

# THE CAROLINA FARMER

MORNING

STAR

FOR THE FARM &

FIRESIDE

FARMERS, WRITE FOR YOUR PAPER.

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## Miscellaneous.

### Vallandigham's Last Law Case.

The McGehan murder trial, the case in which the Hon. C. L. Vallandigham was engaged as counsel, at the time of his death, has created great interest in Southern Ohio, on account of certain political relations, and because its occurrence involved the exposure of many prominent men of Hamilton, Ohio, as frequenters of a faro den. On the night of December 4, Thomas Meyers, a Republican, was shot, as alleged, in a gambling saloon by one of five men, who, according to the indictment, entered the place with intent to commit the murder, and according to a reconcoiled conspiracy. The five men were Thomas McGehan, now on trial; Jack Garver, Daniel McGlynn, James McEhan, and Job Sheeley, all Democrats. The charge against them each is identical, and the latter four will be tried in turn by James McGehan. Job E. Owens, one of the chief witnesses for the prosecution, is Chief of the Fire Department of Hamilton, and was in the faro saloon when the crime was committed. His story of the affray, as given by a correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, is as follows:

When Mr. Owens entered the faro room sat at the table and looked at the game with his back directly turned to the room

behind. In five minutes or less he heard a moving of chairs and rustling at the faro table. He then arose, faced about, and saw a crowd of half a dozen persons surging between the faro table and the west wall. Then there appeared to be a pistol shot fired, whereupon the crowd dispersed, a part falling back to the east part of the room.

While Mr. Owens was trying to escape, Meyers called out murder. Mr. Owens then concluded to try to stop the riot, and touched Meyers on the arm, and said: "My God, Meyers, this won't do." Meyers turned his face. Mr. Owens discovered a spot of blood on his forehead about the size of a dime. Mr. Owens supposed this was a pistol shot through the brain. From his paralyzed appearance, the look of his face and eyes, Mr. Owens supposed he was a dead man. He then fled. Before he reached the street door he heard five successive shots.

Mr. Follett made a long argument for the prosecution on Friday. He dwelt at length upon that part of the evidence intended to sustain the plea of the defence that Meyers may have shot himself, saying that the theory of Meyers shooting himself was only an evidence of the straits to which the defence were pushed; Brewer's (one of the witnesses) eye was on Meyer's pistol when the fatal shot was fired, and he testified that it was not entirely drawn from his pocket at that time. In the next place, a theory that Joe Meyers punched the hole in the vest and pants of Meyers was combated by Mr. Tollet, Counsel for defence smiled, and suggested that it might have been shot through after the murder.

The speaker then answered that the marksman who shot those holes in the pants and vest after the murder, must have been a marvel of accuracy. They were just where they would cover the wounds in the body of Meyers, and the mark of the ball that passed through the pants, was on the part of the suspenders attached to the button-hole torn off by the ball. He then dwelt upon the difference in the weight of the pistol balls. The one taken from the floor, and evidently fired from Meyer's pistol, was the heaviest. Meyer's pistol was larger and fired a heavier ball than the pistol seen in the hands of Tom McGehan ten days before the murder. The trial would have been completed on Monday if it had not been so sadly interrupted. The following words, written by the correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette on Friday, read very strange now: "Mr. Milliken will commence his argument on Saturday morning. Whether Mr. Vallandigham will follow in the afternoon depends upon circumstances."

### A Ku Klux Cow.

The king of the Ku Klux Klan, last noted as appearing on the South Carolina road in the guise of an apparition eighteen feet high, decked as to its neck with a jangling ornament of a 90-pound anvil with sledge hammer pendants, and scratching its head with the ends of rails lifted simultaneously from opposite sides of the highway, has been seen again, this time in Chester C. H. square. One negro who followed it saw it rise up into the air and thus vanish out of sight, succeeding which it became visible as peeping over a tall sign under which the colored gentleman was relating the manner in which he had frightened it away: "The friend to de Ku Klux. Dey's good people. Dey don't harm nobody but bad folks," the black man is reported to have said, and on this the shade departs to a corner of the square and goes down a well. All breathe freely at this, but in an instant everything is confusion again, a second gemman rushing in to say he had met it away off in an opposite direction, and that it had put out its hand and touched him, and "de feel was as cole as ice." Two nights succeeding this infernal levee his Majesty reappears, in the guise of an ox or cow thirty or thirty five feet high and much troubled with insects, the switching of his tail sounding in the stillness of the night as the rush of many waters, while horns of from ten to fifteen feet in length garnished

his pale brow. Without stopping to inquire if the reign of the mastodon had recommenced, the statesman by whose cabin this happened fled wildly into town, his knotted and combined locks standing, each black, particular bristle on end. The United States military having been ordered under arms with ball cartridge and an eye glass each, the mystic tail switching Ku Klux cow no longer sets the government at defiance.

