

# The Wilmington Sun.

\$7.00 a Year.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1878.

3 Cents a Copy.

### The Mails.

The mails close and arrive at the City Post Office as follows:

**Log.**

Northern through mails, 6:35 P. M.  
Northern through and way mails, 7:45 A. M.  
Mails for the N. C. Railroad, at routes supplied therefrom, including A. & N. C. Railroad, at 7:45 A. M.  
Southern mails for all points South, daily (except Sunday), 6:00 P. M.  
Western mails (C. C. R. R.) daily (except Sunday), 5:30 A. M.  
Mail for Newark and Darlington, R. R., 7:45 A. M.  
Mails for points between Forgee and Charleston, 9:45 A. M.  
Fayetteville, and offices on Cape Fear River, Tuesdays and Fridays, 1:00 P. M.  
Fayetteville, daily, except Sundays, 5:30 A. M.  
Oswest, C. H., and intermediate offices every Friday, 6:30 A. M.  
Smithville mails, by steamboat, daily (except Sunday), 6:30 A. M.  
Mails for Easy Hill, Town Creek and Shalotte, every Friday at 6:30 A. M.

**ARRIVE.**

Northern through and way mails, 7:45 P. M.  
Southern mails, 9:30 A. M.  
Carolina Central Railway, 10:00 P. M.  
Stamp Office open from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2:30 P. M. Money order and Register Department open same as stamp office.

Mails delivered from 6:00 A. M. to 6:30 P. M., and on Sundays from 8:30 to 10:30 A. M. Stamps for sale at general delivery when stamp office is closed.

Mails collected from street boxes every day at 5:30 P. M.

### SUNLIGHT.

Epney is back.  
The Southwest welcomes Jack Frost.  
Acklen needs backlin'. His a first-water fraud.  
Democrats carry every ward in municipal election in Baltimore.  
Sherman is going to enlarge on specie payments in his report.  
Storm broke the wires down North of Baltimore. Considerable losses.  
Schr. Mary L. Tice foundered off New Haven, and captain and steward drowned.  
By a decision of Attorney General National Banks may deduct amount invested in United States bonds at face value, with premium added, as exempt from taxation.

### SUN TELEGRAMS.

#### THE TRACK OF THE STORM.

The Damage in Washington—The Wires Down North of Baltimore—Only 20 out of 120 Signal Station Reports Received.

WASHINGTON, October 23.—A heavy rain storm, accompanied by a violent north-easterly wind, passed over this city last night, from 1 to 2 A. M. The wind was very high, roofing houses, uprooting trees and doing other damage. Owing to the storm the signal office has received only twenty out of the usual one hundred and twenty reports from the various signal stations. The Western reports came by way of New Orleans.

The storm came from the Tropics. At 11 o'clock on the morning of the 20th, the signal service ordered up the signals at Key West for a storm south of Florida; on the morning of the 21st, the storm was to be South of Key West, and on the morning of the 22d, to the East of Southern Georgia. At midnight of the 22d, it was with greatly increased velocity central near Cape Hatteras, on the North Carolina coast. Maximum velocity of wind reported, sixty miles an hour. From midnight to noon, today, the storm has rapidly increased in energy, and was central near Baltimore. The pressure at the centre this morning was below 29.9 inches. It was attended with an unusual heavy rain fall. The fall here was 3.54 inches; at Baltimore, 2.74 inches; Norfolk, 2.86 inches; Lynchburg, 2.01 inches; and at Smithville, N. C., 1.32 inches.

The storm here did great damage around the basin, the water rose very high, several wharves being submerged and there was some damage to shipping. The steamer Florida which left for Norfolk yesterday and returned this morning, reports having been badly stove in by a heavy sea off Point Lookout and was unable to proceed. Also reports having seen one of the Weems steamers, supposed to be the Theodore Weems, with machinery disabled, apparently drifting and with signals set, but the Florida, owing to her crippled condition, was unable to render any assistance. A deeply laden three masted schooner, with signs for assistance, was off Hooper's Straits, and another vessel near her bottom up. Off Sandy Point a bay vessel was sunk and off Magalloway river another.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The telegraph lines north of Baltimore are still down.

