THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

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Wilmington Journal.

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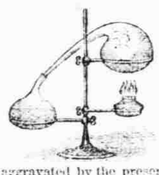
Use nothing but Lyon's Kathairon to Dress the Hair.

july 16 23-1m

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.



The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are of a truly marvellous character. Inveterate cases of scrofula, where the system seemed utterly given up to corruption, have yielded to this compound of anti-strumous virtues. Disorders of a scrofulous type, and affections which are merely aggravated by the presence of scrofulous matter, have been radically cured in such numerous instances, in every settlement in the country, that the public do not need to be informed here that it is in most cases a specific and absolute remedy.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver. These facts make the occasional use of the *Sarsaparilla* as a preventive, advisable.

It is a mistake to suppose that so long as no eruptions or tumors appear, there must be no scrofulous taint. These forms of derangement may never occur, and yet the vital forces of the body be so reduced by its subtle agency, as materially to impair the health and shorten the duration of life. It is a common error, also, that scrofula is strictly hereditary. It does, indeed, descend from parent to child, but is also engendered in persons born of pure blood. Low living, indigestion, foul air, licentious habits, mental anxiety, and the depressing vices generally, produce it. Weakly constitutions, where not fortified by the most constant and judicious care, are peculiarly liable to it. Yet the robust, also, whose turbid blood swells the veins with an apparently exuberant vitality, are often contaminated, and have the seed lodged in their constitutions. Indeed, no class or condition can depend on immunity from it, nor less is it possible to the importance of an effectual remedy.

In *St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Ice Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Ears and Eyes*, and other eruptive or visible forms of the diseases caused primarily by the scrofulous infection, the *Sarsaparilla* is so efficient as to be indispensable. And in the more concealed forms, as in *Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia*, and other affections of the muscular and nervous systems, the *Sarsaparilla*, through its purifying power, removes the cause of the disorder and produces astonishing cures.

The sarsaparilla root of the tropics does not by itself achieve these results. It is aided by the extracts combined with it, of still greater power. So potent is this union of healing virtues, *Syphilis* or *Venereal* and *Mercurial Diseases* are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. *Leucorrhœa or Whites, Uterine Ulcerations*, and *Female Diseases* in general, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by the invigorating and purifying effect of our *Sarsaparilla*. *Rheumatism* and *Gout*, often dependent on the accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, have their remedy also in this medicine. For *Liver Complaints*, torpidity, inflammation, abscess, etc., caused by rankling poisons in the blood, we unhesitatingly recommend the *Sarsaparilla*.

This medicine restores health and vigor where no specific disease can be distinguished. Its restorative power is soon felt by those who are *Languid, Listless, Despondent, Sleepless*, and filled with *Nervous Apprehensions or Fears*, or who are troubled with any other of those affections symptomatic of weakness. Many, after taking it for *General Debility*, have written us of the youthful vigor imparted to their nervous system, which seemed innocent with that prolific life they thought had departed on the advance of age. Others, whose fountains of life were always sterile, acknowledge their obligations to it for an obvious change.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does *Cure*, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in no case injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

Unacclimated persons, either resident in, or traveling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the *AGUE CURE* daily.

For *Liver Complaints*, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

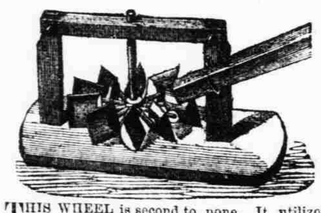
Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

☞ Sold in Wilmington by E. Willis, W. H. Lippitt and all Druggists and Dealers everywhere. dec 16, 1868—67-eod1w-1tw

WRIGHT'S PATENT SQUARE DISH

WATER WHEEL.



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Box 6711, P. O., New York.

july 16 23-3m

DIED.

On the morning of the 31st July, of chronic Diarrhœa and ulceration of the bowels, JOHN VANSICKLE, aged 61 years; a kind hearted, upright and benevolent man.

He died loved and regretted by all that knew him.

