RALEIGH NEWS.

VOL. XV.-152.

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 27, 1879.

THE MUD CUT WRECK.

CIRAVELER FROM THE WEST BE-LATES THE STORY.

in Interview with a Learned Gentleman that Developed Some Information About the Matter.

A telegram in the News vester-layshool that the passenger train on the W. N. C. R. R. was wresked at Mud e at last Saturday night. The acquaintime of a traveler from that farmong | ion of Mud Cut?" spot was worth cultivating. Upon the arrival of the train from the west yesterday noon a News runner was sent to make diligent enquiry for "a passenger just from Mnd Cut." His diligence was rewarded. The very gentleman of all others stepped from the car and "had the honor of having passed through that motable place a few evenings ago. What would the News gather know?" This ovened up the way and the "honored traveler" was promptly informed that a description of the western wilds, was wanted. The truth is the reporter has tried so often to get a full statement of the facts about Mud Cut that he was afraid to say 'pint blank" he was in warch of information about the recent and slide, for fear he would "bluff him off with the old expression. o di Mud Cut's all right. It really is a enetit to the road. Best thing could have happened to it." The travelers somed gracious enough and appointed a clace of meeting later in the day. The engagement was promptly kept and at to clock in the afternoon an interesting interview ensued.

By way of introduction and in justice to the traveler, whose name is withdi by request, the reporter would . ite that he is a gentlemad of great erary and scientific attainments and s possessed of probably as much inbrigation concerning the resources of this State as any other living man. This will give more weight to the statements made in the interview than possibly they would otherwise con-

"You say you have recently passed The might name them; ?"

"I did, at least I was outlie train Storday evening, that came very near persong through that place. Then there really was a "slide," was

"Well that's what they call it, but this is no new thing. It may be called brome, if you will pardon the expres-

1 ii pardon anything. You know to a Count of your tripy in. "eartheat, I is here that a what they call it now. "If you won't tell anybody I will." The News man lost all hope at this

turn in the conversation. It was the old tale over again. But he railed and | the steamer John Means. the learned gentieman that no harm could come of it, and finally personeded

him to tell the story, "if his name was with." This assurance had to be given before he would move a peg. Then it came, full and free, like the rush of peut up waters at the breaking away of all obstructions. The gentleman looked as though a great weight had been lifted from him. He evidently wanted to tell somelowly all about it, but then, those Western fellows would come down of him like a prient bricks, it they knew it was him, and he had politiral aspirations that were not to be ignored, but still he wanted to relate the story to some our that wouldn't ten and the opportunity was suddenly and nnexpectedly thrust upon him. It acted as a lubricator on him and the reporter found great difficulty in keeping pace with the sentences as they rolled out in unchecked volume. He would not call a half, it might recall the old tear and suddenly end the story. it was therefore skip-along, bounce-

All this is thrown in by war of parenthesis, or as Senator Vance would say, "words to that effect." But the story is being neglected. It

a og, catch- em as-you-can,

"The weather was chilly and damp The mountain rains had been falling at intervals during the day, and the sky was still o'er cast with dark and gloomy bay late in the evening. The pros-;- t was not cheering, and certainly but brightened any by the unkind remark of a stranger sitting in my rear. who 'wondered if Mud Cut was going to till as we passed." It began to run again-a cold, shivering rain, that rast a chill over me and made me long for something warner. It was about disk, and we were nearing the cut. I was just preparing for the car threw me violently against a the man sitting next to me, who had a carpet-bag full of rocks in his lap:

me and me against him, until it was a considering the prospect of trade in regular "Punch and Judy" business, and then a big nugget of copper fell out | lutely necessary. Another meeting of that carpet-bag and lit on my corn- will be held in a short time to carry the u see that toe there-well, don't say | resolution into effect. a word about it-the very though makes me sick. About this time we came to a sudden and awful hak, and Straight up in the air went the little man, the carpet-bag and myself. It was the most jarring time I have ever known. Confusion ensued. "A car | day in the court house yard at Fort of the track," was cried out, and a rush was made for the rear door. We Dr. James, at Caddo, Indian Territory; looked out quick. Sure enough there street a car detached from the train in a | ningham, at Muscogee, Indian Terrihelpless condition, floundering about tory. The President has declined to in the mud and mire. "Will no or e | interfere. hee to the rescue," feebly cried my little companion. No one responded. The truth is I weigh about two hundred pounds, but I didn't feel like tackling a reeling car turned loose in a muddy hollow, with the side of a mountain slowly moving down of it. There was a spontaneous rush for the front door, and in the jostling about the liftle man, with that everlasting carpetas, let drop another rock on that same be. I felt the hot flashes all over me, and turned to embrace the little man, but he had escaped through the door, and was out in the mud all in a jiffy. I rejented and followed more slowly. There we were, ten of us, out in the limak, rold night, with the rain driving down on us, and the whistling wind sweeping through the cut like blasts from ice-land. The train had two ex-"ursion cars in our front; one of their was far in advance of the other, and was soon filled with those from the rear car. We applied to the conductor for entrance. He said it was packed full, and there was no chance. We suggested that he back-back and take up the car that was loosened and carry us to Henry, about three miles. No; he must stay and get the disabled car on its feet. All hands assisted awhile, but we only sucreesled in laying the car along side the bank, and the slide from the mountain soon began to fall on it and it be-

