# THE WILMINGTON POST.

**W. P. CANADAY, Ed'r & Prop'r.**

*WILMINGTON, N. C.,*

SUNDAY MORNING, SEPT. 14, 1879.


A Mr. Brice, a very honorable and leading Republican in South Carolina, was murdered a few days ago by the Democratic demons of that state. It is said that Mr. Brice had just reorganized the Republican party of his county and was getting ready for the next campaign, and the Red Shirts rallied and put him out of the way. Not a single Democratic paper in the state published the matter—they keep it perfectly silent. "But murder will out." Some poor Republican has written the facts to a man in Washington, and so the matter was made public. But there are thousands of others who are killed and no one ever knows of it outside of the immediate neighborhood. Nothing will ever stop this until the last one of these assassins are hung, as they ought to be.

Col. Young has gotten out a bench warrant for Col. Bennett and others, who took part in the re-taking of the blockade goods from the Revenue Collector, at Wadesboro, a few days ago. The agent had captured a wagon load of tobacco which was running the blockade and carried it to Wadesboro, when Col. Bennett and others, by force, took it an returned it to the owner.—They claimed that they had a writ from the Clerk of the Superior Court, but if such was the fact, it was not worth the paper it was written on—it was only a pretext to get a criminal friend out of the way. The matter will now be settled, and notwithstanding the very high standing of the parties, they should be made to know that such conduct will be punished by the courts, let the defendants be lawyers or farmers.

The true meaning of it is, Colonel Bennett wants to be Governor, and this act is the beginning of his canvass.

If Cyrus W. Field's word is worth anything at all Samuel J. Tilden is a sneaking liar about a matter of business with Fields. Fields states that persons owning over nine-tenths of the stock in the New York Elevated Railroad signed an agreement not to put their stock on the market, Tilden among them. That Tilden directly transferred his stock to his nephew, Pelton, and that Pelton went to trading it off secretly for Tilden. That the stock went up to 200 per share, and Pelton sold so much that it fell to 164. Fields also says that Tilden came on board of the steamer as he was sailing for Europe, and "whispered" to him that he would help keep up the stocks, and that he had hardly got out of the harbor before Tilden's stock went on the market.—Fields says of Tilden: this conduct "was to me a revelation of the character of the man, but of which I had been frequently warned, but of which I had never a great man. Cunning is not wisdom, nor is it the kind of ability needed for public officers. Craft and secrecy may make a politician, but not a statesman. Mr. Fields concludes: "If my experience after a close intimacy of two years is worth anything, it is that he is a man so given to 'ways that are dark,' to cunning and deceit, that his very nature is so false and treacherous that he cannot be trusted either in business or politics; and that the man or party that intrusts either interest or honor to his keeping is sure to be betrayed." Cyrus is certainly savage on Sam.

### THE MISSISSIPPI IMBROLIO.

The occasion of the trial of the Kemper county murderers, and the testimony of Mrs. Chisholm, gives an opportunity for a little more than the ordinary attention to the affairs of that state.

We publish in another place the report of her testimony as sent by the Associated Press. It is of course only the repetition of the old and horrible story, but we print it so as to give something like a synopsis of the proceedings of the court.

At the same time with this trial there is in progress in Mississippi a controversy going on among the Democrats as to whether the Yazoo and Kemper—the shot-gun policy shall be continued. There are two parties among the Democrats on the question, one for, and one deprecatingly against the shot-gun policy by which Lamar was sent to the Senate, and Chalmers and Singleton and others to the House—the policy by which the Democrats acquired unlawful power.

