## CIVIL RIGHTS.

During the recent campaign in this State, most of the Radical candidates and speakers declared themselves against Civil Rights, and denied that Russell, and such lesser lights as Robinson, Sutton, and the county candidates, especially in white coun-

were right.

has one word been uttered against the

In Ohio and Indiana, the most imforms are silent upon this subject, the Southern disorders.

nomination of Chamberlain, are orrather than give our sanction to it, we would prefer to enter our unavailing Carolina cotemporary, and shall regard the election of Judge Green as but jumping from the frying pan into the

Upon the question of civil rights by the State Supervisor to his suborthere can possibly be no compromise on the part of the white people of the South. nature; laws cannot destroy the distinctions which God has decreed.

## THE LOUISIANA TROUBLES.

The committee of seventy, appointed by the white citizens of Louisiana, have issued a lengthy address to the people of the United States, in which is set forth the origin, progress and consummation of the political difficulties in Louisiana. It takes the form has suffered, and shows, conclusively, and by a compilation of figures shows | President. the white males to be in excess of the ROOMS OF THE COM. OF SEVENTY, colored, and claims that many Republicans, white and black, voted the Mc-

Enery ticket.

utter helplessness of these people :

There remained for the people of Louisiana but one hope of relief, and that a hope for partial relief only. The Gubernatorial term is four years, and their party, as a party, was committed the present term expires in January, to i'. Indeed Colonel Dockery, Judge 1877. The State officers hold for the same term, and the Senators hold for four years, one-half being elected every two years. At the election in November, 1874, a State Treasurer, mitted to the infamous doctrins of be chosen, with the addition of memty. Their professions, however, or otherwise, so that the utmest which availed them little. The people knew | we could have hoped to obtain by the that the individual opinions of North election would have been a State Treathat the individual opinions of North Surer and a majority in the Legisla-Carolina Radical candidates, even if ture. The constitution of Louisiana honestly expressed, were of little mo- subjects the Governor to impeachment in the councils of the National ment, but the concurrence of twopart of this State in favor of Sumner's opponents of the Kellogg usurpation "Legacy of hate." And the people of every member of the Senate to be chosen in November would still leave Since the North Carolina election the Fall campaign has opened in a the Fall campaign has opened in a large number of States, in which elections will be hold during the next two months. In most of them, South as people of Louisiana determined to well as North, Republican Conven- avail themselves of this election as the tions and candidates have openly and fragment of their rights and a voice, last peaceful mode of obtaining even a boldly declared in favor of Civil however feeble, in their government. Rights, and in none of their conven- In proof of this determination we refer tions and by none of their candidates to the proceedings of the State Convention, lately held at Baton Rogue, the formation of political clubs in every the passage of the bill now pending in the House of Representatives.

ward of the city of New Orleans, of every parish in the State, and the eagerness manifested by citizens to have themselves registered as voters. portant of the States to hold elections of the Eastern and october, the Radical platform and sage of which by the Legislature, in candidates are emphatic in the en- the form which it has been promuldorsement of this bill. In Iowa, Illi- gated, has been questioned and is not dorsement of this bill. In Iowa, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, in generally believed, gives to the Supervisors of Registration supreme power, the North; Tennessee, South Carolina, so that they may refuse to register a Supervisors of Registration, his politiparty leaders apparently preferring to cal adherents, many of them persons inflaming the Northern heart over this tremendous power, this machinery which had been devised and created for the especial purpose of de-In South Carolina many Republi- feating the popular will, was cans, who seem dissatisfied with the delegated to the mere tools and in struments of the usurper and the result of the election was secured beyond ganizing in order to run a Judge peradventure in advance of the cere-Green for Governor, in which movement many Conservatives, or the Tax Union as the white people are pleased to call the meal the more in our sister. State to call themselves in our sister State, usurper, and his appointees, a number seem willing to unite, a movement in which we can have but little sympathy, although we suppose it demonstrates to what a fearful condition strates to what a fearful condition such names as they might furnish, the good people of that State have Supervisors of Registration to act in been reduced. We read in a North conjunction with those appointed by Carolina Conservative paper, as follows: "Sentiment in South Carolina secured a perfectly fair registration and election, which he had declared it "opposed to bribery and corruption to be his purpose to afford. It is almost needles to add that this request "Sumter, who, though in favor of was treated with indifference, and the fraudulent registration was continued " Civil Rights, is regarded as an hon- under the original appointees. It was "metto State." We doubt the hon-fused arbitrarily, while the colored peocivil rights, and we should not vote for | could vote in several different wards, | such man for any office. The Radical and colored crews of steamboats tranly entitled, who had been refused, applied to Judge Hawkins of the Superior Court, the only Court having jurisprotest by voting for some one who diction to grant such writs, for a man-