left to the "solitude," etc., and was soon buried in the mud. Not being able to induce the conductor to leave for Henry, we got very bold and then very mad, and then set out in the dark, through the rain and mire, and marched to that place, a distance of three miles. It was a rare occasion, you may depend. None of the passengers were injured, except in feeling.

but not fatally, I hope. Those we left behind spent the night in the car, at the cut, and slept with their head on their fists. We slept comfortably at Henry, when we reached there!" "That was a very pretty story, Colonel. But what is your unbiased opin-"I believe it will, if it hasn't already

done so, break up travel over that route. It is going around by the Spartanburg route now and will continue "Isn't it all fudge about Mud Cut be-

ing such a draw back to the road?" "Not a bit of it." "How can they remedy the trouble." "By moving the track about one

hundred yards." "How much will that cost." "About \$50,000," "Whew! How much has Mud Cat

ost already? "About three or four times that amount. "Incredible. You surely are jok-

"Not a bit of it." "When will they reach Asheville?" "By permission of Mud Cut, next summer-why they will not get through the tunnel before Xmas,

"What will be the cost of laving the road to Ducktown and Paint Rock?" "Ah! that's the bifurcation at Asheville you have heard of. Well, let me see 60 miles-140 miles. It will cost, say \$8,000,000 or \$10,000,000," "Enormous. I'm 'fraid it's 'tafty'

you'r giving me.' "Not a bit of it." "When will they reach these points?" "Never.

"What ---The learnest gentleman reached down and picked up that empty boot and drew back-the reporter leaked out

Mud Cut. Pinafore.

Contracts Signed for Carrying the Mails... Two Cases of Yellow

THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

Fever Reported. St. Lawis, August 26. - The projected line of fast steamers to carry the mails to all river towns' between here and New Orleans has so far advanced that contracts were signed to-day by John H. Baldwin and associates, owners of the line, with Billings, Powell & Company, of the American boundary, New Albany, Ind., for all machinery and boilers for vessels. Contracts will also be closed this

week for six hulls, cabins and outfits either with James Mack, of Cincinnati, hat sour business, at least that swhat's or David Barmore, of Jeffersonville, expected of the newspapers; but by Ind. The steamers to be competed and way of diversion suppose you give us | ready for business by the first of De-

Two more mild cases of yellow fever were sent to the quarantine hospital beday. Thos. Redington, from Menephis, and William Mulvey, Steward of

Destructive Fire in Richmond. RICHMOND, Va., August 26. At an early hour this morning a fire broke out in R. H. Whitlock's tobacco box manufactory, at the corner of 18th and Cary streets, and before the flames could be gotten under control, that extensive establishment, together with the large brick tobacco factory of Turpin & Brother, adjoining on the east, was totally destroyed. The row of frame houses on the south side of Cary street sustained some damage, as also did the brick tobacco factory of Jackof the box factory. The building occupied by Turpin & Brother, which was destroyed, was well known as "Castle Thunder," and was used during the war as a prison house for both Federal and Confederate prisoners. The total loss is estimated at from \$60,000 to \$75,000. The insurance will cover about

The Scourge of Hemphis. MEMPHIS, August 25 .- Nine new cases, five white, and four colored were reported by the Board of Health this morning, among the number, J. M. Rimm, Alexander Boyd. Six deaths were reported since last night, Mrs. Minnie Wilkie, J. D. Stewart, Alexander Boyd, William Atwood, John Diersmann and James Hunt colored. F. D. Stewart was a well known school teacher. Alexander Boyd's death war quite sudden, he was taken ill Sunday. but his case was not reported to the Board of Liesith until after his death. He has long been in the employ of B. Lowenstein & Bros., prominent dry goods merchants. Weather clear and

Enthusiastic Meeting of Workingmen

LONDON, August 26.-A crowded and to mevitable when-a sudden lurch in | enthusiastic meeting of workingmen was held in Sheffield last night for the purpose of taking steps to promote the entigration of surplus labor. A be justing car would bump him against | resolution was passed to the effect that England a large emigration was abso-

Colorado "Bill" to be Hauged.

