THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

ENGELHARD & SAUNDERS,
Editors and Proprietors.

TO WHOM ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS MUST BE ADDRESSED.

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Wilmington Journal.

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THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of North Carolina will reassemble in special session at 12 M., according to its order of adjournment, one month from to-day.

And while we are not of that class of Conservatives who are unable to see any good that our Legislatures have done since they have been controlled by Conservative majorities, we yet sincerely trust the coming session will be a very short one.

It is, indeed, necessary that the Legislature should meet, and on several accounts. Notably is it necessary for it to meet for the purpose of electing a new Board of Trustees for the University of the State. Some of the judicial districts of the State too are so inconvenient in many respects as to need to be changed. A correspondent on yesterday suggests also that more stringent legislation is needed in regard to the evil of seducing laborers from one plantation to another and to prevent the ill effects of the crime of vagrancy.

But, admitting that all these are proper subjects for legislation at this time, they are fortunately few in number and of such a character as will not require much time for their consideration.

There is no public action to be taken upon the State Debt unless it be to pass a resolution declaring in a formal manner that the State of North Carolina does not regard the Special Tax Bonds so called as a part of its Public Debt, and directing the Treasurer to omit them from the enumeration of the liabilities of the State in his annual reports.

We see no reason, therefore, why the Christmas holidays should not find the Legislature at an end and its members at home. One of the greatest evils of the day is the excessive and useless legislation that is inflicted upon us.

Heretofore there has been but little option in the matter, as the Constitution required the Legislature to meet once a year. But that Constitution has been changed, and its spirit and its letter now require that the approaching session of the Legislature shall be of as short duration as possible.

THE ELECTIONS LAST WEEK.

The smoke of battle has now pretty well cleared away and we are enabled to declare with some assurance of certainty the result of the recent elections.

OREGON.

In this State the Democratic triumph was complete. Mr. Nesmith, the Democratic candidate, was elected to Congress, by about 2,700 majority. The Republican majority for Grant last year, was 3,502. The Republican majority in the Congressional election in 1872, was only 850. Oregon has gone back to her first love.

IOWA.

Last year the Radicals had a majority of 90 votes on joint ballot in the Legislature, and elected their candidate for Supreme Court Judge by a majority of 41,254 votes. President Grant carried the State by a plurality of 60,029 votes. By the late election the majority on joint ballot in the Legislature was reduced to about 20 votes! While Governor Carpenter has been re-elected by only a very small majority. The Republican State Committee report a loss in sixty-six counties of over 35,000 majority.

OHIO.

The Radicals had a majority of five on joint ballot in the Legislature in Ohio last year. In the State election for same year the Radicals got a majority of 12,101 votes, and in the Presidential election a majority of 31,228. In the Legislature elected on Tuesday last, there will be a Democratic majority on joint ballot, thereby securing the return of Mr. PENDLETON to the U. S. Senate. But this is not all. Ohio was not content with a Democratic Legislature, but she must have a Democratic Governor as well, and accordingly, on Tuesday last, for the first time in twenty years we believe, Ohio elected a Democratic Governor. It is true it was done by a small majority, but when we consider the tremendous majorities that had to be overcome, the victory is a splendid one. And it is especially grateful to us, because it was won upon a straight out Democratic platform. There was no counting with the enemy, but a straight out fight between Democracy and Radicalism, and Democracy was victorious. We trust that any friends who may have become lukewarm in their devotion to the old Democratic party and who have not overcome their desire to ran after ye "strange gods" will take warning.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Hartranft, Radical, carried the State last year by a majority of 34,368 votes. Grant carried it by a majority of 136,118 votes.

On Tuesday, Mackey, Radical candidate for State Treasurer, was elected by a majority of about 25,000 votes. Gordon, Radical candidate for Judge of Supreme Court, got a majority of only about 18,000 votes. Mackey was thoroughly identified with the great frauds in that State. Gordon, so far as we know, was a man of good character. Moral: The more unworthy the candidate the greater his majority in Pennsylvania.

NEBRASKA AND DELAWARE.

The election was for local officers only in these States.

MISS AGNES LEE.

The press of Virginia is deeply sympathetic in its expressions regarding the death of Miss AGNES, youngest daughter of General R. E. Lee, who died in Lexington Tuesday night.

The *Dispatch* says: Amiable, accomplished, pious, every way worthy of the honored name she bore, and a universal favorite, her death will leave an aching void in the wide circle of those who knew and loved her, and excite general sympathy for the home-circle thus rudely broken, and especially for the noble Virginian matron whom God still spares to adorn the home of Lee.

There are few homes in North Carolina to which the intelligence of the death of a daughter of LEE will not bring sorrow, and few are the hearts that will not symyathise with the widowed mother in her great grief.

POLITICS AND YELLOW FEVER.