You are instructed to use your ut-And so long as it is agitated, and tration of all Republican votes in your worse, if it be engrafted into the laws Parish, and to especially encourage that the sober, second thought of this great people will consider calmly our earth around him in every direction, man settlers and located on the banks of the country, people and government and assist the registration of white great people will consider calmly our Republican electors. For this purpose | conduct, and devise in their wisdom, may cry peace, but there will be no peace. Man in malice cannot irradicate the prejudices implanted by necessary, and then remove to the localities most thickly populated by colored voters, and give such notice in advance, of course with the greatest caution, as will facilitate their presence

vite attention to one paragraph of the

secret circular of instructions issued

at the time of opening of the books. Look further at the registration in this city. With only 10,000 negro votes in it, over 11,000 have been registered within 15 days after the opening of the registry offices. In the Seventh Ward, over 700 negro voters have been registered, a number greater than the negro voters in the ward. One negro was found having in his of an appeal. It sets forth a long se- possession 27 certificates of registry, ries of wrongs from which the State which he had obtained himself by registering so many different times in va-

ored voters of Louisiana were in exby telegraph on the 9th of September,

the Committee of Seventy, sent to him
by telegraph on the 9th of September,

\$55,000 have already been subscribed. ess of the white voters, or that the 1874, of which no notice has bee colored voters and white Republicaus taken, and which we are inclined to voted en masse the Kellogg ticket, been permitted to reach the eye of the believe has been suppressed, and never

New Orleans, Sept. 8, 1873. Resolved. That this Committee, on the part c? the people of Louisiana, We publish the following extended make the following appeal to the Presdent of the United States:

extract from the address, to show the To-His Excellency, U.S. GRANT, President of the United States of America. The Committee of Seventy, a body which fully represents the Conservative people of Louisiana, referring to your recent order putting a portion of the armies of the United States under the direction of the Department of Justice, for use in this and other Southern States, would respectfully remird you that the people of this State, who n we have the honor to represent, ties, charged that the Democratic Con-servative party was even more com-servatives, and half the Senate are to sider an odious usurpation, been re-Civil Rights than was the Radical par-cies as may have occurred by deaths action of Congress to the ballot as the only means of relief from their difficulties. The approaching election has, therefore, more than ordinary significance. The chances are against the Conservative masses, although they have an unquestionable majority, since the machinery of the election is Republican party, and their success would have been heralded from Maine would have been heralded from Maine the Senators hold for the same term the himself and his coadjutors for the exin the hands of the acting Governorto California as a declaration on the part of this State in favor of Sumner's opponents of the Kellogg usurpation press purpose of defeating the popular will. The Conservative people, however, believe that they would be able to overcome even these advan-tages by a thorough organization and the greatest vigilance. You can imagine with what surprise this community received the intelligence that you had placed the troops to be sent among us at the disposal of the Attorney leneral of the United States for the purpose of assisting the Marshal of this District, S. B. Packard, in carrying on persecutions against our peo-ple. Without intending the slightest disrespect, and impelled by a sense of public duty, we would remind you that in the opinion of the people of this State, and we believe of the country at large, whether that opinion be well or ill founded, the present government of Louisiana owes its blightening experience in a large measure to the continuance and active support of the Attorney General himself, and that this Marshal to whose control the troops are really to be remitted was one of the active participants in the judicial and political maneuvers by which the usurpation was called into Alabama, Mississippi and Texas, in citizen or strike his name from the existence; that he has been ever since the South, the elections in which take place during the Fall, the Radical party is advocating the perfect equality of a fine of \$500, entertain any application to enforce the right of the races. In other States the plat. of the races. In other States the plat- voter to be registered as such. To gress and other important positions execute this law, Kellogg appointed, as are now before the people; that he is at this time, as he has been for many years, the President of the State Cenrisk their chances for success upon of disreputable character, and thus tral Committee of the Republican party of Louisiana, and is therefore pledged as a bitter partisan against the rights of the Conservative people. With the Federal troops under the orders of the President of the State Central Committee of the Republican party, it is manifest that a fair election is improbable. We may thus be foiled again in our efforts for relief. If we understand the sentiments of our peo-ple correctly, they have no objection to your sending troops to Louisiana, provided they come to secure good order and a fair exercise of franchise by both white and black, especially as the present Stategovernment, not having been chosen by the people, and being, therefore, without their affection or confidence, has shown itself utterly unable to administer the affairs of the State and preserve order. But we earnestly protest against your placing troops in Louisiana upon the eve of such an election as is now approaching, under the control of civil officers, both of whom are thoroughly identified is actually the President of the State "est man who would faithfully ad"minister the government of the Pal"metto State." We doubt the hon"metto State." We doubt the honesty of any South Carolinian or any ple were furnished registration papers move the present Marshal of this Dis-Southern born man who is in favor of on which, in some instances, they trict, and appoint some one not identified with either party, but enjoying siently visiting this port were permit- may be easily found-we will not obparty may, and doubtless will force ted to swell the number of voters. To ject to the coming of troops to Louisupon us, so far as the Courts will per-mit, the equality of the races, but registration arbitrarily, a citizen clear-The class of people whom we repre-sent have nothing to gain by disorder, but everything to lose. If you consider it your duty under the law to emwas opposed to civil rights. We have damus to enforce his right. The writ ploy troops here, it seems to us that was refused upon the ground that the justice would require that they should as those we quote from our North Carolina cotemporary, and shall regard