In this city, on Friday, 30th inst., Mrs. HESTER A. BUNN, widow of L. F. Bunn, aged 18 years.

OBITUARY.

POWELTON, Richmond Co., N. C., July 1, 1869.

How uncertain is life! How certain is death!—Manjis like a flower—now in the bud; now in the vigor of bloom, springing up as if by magic, now cut down by the chilly frost. Man dies, passes away, and is no more. Dr. Owen Hadley died at his residence in Richmond county, June 30th, 1869, in the 63d year of his age. He was stricken with palsey in January, 1863, and bore his affliction with fortitude and resignation, and in his death he was released from trials and suffering, and now as we hope gone to Heaven. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." No death has occurred amongst us more to be lamented than Dr. Hadley. The writer of this was with him a great deal of the time during his affliction, and now feels a melancholy pleasure in being able to mention, in public praise, the many merits of one of North Carolina's most devoted sons. To his brothers of the profession he was always the courteous gentleman, to the sick and afflicted a most kind and efficient friend. This entire community feels deeply and laments bitterly their loss. J.

DIED,

In Bladen county, N. C., on the 27th instant, JAMES H. ELWELL, aged 17 years.

Georgia papers please copy.

OBITUARY.

Died, at his residence in Robeson county, on the 18th instant, in the 82d year of his age, SHADRACH HOWELL, Esq.

Shadrach Howell was one of Robeson's most valuable citizens. No man in the county filled so many offices for so long a period as he with so much credit to himself and satisfaction to his friends. A man of unswerving integrity, and untarnished moral character; of good intellectual endowments, and of kind and generous emotions. His friends were numerous, and his was the happy faculty of *retaining* friendships once formed. For eighteen years he served the people of his native county faithfully as a Justice of the peace. In 1822 he was elected a member to the General Assembly from Robeson county, serving four years in the House of Commons, and five terms in the Senate, with much faithfulness and great acceptability to his constituents. For nineteen years he was Clerk of the County Court, which office he resigned when overtaken by the infirmities of old age to such a degree as to render him physically unable to attend to the duties of the office. He was twice married and leaves six children and several *great grand children*.—Mr. Howell belonged to the old Jackson school of politics, and amid the many political changes which characterized the period of his life never saw fit to change his political creed. By economy, industry and correct habits formed in his youth, he accumulated an ample competency of this world's goods, and lived to see much of it swept away by the results of the war. During the recent struggle through which the South was called to pass, his heart was with his *own people*.

Declining health and feeble old age admonished him long before his death to "set his house in order." This he did, and with patience and calm resignation awaited his change. He died in full communion with the M. E. Church. His life was one of *usefulness*. His death was one of *peace*.

AMICUS.

RAILROAD MEETING.

Meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad.

NIGHT SESSION.

THURSDAY, July 31, 1869.

The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock in the Theatre, by the Chairman, Col. Steele.

The Superintendent of Public Works presented a report of his appointments of Directors on the part of the State, to wit: G W Logan, of Rutherford; J. H. Neff, of New Hanover; D. L. Russell, Sen., of Robeson; Alfred Dockery, of Richmond; T. M. Smith, of Columbus; Dickson Ingram, of Anson; G. Z. French, of New Hanover.

Judge Person spoke on behalf of the stockholders. He desired that the six Directors elected by the stockholders should unite with the seven Directors appointed by the proper authorities and effect the reorganization of the Company.

Col. H. W. Guion moved that the stockholders at once proceed to elect six Directors. Carried, and Messrs. B. S. Guion and M. Cronly appointed to superintend the election.

While the vote was being counted, Col. H. W. Guion moved that other business be proceeded with. Carried.

M. London, Esq., counsel for the Superintendent of Public Works, addressed the meeting, and proceeded to present the legal points bearing upon the question as to the right of this officer to appoint Directors on behalf of the State, and to represent its interest in the meetings of corporations.

Mr. R. C. Badger, the representative of the Governor, followed and addressed the meeting, urging the legality of the Governor's position in the appointment of Directors.