The abatement in the violence of the Yellow Fever at Shreveport, caused by the depopulation of the town, having given opportunity for investigation, it has been ascertained that it was probably one of the filthiest and most unwholesome places in the country. Its streets are described as having been "reeking with offal, lined with dead animals decaying in the torrid atmosphere, and offensive even to those who were in the habit of breathing its foul perfumes. Many persons had predicted what followed if that condition continued; it did continue, and the town has been ruined by the disease which for months it invited and fed."

Who is responsible for this state of things? We learn that Shreveport is not controlled by officers of its own election, but by public administrators appointed by the Governor of the State. The administrators who now serve there are described "as mere politicians, having no knowledge of sanitary requirements or justice, and no desire except to make money by their offices. They disregarded all appeals for the cleansing of the town, and in the most offensive way showed their inefficiency."

Naturally enough the local journals charge upon the present Governor the responsibility for the frightful result of this misconduct. He appointed the officers from among his own political supporters for political reasons, and consequently, they argue, he knew what kind of men he was appointing, and thus committed a grave offence. Without holding Governor Kellogg responsible for every minor detail of his administration, the New York *Evening Post*, commenting upon this matter, says "he is to blame for this, however, that he has pandered to immorality in politics to the utter disregard of the responsibilities of his office. This punishment for official delinquency was so swift and emphatic that it ought to have a wholesome influence upon the reckless southern politicians of all factions."

Lest some of our northern brethren accuse us of disloyalty in thus holding Radical Rule in Louisiana responsible for the terrible scourge that has afflicted Shreveport, we beg leave to say that the New York *Evening Post*, one of the most pronounced as it was one of the ablest advocates of the re-election of President Grant, is our authority for every statement and every inference herein above made.

THE Washington City *National Republican* says the JOURNAL has resorted to "theories" in the absence of facts for attack upon the Federal Administration in the matter of the confinement and examination of Captain Buddington and his associates, survivors of the Polaris.

If the JOURNAL has fallen into any error in regard to the matter it was because it accepted as a "fact" and not a "theory" a statement published in the *Republican* some days ago, and which can be readily found upon reference to its files.

If people on board a ship who are forbidden to land and "prohibited from either sending letters or other communications ashore, and no one from the yard was allowed to go on board" are not properly described as being "in close custody" or "in close confinement" we are at a loss for words in which to make a proper description.

We do not know how Captain Buddington and his associates were examined or how they were confined, we only know what the *Republican* reported "the instructions which had been previously received from the Navy Department" upon the subject to be.

We are glad to learn that the Secretary has not seen fit to exercise the "arbitrary authority" claimed for him by the *Republican* in the "arbitrary manner the *Republican* reported it to be his purpose to do. We are glad also to see that the Federal Government has at last evinced some sensitiveness about its exercise of "arbitrary authority."

FEDERAL THANKSGIVING DAY.

Proclamation by the President.

By the President of the United States. A Proclamation: The approaching closing of another year brings with it the occasion for renewed thanksgiving and acknowledgment to the Almighty Ruler of the Universe, of the unnumbered mercies which he has bestowed upon us. Abundant harvests have been among the rewards of industry. With local exceptions health has been almost the blessings rejoiced in. Tranquility at home and peace with other nations have prevailed. Frugal industry is regaining its merited recognition and its merited rewards. Gradually, but under the providence of God, surely as we trust, the nation is recovering from the lingering results of a dreadful civil strife. For these and all other mercies vouchsafed, it becomes us as a people to return heartfelt and grateful acknowledgments, and with our thanksgiving for the blessings we may unite prayers for the cessation of local and temporary sufferings. I, therefore recommend that on Thursday, the 27th day of November next, the people meet in their respective places of worship, to make their acknowledgments to Almighty God for His bounties and His protection, and to offer to Him prayers for their continuance. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this 14th day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, and of the independence of the United States, the ninety-seventh.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President.

HAMILTON FISH, Sec'y of State.

Teeth Like Adamant

are very rare, but any teeth, however frail, may be preserved from decay by the most balsamic of all dentifrices—Sozodont.

It not only beautifies, but strengthens them.

COLONEL CHARLES D. FISHER—THE 6TH NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENT AT THE FIRST BATTLE OF MANASSAS.

We publish the following letter from General Clingman, to "Our Living and Our Dead," as an act of simple justice to one of North Carolina's earliest martyrs, and withal one of the purest and most chivalrous gentlemen ever born on her soil.

It was our good fortune to know Colonel Fisher personally. A man of decided intellect, of indomitable energy, of an ardent and enthusiastic temperament, as gentle and as pure as a woman, a knight than whom one more gallant and chivalrous never wore a sword, he was loved by those who knew him with a devotion and enthusiasm that we have never seen equalled. He was one of those rare ones whom men gladly, eagerly and blindly follow and without questioning, even unto death. It has never been our fortune to know why one who possessed the power of fascinating men and of attracting them to him in such marked degree as Charles Fisher.

