

NEWS AND COMMENT.

They had a severe storm in New York last Saturday. It rained, hailed, and snowed at intervals, while the wind blew in fitful gusts.

On the fourth of March last a fearful earthquake visited San Salvador, killing, it is stated, about eight hundred persons and destroying many millions of dollars worth of property.

This place is the capital of the province of that name in Central America, and contained, at the time of the terrible visitation, about eighteen thousand inhabitants.

During the high winds of the last week, much property has been destroyed by fire. Along the line of Railroad from Danville to Richmond enormous losses have been sustained and one or two deaths have occurred from fire.

Mr. James Schofield, the Post Master at Fair field, St. Mary's county, Md., was murdered in his office and the office burnt, at that place on 3d inst.

Hendricks and Hancock is the ticket a Pennsylvania democratic paper runs up for 1876.

Miss Lyons, of Newark, shot her brains out because she was obliged to board with strangers. We have often wondered why more boarders didn't commit suicide.

The Missouri Plowing mills at St. Louis have been burned. Loss \$80,000.

Gen. Jeff. C. Davis succeeds Canby. In the United States Circuit Court at Greensboro last Monday, in the case of Henry Dick against the W. N. C. Railroad, Judge Dick appointed Maj. W. A. Smith Receiver, Vice Col. S. McD Tate whose time had expired. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

A fire occurred at Boone, Watauga County, on March 23, last, which destroyed the Court-house, both the Clerks' and registers offices, with all the records there belonging. It is not known how the fire originated.

A chimney of a burnt house fell at Albany, N. Y., on the 15th inst. burying five little girls. One of them is dead, three will die, and the fifth is seriously hurt.

A telegram from Indianapolis, Ind., dated April 16th inst., says a riot is progressing in Kingston between the striking miners and farmmen and the negroes lately imported from Virginia. The negroes now at their boarding house well armed and guarded by the police.

The surrounding crowd threw stones and other missiles. A company of colored miners from Brazil came to their aid, and many shots were fired.

A dispatch from New Orleans date April 15th inst., says, the Steamer, South Western brings the following from Grant Parish:

"The negroes had barricaded themselves in Colfax Courthouse, and numbered 400, though by armed. A hundred and fifty men gathered from the surrounding parishes and made an attack on Sunday noon. The courthouse was stormed at 3 o'clock, when the negroes fled the courtyard. After further fighting, the negroes displayed a flag of truce. Several detachments moved on the courthouse, when the negroes opened fire. Capt. Hardner was shot in the bowels, it is feared fatally. They retired outside the breastworks.

"As the only means of dislodging the negroes the courthouse was set on fire and the negroes shot as they came from the burning building. It is reported that 80 to 100 were killed, and none to be found for miles around. 'White Allies' and 'Rough Ads' escaped."

The Captain of the Southwestern confirms the above. He saw 18 or 20 dead negroes, and brought two wounded whites when the steamer left Colfax on Sunday evening.

The origin of this trouble: Grant Parish is inhabited almost exclusively by negroes. A white man named Calhoun, owns 40 miles of territory on which the negroes have settled to the exclusion of whites. The negroes are over-whelmingly in the majority, and considered the government of the county of right belonging to them, though in possession of the whites pending the settlement of the Kellogg and McEnery difficulty. Two weeks ago they took possession of the Courthouse and carried off or destroyed the records. It is believed Calhoun, (a rabid radical), instigated these proceedings, and he was arrested for an examination therefor. The arrest caused great excitement among the negroes, and the above telegram tells the rest of the story.

Call at J. Allen Brown's office and see the Fountain Pump and Sprinkler, for watering Shrubs, Flowers, and Plants; Washing windows, Carriages &c.; Sprinkling side walks, and flowers and Extinguishing fires.

The attempt made in the Wilmington Judicial District, by Judge Russell and Solicitor Cantwell, to straddle the freedom of the Press by indicting the Editors of the Wilmington Journal for exposing the misdeeds and unfairness of Judge Bond, must be denounced by the people and repudiated by the Courts. The freedom of the Press must be maintained at all hazards, especially to expose corrupt Judges and office-holders.

When the proper time arrives, or at least nearer the trial, we shall have more to say on the subject. -Char. Democrat.

