

Death of Zach. Chandler.

On the 1st instant Senator Zachariah Chandler, of Michigan, was found dead in his bed at a hotel in Washington City.

He occupied a foremost rank among the Republican Politicians of the North, was Chairman of their National Executive Committee in 1870 and was the manipulator of their canvass in the memorable Presidential election of that year.

Since it has pleased the Lord to remove him from this world, the Southern people will not rejoice, but will patiently bear their portion of this National loss.

General Hooker.

Major General Joseph Hooker died quite suddenly last Friday evening, in the 65th year of his age. He was one of the most gallant and illustrious of the Federal Generals during the late war, and in the memorable campaign in the Spring of 1863 he was the Commander-in-Chief of the "Army of the Potomac," as the Federal forces in Virginia were styled.

Educate the Boys.

There are many boys in North Carolina earnestly desiring an education, and yet have not the means to obtain it. It is true the common schools are open to all, but they are in session so short a time during the year as to do but little good, and the standard of instruction afforded by them is very limited.

While at the State Fair Major Bingham detailed to us a scheme of his for educating a number of worthy young men. He gives free tuition, and is admitting wealthy men in different parts of the State to lend fifty dollars a year, with which he guarantees to board the boy for the scholastic year.

A number of prominent men in the State have already agreed to thus aid in educating the worthy poor boys of the State, and have guaranteed to advance the sixty five dollars per cent, of educating through this scheme, at least fifteen or twenty young men every year.

We sincerely hope that this scheme will meet with the success that it so much deserves, and that hundreds of poor boys will thereby be educated and have the opportunity of becoming living monuments to the memory of their benefactors.

were blessed with this world's goods. The present Governor of North Carolina was a poor boy, whose expenses at College were paid with borrowed money, which he re-paid after graduation.

Push forward then this good work, and let every boy in North Carolina, who desires it, have the opportunity of receiving an education that will enable him to be an ornament to society, an honor to his country, and a source of pride to his friends.

Boswell Hanged.

A correspondent of the Raleigh Observer gives the following account of the recent hanging at Hillsboro: "Bob Boswell, the negro murderer, was publicly executed here to day, the 31st of Oct. at 1:25 p. m. on the gallows on which the Chancel Hill burglars met their death.

Boswell was carried from the jail in town to the gallows on the common, in a cart, seated upon his coffin. He mounted the gallows with a steady step. Contrary to the usual custom of his race, he did not speak a word. The Sheriff read his written confession, wherein he acknowledged his guilt and implicated Rebecca Lyon as his accomplice, and also as the murderess of her husband, Ned Lyon.

A crowd of people from the country for a mile, estimated at 3000 in number, was present, and missed no detail of the sickening scene.

In the spring of the year 1878 Boswell killed the woman and two children in their house at night, and then burnt them. He went about 5 o'clock in the morning to the house of Rebecca Lyon, colored, having a child with him. He asked her to take the child, saying that he had killed the mother, after having previously tried to poison her, by putting her on the head and then burning her throat. When he appeared with the child he presented a horrible spectacle. He induced her to take the child and remain quiet by means of the most horrible threats to burn the house and destroy her. He said he had a mind to burn the entire business, and in this mood went in the direction he came. An hour or two later the house of Nannie Blackwell, the murdered woman, was seen to be on fire.

Many of the neighbors hastened to the spot, and found the charred bodies of a woman and two children smoldering in the pile. Outside the house they found many evidences of a death struggle, and blood in quantities lay in pools, not many yards away, along a drain, a distance of fifty yards. A knife, razor, and axe, three implements of death, were found lying by the body of the murdered woman. An intense excitement followed the awful event, and no time was lost in the detection and capture of the devil in human guise who did the deed of blood. Boswell, noted as a bad character, had for some time lived in unbroken connection with the great woman, but more recently had met Rebecca Lyon in his company in an unlawful life.

Boswell was tried at October term, 1878 of Orange Superior Court, when the above facts were found, and the jury, after only ten minutes' absence, brought in a verdict of guilty. The line of the defense was solely to implicate the woman Lyon as a participant in the crime. The prisoner was sentenced to be hanged, but as some doubt was felt as to the innocence of the woman Lyon, he was respited. At the last term of Orange court Rebecca Lyon was tried for the crime. The circumstantial evidence against Boswell at his trial was notably strong, while Rebecca's evidence had settled the matter against him.