Nor has it ever been our fortune to know any one whose influence over men was more exalting and purifying. His manliness, his irreproachable purity of character, his honesty of purpose, his high sense of honor, his devotion to duty and his manly courage, tempered by a gentleness and a courtesy as rare as it was winning, were seen and felt by all with whom he came in contact.

ASHEVILLE, Sept. 27, 1873.

DEAR GENERAL: In your number of the 24th instant, you announce that you have compiled your statements with reference to the battle of Manassas. In forming the project passes from the public mind, some additional facts ought to be added, to do full justice to the part played by Col. Fisher's regiment.

On that day Gen. Beauregard was kind enough to lend me one of his horses, and during the entire battle I was either with him or Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. I will now confine my statement to the narration merely of some facts connected with the conduct of Col. Fisher's regiment. Between two and three a. m. our army seemed to be most pressed, the enemy then having gotten farthest in his advance on our left flank. Besides large masses of the enemy which had driven back our small force then engaged, Rickett's six-gun battery was pushed far forward to a point on the left of Gen. Johnston's position, concealed, however, by a skirt of pine trees. Its shots passed by us and went, many of them, nearly a mile to the rear. Its rapid firing from this advanced position indicated to every one the advantages our adversaries had gained, and the situation seemed most critical. I felt confident that if the enemy could long maintain that position, our success would be gone. Gen. Johnston, evidently impressed with the gravity of the situation, exclaimed in a loud, earnest voice,

"If I just had three regiments! Just three regiments!"

I looked to the rear through the open field and said, "Here they are, General." He took a hasty glance to the rear and said, "They are too far off, I want them now!" The nearest of the regiments was within less than a quarter of a mile. The men were heading forward, marching up the hill as fast as possible. They passed seventy or eighty yards to the left and entered the pines, moving by the flank, directly towards Rickett's battery. The other two regiments were slower in getting forward, and passed some hundreds of yards to our left. As the regiment which had marched so near went out of view among the pines, an officer left it and came up to me. He was Dr. Caldwell, the surgeon, and informed me that it was Col. Fisher's regiment that had just gone in. I expressed to him my regret that I had not known it, that I might have spoken to the Colonel and other officers. I awaited anxiously the result. The enemy were still pressing on the battery and others were successfully throwing their shot to far to our rear, while the musketry fire on our side was slack.

It ought to be stated, that as the enemy had turned our left flank with the larger part of his army, fighting in rear of our left, our men had to face about to engage them, and the confusion was accompanied by many marks of disorganization. As our troops were, however, very speedily outflanked by the masses of the enemy, and outflanked, they were forced back with much loss, and there would have been chaos, but there would have been chaos then, by overlapping our left, was able to make a steady advance and was then getting in the rear of our centre, or rather might soon have been there.

Within fifteen minutes or less after Fisher's regiment passed out of view, suddenly the crash of musketry was was louder than it had been at any time during the day. That battery suddenly become silent. It did not fire another gun that day. The heavy musketry fire continued for more than half an hour and gradually became fainter. At length there was a dead silence in the woods. Believing the battle was over, I took out my watch. It was then precisely four o'clock. There was no other musketry firing that day till late in the evening near Centreville.

I will now briefly state what had occurred. Col. Fisher moved his regiment by the flank into the pines. Immediately in front of them, and on his right as he marched obliquely towards the left of our line, there was an open field. In it, about sixty yards from the woods, Rickett's battery was stationed. From it, towards the woods, the ground slightly rose, so that he was obliged to elevate his guns a little, that his shot might pass over the ridge at the border of the field. Outside of the field the ground descended into the wood. Col. Fisher at the head of his regiment passed just inside the wood, below the crest of the ridge, along ground which was rising a little. Thus he did not see the battery until he, with some companions, had rather passed it. Capt. Isaac Avery's company was just opposite the battery. Finding themselves in this dangerous proximity, his company and others near them fired suddenly into the battery only sixty yards distant. This fire killed most of the cannoniers as well as their horses. The men ran down on them, and finished the survivors with their muskets and bowie knives. Immediately after this, Col. Fisher, having passed over the battery, received a ball in the brain and fell dead about thirty yards in the rear of the battery they had taken. Capt. Isaac Avery stated to me that while he was sitting for a moment on one of the captured pieces, he saw Col. Fisher, who had moved forward to reconnoitre seemingly, but was waving his rifle above his head triumphantly. After his death, the regiment was obliged to abandon the guns, not by the enemy's fire, but by that of our own men.