RICHMOND, Oct. 23.—A heavy rain and wind storm prevailed here last night, particularly for several hours after midnight, when the wind became almost a hurricane. It was the heaviest storm in this vicinity for years, and doubtless considerable damage has been done. The extent is not yet ascertained, beyond the blowing down of signs, trees and fences in the city, and damage to the telegraph lines.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 23.—Along the line of the B. W. & P. Railroad, the storm is reported to have been destructive, but no particulars have been received. All wires leading north of Baltimore being down. At Frederick, Md., and from other places in the western part of the State losses are reported very severe.

#### WASHINGTON.

Ruling of the Attorney General on Taxing National Banks—Secretary Sherman's Report.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Attorney General Devens has overruled a former decision that national banks, in making up capital subject to duty may be permitted to deduct United States bonds at their face value, and now decides that they may deduct the amount invested in such bonds not only at their face value but with premium added. The opinion is expressed in the Treasury that this decision will reopen fifty thousand assessments made by the Treasurer since the passage of the national banking act, and considerable money will

be required to refund the duties erroneously collected from the banks under the previous rulings.

John Bordell was arrested here today on the charge of robbing Congressman Waddell, at the Metropolitan Hotel, last night.

Department employees entitled to vote at the November elections, will be allowed sufficient leave of absence to visit their respective States, for that purpose.

The President and Mrs. Hayes, Secretary Sherman, and Geo. A. Gustin, Private Secretary to the President, left for Cumberland, Md., to-night.

Secretary Sherman is gathering statistics preparatory to going to work upon the annual report, which will be very lengthy, and is said he proposes to enlarge upon the question of specie resumption, but will not urge any additional legislation to that end, as he regards the question settled, and before such legislation could be had, specie wayments will have been reached. In regard to the National Banks, he will argue that they will be in a condition to co-operate with the Government in carrying out the existing statutes as they are now in possession of ample means to that end.

The eighteenth regiment of infantry has been directed to move from the department South, to the West, for operations against the Indians. Several companies of the Second Artillery will be sent south in place of the eighteenth infantry.

In the Supreme Court today W. B. Pittman, of Vicksburg, was admitted to practice.

The case of George P. Work vs. F. D. Leathers has been submitted. This case is from the Circuit Court and presents the question whether, to charge the owner with repairs to a chartered ship, it is necessary that he should be in full control with a crew of his own or whether the result will be the same if he puts a representative on board to look generally after the interests of his vessel.

#### Case Argued and Decision Reserved.

RICHMOND, Oct. 23.—The case of the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad on motion for a decree of foreclosure and sale of the road under mortgage, was resumed in the U. S. Circuit Court today, and was further argued and submitted to the court. Decision reserved. Subsequently the attention of the Court was occupied with a matter of petition of H. R. Stewart, as holder of certain certificates of the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad, the object of the holders of said certificates being to have them recognized as a lien superior to that of the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio mortgages. Other holders of the same certificates which amount to eight and three quarter millions of dollars were represented by counsel. This cause, which is known by the title of Francis Skiddy and other trustees, vs. Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad was argued and also submitted to Court.

#### Ice at Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, October 23.—For the twenty-four hours ending at 4 p. m., three deaths. The new cases were four, including Mayor Carlisle.

Recorder Monger is somewhat better but still in a critical condition.

The thermometer fell rapidly last night and ice formed in sheltered places. The doctors are more hopeful.

Drs. Lee and Olmstead, of the Atlanta Hospital, will return home this evening. Dr. Hope taking charge. The Relief Committee have only three days' supplies on hand. The destitution is very great among the colored population who will have to be supported until the manufactures start up.

Total number of cases on 148.

It is clear and cold to-night.

#### Business Suspended.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 23.—The races to have taken place at Pimlico to-day were postponed on account of the track's being flooded by a severe storm of rain and wind last night.