LITTLE ROCK, August 26,-Henr Stewart and William Elliott, alias Colorado "Bill" will be hanged next Fri-Smith. The former for the murder of and the latter for the murder of Cun-

Appeal in Behalf of Yellow Fever

NEW YORK, August 26.-Right Boy. C. T. Quintard, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Tennes-ee, makes an appeal in behalf of the work carried on by the clergy and sisters of St. Mary among the yellow fever sufferers in Memphis. The appeal is addressed to the members

Death of R. F. Basseau.

Washington, August 26.-Richard F. Basseau, for the past six years Senate reporter of the New York Associated Press, died of consumption yesterday.

Asking for Assistance.

PHILADELPHIA, August 26 .- Mayor Stokely to-day received a communication from L. W. Martin, Mayor of Beaufort, N. C., asking for assistance for the sufferers by the storm of the 18th instant.

Count Andrassy's Successor. LONDON, August 26.-Baron Haymerie, who has been mentioned as the probable successor of Count Andrassy, made him poor, and about three years arrived in Vienna yesterday. He has ago he professed to have been reconhad a long conference with Count came impossible to budge it. It was Andrassy.

DE YOUNG VS. KALLOCH.

A BRIEF SKETCH OF THE LIVES OF THE TWO MEN.

De Young's own Story of his Career ...Light and Shades of Pacific Life --- Sketch of Kalloch.

"I was born in New Orleans," said Mr. De Young, "My parents soon afterward moved to Texas. My father died when I was a mere boy. I went to San Francisco in 1854 when I was 9 years old. Two years afterward I worked in a wire factory at \$1 a week. Then I went to making cigar boxes, and jumped from that to an apprenticeship in a job printing office. 1 learned type-setting very quickly, and was soon foreman of the office. My first venture was a newspaper that I called the School Circle. It printed contributions from pupils in the public schools, and was in a small way a success. I had an uncongenial partner, however, and was glad to sell out to him. I again went to work in a job printing office, but was compelled to leave it because I was not old enough to become a member of the Typographical Union, and the office already had its allotted number of boys. You see was only 16 years old at that time. I went to Sacramento and started a daily theatrical programme. It was distributed throughout the city in the daytime, and used as a programme in the theatre at night. I had a partner, who punctually collected dues from advertisers and others, but accounted for only money enough to pay the running expenses. We had a dispute about it. My partner, knowing that I had no money, fixed upon a small sum at which he would buy or sell. A mana; ger of a theatre, hearing of the trouble. loaned me the money, and I became the sole owner of the sheet. At the end -the door banged, something hit it of the year I turned it into a newspaca-thump on the inside, and fell to the per, but after a month's trial was compelled to suspend publication without being engulphed in debt.

"Then I went to Virginia City, It

was the heyday of the mining excite-

ment. I could get nothing to do, and

turned back to Carson City. There I set type on the Independent, worked some at bookbinding, and was finally made foreman of the newspaper department. The discharged foreman made two attempts to shoot me, but was restrained by the boys in the office. About this time I heard that they wanted a newspaper in Dayton, and I went down there and talked with Sutro, the tunnel man, about it. Dec. Barnes, a printer in Gold Hill, wanted to go in with me. Sutro went around to the stores with me, and we had about \$1,300 subscribed, when Barnes got drunk and became involved in a row. To save his life I drew a revolver and went to his assistance. Barnes acted so disgracefully that the citizens of Dayton gave no further aid to the proposed newspaper enterprise, and I departed. The next night I set type on the Enterprise in Virginia City. I had caught a terrible cold on my way back from Dayton. It settled in my eyes, and I did not fully recover my sight until my return to San Francisco in 364. There I got credit for the use of room, type, press, and paper, and started a gratuitous theatrical paper, like the one I published in Sacramento. In the daytime I solicited advertisements, and at night, by the aid of one assistant, set the type. I worked five days to get the first edition ready for the press, and in the whole time slept not more than five hours, and that on the floor of the office on papers. I was exhausted by the strain. I had borrowed five dollars to live on during the week, and I bought plenty of strong, black coffee, and keptawake by drinking it. I was hardly able to feed the sheets on the press. But at the end of a week I was encouraged. The payment of bills by advertisers enaabled me to pay the expenses, and the venture continued to prosper. Very soon I was enabled to employ an editor, who wrote sharp, spicy, satirfeal paragraphs on events of the day. That caused the Chronicle to be sought after, especially as it was given away. We made the criticisms honest and independent, so that our verdict made or unmade plays and actors so far as success in Sau Francisco was concerned. Not only that, but we competed with the regular newspapers very often in the matter of news. The dramatic and musical editor was re-enforced by another clever writer, and our reading matter was as original as though it wasu't given away. In about a year my younger brother entered the con-