### The Terrors of a Northern Storm.

On the 26th of last month the schooner Little Belle left the harbor of St. Johns, Newfoundland, bound for the north side of Conception Bay, laden with provisions and a general outfit for the cod fishery. About midway between St. Johns harbor and the bay the wind sprung up lively, and all the canvass was set upon the schooner in order to run clear off the land before nightfall. The wind gradually increased until it was found necessary to shorten sail. Several squalls struck the schooner, and every soul on board, though mured to the most severe weather, grew much alarmed. As the storm became more furious all canvass was taken off the vessel and she ran for about an hour before the wind under bare poles. Even then the storm overcame her and the order to lay to was given. Another fearful alarm was raised at this point, for the wind was sweeping directly against the crags on the lee shore, whither the schooner was drifting at the rate of two miles an hour. After drifting several hours there was no alternative for the crew but to head the vessel right on to the safest landing place on the shore to save their lives. About midnight she struck heavily on one of the points of Belle Island, near Portugal Cove, and stove in her bows. Filling rapidly, the crew strove to get the vessel again into deep water and head her for a beach situated near the point on which they struck. On reaching a few hundred yards seaward the Little Belle went down and her hardy crew—all fishermen on their regular summer voyage—were called upon to save their lives. There were but three small boats on board, but these went down with the schooner, as there was no time or opportunity amid the confusion to unfasten the gear with which they were secured to the deck.

Forty five stalwart men leaped for their lives into the mountainous waves and only five reached the shore. The latter were rather cast insensibly upon the rocks by the fierce waves than saved by any supererogations of their own.

On the following morning (the 28th ult.) the scene of the catastrophe swarmed with fishing smacks and smaller boats in search for the bodies of the unfortunate crew of the Little Belle. Eleven bodies were found floating near the shore, three of whom were identified by witnesses of the discovery. Grappling was commenced on all sides, and, late on the evening of the 29th, two more corpses were brought to light as evidences of the heartrending calamity.

A latter account of this terrible disaster announces that two women, named Mary McGrath and Mrs. Litburn, left St. Johns as passengers on board the ill-fated schooner.

All but one of those who are missing or drowned leave wives and families behind who were dependent on them for the means to live through the long and profitless winter of Newfoundland.—New York Herald.

### White Men Butchered by Negroes.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 19.  
A terrible affair occurred at a place called Nigger Hollow, a mile back of Greenbush, opposite this city, at 2 o'clock this morning, between three white men and six negroes. The party was gambling and drinking, and finally got into a wrangle. The negroes were armed with knives and razors, and stabbed James Donnelly, white, ten times in the abdomen and shoulders. He cannot recover. Another white man has a cut sixteen inches long across the abdomen, while a third has innumerable flesh wounds. The police authorities are after the blacks.

### Interrupted Bliss—From the Altar to the Cell—A Bridegroom Arrested at the Church Door, Charged by His Father with Forgery.

Mr. Charles Moran is a real estate agent and collector of rents, on the corner of Ninth and Green streets. His son, Mr. M. V. Moran, twenty-five or twenty-six years of age, has long been engaged to Miss Annie Ivers, a beautiful and accomplished young lady. The father and mother of Mr. Moran, bitterly opposed the marriage upon the ground, it is said, that Moran and Ivers both suffered from lung complaint. The lady and her friends earnestly protested that her lungs were in excellent condition, and Mr. Moran, was of the opinion that his lungs were equal to any he had ever had, and plenty good enough to enter matrimony with. Being of lawful age, sound mind, and considerable spirit, he determined to marry the object of his choice in spite of parental opposition, and sagely remarked that it was his wedding and not his father's.

Night before last the young couple started for church, with the intention of making such religious preparations as is usual in the Catholic Church prior to a wedding. While on the steps of the sacred edifice the young man was taken into the custody on a charge of forgery preferred by his father. The young lady did not shriek or faint, as was reported, but, being endowed with strong nerves and a stronger love for the man she was about to marry, accepted the situation philosophically, satisfied that her lover's character would not suffer by the accusation. She returned home with her friends, while Mr. Moran was conducted to the Third District station houses and locked up for the night. Yesterday morning Mr. Moran, Sr., visited him, and after a short conversation, withdrew the charge.

The wedding was not deferred, but was solemnized at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and the pair are now as happy as it is possible for them to be under the adverse circumstances encountered in their endeavor to become one.