> parties of this contest. R. H. MARR

Chairman Committee of Seventy. In conclusion the address says: 'Our tale of misery is complete. some method of relief for their unhappy countrymen.'

potent defense. She don't want the case to reach the courts, but to rest entirely on public opinion.

The new American Chapel, in pro-cess of construction in the new quarter of 'Rome, excepting the basilicas, will be the most beautiful ecclesiastical building in the city. It is built in the present Lombard and Gothic the present Lombard and Gothic the present Lombard and Gothic the city of the control of the cont style. The exterior facings will be take to show forth the glories of his travertine, the interior of beautiful blood, he would shake his head and Arles stone. The tower, with a good peal of bells, will be 140 feet high. The design includes lecture rooms, the people of the North were generally led into an error in believing the colored voters of Tournell and in proof of the hopelessness of our school rooms, library, and lodging rooms for the officiating clergyman.

The design includes lecture rooms, school rooms, library, and lodging rooms for the officiating clergyman.

The lend cost 205 000 and the build founded on bad philosophy, neverthened the Committee of Seventry and the lend cost 205 000 and the build founded on bad philosophy, neverthened the Committee of Seventry and the lend cost 205 000 and the build founded on bad philosophy, neverthened the Committee of Seventry and the lend cost 205 000 and the build founded on bad philosophy, neverthened the cost 205 000 and the build founded on bad philosophy in the lend cost 205 000 and the build founded on bad philosophy in the lend cost 205 000 and the build founded on bad philosophy in the lend cost 205 000 and the build founded on bad philosophy in the lend cost 205 000 and the build founded on bad philosophy in the lend cost 205 000 and the build founded on bad philosophy in the lend cost 205 000 and the build founded on bad philosophy in the lend cost 205 000 and the build founded on bad philosophy in the lend cost 205 000 and the build founded on bad philosophy in the lend cost 205 000 and the build founded on bad philosophy in the lend cost 205 000 and the build founded on bad philosophy in the lend cost 205 000 and the build founded on bad philosophy in the lend cost 205 000 and the build founded on bad philosophy in the lend cost 205 000 and the build founded on bad philosophy in the lend cost 205 000 and the build founded on bad philosophy in the lend cost 205 000 and the build founded on bad philosophy in the lend cost 205 000 and the build founded on bad philosophy in the lend cost 205 000 and the build founded on bad philosophy in the lend cost 205 000 and the build founded on bad philosophy in the lend cost 205 000 and the build founded on bad philosophy in the build founded on bad philosophy i

Loss of Memory may mean a general breaking up of the life forces, or it may indicate the effects of obscure disease—contracted cate the effects of obscure disease—con In early life. In either case Dr. Helmbold's
Buchu is the sure specific. It restores the
functions of manhood, and renovates the entire system. It acts upon both the liver and
tire system. It acts upon both the liver and
tire system. It acts upon both the liver and
tire system. It acts upon both the liver and tire point ax of D. W.
Council, which was located in what is now the county of Forsythe,
and soon afterwards their colonists
Board be required to inform the Chairbushels of wheat this year. in early life. In either case Dr. Helmbold's kidneys, and is justly entitled [the Great Diuretic. Get the genuine. All druggists sell it.
John F. Henry, New York, Sole Agent.