The whole procedure is malicious and vindictive persecution by two notorious scoundrels, Judge Russell and Solicitor Cantwell. The former we know but little about, but judging from the character he has made for himself since he was elevated to the position of Judge by dint of reconstruction and negro votes, we are inclined to the opinion that his good name is entirely unenviable. Cantwell, the accomplice of Judge Russell in this villainy, was long we are informed, a Confederate officer. How long we know not. After the war, he did like Starbuck and others are said

to have done, who were good Confederates when Confederates were down, and traitors and spies when they were down, swallowed the iron clad oath, not to say perjured his soul, for the sake of getting an office. He succeeded in securing the place of Judge of the special Court of Wilmington, over whose people he administered Justice after the style of an antocrat. For his ignorance of law, his course brutal bearing, and partial decisions the Wilmington Journal, speaking in the interest of the people, of law and order and of good government, was frequently called upon to expose and denounce him. And this is the secret of Cantwell's anxiety to have the editors of that paper convicted of libel. All this Cantwell denies and makes the ostensible cause the publishing of the notorious Judge Bond, of Baltimore fame and Ku Klux notoriety, as a scandal by the Journal. We do not remember what it was that provoked the Journal to publish Judge Bond as a scandal. We suppose it was upon evidence of his general character as exhibited by his official action among our people. If not, and further evidence of the truth of the assertion is necessary, we are persuaded the Journal can procure it by visiting the home of Bond, Baltimore. We have no doubt the Journal will be well prepared, and will come out triumphant; yet it is provoking to think that the liberty of the press and freedom of speech should be assailed by such creatures and for such base purposes.

But they have murdered Canby who assisted in murdering and plundering the people of the South, and who was one of the instruments used to set up over us carpet-bag, scoundrel and negro governments. They have killed him and "they must pay the penalty with the last drop of their worthless blood."

The World and Herald both demand that no mercy be any longer shown the traitorous Modocs, and Gen. Sherman, in an order from the Headquarters of the United States Army at Washington City telegraphs to Gen. Gillem, in command of the Modoc camp, that he, Gillem, will be fully justified in utterly exterminating the Modocs.

We will probably have lively scenes in the lava beds during the present week. We will have no more accounts of the peace commissioners' talks' with Captain Jack.

The following is the conclusion of the World's editorial on the subject:

The result was what anybody but a born idiot or a besotted philanthropist might have foretold. The Modocs increased their pretensions as they saw that their adversaries abated theirs. They made more and more impudent demands and they have finally shown in the murder of Canby and Thomas precisely the measure of their respect for the Government which has truckled to them. And it is precisely the respect to which the truckling of that Government has entitled it. We feel assured that General Canby was too true a soldier and too much of a man not to see the "policy," which has resulted in his murder. But he was too true a soldier also to disobey orders, though they were issued to him by idiots, and though they have cost him his life. This is no time for soft words. He was murdered by the Modocs. But the men on whose heads his blood remains comprise all the canting scoundrels in the country who have inveigled Grant into treating a pack of outlaws as if they were Sunday School children, and who have persuaded that foolish man to expose brave men to death to please their mandarin wishes. These are the men who are responsible for this thing, and these are the men whom we shall do our utmost to hold to their responsibility whenever they dare to lift their cackling voices again in behalf of an Indian peace policy.

LET THE CHILDREN BE EDUCATED. The process of remodeling society, the reforms that have been going on in the last century, make a reform in education an absolute necessity. In no other State has this important duty been more sadly neglected than here in the Old North State. We need a revolution in our school system; and our people ought to be aroused from their slumbers, in which they have lingered these many years. The responsibility rests upon us to so train up the young that the activity of each individual of future society may be felt as a blessing and not as a curse. Children should be fitted to enter upon those moral and social reforms that are needed to bring about a better state of society. Look at the crowded prisons and poor houses, the wide spread immorality, the immense increase of pauperism, and then say what the testimony is in regard to education! Let no one accuse us of painting in too dark colors.

Our Legislature has just remodelled the public school law, and we trust, though doubtless still deficient in many respects, that our people will make the best use of it. Sections 24, 25, 30 and section 3 of the constitution, construed together, require that the public schools be maintained at least four months every year in every school district in each county of the State; in which the qualified voters shall vote to levy the additional school tax necessary for that purpose. And let us hope that there is not a taxpayer in any district who would refuse to vote the piffling tax necessary.

The law makes it the duty of the County Commissioners of every county, in which there is not already a sufficient school fund on hand, to submit the matter to the qualified voters, and where a majority of the vote given shall be "for school taxes," it will be their duty to make the levy, and pay half the cost of building, repairing and furnishing school houses and other expenses. Let those on whom the matter devolves do their duty.

Goldboro Messenger.