Col. Rob't. Strange continued the argument as counsel for, and in behalf of, the Superintendent of Public Works.

The Tellers appointed to superintend the election reported the following vote cast:

R. H. Cowan	10,231	Shares.
S. J. Person	10,203	"
H. W. Guion	10,229	"
W. L. Steele	10,035	"
B. H. Sumner	10,215	"
A. R. Homesley	10,149	"
J. A. Long	5,170	"
J. C. Abbott	5,042	"
J. W. Schenck, Jr.	5,042	"
E. D. Proctor	5,042	"
J. B. Foster	5,042	"
B. D. Morrill	5,042	"
D. L. Russell, Sen	50	"
W. B. Cole	24	"
Geo. W. Logan	50	"
Giles Leitch	120	"
D. H. Ingram	50	"
Jas. A. Leak	18	"
J. W. Osborn	18	"
Jos. Green	18	"
D. L. Russell, Jr	6	"

The first six named having the highest number of votes were declared duly elected Directors on the part of the stockholders.

Mr. French called up the resolution offered by him this morning, and moved its adoption, and desired that a stock vote be taken.

Judge Person offered the following as a substitute for the resolutions of Mr. French:

Resolved, That inasmuch as the stockholders of this Company, in accordance with the amendment of their charter, have assembled and elected Robert H. Cowan, Samuel J. Person, Haywood W. Guion, Walter L. Steele, Benjamin H. Sumner, and Albert R. Homesly, to be Directors on the part of the Company; and whereas, the said stockholders have called upon the State of North Carolina to appoint seven Directors as its part, as provided for in the amendment to aforesaid charter, and in response to this request W. W. Holden, Governor, has notified the meeting of seven Directors appointed by him, and Coburn L. Harris, Superintendent of Public Works, has notified the meeting of seven Directors appointed by him, and which are different persons from those appointed by the Governor as aforesaid; and whereas, both the Governor and the Superintendent of Public Works claim the right to appoint seven Directors for the Company, the decision of which question now in dispute between the aforesaid officers of the State is, in the opinion of this meeting, a judicial question, and one which the stockholders of this Company have no jurisdiction or power to determine, but must be left to the judicial tribunals of the State to determine; therefore, it is directed that this meeting of stockholders, having done everything on their part required by the amended charter aforesaid, stands adjourned until it shall be determined by the proper judicial tribunal of the State who has the authority or the law to appoint the Directors on the part of the State.

Mr. W. F. Leak and Col. H. W. Guion spoke on this substitute to Mr. French's resolution.

Col. Guion offered the following as a substitute for the whole:

Resolved, That for the purpose of effecting the organization of this Company as contemplated in the late amendments to the charter, this Convention recognizes the appointees of the Governor, viz: Wm. Sloan, Wm. A. Smith, Jas. McDonald, Jno. L. Brown, S. P. Sherrill, J. F. Aydlett and Jos. S. Cannon as the Directors required to be chosen on the part of the State; and the six Directors elected by this meeting are hereby directed to co-operate with seven so appointed by the Governor, and they together shall constitute the Board for the management of the affairs of this Company, until their term shall regularly expire.

Resolved, That this recognition is made solely for the reorganization of the Company at this, the appointed time, to avoid all controversy; and the stockholders do hereby emphatically declare that, by their present course, they do not commit themselves to any future action, but reserve to themselves the privilege of hereafter recognizing the appointees of either the Governor or the Superintendent of Public Works as they may deem just and proper.

Resolved, That if from any legal cause whatever, the new Board of Directors shall be prevented from taking charge of the affairs of this Company, then the same shall continue under the control and management of the present Board, until any such restricting cause shall be removed.

The question occurred on this substitute to the substitute to the resolutions offered by Mr. French, and a stock vote was called for.

A motion to adjourn was made and lost.

Judge Person moved to lay the substitute to the substitute on the table, when

The motion to adjourn to 10 o'clock Friday morning was renewed and carried.