There was a regiment they thought from Alabama, on their left, but about two hundred yards in their rear, which continued to fire on them. It was this fire that killed young Mangum and several others. Many think it probable, that Colonel Fisher himself was thus killed. As his regiment had gotten so far in front, and was on ground so lately occupied by the enemy in heavy force, the mistake was made. The regiment was thus obliged to abandon the battery, but it was never used, or ever retaken by the enemy. I saw Lieut. Douglas Ramsey lying dead among the guns at the close of the fight, while the Captain, (Rickett,) wounded, was carried off a prisoner by our men.

I can vouch for the accuracy of the above statements, partly from what I saw, and also chiefly from conversations, which I had on that day and the succeeding one, with officers and privates well known to me. The official reports of Barry, the Chief of the Federal Artillery, and of Gen. Heintzelman, both confirm the truth of these statements. They said that this battery of Rickett's was pushed forward to an advance, and that a regiment on our side came up within sixty or seventy yards of it, and by a well directed fire disabled it. Capt. Rickett's himself while a prisoner, I was told about that time, said that as soon as he saw this regiment he directed his guns to be lowered so that he could fire into it, but that before his order could be executed the regiment fired and disabled him, killed Lieut. Ramsey and most of his gunners. This declaration of his confirms what several members of Captain Avery's company from Yancey told me at the time. They said "that battery would have ruined us, but they were firing over our heads." Captain Avery told me that as soon as he saw the battery, he without waiting orders, directed his men to fire.

I may be asked why have these facts so honorable to Col. Fisher and his regiment not been officially or publicly recognized? Col. Fisher was himself killed and his only field officer then with the regiment was Major Lightfoot. But Major Lightfoot unfortunately was not in the battle. He, with the two rear companies, was by some means separated from the balance of the regiment as it was marching into battle. I saw him and these two companies in the rear after the battle had ended. The officers stated that while under his immediate command, as the regiment was marching forward into the battle, they were separated from the other eight companies. Major Lightfoot, in their presence, for it was a general conversation, complained very much of Col. Fisher because he carried the regiment into action by the flank. He gave no other reason for not being in the engagement.—Some days afterwards, when I urged him to make such a report as would do justice to Col. Fisher and the regiment, he merely reiterated his complaints about the regiment being carried into battle by the flank. Not having been in the battle himself, his report was not of such a character as to afford a proper knowledge of the affair.

I appealed to Gen. Jos. E. Johnston and requested him to have the facts made public, but he replied that in making out his report he could only give such statements as came up to him from the reports of his subordinates.

The service of Col. Fisher and his regiment cannot be over estimated on this occasion. Let it be admitted that it was a mere accident that he should have thus moved up by the flank, (the best mode in which he could have moved), and thus gotten to the place where he ought to have been. The opportunity thus afforded was rightly used, and most fortunately for the success of our army. Neither then, nor at any time since, have I doubted that this movement saved the day to the Confederacy. If the gallant and noble Colonel, at this place, lost his life, who did more during the long and arduous struggle. Having from that day to this determined to endeavor to have justice done to this splendid and heroic act, I will say so if this occasion to say anything in that behalf. I saw him for the last time two weeks before his death, and his bright looks and generous words to me, for a slight service I had been able to render him and his command, are to me vividly before me. I close with the hope that the occasion may pass without a brief tribute to his memory. Hoping at a future day to present a fuller statement to this generation, I am

Very truly yours,
T. L. CLINGMAN.

Gen. D. H. Hill.

Noble Devotion.

The following is one of the most noticeable instances of self-sacrifice: "Lieut. Woodall, of the United States Army Corps of Engineers, who died after treating the plague-stricken city of Shreveport, fell while engaged in a noble duty as a river discharged by a soldier on the contested field." He was engaged during the summer in removing the great Red river raft, which has for a long time obstructed the navigation of the river, and refused to suspend work during the sickly season because he wanted the river made navigable in time for the movement of the cotton crop. On the 10th of September he arrived in Shreveport without having received any warning of the epidemic that was raging there. He immediately joined the Howard Association, and, although he was not acclimated, devoted himself to the care of the sick. At the end of the week he was attacked by the fever, and after fourteen days of sickness he died, having sacrificed his life in the cause of duty and of humanity."

An Interesting Case.

The case of the United States vs. Deweese, Blount and others, charged with conspiracy to defraud the Indians in the western part of this State, is set for to-morrow. It might be improper to anticipate the trial by any detailed account of the charges made, but from what information we can gather it seems that the Indians in question are entitled to certain annuities from the Government and certain interests in lands in the West, ceded to them by the Government.

The breaking out of the war stopped the payment of the annuities, until J. T. Deweese, who was then member of Congress from the 4th district in this State, looked over the records and found that the Indians were entitled to the sum of $18,000. He managed to have himself constituted an attorney to collect this claim, for which he demanded 25 per cent. Maj. Blount, acting as Government agent to receive and carry this money to the Indians, it is charged, demanded compensation for his services which, in addition to other demands made, cut down the sum due the Indians to something less than one-third the amount drawn from the Treasury. The share due each Indian amounted to $35, and they say they got about $10, the balance being retained by the parties against whom suit is instituted.