It was generally supposed that she had turned State's evidence, but this was not the case, as she declined having anything to do with the murder, and said that all her knowledge of the affair was derived from Boswell's statement on the night of the occurrence, so that she claimed not to be a party to the murder. Boswell told the solicitor that Rebecca was present with him at the murder, and actually struck the fatal blow. This was the principal reason why the solicitor proceeded against her.

The trial of Rebecca amounted to nothing. Boswell was the only witness against her, and he, perhaps for love of her, refused to state upon the witness stand what he had before ascertained to the Solicitor, and, singularly so, declared that his former statement of her participation in the crime was a lie. The case against the woman was dismissed, and Boswell was sentenced to be hanged on yesterday.

Starved to Death.

On the arrival of a European Steamer at New York last week, and when her cargo was about to be unloaded, a man was found heaving against a crate who gasped out, "Water!" He was terribly emaciated and weak. He faintly gave his name as Harry, and said he was a baker. He was asked if he had been all this time while the ship was at sea without food or drink and he nodded once, shuddered and died. The body was sent to the morgue. Nothing was found on it to indicate its identity but a piece of paper, on which was scratched the address, "Peter Hartman, baker, at Simpson's, Solo Street, Branch." The Steamer left Liverpool October 15, and the store away must have been thirteen days without food or water.

The Indian Captives.

About the time of the battle between the Ute Indians and Major Thornburg's command (heretofore published in the Record) the Indians attacked the Government Agency, killing Mr. Mosker the Agent, and all the male employees, and carrying off as captives Mrs. Mosker and her daughter, and another woman with her two children. These captives have been released by the Indians, and the following account of their captivity is given by a correspondent of the New York Herald:

"The captivity of twenty-two days through which they have passed has been a terrible trial, and its scenes and incidents will never be forgotten. They were delivered in the camp on a tributary of the Grand River, after a council lasting five hours. The council was very heated, and at one time it was thought that the Indians would refuse General Adams' demand. On the approach of General Adams the captives were hid in the brush, a short distance from the camp. During the council Susan, a sister of Oray and sprang of Johnson, made a speech, strongly advocating the release of the prisoners, the first instance on record of a woman's appearance in an important council. She was followed by Johnson, who quoted Oray's words and advice. It was not until General Adams threatened to leave unless the prisoners were released unconditionally that the peace party prevailed.

The prisoners of the prisoners during their captivity form a most pathetic chapter. After the killing of Agent Mosker the women attempted to escape into the brush from the burning buildings. Mrs. Mosker was first to do so, and received a flesh wound in the upper extremity in length. The Indians called to Mrs. Mosker and Mrs. Price in the following words: "Behave no, women, white women escape Indians are hurt." After being rescued they were mounted on ponies. Miss Mosker, with Mrs. Price's oldest child tied behind her, Mrs. Price with her infant in her arms, and Mrs. Mosker, who is sixty-four years of age and lame, were compelled to accompany their captives. When they struck camp at midnight Mrs. Mosker was indisposed and fell to the ground, unable to move, and the Indians carried her and added to the misery of the situation by pouring and running the "red white squaw." The next morning they were separated, Douglas taking charge of Mrs. Mosker, Price of Mrs. Mosker, and Mrs. Price and her child being guarded by an Ute company.

The sufferings of Mrs. Mosker were indubitable during her stay with Douglas, who was cruelly abused for by night, and by pushing, striking and beating her. On one occasion Douglas threw down some blankets and compelled Mrs. Mosker to dismount, saying that they were going into camp. He then said that they were going to stay there and exhibited the Indian knives to be used for the purpose. This she placed a knife to her forehead and said, "I had rather die than stay here." The Indians, however, did not heed her protest, and she was forced to remain. "I am not afraid of Indians or of death," she said in the observation of the individuals. They turned their attention upon Chief Douglas and he struck her on her forehead.

Some statements the captives were placed in charge of Chief Johnson, and through the instrumentality of Johnson's spouse their condition was very much improved and further indignities prevented.

Apprehensions as to the treatment of the captives to a fate worse than death happily proved to be unfounded by facts, although worn out by the indignities detailed above. Susan, proved to be their grand spirit, and her it not been for her interposition the fate of the women would have fared one of the blackest pages of the history of Indian devilry.

Last night on their arrival Oray expressed great satisfaction, and this morning in their departure Captain, the wife of Oray, wept like a child. The agency effects were all destroyed, the women only saving such clothing as they happened to have on. Mrs. Mosker was permitted to enter the burning building to get her money and "spirit book," as she told the Indians. The money, \$50, was taken from her. Miss Mosker had \$20 in the building and Mrs. Price a small amount which was destroyed by the flames.