The banking house of Clabaugh, Wilson & Co., have failed and made an assignment to J. Alex. Preston for the benefit of the creditors. The failure is attributed to losses of the senior partner, W. H. Clabaugh, in the St. Clair Hotel (of which he was proprietor), shrinkage in real estate and general dry rot in the business of the banking house. The liabilities of the banking house and hotel are about \$100,000, of which \$50,000 are secured by assets, consisting mostly of real estate and book accounts.

#### How It Strikes the Star.

Morning Star, 23.

The WILMINGTON SUN made its appearance yesterday. The mechanical execution of the paper is good, and its columns are well filled with interesting reading matter, including sprightly local and timely editorial topics cleverly discussed. It strikes us that the Wilmington market for daily newspapers is rather crowded with three in the field, but we shall be more than glad to have the result prove that our city is sufficiently prosperous to support them all, and to do it handsomely. To adopt the language of our contemporary, used in another connection, "We sincerely trust that profitable work may be found for all, and that legitimate investments may prove remunerative."

The acquisition of Cyprus is not considered so glorious an achievement as it was at first in England, and even the journals which support the government find it difficult to say anything in favor of that sweltering pest hole.

## LATEST MAILS.

### HORRORS AT ST. CROIX.

#### The Outbreak of the Blacks—Burning—Arrival of Troops—Murdere and Mutilations, &c., &c.

St. THOMAS, Oct. 9.—By one of those strange outbreaks peculiar to the free colored laboring population of the West India Islands—fortunately not very frequent, yet when they do come, fearfully disastrous in their character—the beautiful island of St. Croix has been brought to the verge of ruin. That a worse story is not to be told, and one that would appal Christendom, may be attributed to the evident absence of premeditation and preparation on the part of the negroes.

THE INITIATORY OUTBREAK.

The 1st of October is the day on which the labor contracts are at an end. On that day the negroes are at liberty, and go from estate to estate to form new engagements, or flock into the towns of Christiansburg (commonly known as Bassin) and Fredericksburg (always called West End). On Tuesday, October 1, it was noticed that a larger number of laborers were in West End, and the people now say that they had a surly, determined air about them. The town rejoiced in the possession of nine policemen and three soldiers. About midday a handful of laborers, getting drunk, began to make a row, and on being met by two policemen they resisted and the police were themselves, and coming to the mob, then consisting of about fifty, to disperse. The mob jeered and threw some stones, when a couple of blank shots were fired from the fort, the mob rushed on the police, who, firing again with bullets, wounded a few. About this time one Mr. Fontaine, a planter, arrived from the country and attempted to push his way through the crowd. He was hemmed in, and then attempted to draw his revolver. At this one of the mob struck him over the temple with a large bill, falling him senseless to the ground. One or two white men rushed in, and the mob allowed the insensible body to be removed to the house of one Mr. John Moore. It was now getting toward dark, but still the mob had not begun to burn. They contented themselves with rushing from place to place stealing rum. It was evident they felt they had complete charge of the town. Mr. Dubois, the English Episcopal minister and British Consul, was actively engaged endeavoring to quiet the people. He several times got the mob partly out of town, only to meet a crowd coming back, when all would rush from and the orgies recommence.

#### THE BURNING COMMENCES.

About eight o'clock in the evening some one cried out, "Burn! burn!" This was the signal, and the mob scattered over the town and began their work. Kerosene was used to help the flames and make the work more sure. Mr. Fontaine, still alive, but as the doctor had declared, unable to recover, was in the house of Mr. John Moore. At about eleven at night his house caught fire, and Mr. Moore, unable to get out, carried Mr. Fontaine to the garden, and there with a pillow under his head left him. Mr. Moore himself had a narrow escape. He was seen, but dodged away and, getting to the beach, he remained in the water up to his chin till near morning, when he got into the fort. Many families had also entered the fort, and the churches and the dwelling of Mr. Dubois, the parson, were used as places of refuge. Too much praise cannot be given to Mr. Dubois. Throughout the night he was here and there, using his influence for peace. The answer to his efforts invariably was: "Go 'way, parson; we won't hurt you; but you can't stop us."