The narrative, as told in court, will, probably, a very interesting tale unfold.—*Greensboro Patriot.*

For the Journal.

Solvent Credits and Money on Deposit.

Boards of township assessors have a required duty to perform as to the listing of solvent credits and money on deposit. The Board of County Commissioners are also charged by law with the high duty of seeing that such taxable property is listed, and handed over to the sheriff by a prescribed time, now passed, to collect. It is an established fact, of much importance, that not one dollar has been recorded in the tax books, for collection, in New Hanover, as inspection of said books in the hands of the sheriff will show. It seems to be established that some Township Boards listed such property and some did not. It is equally true that some of said assessors, if not all, were instructed by an employee of the Board of County Commissioners, not to list such taxable property. Who is responsible for this grave dereliction of official duty in New Hanover, it will of course be for the proper legal tribunal, to decide. That a serious violation of law, has been committed and that it gravely involves very important interests and rights, is evident to all. The liabilities incurred by them who are guilty of this disregard of an important law of the Legislature, will be a question for the consideration of the proper official authorities, including the State Treasurer, the Attorney General, and the Legislature, soon to assemble. The Supreme Court of North Carolina decided in June last or the very first of July that solvent credits and money on deposit, as explained under Section 9 of the Machinery act *must be listed and the taxes collected.* This gave abundant time for those who prepared the tax books to observe this requirement of the Legislature and the Supreme Court. But it was not done. Are the edicts of these highest tribunals of the State to be thus disregarded by those officers of the county and State who have sworn to support them? Read below the decision of the Supreme Court on this grave question, as rendered by Judge Reade:

SOLVENT CREDITS—DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT THAT THEY MAY BE TAXED.

We collate important parts of the decision of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, rendered last Monday, on the question whether solvent credits can be taxed:

The case was Ruffin vs. the Commissioners of Orange. The plaintiff listed for taxation "$15,000, money on deposit." The amount of tax was $162, and she asked to have the amount stricken from her tax list; or, if U. S. Treasury notes are exempt and National Bank bills are not, then that $81 shall be stricken from the list.

The Commissioners refused to alter the list, and the plaintiff appealed to the Superior Court, and that Court directed the Commissioners to correct the list by striking out $162, his Honor holding that neither United States Treasury notes nor National Bank bills were subjected to taxation by the States.

Whether that be so or not, it seems not to be necessary to the decision of the case, because it is plain that the plaintiff had neither United States Treasury notes nor National Bank bills "on hand" or "on deposit." It is true she had deposited $15,000 in bank, but it was not a special deposit, as a package to be kept for her and returned in kind when called for, if so, the money, the very money deposited would have remained hers. But it was a general deposit entered to her "credit," not returnable in kind, but "payable" to her order with "interest." So it would seem that she had no money at all and ought not to have listed any. The point most discussed at this bar was, whether United States Treasury notes and National Bank bills were liable to taxation by the State. And although as we have seen, it is not necessary to the decision of the case, yet, as his Honor's judgment was based upon it, and as it is a matter of general interest, it may be proper that we should express our opinion upon it. It seemed to be settled by numerous cases in the United States Supreme Court, cited in plaintiff's brief, beginning with McCulloch vs. Bank of Maryland, that United States Treasury notes cannot be taxed by the State, because they are the means used for the support and administration of the United States Government. And if a State could tax them, then unfriendly States would so tax them as to destroy their usefulness; and in that way, and to that extent, destroy the United States Government. And it is equally well settled that the United States Government cannot tax any of the necessary means used to administer the State government. But whether a State can tax National Bank bills seems to be a debatable question. The case cited against the power of the State is Veazie Bank vs. Fenno 8 Wal. 533. We do not think that case supports the position. It is there decided by a divided court that Congress may tax the circulation of banks chartered by the State. And that although the tax was so heavy—about 16 per cent.—as to destroy them. It is not pretended that this tax could have been imposed, if the bank had been chartered for the use of the State, and as a means of administering government. But it is put upon the ground that they are corporations for private profits. And as the power of Congress to tax the circulation of State banks depends upon whether they are for the use of the State government or for private profits; so the power of the States to tax the circulation of national banks depends upon whether they are for the United States Government or for private profit. It is true they are authorized by Congress as a currency convenient and useful for circulation, just as State Bank bills are authorized by the State. But in neither case have they necessarily any connection with the Government. The act of Congress authorizing National Banks imposed a tax on their circulation of 2 per cent., and surely that would not have been if they had been regarded as a part of the Government, as that would have been the same as for the Government to tax itself. The truth is that the United States Government has interests in National Banks. It authorizes them in order to provide a currency, not for the Government, but for the people, and it has the power to regulate and protect them. To this end it provides for the redemption of their notes, protects them from imposition of counterfeits, and from injurious competition of State Banks by a heavy tax on State Bank bills, and no doubt might further protect them by forbidding the States to tax them.—But this has not been done, and until it is done we suppose the State has the power to tax them. It seems that all that is to be inferred from the decision in Veazie Bank vs. Fenno, supra, is, that not the National Bank bills are exempt, but that Congress has the power to exempt them from State taxation.—Reversed. READE, J.