Some idea of the state of things may be gained by a few extracts from the Vicksburg *Herald*, a very able and reasonable Democratic paper. It says:

The Bourbons—and we mean by the Bourbons the extreme Democrats who contend that the end justifies the means, no matter how questionable the means may be—advocate a convention. They propose for this convention to make nominations for every office, and then put the ticket through, fairly, if they can, by other means, if they must. They do not propose to pay much attention to the wishes of the negroes. They say, "When we get our ticket in the field, we'll elect it." As the colored vote in the county is nearly double that of the white vote, this assertion of the Bourbons that "they will elect their ticket" regardless of a great mass of voters, should be gravely considered. If they mean they will elect their ticket by a suppression of the colored vote in some way, (and if they do not mean this, what do they mean?) is it not for the patriotic, thoughtful white citizens of the country to say, "Our situation is not so desperate as to justify any such course"? The evils that will flow from such a course are almost innumerable, while the only argument that can be advanced in favor of it, viz., that unless we do resort to a suppression of this vote, it will be massed against us to restore a rule of prejudice, hate, and fanaticism, is not at the present time sound. To resort to violence or fraud, or both, virtually places us under the rule of the *ballot* instead of the *ballot*. It is undeniable that our streets have already witnessed scenes of blood from violence that owed its rise directly to this evil. At one time here, when it was thought that the bullet and bulldozing would control the affairs of this county, no one felt safe, for it could not be told who would be the mark of the desperado and the assassin. The only thing that stopped this fearful state of affairs was the determination of the people that these methods should not prevail in this campaign, and the only thing that will cause it to exist again, is the permission of the good citizens, or their countenance of violence, fraud, and intolerance.

The *Herald* further says that "the colored voters that to a great extent represent the labor of the county (Warren) request representation by two men of their own race and choice, in the legislature" (from the county) also "one as treasurer of the county, a deputy in the sheriff's office, a deputy in the chancery clerk's office, and one-third of the magistrates and constables." On these conditions the colored voters "will agree in such a manner—the white voters cannot possibly doubt their good faith—to support any white candidates the white voters can agree upon for the remaining offices." This proposition the *Herald* advocates and adds: "Such a consummation would be just and right, fully in accord with the conservative principles of the Democratic-Conservative party and the Vicksburg Convention, and its future value as a precedent could hardly be estimated. Peace, harmony, and progress would spring from it, while distrust and bitterness between the property owners and laborers would be swept away for long years to come."

The earnestness with which the *Herald* advocates this compromise on the ground that the colored voters are two to one white in the county, is certainly a faint sign that there is some little sense left even among the Mississippi Democrats. We shall see whether the plan will succeed or not. If it does not the shot gun plan will.

In the meantime a letter has turned up, written by the late Captain H. M. Dixon, of Yazoo county, to the Rev. Mr. Hedrix of Fairfield, Iowa, and published in the Des Moines *Register*. It was written only eight days before Capt. Dixon's murder by James Barksdale. We publish it below as throwing further light upon Mississippi politics:

YAZOO CITY, Aug 11.

*Leslie Bassett, Esq.,*

*Richland, Keokuk County, Iowa:*

Your favor of A[illegible] is to hand. I mail you a copy of the Herald, and am grieved to say it is too true all you have heard through the northern press of the outrage perpetrated in this county on July 25. Since that time a perfect reign of terror has existed in this county. My associate on the Independent ticket for Chancery Clerk has been hunted and his house surrounded for several nights by armed men, numbering from 50 to 100, demanding his withdrawal from the canvass, but as yet they have been unable to see Mr. J. E. Bell, who is the candidate for Chancery Clerk. There is no Repuolican ticket in this county. The independent ticket is composed of Democrats, but on account of the colored people supporting the ticket so generally, it has aroused the Bourbon Democrats to such a high pitch that they declare no opposition ticket shall be put in the field. Every effort is being made to cover up their action here on the 25th ult. You cannot imagine or picture the scene of that mob, and but for our gallant Mayor, J. H. Holt, blood would have been spilled and myself and many friends murdered. As to the race issue that is all bosh. The negroes are all quiet and could not be aroused to arms by any one, and were they to attempt such a thing, no one would rally to the protection of the intelligence of the intelligence of the county quicker than myself, and every white person in the county knows it, I have said nothing as yet, but so soon as the time arrives I will be heard from. You will please not use my name if you publish this, as it may injure me in some way. I intend to come out with full details as soon as it is prudent.

Yours very truly,

H. M. DIXON.

If there was ever any doubt as to the hellish proceedings by which that infamous state is held by the Democrats, such information as the above dispels it. If ever there has been a hell on earth and devils in human shape, they exist among these unspeakable villains and barbarians.