Through the fearful ordeal of captivity Mrs. Price and Mrs. Mosker almost fought for poor old Mrs. Mosker. They could use a little Spanish word, and their defiance of murdering Indians and their readiness to resort to the old lady's untimely abrogation. They would push the savages right and left when interfered with, and on making complaint to Susan were always able to find them in their brutal attempts Susan led down the law in a favorable manner, and was thus that warrior who dared to maintain. The bravery of these ladies has been exemplified, and to this fact may be attributed the favor which they otherwise could not have received. The Indian runners, prior to the release of the captives, reported that the white squaws were "heap brave." The statement of the captives have been taken in detail by Inspector Pottel for official use.

See to it that your child never goes to bed without a dose of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, it never disappoints 25 cents.

Women Preachers.

At the late session of the Synod of the Presbytery Church held at Statesville quite an interesting discussion was held upon the subject of women preaching. From the Charlotte Observer we copy the following:

"Rev. S. H. Chester presented a paper to the effect that the Synod at its past sessions and supplies of the churches to warn their people against attending on the public ministrations of women and thereby committing and encouraging a practice directly contrary to the word of God.

This paper produced quite a lengthy discussion which, however, partook rather of the nature of a consultation than of a debate. Mr. Chester in introducing the paper said he did so because the question had recently become a vital one, and a deliverance thereon by the body would go far towards strengthening the hands of the ministers, who, if they could not convince the members of their congregations, could at least show them that it was unscriptural.

Rev. R. Z. Johnston regretted that the Synod had been asked to take action on the matter. Such a proceeding would be giving it an importance which it did not essentially possess. Every good Presbyterian knew that it was contrary to the teachings of his Church, and for that matter to the Bible itself, and why should the Synod be called upon to deliver itself upon this rather than upon any other form of error that might for the time come to the surface?

Rev. W. M. McGilvrey was fully persuaded that as Presbyterians in some parts of the State where this practice had been carried on had been more or less affected by the excitement which at times prevailed, a direct expression of opinion from a body whose deliverance carried with them such authority could not fail to go far towards nipping the error in the bud.

Rev. Dr. Smith also took a strong position, and it was to be taken in the forum presented in the paper, before the Synod for adoption; he did not favor the idea of instructing pastors who they should say to their own congregations, though that was a matter which ought to be left to them. It was not safe to commit an error at this time, and the pastor was in a position to know how and when to meet them. He himself had twice been compelled to stem the tide that the reaction came and was complete. When considered as to the right of women to preach he had never failed to express his unqualified disapproval of it, but had not yet felt the necessity of giving utterance to these sentiments from the pulpit. Now that the matter had been brought before the Synod he thought it was perhaps best that some deliverance should be made, but of a kind to the form presented.

Rev. L. McKinnon dismissed the necessity of church deliverance on matters of this sort when they had been made so prominent, by showing the influence such expressions of opinion would have had on the public mind. An illustration was drawn from the fact that one of the most powerful arguments ever made against dancing was nothing more or less than a warning up of all the authorities, ecclesiastical assemblies, &c, that have spoken against it.

Rating Elder H. C. Hamilton suggested a substitute to the following: Resolved, That the Synod of North Carolina disapproved of women preaching. Rev. Dr. Wilson disapproved of the last resolutions offered as a substitute; it was too curt, and did not meet the issue fully. He said he always admired the conservatism of the Synod of North Carolina, but was there not such a thing as being too conservative? In the discussion of this question with those who frequently met with the assertion that it could not be denied that the preaching of women accomplished much good. True, but God could make and often did make good come out of evil means. It could not be denied that an evil was upon us. It would not do to say that it was floating and that a reaction would soon come. It looked by a strong statement at the North in favor of women preaching their legitimate sphere.

The Presbytery of Brooklyn had but recently recovered from a shock occasioned by this question. It was not proposed to act because we were afraid of its influence, but, foregoing the evil that we may be prepared for it. There were some opponents who would be strengthened by the action proposed; he believed it would strengthen his own holds in his congregation; it would afford something to stand upon. The evil is a small stream now; let us therefore throw in our pebble, or let us turn its course or perhaps dam it up.

Resolved, That public preaching by women being opposed to the word of God, therefore opposed to the welfare of his people, all our members are instructed to give it no countenance.

CORRESPONDENCE.

IF WE WILL BE PLEASED TO RECEIVE COMMUNICATIONS AND ARTICLES THAT MAY BE OF INTEREST, WE MUST INSIST ON A RESPONSIBLE NAME ACCOMPANYING EVERY ARTICLE AND ALSO THAT IT BE WRITTEN PLAINLY AND ONLY ON ONE SIDE OF THE PAPER. THE EDITOR IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE VIEWS AND OPINIONS OF CORRESPONDENTS.