The mob cried out of many of the colored shopkeepers, "We no burn you," but unfortunately the rum stored in the adjacent buildings left no chance of safety to them. By morning not a store nor shop remained. Attempts were made to get aid from Bassin, but it was only at 1 o'clock of the morning of Wednesday, the 2d, that news reached there.

#### ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.

Immediately Lieutenant Ostermann with twenty-five soldiers left West End. On arriving on the outskirts of the place Ostermann sent the two carriages which had brought him down, in charge of two soldiers, with instructions either to drive back to Bassin or go to a neighboring estate. They chose the latter, and drove to Carlisle, where the mob, driven from West End, encountered them, and they were murdered and horribly mutilated. Ostermann, with his twenty-five men, then attacked the rioters, numbering some 2,000. At first they showed fight, but they had no firearms, and bullets and cold steel soon carried the day. Many were shot, and Ostermann and his little force charged through them and relieved the fort, the inner gate of which had withstood the attack of the rioters. The mob now retreated to the country and began a regular systematic burning of the estates. Meanwhile the ammunition had given out in West End, and had the mob returned in force it could have murdered every one.

The barque Carib was at West End, and the captain (Tittmarsh) went toward morning ashore, right opposite the fort. With him were ten men and two dogs, he was armed with a Winchester repeating rifle, he kept the mob at bay while they transported the women and children on board.

ACTION OF THE AUTHORITIES.

The fire had been seen in St. Thomas, and Wednesday morning the news came that the rioters were marching on Bassin. The Governor at once issued a proclamation placing the Island of St. Croix in a state of siege.

[Here follows an account of assistance rendered by foreign vessels.]

#### THE DAMAGE CAUSED.

The damage and losses cannot be over-estimated. Along the north of the island runs a range of hills. The estates on the north side of these hills are the poorest in the island, and they, some twelve or fifteen in number, have escaped. To the south, running from east to west, are what are called the centre line estates, and further south still, the south side estates. Of the centre line and south side estates, out of some sixty or seventy not more than ten are unburned. These estates, particu-

larly those in the centre line, are the finest in the island. Strange to say, invariably the negro huts on the estates have been left untouched. The great house, the manager's house and the works are entirely gone. The canes are uninjured. In West End alone the damages are estimated at over \$50,000.

#### NARROW ESCAPE OF A VICE CONSUL.

Mr. Armstrong, of the firm of Moore & Armstrong, started from an estate near Bassin on the morning of the 24 for West End. He had seen the fire, but knew nothing of the disturbance. Half way he was surrounded and made to get from his carriage and ordered to prepare for death. The rioters are largely composed of English negroes, the scum of Barbadoes and Antigua. Mr. Armstrong is the British Vice Consul at Bassin. He answered them coolly, "Of course you can kill me, but (showing his official buttons) you know me and you know what will happen if the British Consul is killed." Some still cried, "Kill him!" but after some consultation the ringleaders decided no. They refrained the traces and sent two men to guard him to the outskirts of West End.

#### CAUSE OF DISSATISFACTION.

The Labor act has been a great cause of dissatisfaction. By it no planter could engage a laborer for over a certain sum, say ten cents per day. This act, though it came to an end on the 30th of September, was still practically enforced. The misfortunes of the central factory, which was started this year, added to the discontent, for this factory labor was engaged at from thirty-five cents up to seventy-five cents per day. The factory became bankrupt, stopped, and the negroes there employed saved themselves over the country and demanded from the planters the factory wages. These they could not afford to give, nor could they legally, if they wished. Again, many estates broke up their works and sent their canes to the factory. The latter becoming bankrupt, were unable to pay for the canes, and the planters, in turn, unable to pay the laborers. A rumor is current, moreover, that many of the English negroes had demanded either higher wages or permission to leave the island.