SECOND DAY.

FRIDAY, July 30, 1869.

The meeting of stockholders was again called to order by the Chairman, Col. Steele, at 10 o'clock yesterday.

The Chairman stated the question to be on the motion to table the amendment offered by Col. Guion to the amendment of Judge Person to Mr. French's resolutions.

The motion to table was withdrawn; and the question then recurred upon the amendment to the amendment, and a stock vote was called for.

Judge Person here arose to make a statement, and spoke as to the legal bearing of the question. If the Superintendent of Public Works, acting as a public officer, did appoint seven Directors, that act was a *de facto* act, whether the Superintendent has given bond or not. To comply with its part of the contract, this Company, after accepting the amendment, has now to accept the seven Directors appointed by the State. To make the contract binding it is necessary that it shall be carried out in accordance with the original terms. He spoke in the interest of no set of individuals, but for the stockholders alone. He did not hold to the doctrine that when a certain political party was in power it had the right to tax the people or take their money for the benefit of its friends. We must look to the interest of no particular section, but for the benefit of the whole body of stockholders; and men should be placed in charge of the work who would labor for the benefit of the whole. The stockholders had performed their part of the contract and elected their six Directors, and there being a dispute between the Governor and the Superintendent of Public Works, the quarrel is between them, and is a judicial question which should be left to the Courts to decide—the stockholders could do no more than rest it in this quarter. It is a question depending upon the construction of the law in North Carolina, which the stockholders are not competent to decide. If they decide that the Superintendent of Public Works has the authority to appoint the Directors, then the Governor and his Treasurer will refuse to give them the three millions of bonds; and if, on the other hand, they decide that the Governor is the proper appointing power, then the Superintendent of Public Works will carry the matter into the Courts. It is a decision attended with peril.

Judge Person then withdrew his amendment to the amendment.

The question then recurred upon Col. Guion's amendment, which the mover asked leave to offer as a substitute.

Judge Person moved to lay the whole subject upon the table.

Mr. French called for a stock vote.

The proposition to lay on the table was carried by the following vote: Ayes 7,818; nays 7,191.

Mr. French submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That this meeting recognize Alfred Dockery, G. Z. French, J. H. Neff, Dan'l L. Russell, Dixon Ingram, T. M. Smith, G. W. Logan, as the Directors on the part of the State in the Company, regularly appointed by the proper authority, according to law; and that the Directors on the part of the stockholders are hereby instructed to co-operate with them in the reorganization of the Company.

Judge Person arose to a point of order, and called attention to the fact that the resolution of the gentleman (Mr. French) was out of order.

The Chair considered the point well taken, and decided the resolution out of order.

Mr. W. A. Smith, President of the North Carolina Railroad, and one of the Directors appointed by the Governor, here arose, and the Chair asked if the Stockholders recognized the right of one to address them who was not a Stockholder.

Mr. Smith said he merely wished to make an announcement to the private Stockholders—that the Directors appointed by the Governor would meet this afternoon in Masonic Hall, for the purpose of electing officers.

Mr. French appealed from the decision of the Chair, and called for a stock vote.

Col. Cowan thought the delay in the organization in carrying the question to the Supreme Court would be a fatal delay to the interests of the Company. He called upon the old Board of Directors to meet at his office for consultation and for this purpose moved that the meeting take a recess until 2 o'clock. He stated again that the contractors and the company must suffer by a delay of the reorganization, and that the road must cross the Pee Dee and reach that rich producing section beyond in time for this year's crop.

The vote being taken, the meeting agreed to a recess until 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The meeting was called to order at 2 p. m. by the Chairman, who stated the question to be the motion of Mr. French appealing from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. French withdrew his motion for an appeal and offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, a difference of opinion exists as to the effect of the act of the General Assembly, entitled "an act concerning the powers and duties of State officers",

Resolved, That if the above recited act be such an alteration of the charter of this Company as requires the acceptance of the stockholders, then we accept the same.