FOR THE RECORD.

BUCKLIN, MISS CORREY, MISSOURI, October 23rd, 1879.

MR. EDITOR: I noticed in the Record of last week quotations of the products of your State, and I was forcibly reminded of the difference in prices with you and here. I have concluded herewith to send you and your readers the present prices on some articles with us. Hoping at the same time I am not intruding on your valuable space:

Wheat \$1.00, Corn 20 cents, Oats 15 cents, Potatoes 25 cents, Sweet potatoes 75 cents, apples 25 to 50 cents per bushel, Flour \$2.25 to 3.50 per cwt, butter 8 to 10 cents, Pork (gross) \$2.25, lard (net) \$2.00 per cwt, milk cows and calves \$18 to \$25, horses range from \$20 to \$100, and a timely hay \$8.00, prairie hay \$1.00 per ton.

Wages from 75 cents to \$2.50 per day. There are no idle men in the country who want to work. The country is prospering rapidly. Mechanics of all kinds have been in demand for the last twelve months. Although building material has advanced the last two months, the demand is greater than at any time since the war.

The Radical north-west growth of the country as referred to in my last letter to the Record is fast disappearing and good soil improvements taking the place. At the present time carpenters and builders are scarce about at prices from \$1.75 to \$2.50 per day. The prospects are now that there will be more improvements during the next year than at any previous year in the history of the State.

The Republicans of this county are rejoicing over the recent election in Ohio as though they had gained a great over-land victory, when this has been at all times considered by the Republicans. At the same time had the Democratic State of Ohio had the same result the result of the recent election would have been different. The plan of the Christian religion would have been of little had our Saviour ascended to the projections of the entire humanity to form a coalition between the two, but Jesus Christ said just the opposite to the "an." If I believe ever has the Executive power of this Government, again the Executive must be elected by Democrats and not by a coalition with Greenbackers as Republican grows a much combination.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

YEARGAN, PEPPY & CO., RALEIGH, N. C.

are now exhibiting and offering for sale, in all their

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hardware and Sheet Iron and Tinware

FULL LINES OF STANDARD MERCHANDISE

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Comprising Dry Goods, Woollens, Carpets, Blanketing, Groceries, Hardware, Fluids, Hosiery, Glass, Sewing Machines, Paints, Stationery, &c, &c.

is such variety, quality and price as will merit the attention and patronage of all our buyers.

J. M. ROSENBAUM,

CLOTHIER,

—AND DEALER IN— GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

N. E. Corner Fayetteville and Hargett Streets,

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SAPONA MILLS!

Have Your Grinding Done at the "Sapona" or Silas Burns' Flour and Grist Mills,

—AT— LOCKVILLE, N. C.

This mill is now prepared to do a good work as is done in the State, and to make the charge of Curtis Miller a first-class miller.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRITCHARD & BROOKS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS! Commission Merchants, Old North State Cook Stove!

The Largest, Heaviest, Best and Cheapest!

Every One Wanted! Always on hand, a FULL STOCK OF Hardware, Tinware, Heating Stoves, Crockery, Lamps, Shovels, Hoes, Guns, Powder and Shot, and HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS OF ALL KINDS.

J. C. & L. WOODEN, Opposite Market, Raleigh, N. C.

CHRISTOPHERS & SOBELL, WHOLESALE GROCERS

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, EAST MARKET, WILMINGTON STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.

WE HAVE TO ARRIVE— 400 Bushels of Flour, 1000 Bushels of Corn, 1000 Bushels of Potatoes, 1000 Bushels of Apples, 1000 Bushels of Peaches, 1000 Bushels of Pears, 1000 Bushels of Plums, 1000 Bushels of Cherries, 1000 Bushels of Raspberries, 1000 Bushels of Strawberries, 1000 Bushels of Blackberries, 1000 Bushels of Elderberries, 1000 Bushels of Huckleberries, 1000 Bushels of Mulberries, 1000 Bushels of Currants, 1000 Bushels of Gooseberries, 1000 Bushels of Loganberries, 1000 Bushels of Tayberries, 1000 Bushels of Elderberries, 1000 Bushels of Huckleberries, 1000 Bushels of Mulberries, 1000 Bushels of Currants, 1000 Bushels of Gooseberries, 1000 Bushels of Loganberries, 1000 Bushels of Tayberries.

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