It acts upon both the liver and ver of human nature will ever estimate the capacities or conduct of a problem of the business to come before that Committee, pupils—more than it has had since the
people without first looking at their

industrious people have lived for at a meeting of the Board. John F. Henry, New York, Sole Agent,

from the Norfolk Landmark. Sketches of North Carolina.

HOW THE PERMANENT SETTLE MENT WAS MADE.

English from Nansemond and Barbadoes.

The Ratio of Native and Foreign Population-Scotch, Scotch-Irish and German.

The Genealogical Tree of the Old North State.

BY COV. Z. B. VANCE.

One cannot fail to be struck with the remarkable length of time which intervened between the discovery and the colonization of North America proper. Mexico, the Spanish Main, and the West India Islands, engrossed almost entirely the enterprise of the Spaniards in the early part of the 16th century; whilst the English and the French did little in the direction of the great lands they were destined to occupy. Full ninety years—almost a century—after the discovery of the

continent it lay without notice, or attempt to settle it until Raleigh's ships came in 1584. Several expeditions to Florida had been made prior to that time, but they were mainly for exploration and plunder. From 1584, to the settlement on the James, twenty years more elapsed. From that settlement to the first permanent lodgment in North Carolina, forty-five years more intervened, and it was quite one hundred years after that, before the pioneers of North Carolina got in sight of the Blue Ridge. At that period, 1650, they had got westward as far as Fort Dobbs, which stood near the Yadkin river, some twenty miles west of Salisbury; and fifty years after this, in 1700, there was not a white man in that portion of North Carolina which is now Tennessee, if we except a few scattered French traders and

after its discovery, beyond the seaboard shd its vicinity the greater part of our country was still an unpeopled wilderness; for the tide of population in North Carolina and Virginia kept nearly side by side in the march

emissaries to the Indian tribes. Thus

TWO HUNDRED YEARS.

These States show not only the dangers and difficulties of subduing a wild land and planting civilization within its recesses, and the weakness they show also the comparative poverty of the English people at that time. One great English steamer of the Characteristics of the Scottish people. present day could, with ease, have of this colony with all their goods, including cattle, in 1670, seventeen years after the settlement began. The mmigrants landing at Castle Garden every two years now, would people the James I, in the north of Ireland, on whole State of North Carclina as lands forfeited by the treason of the thickly as it was peopled in 1670 .-Such has been the growth of western nell and Tyrone. There they grew civilization, with all its wealth and ap-

The character of the people who settled and continue to inherit the State is worthy of the student's consideration. North Carolina owes less to to the natives, whilst to distinguish foreign immigration than any of her themselves from their Scotch kindred, sisters. Hers is almost a homogeni- they were called Scotch Irish, a name ous people. Her population is more nearly composed of those born in her borders, descendants of her original settlers, than that of any other State in the American Union. The census of 1870 shows that her total population is 1,071,361 and of this number only 3,029 were of foreign birth! Not only relatively but absolutely less than the their ship, the Eagle Wing; of their same class of any other State. To final triumph in the flight of their prove that this is not an accidental enumeration, the census shows the number of persons born of one or both foreign parents to be but 6,464; and of persons born of both foreign parents, to be 4,328—the same proportion ap-

We are, emphatically.