get in all the advertisements that were offered. "We cover everything on the Pacific 'oast. We have had twenty libel suits without losing one, our defence invariably being the truth and a good motive. We called a man a desperado, and proved him a robber; we accused another of fraud, and convicted him of blackmailing. We have had numerous terringer has grazed my scalp. But it has become known that we can defend ourselves, and we are now let

cern, as a carrier at first, and to his

business talent-superior to mine-

much of the success of the Chronicle is

due. We soon purchased our own ma-

terial and laid aside the profits, for the

profits became \$1,000 a month without

cent from circulation. Our plan,

however, was to enlarge the Chronicle

and make it a regular newspaper. We

did so on September 1, 1868. I don't

know that we deserved the immediate

success we attained; we tried to, at

least. It was a week before we could

alone. THE REV. MR. KALLOCH'S CAREER.

The Rev. I. S. Kalloch was born in Rockland, Me., where his father was a clergyman and where he also preached for a time after completing his studies. At the age of 27 he received a call to go to Boston as pastor of the Baptist Society, which worshiped in Tremont Temple, and soon became notorious as I sensational preacher, noted for the paramess and boldness of his language. He drew crowded congregations, and became the idol, especially of the women in his flock. Early in 1857, however, stories began to be circulated about his doubtful attentions to certain of the ladies belonging to his congregation, but the trustees, after an investigation, declared their belief in his innocence. But he was soon indicted for adultery. and after a trial that attracted considerable attention the jury disagreed, though public opinion held him guilty. Mr. Kalloch's church and congregation stood by him, but his usefulness was undoubtedly impaired in Boston. He subsequently accepted a call to the Laight Street Baptist Church, of New York, but soon found that his success as a clergyman was impossible. He then drifted out to Kansas, where he bought a farm and went into the business of stock-raising, his thoroughbreds soon becoming tamous at all the county fairs. He also dipped into politics; was elected to the Legislature. and once got a number of votes for United States Senator. The hard times verted, for he had fallen into bad habits in Kansas, and took to preaching

again. A couple of years ago he went out to California, where he soon received a call to preach. When the Workingmen's movement started he went into politics again, and became its candidate for Mayor of San Fran-

FALL FASHIONS.

The Very Latest Styles for the Ladies to Wear During the Coming

Season.

Philadelphia Times, August 25th. The winter dresses are going to be superb; most stately conceptions of stand alone silk and brocaded, embossed or plain velvet. Even for early fall wear velvet will enter large into the combinatiou costumes, together with camel's heir, cashmere, poplin and silk. Velveteens, too, have been most extensively imported, and these goods, as well as velvets, come in as many as forty new colors or shades. In such tints as brown, myrtle, bronze, slate, blue and reseda, are three gradations of hues-light, medium and dark; then we find such novelties as grenat, new cardinal sulphur, petunia, mauve, claret, Sultan, ruby, ponceane, peacock, lava, pleasant, giraffe and panther, very light, and exceedingly dark tints are placed side by side, in so striking manner as to attract attention to the fact that the summer tendency to effect such combinations has been decidedly

emphasized. Camel's hair is not by any means reduced in price, the decided novelties in silk and hair costing from \$3 to \$8 a yard, and do not vary materially from those of the past, except in defined col-orings, which instead of blending is rather more evident in lines and irregular figures. A rich camel's hair, with velvet finish, is pretty but will be easily defaced, as the uncut loops catch in every rough surface.

The standard poplin, which once was as popular and almost as highpriced as first-class silks, comes again, but in softer qualities, quite as silky and rich in appearence, but more easily and gracefully draped, fall in exquisite folds, and beautifully combining with the new silk velvets, which are light and flexible, as well as with the embroidered bands of silk or the faille itself. The fancy for Eastern or Oriental creations has not yet been satisfied and specimens are shown of mar-.velous beauty; silks and velvets, shot with gold and silver, or embroidered with gems and garnitured with fringe of the gold and silver, headed by hands after the designs in the fabric. Chinese designs are much used on the embossed hands in high or positive colorings, to trim, self-tinted fabrice, as, example, a morning costume of cream challis is decorated with a rich trimming of embossed band, in Japanese designs, in purple, yellow and red, which come together in clashes or lines, like the colors on the nations ware of Japan and China, without the slightest gradation or blending of shades.