These are words well spoken. If we of this day and generation would do something to stay the fearful progress of crime, to benefit society, and lay the foundation for a better and happier era in the future, we should see to it that the education of the children is not neglected. We are sadly in need of schools all over the country for the education of the poor children. It is this class that demands the attention of our people more especially now, and it is to be hoped that every effort will be made to establish schools at convenient distances in the various counties and towns for the accommodation of all the children that can attend. The work should be commenced in earnest and prosecuted with zeal and intelligence.

We believe that the Commissioners, school committees, and examining Board of Rowan will do their duty in the promotion of this good work. Let them have every encouragement and assistance.

JUSTICE IN THE SOUTH. The Cincinnati Enquirer's special Washington dispatch, of the 31st, says: "The question of filling the United States juries in the Southern States is beginning to attract much attention. The United States law on the subject provides that the juries shall be drawn as far as practicable in accordance with the State laws regulating the selection of juries; but the practice has prevailed since 1868 in North and South Carolina, for the United States Marshal to pack the Federal juries for the trial of crimes, with negroes and even of Radical partisans, and excluding all decent white citizens. In other quarters some respect has been paid to the State laws, and as the State law of Maryland excluded negroes from juries, the United States Attorney-General told a delegation

of colored people not long since that while the State law stood thus they could not serve as jurors. In Georgia the State law is the same as in Maryland, but the Federal Judge has recently ruled that he is not bound by it, and has admitted negroes to the jury-box. In Bibb county the Federal jurors are headed by a negro who led an onslaught upon the white voters at the election of last fall. This ruffian is not to pass on the guilt or innocence of these parties, who were so culpable as to be in his way in much indignation and excitement among the Georgians over this subject, but some persons anticipate an attempt to repeat in Georgia the judicial outrages which were perpetrated by the infamous Judge Bond in South and North Carolina.

THE COLLEGE AT MOUNT PLEASANT, N. C. The citizens of Mount Pleasant and vicinity point with pride to her splendid Schools, which for thorough training, firm discipline, parental government and exceedingly low prices, cannot be excelled in the whole country. The Western Carolina College was chartered in 1859—opened and closed in 1861, and resumed operations in 1866, as an Academic and Preparatory School, with only four students with the new President L. A. Bikle, as Tutor—and so persevering and untiring has he been, (aided in his efforts by the citizens) to make it a growing and permanent institution that it now numbers one hundred and ten students in attendance, (representing nearly every Southern State) and rapidly growing in public favor and esteem. The following gentlemen compose the Faculty: Rev. L. A. Bikle, President; Rev. W. E. Hubbard, Prof. Languages; H. T. J. Ledwick, Prof. Mathematics; J. A. Linn and J. C. Moser, Tutors.

Board of Trustees.—Major L. G. Hillig President; Jno. Shimpock, Secretary; A. F. Hill, Treasurer; Revs. S. Rothrock, W. Kimball, J. C. Neiffer, W. H. Cone, C. H. B. Rhein, L. C. Groselock, Daniel Barrier, Monroe Melchor and C. T. Bernhardt.

The Institution presents diplomas to graduates and the terms of the course is from \$7.50 to \$20 per session. Board and lodging can be obtained at \$10 per month exclusive of lights. By a special act of the Legislature the sale of liquors, within two miles of the College, is prohibited. A general moral tone pervades the entire community and we know of no insubordination, North or South, that offers anything like the same advantages for so small a sum of money—Concord Sun.

JOURNALISM. The New York Herald of Sunday was a quintuple sheet—the first time since its establishment it has appeared in that form. It contained one hundred and twenty columns. This is unprecedented in the history of Journalism.

In commenting upon this great event in the Herald's life, it says: "A people who advertise and read are a people whose success in life is assured. Their experience, tact and intelligence teach them to appreciate independence, zeal and enterprise in Journalism, and lead them to patronize such a newspaper as meets their ideas in these qualifications."

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The executive mansion of Illinois was the scene of a wash and milk festival on Tuesday night last.

Rod Island farmers will plant miniature torpedoes in their corn hills as a substitute for scare-crows.

The season is approaching when drinking men, as well as drowning men, will catch at straws—Graphic.

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The will of a man in Salisbury, Conn., is contested because he was drunk for five years before he died.

Some Cincinnati school girls have organized a mutual pawnbrokers' shop, which makes the book trade lively.

The Italians employed by the New York gas company have all left, and Germans have supplied their places.

The gentleman who has hitherto performed the part of the wild man in a Chicago museum has concluded to be tame until he gets his last month's wages.