A Washington dispatch says that the German Minister has just received intelligence from Berlin, stating authoritatively that the Princess Von Bismarck, is not only not dead but not sick.

LOCAL.

The Sampson Fair.

The following gentlemen have been named as the Marshals for the Fair of the Sampson County Agricultural Society, to be held at Clinton, on the 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th of November, viz:

Chief Marshal—Col. John Ashford.

General Assistants—Junius Davis, Wilmington; John A. Williams, Jr., Cumberland; Joe. Cromartie, Frank D. Parker, Bladen; C. Timothy, Julius Faison, Duplin; Willie Stevens, Thos. Sloan, J. D. Kerr, Walter E. Faison, R. F. Herring, Willis Thompson, Sampson.

Horrible Murder—A Young White Man Killed With an Axe by Negro Men of their White Concubines.

Our friend "T.," writing us from Fayetteville, under date of the 15th inst, gives the following account of a horrible murder recently perpetrated there. He says: This peaceable and usually quiet community was thrown into great excitement this morning at the announcement that Charles Boon, a young man of intemperate and disreputable habits, though the son of one of our oldest and most respectable citizens, had been most brutally and foully murdered during last night at the house of an old colored man by the name of Dick Mumms. It seems that Wiley Evans and Dugal Bryant, both mulattoes of bad character, and probably other negro men, and some two or three white women of the most debase character, together with the deceased had met at old Dick's during the night, and had a general frolic during the first part of the night, all drinking probably, and during that time young Boon was killed, by having his head cut open with an axe. Early this morning old Dick, who is totally deaf, discovered the body lying on his floor, and on examination, found it to be lifeless. Notice was given to the Sheriff, and immediate steps were taken to arrest all parties concerned. It was soon ascertained that Evans and two of the outcast women had gone off squirrel hunting. Pursuit being made, they were soon arrested and brought back, the women exhibiting great excitement. They denied knowing anything about who killed Boon, "heard the lick but did not see who did it." Bryant, hearing he was suspected, went to the sheriff and surrendered. This murder, for cold blooded and inhuman brutality, exceeds anything that has ever taken place in this section.

The jury of inquest have just rendered a verdict that the murder was committed by Evans or Bryant or both, and they were committed, as also were the women, until after further investigation. This murder, so diabolical and cold blooded, has created a most profound excitement, and the whole community manifests the most intense sympathy for the family of the deceased, who are among our most respectable citizens.

County Commissioners.

The Board of County Commissioners met last evening, the principal object of the meeting being to hear complaints relative to the increased assessment of real estate for taxes in various township in this county.

Mr. E. B. Saunders appeared as Attorney for Col. John D. Powers and others of Union Township, and after a thorough examination into the case before them the Commissioners called upon the gentlemen of the eight complaining townships for an expression of opinions as to the increased assessment, and each and every one was free to say that the increase was unjust, and in many instances showed a thorough want of knowledge on the part of the Commissioners, of the work they had undertaken. It is just to say that they, the Commissioners, showed a perfect willingness to listen to the complaints of all parties, and give relief, where it is just to do so, and for that purpose will sit from day to day, until the complaints are all acted upon. We believe that the result will be in favor of the protesting tax-payers.

The following, by Commissioner Chadbourn, was adopted:

WHEREAS, Complaints are made by the tax-payers residing in the different townships of New Hanover county, it is

Resolved, That this Board continue in session from day to day until said complaints are disposed of, in manner and form as required by Section 17 of Act of General Assembly, ratified July 28, 1873.

Resolved, further, That the Chairman of this Board be and is hereby authorized to employ and fix the compensation of such clerical aid as may be necessary to arrive at a proper and legal adjustment of the whole matter.

Elizabeth Gurganus, of Union township, was allowed $4 per month from the 1st of October, 1873, as an outdoor pauper.

It was ordered that the township tax for Lincoln township, when collected, be paid over by the Sheriff to the Clerk in said township, provided said Clerk has filed his official bond in accordance with law.

Julius Bernard was granted license to retail spirituous liquors.

Report of the trustees of Union township, relative to the condition of the roads and bridges in that township, was received and ordered on file.

Jack Stanley, a disabled resident of Harnett township, was excused from duty on the public roads.

The bond of the Constable of Lincoln township was accepted and ordered on file.

