It is expected that the coining will commence at both these mints in about ten days.—Washington *Star*.

A Large Gold Brick was cast at Helena, Montana, yesterday, from the product of the Penobscot mine, and valued at over $50,000. The mine is located about 18 miles from Silver City, Montana. The brick is the product of 150 days work, and the cost of production was $1,000.—Washington *Star*.

It is said that Canada expects to furnish 100,000 men in case England goes to war. At that rate, England will have no difficulty in putting a half million men in the field. According to Sir Garnet Wolseley she has over 400,000 now that can be relied upon.

It is stated that before the next cotton year begins (September) a compress will be erected near the Richmond & Danville depot which will cost $80,000. Parties have already visited the city with a view of selecting a location.—Charlotte Observer.