NOTICEABLE .COSTUMES. An odd conceit is called the "peacock habit." This is made of heavy gros grain silk in a dark, rich shade of peacock green, combined with goldcolored satin and an embroidery in representation of peacock feathers. The skirt proper, which is really intended for walking purposes, escapes touching the ground by two inches in front. The edge is finished with four or five gathered ruffles of the green silk, interlined with narrow posts of sacia and rows of the peacock embroidery. The panier is rather more elaborately puffed, but after the same design, and the basque is quite plain, of green silk only, decorated with bands of the peaembroidery corded with yellow satin and buttons, hand-painted, to represent the eye of the gay feathers. The stockings are embroidered to match, and the dark green gloves are stitched on back of hands and around wrists with the goldencolored silk. The bonnet is in princess shape, full and large embroidered crown, with brim of green velvet, the shade of the silk, the velvet also passed in folds about the crown, and holds in place green ostrich plumes with golden tips and a few short feathers of

the gay-colored peacock. A new evening robe is too lovely for lescription. It is a most exquisite combination of moonlight blue silk, white velvet and a brocaded fabric is the two colors, trimmed with silver fringe and looped with garlands and sprays of most delicate buds and blos-

Still another novelty is a costume of lava-colored silk, trained skirt, trimmed from the waist line down to near the skirt edge with Vandykes of embossed silk, a light shade, with richly-colored figures, finished with plaited fans of silk, edged with revers of embroidery and held in place by lava bows. The bodice is Pompadour at the neck and deeply pointed in waist, back and fromt, and finished with point lace.

In hats and bonnets, too, distinctions must be made, for it is pronounced "yulgar" for a small-faced lady to wear an outre or large head covering-hence buyers will find in wholesale houses a great diversity of shapes and styles, suiting every kind of face and capability of being fashionable, for it must be remembered that there are but few women in America who cannot be stylishly made up by an accomplished artist. So take courage, sisters, and don't hesitate to pay a "real" artist forty or fitty dollars more than the prices charged for a costume, to give you the benefit of his or her taste in selecting, designing and adapting the garments composing the entire outfit. You will not regret your money, and personal encounters. A bullet from a | neither will your husband if he is a man of taste, and most men are, you

THE DIXON FAMILY.

A Letter from General Grant to A. W. Randall.

The following letter was given by ex-President Grant to Mrs. Dixon, mother of Henry Dixon, lately assassinated in Mississippi, from which it will be seen that the father of Henry was one of the Union men of Virginia. Clarence P. Dixon, a young son of Mrs. Dixon, now holds an appointment in the Treasury Department, he being appointed on the presentation of the original letter, a cer-

tified copy of which is a von file in the department, with other commonials: WASHINGTON, D. C., Augus. 4, 1866.— Hon. A. W. Randall, Postmuster General: - Dear Sir: Permit me to recommend as a most worthy lady for employment in the postoffice department. Mrs. Dixon, of Virginia, now a resident of this city. Mrs. Dixon is the widow of a loyal Virginian, who was driven out of the State at the beginning of the rebellion on account of his loyalty. He took service in the Union army as pavmaster and continued in it until the close of hostilities. Last year he was murdered by a Virginia ex-rebel officer. leaving a widow and eight children. who found their homes so unpleasant for them, even dangerous, that I sent government teams to move them to this city. They are dependent for a support upon what they can earn. I regard this as a very deserving case, and shall feel glad if suitable employ-

ment can be given to Mrs. Dixon. Very respectfully, Your obedient servant. U. S. GRANT, General.

A LOST STATE.

THE RISE AND FALL OF THE STATE OF FRANKLIN.

History of the Commonwealth That Preceded the State of Tennessee ... North Carolina Convention

Cincinnati Commercial. Everybody knows that there are thirty-eight States and that originally there were thirteen colonies, and most people can repeat the names of these States and colonies as glibly as their alphabet; but we venture to say that very few have ever heard of a State called the State of Franklin. And yet history recognizes the existence of such a State, and one that in its day enjoyed no small degree of celebrity. It is well known that after the revo-

lution most of the original thirteen Statesclaimed jurisdiction among themselves over the territory stretching indefinitely to the westward. The separate jurisdiction of each State was ill defined, and to avoid all trouble, to give the general government what seemed its due, and to assist it in throwing off the debt incurred by the war of independence, the Congress of the Confederation requested the various States to cede their claims to the general government. The matter was not definitely settled until after the adoption of the constitution; but the State of North Carolina attempted to cede, in compliance with the request of Congress, its western lands, which now form the State of Tennessee; and it was this attempt at cession which brought about the complications that shortly afterward resulted in the brief existence of the State of Franklin.