### THE W. N. C. RAILROAD.

It seems that for some time Mr. Wilson had fallen into the habit of doing very much as he pleased in regard to the affairs of the road, without reference to the state. If he wanted anything he bought it. If he wanted a locomotive he bought it of Baldwin & Co., for $7,500 on his own account, and of this $7,500 he borrowed of the state $6,000. In another place Mr. Wilson states that he was obliged to go surety, for the state to the Baldwins for this engine, and also that the people along the line of the road would not trust the state for ties, wood &c, any more than the Baldwin's would for a locomotive. It is certainly a new feature in finances for a party to borrow money of a party to get the means to do his own business, and then save the credit of the party from whom he borrowed, by his own guaranty. But Mr. Aiken seems to have been doing exactly that.

On page 66, Doc. No. 27, Mr. Wilson says:

"One new engine has been purchsed by me from Baldwin & Co., of Philadelphia, for $7,500, of which $6,000 was furnished by the State of North Carolina from the amount due this Company for the superstructure of the road, Mr. Clayton and I guaranteeing to the state that cross ties to that amount should be furnished to reimburse the state, and the state should have a lein on the engine, as well as our personal security; the balance, $1,500 was furnished by Mr. Clayton and myself."

At this point Mr. Aiken makes the following comment:

Just here the committee might have taken a new departure and had Mr. W. explained how it was that the state Treasurer was so exacting as to require of him security before drawing this $6,000 [said to be] "due the company for superstructure of the road." When was there ever such an example of arrogance on the part of a State Treasurer? Require the proper officer, presenting a Treasury Warrant for money *due his company*, to give security for the amount, and that payable in crossties too, before drawing the money! Such unblushing insolence seems almost too much for human patience. But, is Mr. Wilson a dolt or an idiot as his testimony would have you believe? Far from it indeed. Does any one believe or even suspect for a moment that the $6,000 was "due this Company for superstructure of the road" or for anything whatever? No not one.

Mr. Aiken now asks of Wilson & Co. a very serious question "where is the law which authorizes these transactions?" or words to that effect.

It is in fact worth while for the state authorities to look into this matter a little, and may be some of the people, especially along the line of that road, may desire to know whether the details of the business of this large corporation are carried on without legal authority, or rather on defiance of law. Here is Mr. Aiken's language:

Who will point out the laws under which these guarantees, liens and personal sureties were executed, and this $6,000 of the people's money turned over to Mr. Wilson? Where is to be the end of this line of policy in paying out Treasury funds on the demand or importunity of this AUTOCRAT OF MUD CUT? Is his "reputation as a rail road man" so precious in the eyes of the people that is to be upheld by occasional advances of this kind, or are there to be regular advances to him, upon the same kind of security, of 80 per cent, out of the State Treasury on every purchase of rolling stock which he may deem necessary in order that the friends of his candidates may be carried *free* to the political conventions and elections along the W. N. C. R. R? Is this the programme? If not, what is it?

Now Mr. Aiken trots out "that saw mill" as a frightful example of Wilson's manner of doing the business of the road and the state. It seems by Wilson's statement that the saw mill was owned by him, the timber cut from his land [illegible] There seems to have been no terms otherwise with the state:

Now concerning that saw mill, so prominently shown on the Committee's Diagram of "Mud Cut and its surroundings," the object of admiration for so many thousands of excursionists, hear him:

Q. "Explain how your saw mill at Round Knob is being worked,"

A. "The saw mill is my own; kept in repair by me; the timber furnished by me, but the mill is worked by convict labor; the compensation to be received by me is to be fixed by the Treasurer of the state; I have received nothing yet!"

So immense is the value of the yearly rental of this 24x32 saw mill, that all Western North Carolina cannot furnish a man or men capable of estimating it, and the solution can only be accomplished by reference to a man accustomed to counting in the millions. A handsome tribute (?) indeed to the intelligence of the lumbermen and mill men of this region.