The bridegroom, it appears, had been employed in his father's office as cashier and business manager, and it had been customary with Mr. Moran, Sr., to sign blank checks, which his son filled up for any amount needed in business transactions.

Moran, Sr., had refused to advance the money needed by his son for the expenses of the wedding, and the latter having, as is claimed, \$350 due him as salary, filled up a check for the amount and drew it at the bank.

The transaction appears to have been legitimate, and his father's action seems to have been the result of undue excitement.—St. Louis Dem., 29th ult.

### Clement L. Vallandigham.

This brilliant statesman, whose name has of late been on every lip, is now numbered with the dead. The manner of his death is described in our telegrams. The announcement will carry a pang to thousands of his admirers in every State in the Union, and will wring the tribute of a tear even from his political opponents; for Clement L. Vallandigham was a man whose noble Christian character and pure life even on the arena of politics challenged the respect and the admiration of both friend and foe. He was born in 1823 in Ohio, and was therefore in the very prime of life when this inscrutable Providence snatched him away from his family and the nation. In early life he taught school at an academy in Maryland, but returned to Ohio in 1840, where he was admitted to the bar in 1842. In 1845 he was elected to the Legislature, and in 1847-'49 he edited the Dayton Enquirer. He was elected to Congress a Democrat in 1856 against L. C. Campbell, and held his seat until 1863. In 1836 he was also a delegate to the Democratic National Convention which met in Cincinnati. He was always a most ardent and devoted friend of the South, and in 1863 he expressed himself in a political speech, and privately, in such emphatic

terms that he was arrested upon the charge of uttering "disloyal sentiments," and sentenced by a military court to close confinement until the end of the war. This sentence was commuted by the President, and Mr. Vallandigham was sent into the Confederate lines. From the South he embarked for Bermuda, and went thence to Canada. The Democratic Convention of Ohio which met in June, 1863, denounced his banishment, and nominated him for Governor. He was defeated by Governor Brough by the immense majority of 101,000 votes. In 1864 he was a delegate to the Democratic Convention which met at Chicago.

Mr. Vallandigham's more recent history is familiar to all of our readers. He was just now one of the most prominent political figures in the country. By his boldness he secured in Ohio the adoption of the present Democratic Platform in that State, which is destined to be the platform of the National Democracy in 1872.

The death of such a man at such a time is a great national calamity. We have few public men of either party left that could compare with him in ability and character.

### Road Steamers in India.

Thompson's road steamers are about to be brought into use in India, the plan being to run them between two stations in the Punjab, namely, Rawul Pindie and Jhelum, the distance between these two places being sixty-eight, and one-half miles. This train will, on ordinary occasions, consist of one, and on extraordinary occasions, of two omnibuses. It will run the distance in seven hours, inclusive of all stoppages. One omnibus will carry 20 first, 20 second and 20 third-class passengers, with 50 cwt. of mails and luggage, which will be sufficient for every day traffic.

The question of steam traction on common roads is now believed to be solved, and the application of the India rubber tire is regarded as a perfect success. The wheel and its tire may be described as consisting of a broad iron tire with narrow flanges, upon which is placed a ring of soft vulcanized India rubber; this ring is about twelve inches wide and five inches wide and five inches thick, which thus surrounds the iron tire, and is kept in its place by the flanges; then over the India rubber there is placed an endless chain of steel plates, which is the portion of the wheel that comes into actual contact with the rough road, the reticulated chain being connected by a sort of vertebrae at each side of the wheel. The India rubber tire and this ring of steel plates have no rigid connection, but have perfect freedom in moving round, without involving each other, and independent of the inner ring of the wheel which they both enclose. The efficiency of this wheel is due to the fact that the soft India rubber allows it to flatten upon the road, whether rough or smooth.

In the construction of the road steamer the greater portion of the weight, including the boiler, rests upon the driving wheels; the third wheel in front is for guiding the direction of movement, and is perfectly under control. A notable peculiarity of the boiler is the copper pot for holding boiling water within the furnace, and it is so contrived that if the boiler contains any water the pot will have a full supply. This arrangement keeps the centre of gravity low, and allows the engine to run up hills of 1 in 10, or go along an angle of 35 degrees.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

### Success of the Women Doctors.

The Pennsylvania State Medical Society, in its session in Williamsport, rescinded on the 15th ult., their rule prohibiting consultation with women physicians, or with those medical men who either taught or consulted with them. In Philadelphia, also, the American Homeopathic Institute last week passed the resolution admitting to full and honorable membership all properly qualified physicians of either sex.—New York Tribune.