Gracey Hill, of Rocky Point township, was allowed $4 per month as an outdoor pauper.

The Board then adjourned to meet again this morning at 10 o'clock.

The Board met yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment of the previous evening.

The matter of the complaining tax-payers was taken up and it was ordered that the Board meet on Monday, the 20th inst, and continue in session until Saturday the 25th inst, both days inclusive, from 10 a. m., to 4 p. m., of each day, for the purpose of hearing and examining complaints of tax-payers relative to the matter of assessment of real property in manner and form as set fouth in Section 17, of Revenue Act, entitled "How complaints are proceeded with."

It was ordered that the Committee on Bridges be authorized to have specifications made and advertise for the space of four days for proposals to repair thoroughly or rebuild Little Bridge, on Smith's Creek, as in their judgment may appear best; and said committee was empowered to contract for the work and cause the same to be executed with dispatch.

Ordered that the Record Book for the year 1791–93, being Book K, be copied for the use of the county, the same having become illegible by age and discoloration of the ink. The Clerk of the Board was authorized to have the same done at an expense not to exceed the compensation allowed by law for similar work.

Ordered that $4 per month be appropriated for the use of Henrietta Hewett, for the month of October.

The Board then adjourned to meet again to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Loss of the Steam-tug Alex. Oldham

The steam-tug *Alex. Oldham*, which left here last Saturday night for Charleston, under command of Capt. D. P. Morgan, was lost on Wednesday about five miles off the mouth of Little River. Her pumps refused to work and, as she could get no headway, she became unmanageable, and was swamped by the heavy sea that was running at the time. Her crew succeeded in getting off safely, and Capt. Morgan arrived in the city yesterday with a report of the disaster.

The *Oldham* was recently sold by Messrs. Worth & Worth and W. G. Fowler, to a company of gentlemen, and was on her way to Charleston, where she was to be repaired, when the disaster occurred.

Naval Stores in Wilmington and Charleston.

Wilmington continues to rule as the best, as it is the oldest, market for naval stores in the United States. Charleston has recently been doing a good business in this line, by the opening up of the heavy pine forests in South Carolina, but Charleston has not yet, thus far, found out the full value of these products. They don't pay near as much for the product as we do here in Wilmington, as is sufficiently attested by a comparison of the two markets. For instance, on Friday last, crude turpentine was quoted in the *News and Courier*, at $1 50 for hard, $1 75 for yellow dip, and $2 25 for virgin, while it sold here in Wilmington, on the same day, at $1 60 for hard and $3 for yellow dip and virgin—10 cents more for hard, $1 25 more for yellow dip and 75 cents more for virgin. On the same day spirits turpentine sold in Charleston for 39 cents and in Wilmington for 40 cents per gallon.

A Tragedy on the Circus Grounds at Lumberton.

A gentleman who arrived in this city yesterday, on the Charlotte train, tells us of a homicide that occurred on the circus grounds at Lumberton, sometime during Thursday night. Early yesterday morning the dead body of a young man about 23 years of age by the name of Ben'j F. Smith, was found dead on the spot occupied by the circus tents the night before. From the injuries found on his person it is thought that he was killed by blows from a tent pin, although it is not known who the murderer is. All that can be ascertained is that he went to Lumberton on Thursday from Abbottsburg, and that he was in company with a young man by the name of Morris, an employe of the company shops at Laurinburg, the latter having been himself severely wounded in the face in this or some other melee of Thursday night. We could not hear anything relative to Mr. Morris' statement, but the general impression is that Mr. Smith was killed by one of the hands employed by the circus. A colored man who was first taken into employ here says, we understand, that he saw the blow struck, and that he could identify the man if he saw him again. The proprietors of the circus knew nothing of the matter until yesterday afternoon, and Mr. Morgan, one of the agents who is now in the city, requests us to state that Mr. Haight will give every facility in his power for the detection of the murderer, and will promptly surrender him into the hands of justice as soon as he is identified, provided he is a member of his troupe. There is much excitement in regard to the matter both at Abbottsburg and Lumberton, and a party went up to Rockingham on the train yesterday to endeavor to ferret out the guilty person. Mr. Smith's remains were yesterday taken to his home at Abbottsburg for interment.

LUMBERTON.

The Murder at Lumberton—The Circus Performance There—How the Door-Keeper Tried to Do the Thing—The Trial of Jim Dial—His Acquittal Predicted.

A friend writing us from Lumberton, under yesterday's date, says:

"The Great Eastern Circus and Menagerie has come and gone. The attendance on yesterday was very large, not less than 5,000—last night not more than 2,000. It ended, however, with a tragedy. A man by the name of Ben Smith, said to be from Abbottsburg, was killed, robbed and left on the field; another, by the name of Morris, from Wilmington, is badly hurt. It is reported also that two colored men belonging to the Circus were killed and carried off on the train last night. Several men had their pockets picked and several hundred dollars was lost. The Great Eastern has more rascals in it than any concern of the sort we have seen here. Even the doorkeeper tried to make persons pay twice, and would not receive their own tickets as pay, saying they had been stolen. This we know to be true.