We now give room to Mr. Aiken's final diatribe against the unhappy and rascally Wilson, and his confreres engaged in doing business for the state. We modestly suggest in behalf of ourself and our readers, that Governor Jarvis, some day when he feels well enough, shall take one of those junketing excursions of his out west, make a call on Major Wilson and look into his manner of doing business for the state. He had better take along his Attorney General, so as to ascertain whether Wilson has in fact been violating law. They may make out a case of *crim. con.* between Wilson and the state, as they easily could now a case of *scandalum magnatum*.

But here is Mr. Aiken's final shot:

We have now seen this MUD CUT CHIEF in the character of President, general manager and sole contractor, making large verbal and secret bargains with the Company—unrecorded except as his own private account—claiming a locomotive in possession of the road as his own, employing the whole road for his own personal use at his own pleasure, and as it were carrying the whole business in his breeches pockets, the taxpayers who support this autocracy denied information of its condition and laws of the state set at naught to satisfy his greediness. If such be a mere outline as seen by the light of the one-sided testimony furnished by the accused, what must be the picture when the full light of a faithful investigation is turned upon the true inwardness of this despicable mismanagement?

Let the people answer.

WM. R. AIKEN,

Icard Station, Burke Co., N. C., Aug 4th, 1879.

Being a Republican, and therefore only a fractional citizen, and moreover having only a sort of left-handed acquaintance with those dignitaries who now lounge around the Capitol at Raleigh, we ought to apologise perhaps for the freedom with which we have given publicity to Mr. Aiken's sayings, and ventilated Major Wilson's business habits. If that placid and comprehensive brain, now our Palinurus at the helm of state, which has already conceived one "North Carolina Railroad Policy," will now lend a small amount of its genius towards the achievements of Major Wilson, no doubt there will be a chance for further "policies." In fact this conglomeration of "Mud Cuts," saw mills, tie-getting, wood hauling and convention running, indicates that there is already a policy.

### THE TWO VICTORIES

The election in California in which the Republicans carried all their Congressmen, their Governor and the Legislature has been followed by a greater triumph in Maine. If it might be said that in California the result was due to the confusion in the ranks of our opponents, it may be said with much greater truth that the result in Maine is due to rigorous discipline in our own ranks. It has been very rare that any man ever brought to a canvass such complete knowledge of the situation, and used that knowledge with so much judgment. It is a brilliant triumph, not only to Senator Blaine, but to those who came gallantly to his aid, and the true men of that state.

The whole vote cast this year was about 14,000 more than last year when the Republicans were beaten. Of this the Republicans gained 12,000, the Greenbackers 9,000, while the Democrats lost 7,000. The Republican gain came mainly from a latent vote that was brought out, and Republicans reclaimed from the Greenbackers, together with a few bolting hard money Democrats. The surprising thing is that the Greenbackers cast about 50,000 votes, while the Democratic vote fell to nearly nothing, thus leaving the Republicans with a round majority above both factions, lacking about 300. The Senate stands, Republicans 18 out of 31, and the House 89 Republicans to 62 fusion.

The contest on all sides was nearly the hottest and bitterest ever known in the annals of partisan warfare. Every little remote locality seemed to have been crowded with contesting speakers and managers, and flooded with printed documents. Added to this were all those showy appliances of music, transparencies, banners, pyrotechnics and gay processions, which recalled the great uprisings of 1840 and 1860.

### WAIT.

The order has gone forth from the Commander-in-Chief, from all the stump speakers, and from every newspaper in the Democratic party, that no more bulldozing shall be committed in the south during the elections in the north, in 1878. The murderous, the blood-thirsty demons of the Democratic party have been ordered and entreated to *wait* until after the Presidential election of 1880, before they kill any more white or colored Republicans in the south. The Democratic papers are now begging the brethren of their party to wait and subordinate everything to Democratic success in 1880. Then they can continue their pastime of shooting the blacks and whites of the Republican party. Will the people of the north make a note of this? If the Democratic party carries the election in 1880, and gets complete control of the United States government, the life of a Republican in the south will not be worth a penny. The blood of 10,000 murdered Republicans in the south cries from the earth, to the north to rally and save their associates in the Republican party of the southern rebel states. We tell people of the north that hundreds of Republicans are assassinated in the south which are never reported, from the fact that the Republicans are afraid to speak of it. How long will the north allow this to continue?