Our Tennessee exchequer are publishing a poem called "No Baby in the House What is the matter with those babies?"

Nothing new under the sun. At Pompeii there is a face-similitude of Sims' specimen, and in Nineveh, Lyard found a bust of a man with a face like that of a modern man.

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A worthy Kentucky farmer being asked if a daughter, recently married was still living with him, replied: "No, sir! When one of my gals awakes, she must hunt her own live."

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Half the honey bees of the northwest have been killed by the severe winter.

And Ohio congregation recently pelted the pastor with unmarked eggs for preaching a temperance sermon.

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It costs a man in Green Bay, Wis., \$2,000 to speak of a woman as "that notorious woman."

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Gas.—The gas bill, regulating the quality and price of gas in New York and Brooklyn, has passed its third reading. The bill requires all gas companies to furnish gas of a quality which exceeds through a burner containing five cubic feet per hour, shall be of an illuminating power equal to 18 standard spermacandle and the price shall not exceed \$2.25 per 1000 feet. The Mayor of the two cities to appoint inspectors of gas-meters and analysts of the quality of gas, and requires such analysts whenever requested to do so by three or more gas consumers. The expense of gas inspectors are to be born by the companies, and the inspectors are to give bonds in the sum of \$10,000. The failure of any company to comply with the act subjects it to a fine of not more than \$500 nor less than \$250 for each offence.

Col. Forney, of the Philadelphia Press, is much disgruntled at the Democratic victory in Connecticut. In a late issue of his paper, he says mournfully:

Five thousand Democratic majority in Connecticut is a surprising loss for the Republican party, and we fear cannot be wholly laid to the charge of local Republican dissensions, though the fact that 3,000 of the loss occurred in the one city of New Haven points in that direction.—The Credit Mobilier exposures and the back salary grab must doubtless be held largely responsible.

HALF ALIVE. It is a sad thing to pass through life only half alive. Yet there are thousands whose habitual condition is one of languor and debility. They complain of no disease; they suffer no positive pain; but they have no relish for anything which affords mental or sensuous pleasure to their more robust and energetic fellow-beings.

In nine cases out of ten this state of lassitude and torpor arises from a morbid stomach. Indigestion destroys the energy of both mind and body. When the waste of nature is not supplied by due and regular assimilation of food, every organ is starved, every function interrupted.

Now, what does common sense suggest under these circumstances of depression? It suggests rest, rest, and strengthening; not merely for an hour or two, to sink afterwards into more pitiable state than ever (as it usually would do if an ordinary alcoholic stimulant was resorted to), but radically and permanently.

How is this desirable object to be accomplished? The answer to this question, founded on the unvarying experience of a quarter of a century, is easily given. Infuse new vigor into the digestive organs by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Do not waste time in administering temporary remedies, but wake the system up by recuperating the fountain-head of physical strength and energy, the great organ upon which all the organs depend for their nurture and support.

By the time that a dozen doses of the great vegetable tonic and invigorant have been taken, the feeble frame of the dyspeptic will begin to feel its buoyant influence. Appetite will be created, and with appetite the capacity to digest what he eats. Persevere until the cure is complete—until healthful food and fit to be the material of both a muscular, bone and nerve and brain, as through the channels of circulation instead of the watery plasma with which they have hitherto been imperfectly nourished.

MARRIED. In the Presbyterian Church, Stateville, N. C. on Tuesday April 15th, by Rev. W. A. Wood, Theo. F. Kintz of Salisbury, N. C. to Miss Joseph C. Caldwell, daughter of the Late Hon. Joseph P. Caldwell.

May the union which the happy pair have just formed under such delightful auspices, be long and pleasant, may their joyous life with their sorrow, and may the comfort of their life be as bright and cheerful as this, the morning.

DIED. In this County, on the 25th March 1873, Mrs. Rebecca Cowan, wife of J. Milton Cowan in the 62nd year of her age.

In this County, on the 9th inst., after two days illness of cerebral spinal meningitis, Margaret Elizabeth Graham, 13 years of age.

SPECIAL NOTICE. TO THE SUFFERING. The Rev. William H. Norton, while residing in Brazil as a Missionary, discovered in that land of medicines a remedy for Consumption, Scrofula, Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and Nervous Weakness. This remedy has cured myself after all other medicines had failed.

Wishing to benefit the suffering, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this remedy to all who desire it FREE OF CHARGE. Please send an envelope, with your name and address on it.

Rev. WILLIAM H. NORTON, 676 BROADWAY, New York City.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by immoderate and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble and unobtainable. I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it. Free of Charge.

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