#### THE KILLED.

The only people killed are the two soldiers and the planter, Fontaine. About two hundred rioters have been shot in the country by the soldiers and volunteers. One of the worst of the women, nicknamed "Bottom Belly," has been captured. It was she that put the torch to the custom house at West End.

#### RETIRED TO THE HILLS.

Advices last night by cable state that the rioters have now all retired to the northwest of the island. Two expeditions were to start, one from Bassin and one from West End, to crush them out. A drum-beat was sent from the barracks, and the eyes of the rioters shot in the fort-yard at Bassin. Up to now none have been shot at West End.

#### ONE WHO OUGHT TO KNOW THINKS THEM SUPREMACY DELICIOUS.

The publication of alleged telegrams from the New York Tribune, purporting to have been sent from Columbia pending the count of the Electoral vote in 1878, and which seek to establish an attempt to purchase the Radical Returning Board of this State, has induced a reporter of the Register to interview Col. R. W. Cathcart, of this city, who was manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company at the time it was alleged that the dispatches were sent. It will be seen from the report below that Col. Cathcart thinks the publication in the Tribune has been manufactured for political effect, as he denies that any such dispatches were sent or received through his office. The following is the result of the interview:

Reporter.—Were you connected with the Western Union Telegraph Company during the campaign of 1876 and the winter following?

Col. Cathcart.—I was manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company in this city at the time mentioned, had been for ten years previous, and remained in that position until November, 1877, when I resigned to go into other business.

R.—Have you any distinct recollection of the telegrams forwarded in the early part of November relative to the electoral vote in South Carolina, by whom they were sent, from whom answers were returned, and the nature of the dispatches?

Q.—I regret my inability to answer that question. I have always regarded telegrams as privileged communications, and their contents could not be made known with any greater propriety than a postmaster could break the seal of a letter. I was summoned several times before courts and legislative committees, ordered to produce telegrams which were claimed to have passed through my office, but I refused to testify or produce the dispatches, and was directed by the company to procure counsel. My idea of doing justice to the public and protecting the company's interest being sustained by points of law produced by counsel on the different occasions, there was nothing disclosed in relation to any communications passing through my office, and in every instance was successful in defeating any attempt made to violate the privilege of the public. I am unwilling even now to disclose anything that came to my knowledge as manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and would regard it a violation of honor to do so.

R.—If you have seen the dispatches printed in the New York Tribune of the 16th instant, please state whether or not you think them authentic?

Q.—I will state in reply to that question, that while I have already stated my inability and unwillingness to disclose the contents of any telegram passing over the company's wires, on reading the telegrams alluded to I was not only surprised at the pretended contents, but they impressed me as being supremely ridiculous. There was nothing transparent, to my present recollection, that warranted the slightest suspicion on my part. While stating my opinion as to what was not done, I do not pretend to give what was done by the managers of either political party.

Q.—Do you remember Smith M. Weed who was here soon after the election, and whether any of his dispatches to the North indicated that he was trying to purchase the electoral vote of South Carolina from the Republican Board of State Canvassers?

C.—I remember Mr. Weed, and do not know of his having a purpose of that kind,

#### THE COLUMBIA TELEGRAMS.

One Who Ought to Know Thinks Them Supremacy Delicious.

The population of Paris, one-eighth of that of France, pays nearly as much as all the rest of France put together in local taxes.

The Vienna New Free Press complains that the export of Hungarian wheat is almost at a standstill, partly in consequence of Americans underselling the Hungarian markets.

They were punting badly, when Smith said, "Iowa man two dollars," and Jones replied, "Ohio a maw too." Funeral notice to-morrow.

The returns of deaths in Charleston, for the week ending October 19, shows a total of 29—8 whites and 21 colored, including 4 stillborns.

It is estimated that General Butler's chances for winning the Governorship of Massachusetts are by no means bad. His enemies concede there are 90,000 votes.

Work is progressing favorably on the Central Railroad of Guatemala. Several miles have already been cleared and prepared for grading, and a mile or two is now ready for the rails.

The Madrid Epoca publishes a letter, dated Manjir, October 11, stating that the United States representative has been publicly insulted by the Moors, and that the offenders have not yet been published.