North Carolina ceded, but Congress. the cession, North Carolina gave up all interest in her border settlements, and Congress refused to accept the charge which North Carolina had thrown off. The consequences were serious for the fortunes and happiness of the Tennessee settlers. Their borders were overrun with criminals and fugitives from justice, such as always infest a pioneer community, and yet the action of the mother State left them without courts to assert justice and inflict punishment. They had at all times to be on their guard against maranding bands of Indians, and yet they were without a regularly constituted militia for the defense. They were, in fact, cast-offs, and did what one would naturally expect them to do under the circumstances. The three northeastern counties of the Territory-Washington, Greene and Sullivan-lying in the northern part of what is now Eastern Tenessee, then the only well-settled portion of the State, met in convention at Jonesboro, Washington county, in August, 1784, and after a long discussion, in which the Declaration of Independence was read and cited as a fit example for them to follow, they declared themselves independent of North Carolina, After a variety of fortunes the little State was organized and in

ed the State of Franklin. The State capital (Greenville) was a hamlet of perhaps a dozen log buildings. Probably it contained a store. We know that it had a tavern and court-house. What the general character of the buildings was may be inferred from a description of the court-house, in which the Legislature of the State of Franklin was wont to assemble. It was built of unhewn logs, and had neither floors nor windows. Between the logs were a few cracks where the logs fitted badly, and these, it was thought, would serve well enough for ventiliation and light. It is almost unnecessary to say that the State had no printing press, and the only knowledge which the freeman of Franklin got of the laws of his government was through common report and their annual promulgation on the militia field or from the steps of

the court-house. The chief interest which the State of Franklin has for us to-day comes from two or three striking characters which its history brought into prominence. The principal of these, John Sevier a Virginian by birth, but a Huguenot by decent, is one of the noteworthy characters in the annals of Tennessee. Sevier was the foremost man in al

the councils and enterprises of the men

who afterward formed the State of

Franklin. He was the commander of the Tennessee Riflemen at King's Mountain, and was chosen as the first Governor, and continued to be the only Governor of the State of Franklin. Sevier fought hard for the State, but after the first year of its existence the fight a losing one, for North Carolina, after the first abandonment of her offspring, suddenly turned about and reasserted her jurisdiction. She had all the power, and had the communication between the two States been easy, and had she asserted her rights with vigor and promptness, the revolt of the western counties would have been crushed in its inciplency; but the fact that these two conditions were entirely wanting necessarily made the policy of North Carolina a "waiting" one, and this policy, assisted by feuds and divisions in the State of Franklin, made a peaceful and bloodless settlement of difficur-

ty possible. Major John Tipton seems to have been as unlike Sevier as it is possible for two men to be. He had none of Sevier's suavity of manner; he was brusque and uncompromising-a man to whom it was impossible to endure a rival, who aspired to leadership, and who was jealous of all who contended for it with him. This man had supported the State of Franklin in its early days, but afterward, probably because he saw that Sevier's influence was likely to overshadow his own, threw the whole weight of his influence in favor of a return to the jurisdiction of

So rapidly did the fabric of the new State perish that three years after its establishment, in the words of a recent writer upon the subject, "no Legislature at all could be assembled, and it was one of the duties of the Legislature to elect the council, and as the Legislature at its last session had failed to do this, the council was soon a thing of the past. To complete this catalogue of misfortunes, Judge Campbell, the head of the judiciary, accepted office under the government of North Cardina. Governor Sevier was left alone in his official dignity. Even this sole relic of the Franklin government would not, in the natural course of events, remain long except from the general wreck, for the Governor's term expired on March 1, 1788, and it being a constitutional function of the Legislature to elect the Governor, and there being no Legislature to perform this duty, it followed inevitably that after March 1, 1788, there would be no Governor of the State of Franklin.'

Such were the facts and the State of Franklin thus ended, but its closing days were marked by the culmination of the rivally between Tipton and Sevier in an open encounter between the two and their respective forces. During a temporary absence of Sevier on off.

the frontier Tipton had confined in his house certain slaves taken from Sevier's homestead by legal process. On hearing this Sevier marched with 150 men to Tipton's house, and for three days laid siege to it. Tipton had a few men with him, and when Sevier called upon him to surrender he replied that Sevier might "fire and be damned." Neither, however, made a direct attack upon the other, Tipton not doing so on account of inferiority of force, and Sevier because he was at heart a peaceful man, and did not wish to cause useless bloodshed. At length, on the morning of the fourth day, a detachment from Sullivan county came to Tipton's as sistance. The morning was bitter cold, snow was falling, and Sevier's

scouts had all come into camp to warm

themselves. Seeing the state of affairs

the Sullivan militia moved cautiously

up, and when close enough "raised a

shout which seemed to rend the heav-

ens," and the besieged, headed by

Tipton, also rushing out, a panic

seized Sevier's men and they fled in every direction. Sevier met with no more trouble from, either State or local authorities. He returned home, and although for a time suffering from political disabilities, he finally became Governor of Tennessee and for many years served in the House of Representatives at Washing-

STATE NEWS.