### MISSISSIPPI.

**Chisholm Murder Trial—Seventy Witnesses to Testify—Evidence for the State.**

DEKALB, Sept. 8.—The taking of evidence in the trial of Henry J. Gully, for the murder of Cornelia Chisholm, on April 29th, 1877, began at 9 o'clock this morning. Seventy witnesses—thirty two for the state and thirty eight for the defence—were sworn and put under rule and excluded from the court room.

Mrs. Chisholm, first witness, testified that an excited crowd of men entered DeKalb on the evening of April 29th, 1877. It was largely increased on the following morning. Sinclair, then Sheriff, arrested her husband on the morning of the 29th. He asked to be placed under guard at his own house, and sought an instant investigation of the charges against him. Armed men kept coming around the house. Sheriff Sinclair conversed with them and then talked to Chisholm. Chisholm told one crowd, "You cowardly scoundrels, you will kill me before evening, but before you do it I will make some of you bite the dust." Sinclair came to my husband about 11 o'clock and said, "They say you must go to jail." McClellan, myself, my sons Clay, Johnnie and Willie, and my daughter Cornelia, accompanied my husband to the jail. We were clinging to him to shield his body. Mr. Mosely and Mr. Overstreet were inside the jail with the party, and the door of the lower floor of the jail was locked behind them. The family were up stairs, and the door was locked on the inside. I was sent home by my husband on an errand, and heard firing as I came back toward the jail; saw old man McClellan fall, pierced by several buckshot, behind the jail. I rushed inside the jail, and found the stairs crowded with men. Rosser was at the top of the stairs, and Wm. Gully trying to break the lock of the upper door with axes. My daughter Cornelia, son Johnnie, and Mr. Overstreet, were holding the door on the inside. My daughter's face was bleeding. Rosser said to my daughter, "Damn your soul, I will blow your brains out if you don't get out of the way." Rosser fired the first shot though the broken lock, which severed my son's hand from his arm. The door was here broken open and my little boy Bill shot through the heart. Some one inside fired and Rosser fell dead. Two men caught him by the heels and dragged him down stairs. My husband was bewildered at the death of Johnnie. I and my son Clay carried the dead boy down stairs. Cornelia and father came down stairs. Henry J. Gully came up and raised his gun. I closed the grated door at the bottom of the stairway. My daughter clasped my husband around the neck. Gully fired through the grating in the door, and my daughter screamed, "I am shot." Judge Chisholm opened the door, and as he stepped out Henry Gully came out of an adjourning room with another gun and fired again at him and he fell. Clay and I assisted my husband in reaching home. My daughter was bleeding in the face. Her eyes were blackened by a blow. She was shot in the wrist, in the ankle and in the heel. She was shot by Henry Gully. She died on the 15th of May. She died from the effects of her wounds.

Mrs. Chisholm produced Cornelia's bracelet, which was broken and driven into her arm; also five buckshot taken out of her body.

DEKALB, Sept. 9.—The state is attempting to establish a conspiracy.

N. C. Sinclair, witness for the state, testified that on the 29th of April, 1877, he was Sheriff of Kemper county; that warrants were placed in his hands for the arrest of Chisholm and other parties, charged with the murder of J. W. Gully. He deputized several parties to accompany him and aid in making the arrests, thinking he might need assistance. He found Chisholm at his home, and told him his business. Chisholm laughed at it. He placed men to guard Chisholm. A guard during the morning gathered around the house, among them was Henry Gully. Chisholm sent for him to come to the house. On arriving, Chisholm said to Gully, "You think I killed your brother, John Gully?" Gully responded, "If you did not kill him, your money hired him killed." Chisholm did not deny this, but only replied, "I don't want to die just now." Witness objected to McClellan, the Scotchman, going as a guard to the jail, because he feared some danger would befall him on account of his being a Republican. He knew McClellan to be distasteful to the crowd.

On cross-examination defendant's counsel attempted to show by this witness that McClellan was distasteful to the crowd and people generally, not because of his being a Republican, but for other reasons entirely different, principally on account of his being a bad man. The state objected to further inquiry into the Sheriff's reasons for apprehending harm to McClellan, and the Court sustained the objection. The witness stated that the keys of the jail were twisted from his hands while Chisholm and his family were in jail. Did not see any of the shooting. He was at the burial of Jno. W. Gully. Several hundred people were present. Their actions caused him to suspect serious trouble was brewing.