ONE PEOPLE, OF UNMIXED BLOOD. In the many political canvasses which mostly by way of Pennsylvania, and ing; and some of our farmers have yet I have made, from east to west, I have finding lands east of the Alleghanys to learn that the gold has been washed never, to my best recollection, visited difficult to obtain, and no settlements from the hills and deposited in the a county, however distant, without yet made west of that chain on account valleys and swamps. being asked by some one about his of French and Indian hostility, they With Granges in kinsmen living in my country. If the drifted steadily southward. Leaving bloody revenge of the old Scotch class many of their numbers in Virginia, ment, which we will soon have, the were practiced now-a-days, it would they finally reached North Carolina new county townships will prosper fare ill with the man-slayer who and spread all over that beautiful and rejoice. By uniting, the farmers Nothing remains but submission, re-lieved only by the dim, distant hope from his enemy's clansmen in this the Catawba. Soon after these, and olies and co-operations. We look for as the men of Roderic Dhu did about of the Yadkin and Catawba, covering all the path of James Fitz James. Where the beautiful rolling country between did these people come from? Who are these streams and far up the right bank they, and of what blood? These are of the latter in sight of the Blue Ridge. Miss Citherine E. Beecher, sister of questions always worth asking and In agriculture, as a general rule, they Henry Ward Beecher, wrote a long letter in the New York Tribune, in defense of her brother from the charge of adultery. It is all a lame and important defense. She deal and important defense of the people in a subject of the people in the charge of adultery. It is all a lame and important defense of the people in a subject of the people in the charge of adultery. The aristocratic feeling is almost entirely confined to the lation reliable in the lation rel ing is almost entirely confined to the beasts in this age of physical progress.

It is thought to be important to them lands of their descendants than amongst to have great progenitors, but not so any others of our people. In religion with men and women. A plain, Democratic farmer will descant by the Democratic, and they are as steadfast hour on the noble sire and dams of as the hells in each. tell you it was aristocracy, that there was nothing in blood for people, and

THERE IS MUCH IN THE RACE spring from affecting both the indi-

genealogical table and noting the blood nearly a century and a quarter, in which flows in their veins. The first comers were English from

Nansemond, Virginia, and their num-bers were largely increased by Quakers and Non-Conformists who fied Quakers and Non-Conformists who fied from persecution in the parent Colony, which had established the Church of England as the State religion, and passed laws unfavorable to all other North Carolina, and embrace many of forms. This unhappy spirit of intellegence was a communion, they have not increased to any considerable extent, but their descendants, members of another North Carolina, and embrace many of the considerable extent. forms. This unhappy spirit of intol-erance was the result of the Governor revere the name of their illustrious Council's attempting to show their loyalty to the home government, which was then a persecuting one, and forcibly reminds us of many wicked things of recent times, done also in the name of loyalty. It helped, however, to people North Carolina rapidly, and the rich lowlands of the east received some of the best citizens of cur State

from that source.

To the south, the county of Clarendon, embracing all the region of

THE LOWER CAPE FEAR, the English again came, from Barbadoes, and laid the foundation of that been such an honor to the name of North 'Carolina. Whilst our beginnings in both Albertale and Carolina and C nings in both Albemarle and Clarendon counties were thus almost exclusively Englis; we have received no other accession from that source of any consequence. Occasional settlers dropped in from various parts of the world, but so gradually as to become lost in the general mass and leave no particular marks upon our national features. The streams from which we were to derive our most marked characteristics were yet to come; the Scotch, the Scotch-Irish and the German. The colony of Swiss and Pala-tines under DeGraffenried was not recruited and made no visible impression upon our blood, or manners.

The Scotch and Scotch-Irish are entirely different, and the latter do not, as the casual reader might suppose, arise from Scotch parents on one side and Irish on the other. They are na-

and adherents of Prince Charlie, who were present, adding, as they inva-were out in the '45 with him. After riably do, an interesting feature and a ed the rice field banks and that he

DEFEAT AT CULLODEN

a large colony of them came to the State and settled near the present town of Fayetteville. Their descendants and constantly arriving countrymen soon spread over all the region watered by the Cape Fear, and have ever since constituted one of the most striking elements of our population.— Their religion was Presbyterian, but unlike most of that denomination, they were generally monarchists in politics. characteristics of the Scottish people. transported every inhabitant (white) of this colony with all their goods. Highlanders. The Scotch-Irish, one of the most remarkable members of the great British family, were Scot-tish Presbyterians, planted by King O'Dogherty and the Earls of Tyrconmanners and religion. They called themselves Scotch in contradistinction

they have to this day retained. They were Lowlanders. The story of their persecutions, their adherence to principle, their massacres, their splendid courage, their attempted emigration to New England, and return to Ireland from midsea by stress of weather and a leak in tyrant James, and the elevation to the