[Correspondence under this head is furnished by regular contributor to the News. BUNCOMBE.

ASHEVILLE, August 25.—The weather is rainy and the streets are muddy. Trade for the past week has been quite lively, especially the produce trade.

A daughter was born to the wife of Captain M. E. Carter on the 23d. The most noted conviction is the one of W. W. Townsend, for assault and battery, with intent to murder, one

Thomas Morriell. The past two weeks has been occupied with the criminal docket; the present will be devoted to the civil. The referees in the celebrated case of T. D. vacilating and vigorless, hesitated about | Carter and wife vs. M. E. Carter has accepting the cession. Having made | been filed. Judgment for the defendant for \$4,700. The plaintiffs will take

Camp meetings are in session throughout the country. Social events with the strangers here, of whom there are a number, are com-

Rev. James Atkins, Jr., and his father-in-law, Mr. Branner, from Tennessee, are in the city refitting and repairing the female college building in this place, and expect to re-open this once famous institution in September.

CARTHAGE, August 25.—The weather is very hot and showery. Trade is

moderate. Mr. A. W. Nelson was blessed last week with a fine girl. Mr. H. P. Cole, of Winston, preached last Sabbath in the Methodist Episcopal

Several pic-nics recently-one at Island Ford and one at Jackson Springs. Crops are very good, and late corn is improving very fast.

WINSTON, August 25,-The weather is warm and showery. The reports from the country are very favorable, and if nothing unfavorable nappens, there will be a splendid corn crop this

A lot of tobacco was seized in Stokes county, and sold at the revenue office Saturday. Mr. C. Hamlen bought most of it at 162 cents per lb. Horses and

wagons were also sold at low figures. Mr. Joyner has let out contracts for two fine dwellings to be built at once. and several others are preparing to erect fine houses. So we see the spirit of enterprise is alive among our people. Our merchant are getting in new goods every week, and nearly every store in town is occupied, while visitors are looking out for places to rent for the purpose of moving here. We extend a hearty welcome to all wide-awake energetic capitalist, and offer them a splendid field. ORANGE.

DURHAM, August 26 .- Lugs, dark, \$2a3; red 24a34. Bright lugs, common, 4.6; medium, 6a8; good, 10a15; fancy, 20a30. Red leaf, common dark, 3a4; good, 4a6; fine, 6a8; extra fine, 10a12. Bright wrappers, common, 16a25; medium, 25a35; fine, 40a60; extra, 60a90; but market continues active and prices high for all colory wrappers, smokers and fillers.

All Quiet on the Line.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 26 .- All is quiet this morning. The authorities still maintain a vigilant watch. Mr. Kallach's condition continues favor-

State Democratic Convention. NEW ORLEANS, August 26 .- The

State Democratic Convention will be held at Baton Rouge on the first Monday in October, to nominate State officers.

A new order of anniversary weddings is: End of one year, the cotton wedding; two years, the paper; three. leather or straw; five, wooden; seven, woollen; ten, tin; twelve, silk and fine linen; fifteen, crystal; twenty, porcelain and delft; twenty-five, silver; thirty, pearl and ivory; forty, rubies and garnets; fifty, golden; and seventytive, the diamond wedding.

Second-Class Mail Matter

It seems not to be generally known. that in the classification of mail matter the postoffice department designates letters, postal cards and sealed packages as first-class; publications mailed from the office of publication, secondclass; all other printed matter, and some matter that is partly printed and partly in writing, third-class; and all matter not included in the other three classes, fourth-class.

Taxes. Since the decision of the Supreme Court in regard to the School Bill the News is enabled to let the people of Wake know about their State, county and township taxes, as follows: State tax on \$100 valuation, 24 cents. County tax on \$100 valuation, 324 " county school tax on \$100

......

valuation (levied by State, but paid to county treasurer) Townhship (Raleigh) tax on valuation, 10

7.5 Tax on \$100 in Raleigh town-

ship in balance of county, 65 72 " State tax on poll, County tax on poll, county school tax on poll

deviceby State, but paid to county treasurer) 25 Township (Raleigh) tax on 32)

Tax on poll in Raleigh township, In balance of county. 1.95 .. It will be seen that the county did not levy up to the extent of the constitutional limitation, one and two-

third cents on property, and its equa-

tion of five cents on the poll, being left

HONOR THE BRAVE.

A VOICE FROM THE PEOPLE CALLS FOR JUSTICE.

An Eye Witness of the Beaufort Disaster Calls over a Few of the Unnamed Heroes.