"The trial of Jim Dial, for the killing of Floyd Oxendine, is now being argued before the jury. This case has consumed the entire week and will not end before to-morrow, when we predict the acquittal of the prisoner."

A Remarkable Criminal Case.

About three years ago a boy named Henry Dunlap, was brought to this city from Watertown, under conviction for some offence, and placed in the Western House of Refuge. He had not remained long in the institution ere he effected an escape, and having changed his name and otherwise concealed his identity, he was not recaptured. His mother lived, and still lives in Watertown; but his father, a worthless character, abandoned his wife some years ago and left his whereabouts a matter of obscurity. The son, after leaving this city, journeyed eastward, it seems, and in June last was arrested in Fonda for horse stealing. About a year ago the father, Robert Dunlap, was arrested in the same town for incendiarism and lodged in jail, where he remained until a few days ago when he was conveyed to Dannemora, to work out a five years' sentence in Clinton prison. The son was tried at the same court and sentenced to four years' imprisonment. The Sheriff escorted the two to the State prison together. On the way to Dannemora they were obliged to stop a few hours at Watertown to make connection, and while there the young man was recognized by the officer who placed him in the house of refuge in this city three years before. The mother was then sent for to hold an interview with them and recognized her husband and son shackled together. Sad and singular a case has seldom, if ever before, happened in this country.—*Rochester Union, October 6.*

A fashionable dry goods establishment in Paris is said to have introduced a billiard saloon into its apartments, where gentlemen beguile themselves while their wives and daughters are shopping.

One way to celebrate the anniversary of a great calamity is to honor it by a general jollification Chicago made the second anniversary of her conflagration "a half holiday" by proclamation. The board of trade, and business houses generally, shut up shop, and the city was gaily decorated with flags. No fireworks.

THE STATE FAIR

FOURTH DAY.

We extract the following in regard to Weston's walking and the races from the report in yesterday's Raleigh *Sentinel*:

At 12 M. Weston, the pedestrian, commenced his feat of walking five miles in one hour, half a mile of the distance backward. The following is the record of his time as announced by the judges:

1st half mile, 5:35; 2d, (backwards) 8:20; 3d, 5:55; 4th, 5:50; 5th, 5:50; 6th, 5:25; 7th, 5:40; 8th, 5:38; 9th, 5:22; 10th, 5:22; making the five miles in 58 minutes and 57 seconds.

To add to the interest of this race, the committee, by consent of Mr. Weston, permitted the following to join in: James Chestnut, of Johnston, Rufus Powell, of Wake, J. T. Teasley, of Wake, and Sterling Alston, col., of Alamance. These competitors walked two and a half to three miles and showed remarkable agility, but finally caved in. Chestnut, of Johnston, is a capital walker, and can beat the champion in speed.

Mr. Weston is a first-rate, honest walker. He informed us that this was one of the everest feats he ever performed. In the first two miles he lost two minutes, and the half mile backward walk made him almost despair of making his time. The vertical sun upon the white surface of the track was almost too much for him, and he feared a shock of sunstroke similar to one he had a year ago. Nothing but his self-pride and a wish to keep faith with our people sustained him. He added, however, that the track was one of the best he had ever walked over.

It is thought Mr. Weston will repeat his feat to-day.

THE RACES.

The first race in the trial of speed was for a purse of $250, mile heats, best three in five. The entries were Harvey's Top, Haywood's Fannie and Purnell's Prince of Wales.

Top cleverly won in three straight heats. Time, 2:54½, 2:53 and 2:50¾. Fannie won the second place in the first two heats and consequently the money. Prince of Wales was second in the last heat.

SECOND RACE.

The second was a running race for a purse of $200, one mile and repeat. The entries were: James' Bonnie Bell, Gant's Lady Washington, Emery's Piney Woods, Norwood's Jack Roulhac.

The first heat resulted as follows: Piney Woods, 1st; Lady Washington, 2d; Bonnie Bell, 3d; Jack Roulhac, 3d. Time: 1.55.

Jack Roulhac was withdrawn after this heat, he being a little lame, caused by striking a hurdle in his trial for the hurdle race the previous day.

The second heat was won by Lady Washington, Piney Woods second, and Bonnie Bell third, in 1.56.

Bonnie Bell was now withdrawn, and the third heat resulted in Lady Washington winning in two seconds, by a length. The contest between Lady Washington and Piney Woods was most exciting.

THIRD RACE.

This was a trot for $150, mile heats, and repeat. The entries were McCall's Orange Blossom,