W. A. Hosher, introduced by the state counsel for prosecution, and asked witness if he did not hear some one say Chisholm was being carried to jail so the crowd could kill him. Witness replied, No, sir. Are you afraid to testify here? asked counsel. No, sir. Did not you state to one the other day that you heard this? To this the counsel for defence objected. Counsel for the prosecution—you can stand aside; we have your private statement here in writing.

DEKALB, September 10. The state, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, rested its case in the trial of Henry J. Gully, for the murder of Cornelia Chisholm. The object of the prosecution has been to establish a conspiracy on the part of the defendant and others to kill Chisholm, Gilmer and Rosenbaum, and in carrying it into effect killed Cornelia and the other parties. An attempt was made to show that on the night after the burial of Jno. W. Gully a meeting of the conspirators was held at the house of John Gully to mature plans for carrying the conspiracy into effect, but the state's own witness proved the object of that meeting to be nothing more than to discuss the practicability of a body of citizens going to DeKalb the following day to assist in the arrest of Chisholm and others charged with the murder of John W. Gully, should they resist and assistance be necessary. On this point the state gained no strength.

Among the declarations made after the killing of Chisholm, going to show the conspiracy, was the declaration by the defendant, "that we have done what we come to do, and that if there is any hanging to be done here is my neck." The testimony of the defence has tended to contradict some of the material statements of witnesses for the prosecution as to the firing in the jail, who shot Cornelia and Judge Chisholm, what parties in the crowd had guns, the actions of the defendant in jail during the firing and the relative positions of all the parties.

DEKALB, September 11.

Defence introduced witnesses.

Testimony being all in, argument was opened by prosecuting attorney Ford, followed by Woods for defence, then by Meek for prosecution, then by Judge Morris of Vicksburg, who made the closing argument for the prosecution.

In outlining the case for the state, the District Attorney summed up all the facts in the evidence going to show a conspiracy on the part of the defendant and others to murder Chisholm, as a result of which Cornelia Chisholm was killed. Those facts connected principally of actions on the part of the citizens at the burial of John W. Gully the evening before the killing of Chisholm, together with declarations made by the defendant and others on that day.


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DAVID L. MOTT, M. D.,
Pharmaceutical Chemist, New York.

22 PINE STREET, NEW YORK, Nov.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Esq. Present:

Dear Sir—I have made a chemical examination of a sample of your Schiedam Schnapps, with the intent of determining any foreign or injurious substance had been added to the simple distilled spirits.

The examination has resulted to the conclusion that the sample contained no poisonous or harmful admixture. I have been unable to discover any trace of the deleterious substances which are employed in the adulteration of liquors. I would not hesitate to use myself, or recommend to others, for medicinal purposes, the Schiedam Schnapps as an excellent and unobjectionable variety of Gin.

Very respectfully, yours,

Signed CHAS. A. SIEBERT.

NEW YORK CHEMICAL WORKS, November 20th, 1866.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Esq., Present:

Dear Sir—I submitted to chemical analysis two bottles of Schiedam Schnapps, which I took from a fresh package in your warehouse, and find as before, that this luxurious liquor is free from injurious ingredients or falsification; that it has the taste of well aged and not recently prepared mechanical admixture of alcohol and water.

Respectfully,

FRED. F. MAYER, A.M., Ph.D.

CHEMICAL AND TECHNICAL LABORATORY, 13 Exchange Place, New York, November 7th, 1866.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Esq.

Dear Sir—The undersigned has carefully and thoroughly analyzed a sample of your "Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps" purchased by ourselves, and have found the same free from all organic or inorganic impurities of more or less injurious to health. From the result of our examination we pronounce your article one of superior quality, and a beverage, effectual in the medicinal properties.

Respectfully, yours,

ALEX. WILDER, Chemist,
FRANCIS H. ENGELHARD, [illegible]

For sale by all respectable Grocers and Druggists.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS.

22 Beaver street, New York. may 4—1y