structive episodes in modern history. pearing in the census of 1860 and 1850. They became mighty in Ireland—es-We are, emphatically. They became mighty in Ireland—es-pecially in Ulster, and from that province poured ship loads of emigrants into North America. They came

other State. Their steady progress in 23, 1874, the Sheriff be allowed 40 der apportionments heretofore diwealth and education is one of their characteristics, and their enduring prisoner maintained in the County patience and unflinching patriotismtested by many severe trials -- proclaim them worthy of the great sires from whom they sprang. The colony of German Moravians was an exceptional | R. Black, Tax Collector, is elected for | Wise. case. Their settlement of a part of one year from the 1st of September. North Carolina was not until 1753. vidual and the community. The phys- Two years before that date those of be allowed as a compensation 1 per names and postoffice address of the ed and important in directing our ville, President of the British Privy Ordered, that the poll tax of D. W.

general turmoil of the world, devoted almost exclusively to the absorbing subjects of education and religion. As founder, Count Zinzerdorf, and called their land

WACHOVIA, after the Wachau Valley in Austria, of which he was Lord.

Thus it will be seen that the sources of North Carolina life were English, Scotch, Scotch-Irish and German mainly, with minor streams of Irish, Swiss, and here and there a French Huguenot: and with a very small infusion indeed of foreign immigration since the original settlements, our peopleare almost exclusively their descendants. There has been little or no excluby any outward sign to what blood any owe their orig 1, except in a few localities where the old land customs and prejudices were longer observed in full force. It has been but a few years since the Gospel was preached to portions of our people in both Germen and Gaelic.

Of the race which of all these has given most color and tone to our socity, and which furnishes the key to our public character—the Scotchwish, I shall speak more particularly

For the Journal. New Grange-The Resources of Lincoln Township.

Messes, Editors: On yesterday our community joined the great farmers' movement which is agitated throughout the land. Mr. J. tive Irish of original Scotch descent, C. McMillan, of Duplin, organized the to whose pedigree reference will be Grange. Although his intended visit made again.

The Scotch who settled the Upper Cape Fear were principally followers and adherents of Prince Charlie, who were present, adding, as they invalively zest to the occasion. A thorough saw whole stacks of rice swept away

> took active steps for the cause of ag-The following are the officers of the

'Lillington Grange No. —:' J. W. Herring, Master. Lester Bell, Overscer. A. J. McIntire, Lecturer. Liston Simpson, Steward. J. H. Herring, Chaplain. R. M. Scott, Treasurer.

W. W. Larkins, Secretary. Mrs. J. A. Jones, Oeres. Miss Kate Lamb, Pomona. Miss Mary Larkins, Flora. Miss Lute Larkins, Lady Assistant

We are proud to note the interest manifested, and hail it as a departure from former apathy and as a harbinger of better times. Our farmers, possessing agricultural advantages inferior to no section of the county, and becoming tired of the empty cries for "imand flourished, preserving their blood as exclusively as if they had remained in the mother country, and also their manners and religion. The street of the empty eries for "Immigration" and "Northern capital," have resolved to "put their shoulders to the wheel," and with a united effort develop. fort, develop their own resources which they abundantly possess. This is, indeed, a wise conclusion. The disorganization among our farmers is what has heretofore so materially retarded advancement in farming when there is concert of action, mutual consultation, in short, when there is union and common interest felt, then and not till then, can we expect a com-

munity to prosper. Lincoln township at present with a population of about thirteen hundred could, with its resources developed, support a population five times as large. Besides, hundred of acres of cleared land now uncultivated, some of the uncleared land bordering on the rich swamps and valleys, is equal to, if not superior to the lands of the adiacent townships.

It has been said that "muck is the mother of the meal chest;" our rich valleys traversed by many streams afford superior advantages for compost-

With Granges in our midst, and LILLINGTON, N. C., Sept. 22d, 1874.

The Board of County Commissioners met yesterday morning, present: Mr. Wilson, the Chairman, and Commis-

sioners Morris, Nixon, VanAmringe

Application of P. Newman for liquor icense from October 1st, next, was It was ordered, that from and after September, 1874, the pay of Jurors of the Supreme Court of New Hanover

county shall be \$1 50 per diem, with

Ordered, further, that the sum of \$1 no mileage. Ordered, that from and after Sept. cents per diem, each, for every

The former jury room was assigned to the present Standard Keeper. On motion, it was ordered that A.