The fashion in ladies' coiffures in Paris is to brush the hair more and more from the neck, so that the modern female head looks like a Pompeian cameo. Powder is coming into use again. At the races at the Champs there were two ladies, formerly blondes, who appeared with canary yellow hair. They were very pretty and so no one said anything.

A St. Louis young man's chance of marrying an heiress, to whom he was engaged, was spoiled by the use of his diary as evidence in a law suit. The record showed that he frequently called on other girls, that he had been rejected by two of them since his betrothal to her, and that he had been engaged to be repaid when he got hold of her purse.

A private letter from Magador gives a fearful account of the famine in Morocco. It says: "The famine here, to the southward has been, and still is, something frightful. You may see living skeletons of men, women and children groping in foul refuse heaps for hideous bits of offal. Down at the Waterport poor starving wretches are constantly scratching and sifting sand, dust and mud for stray grains of rice or barley."

The Bishop of Manchester has been making a long speech before the Church Congress in session at Sheffield, about the stage and its effect upon public morals. He spoke in terms of the strongest condemnation of fifty plays of the "Pink Domino" variety, but said that he did not altogether believe in laying the responsibility for these productions at the doors of the managers. If a debased and immoral public demanded dirt the supply was sure to be forthcoming.

#### NOTES NORTH CAROLINIAN.

Pigeons are pressing South.

Hon. J. Davis was to speak in Raleigh last night.

The price of Mrs. Leach's poems has been reduced.

Hickory Press: Preparations will soon begin to build an Episcopal church in this place.

The Hillsboro Recorder of this week devotes seven columns and a half space to Orange Superior Court.

The railroads generally are offering to pass delegates to and from the State Sunday Convention, soon to be held in Raleigh.

Yesterday was discharged from the penitentiary, Allen Shaw, col. of Cumberland, convicted of manslaughter and sentenced in 1877.

The Raleigh News is glad to learn that Mrs. Vance's estate, that the Governor hopes to take by to that city with him last of the week.

Seven denominations were represented in the clergy present at the Harmon Hill camp-meeting, Iredell county, which embraced the second Sunday in October.

The Graham Gleaner says diptheria still rages in the vicinity, though there have been only two fatal cases in town. Mr. Hughes and Mr. Albert Mitchell have lost several children in the past week.

Fayetteville correspondence Raleigh Observer: "Saturday ended the protracted and second trial of Balaam Evans, colored, accused of rape upon the person of Mrs. Frances Barnes white. The evidence was voluminous, as on the previous trial, when the jury could not agree; but the State failed to sustain the credibility of its chief witness as successfully as then, and a verdict of guilty from the jury was rendered, after about an hour's absence from the courtroom. This week two other important capital cases will probably be tried. The case of the State vs. Lee, moved from Bladen and referred to in your Bladen correspondent's letter of last week. The prisoner is said to be a desperate villain. The other case is that of the State vs. Hansel Godwin, but recently captured in South Carolina, charged with the murder of Polly Blackmon by poisoning with strychnine some three or four years ago, although which time he fled, and was outlawed by judicial proclamation.

Jefferson Davis on Northern Aid.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Jefferson Davis from his home at Beauvoir, not far from New Orleans, to a friend in New York a few days before the death of his son. It not only shows the hopefulness of the man in regard to checking the yellow fever, but proves that there is a less bitter feeling in the South towards the North to-day than there was a few years ago:

"The time is at hand when frost may be expected at Memphis, and the affect it produces has usually been felt for several degrees of latitude south of the place where it occurred. We are here surrounded by fever and the circle steadily narrows, but my residence is so isolated that we may fairly hope not to be invaded by the infection. The disease, however, has this year some characteristics hitherto unknown and the suffering has been and is more general and severe than of any previous epidemic. The noble generosity of the Northern people in this day of our extreme affliction has been felt with deep gratitude and has done more for the fraternization of which many idly prate than would many volumes of rhetorical assurance."

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