WILSON, N. C., August 25 .- I have read the account of the late storm at Beaufort in several papers, and all of them ascribe all majesty to Hon. J. J. Davis, Governor Jarvis, G. W. Blacknall and others; big men for invaluable assistance rendered during the storm. That is well enough, but not in one instance have I seen the names of the real hard workers mentioned. This is not justice. No doubt the above named gentlemen rendered invaluable assistance after the storm, in the recovery of property, etc., but I don't recollect seeing either one during the

It is very likely they saved their families, or with the assistance of some person, as yet incog., did so, But there were men there who had no families, a and these men did the work, and should not be entirely ignored in mentioning it.

All thanks should be given Governor Jarvis and party, for their aid and assistance, after the persons were left helpless and almost naked on the shore. But had it not been for others they would have never reached the shore. The men who should be praised for their heroic daring and hard work are: The clerks of the Atlantic, Messrs. Stevenson, of Kinston, and Manson, of Beaufort, Mr. B. L. Perry, proprietor of the house, Mr. Roberts of New Berne, Thos. McKoy, of Wilmington, a colored man named Jim -, the senior proprietor of the shooting gallery of the Atlantic Hotel, and two or three others. God bless the people of Beaufort. They will never be forgotten for their

kindness to the sufferers, and the officers of the Atlantic Railroad who so generously passed them free over that road. I don't write this with the wish to detract from the honors that should be bestowed on Governor Jarvis and party, but that those honors may be more equitably distributed. You may depend upon the authenticity of this, as I was an eye-witness and a fellowsufferer.

LATE NEWS NOTES.

The prospects for a union depot in Charlotte are better now than at any time since the negotiations on this sub-

ect began. A meeting of Cubans was held in New York yesterday, in Liberty Hall, to take steps toward extending aid to the revolutionary committee of Cuba.

Thirty-nine box cars have been turned out of the shops of the North Carolina Railroad Company during the past year, and the work is as good as any that comes from the north. The Turkish Government is support-

ing half a million Musselman fugitives, well as the army, and the minister of finance declines to be held responsible. The army is to be reduced as soon as the great boundary question is settled. The Memphis Appeal says: "Not-

withstanding the fever, marriage licenses are procured as usual. But few white people engage in matrimony these times in Memphis, but the colored people are not to be frightened so easily from uniting in wedlock for better or

for worse. San Francisco is convulsed to its center because a lady member of the board of school examination raised the credit marks of Miss Ida May Hester, daughter of the president of the board of education, giving her a standing to which, it is alleged, her scholarship did not

entitle her. The discovery just brought conspicuously to light by the Herald that the harbor of New York is unsafe for ocean navigation, and the conclusive data accompanying the exposure of the fact, has excited a deeper and more widespread interest than any other commercial problem discussed for the past few years. The evidence seems to be overwhelming that the harbor is shoaling rapidly, the channels closing up and bars forming, and that the most stringent laws are needed to suppress the evil. The fact that New York depends for her commercial greatness on her splendid bay and harbor makes the

subject one of national importance. Mr. Henry H. Smith, clerk of the House committee on rules, which recently held sessions at Long Branch to revise the rules of the House, says that all the published reports concerning the action of the committee are premature and inaccurate. He admits, though, that the committee decided upon sweeping changes, and will meet again in this city in November to fur-

ther perfect their work. An International Convention of Hebrews from all portions of the world will be held at Paris, September 10th, under the auspices of the Alliance Israelite Universelle. Matters affecting the interests of the whole Hebrew race will be discussed. Delegates have been appointed from ten countries, Rev. Myer Stern, Wm. Seligman and Simon Wolff being the delegates from the United States. Among the subjects to be discussed are the amelioration of the Hebrews in Palestine, and the promotion of emigration to that country; the promotion of Hebrew literature and education, and the persecution of He-

Two Fish Stories.

brews in Roumania and elsewhere,

The water in the Mohawk is said to be so low in some places that the fish are compelled to swim on their sides to prevent being sunstruck .- Troy

Pshaw, that is nothing. The water in the streams about here is so low you can go out any day and see the fish sprinkling the bed of the creek to keep the dust down .- Whitehall Times.

Wanted.

Wanamaker & Brown desire a reputable gentleman or fim to represent them in the sale of clothing to order, by sample, in this place. Address in

person or by letter,
ROBT. J. BLACK. Order department, National Hotel

Ylang-Ylang.

The Ylang-Ylang flower is produced by a large tree, and its odor scents the air for miles around. Dr. Price prepares his Ylang-Ylang Extract from the otto of these flowers, and it is a charming perfume, having a fragrance unlike any other handkerchief extract.

"Professor do you advocate the use of the rod?" asked a fond mother. whose children were making life in a seaside hotel unendurable. "Well, yes; in common cases," said he, "but in emergencies I prefer a revolver and Blackwell's Fragrant Durham Bull Smoking Tobacco.