THE STORM KING.

Yesterday's Equinoctial Gale -Short-Lived but Rough and Sewick Rivers Forced Up-Rice Crops Almost Totally Ruined-Telegraph Wires all Prostrated-Trees and Fences Blown Down in the City, &c., &c.

Just about the rudest equinoctual gale that we have ever known in this section, passed over us yesterday.— The first intimation had of the storm was on Sunday night about 9 o'clock, when it was first indicated by the fall of the barometer at the U.S. Observa-tory in this city. At about 11 o'clock P. M. there was a still more positive and marked decline in that instrument. It continued to fall during the night and at 10 o'clock yesterday morning the storm commenced. The wind blew pretty lively and there was a heavy fall of rain. The wind rose rapidly to a velocity of about twentyfive or thirty miles an hour, and during the afternoon as high as forty-five miles an hour was attained. At 5 P. M. it was oscilating between the East and West points, via the South, and at 6 P. M. the centre of the storm passed over this city, at which time the wind was almost uniformly from the Southwest, blowing in heavy gusts some of which attained a velocity of forty-eight and fifty miles an hour .-At 7 P. M. it began to gradually decrease and at 8 P. M. it had fallen to a uniform velocity of thirty-six miles

We are glad to be able to say that we have heard, thus far, of no loss of life or injury to persons by this storm, although there has been more or less damage to property. Chief among the last we regret to record that the reports from the rice fields on the Cape Fear and Brunswick rivers, point to a heavy loss in the rice crop, which has been recently cut. A gentleman who passed Col. John D. Taylor's plantation, in Brunswick county, a short distance below the organization was effected, and we un- and ruined, and the same, we fear, derstand that the Grange asserted the may also be true about other plantaover to his place, but was compelled to return, as the water was on the causeway and there was a number of large trees blown across the road.

Every telegraph wire, leading in various directions from the city, was prostrated, and business in this line was completely interrupted. There was nothing left last night, over which to send the press dispatches, and conmorning Workmen were sent out from this city last night, however, and it is calculated that the wires will be again in operation to-day. Reports from the various lines of railway are also to the effect that the storm was one of the most severe ever known, and it is feared that a great deal of loss has been sustained by the crops

now in the fields. In the city the blow was, as we have stated, very severe. Fences were blown down and huge trees were either torn up by the roots or snapped off from their trunks. A number of valuable shade trees in various parts of the city have been lost and numerous fences and outhouses were prostrated. The "top-knot" on the top front of the new Postoffice building, corner Second and Chestnut streets, was blown down, carrying with it a number of the bricks by which it was supported but, fortunately, no one was injured thereby, although it was near the hour for the opening of the mails. A fine large glass in the show window of Messrs. Boskowitz & Lieber, on Market street, was broken, as was also one in the window of Mr. Mayer's confectionery establishment on Market street, and various sign-boards, awnings, &c., were made to succumb to

the fury of the blast. In the river, the tide was attempting to run down while the wind was blowing up the stream, and the consequence was that there was a terrible commotion of the waters. At the hour at which it should have been low tide, the water was as high as is usually known here in Spring freshets, and the waves were dashing upon the dock. During the height of the storm it became impossible to work the ferry boats, and the steam-tug Nyce was put into requisition to bring over to the city the employes at the shops of the Wil., Col. & Aug. R. R.

The gale must necessarily have been very severe at the mouth of the river, but we have, as yet, no reports from below. It is feared that there have been some distressing marine disasters, but it is hoped that, if there were any vessels near the coast, they managed to get a good offing before the storm burst upon them. As we write, at nearly midnight, the winds have subsided very much, but the clouds are still overcast and it may be that to-day is to be but a repetition of yes-

## Board of Education

The County Commissioners met yes-

On motion, it was ordered that the per diem be allowed tales jurors, and Treasurer be required to furnish this remaining due each school district un-

> The Board then went into an election of a Board of Examiners for the

> The following Board were elected: A R Black, J H Smyth and Mrs F.

It was then ordered that the Clerk of this Board be requested to send t The Board then adjourned.

Haywood county raised 100,000