Col. Guion moved to lay this resolution on the table. Mr. French called for a stock vote.

While the ballot was progressing, Mr. French stated that during the recess the Directors on the part of the State, appointed by the Superintendent of Public Works, met and elected Gen. Alfred Dockery President of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, there being a quorum of the Board—seven—present.

Judge Person wanted to know if Billy Smith and his Directors had met and appointed their officers.

Several good humored jokes were passed.

Col Cowan arose and said that all this joking was out of place, when such serious questions were pending before the meeting. He thought that if either set of of Directors had taken advantage of the recess and retired and taken action while this meeting was progressing, they had been grossly disrespectful to this body.

Mr. French, as one of the Directors appointed by the Superintendent of Public Works, arose and disclaimed any intentional disrespect on the part of these Directors.

Mr. Dixon Ingram, of Anson, not being a stockholder, asked and obtained permission of the meeting to speak. He also disclaimed any intentional disrespect.

Gen. Dockery submitted a few remarks of the same tenor.

The vote on the motion to lay Mr. French's resolution on the table was carried by the following vote: Ayes, 10,470; nays, 4,153.

Hon. R. S. French moved that the meeting reconsider its action by which certain propositions were tabled at the morning session.

Mr. G. Z. French called for a stock vote, and spoke on the general proposition of the question.

Col. Guion moved that the gentleman be called to order; that he was making a speech which, by his own admission, he ought to have made at the last meeting on the acceptance of the amended charter.

The Chair decided that the effect of the proposed resolutions were not debatable on a motion to reconsider.

The motion to reconsider prevailed.

The Chair announced that the question before the meeting was Col. Guion's amendment to the resolutions of Mr. French.

Both sets of resolutions were then read—the resolutions of Mr. French recognizing the authority of the Superintendent of Public Works; and Col. Guion's amendment recognizing the authority of the Governor.

Mr. French arose to state the position of his friends and himself. It had been their intention from the first to further the interests of Wilmington and the Cape Fear region, and with this view he had labored for the passage of the bill in the Legislature.

Col. Cowan arose in explanation of the passage of the bill making the appropriation to the road and the action of himself and the Board of Directors in this particular. He also spoke upon the pending question, and favored, as a matter of safe policy, the recognition of the Directors appointed by the Governor, and would vote for Col. Guion's substitute.

A vote by stock was called for on the amendment.

Mr. Giles Leitch opposed the amendment.

Col. Guion spoke at considerable length in favor of its adoption

The vote being taken resulted as follows:—Ayes 10,200; nays 4,537. This emphatically recognizes the Directors appointed by the Governor.

[Immediately subsequent to the adjournment of the meeting, Colonel Steele, the Chairman, addressed an official note to the Directors appointed by the Governor, informing them of their recognition by the stockholders as the Directors appointed according to law.]

Mr. M. Cronly offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

That in consideration of the long and faithful services rendered this Company by the retiring members of the Board of Directors, viz: R. S. French, John A. McDonald, S. W. Cole, S. H. Walkup, A. G. Logan, John D. Taylor and J. M. Hutchinson, it is

Resolved, That the President of this Company issue to these gentlemen a free pass for themselves and families over our road for twelve months next ensuing.

Resolved further, That the Chairman and Secretaries of this meeting furnish each retiring member with a copy of the foregoing resolution.

On motion of Judge French the thanks of the meeting were returned to the Chairman and Secretaries.

On motion of Mr. French the meeting adjourned to the next regular annual meeting in October next.

DIRECTOR'S MEETING.

Subsequent to the adjournment of the meeting of the Stockholders, the new Board of Directors, consisting of the six elected by the Stockholders and the seven appointed by the Governor on behalf of the State, met in the office of Col. Cowan for the election of officers.

Dr. Wm. Sloan was elected President; B. S. Guion, General Superintendent; Calvin J. Cowles, Secretary and Treasurer of the Eastern Divison, and V. A. McBee, Secretary and Treasurer of the Western Division. The present remaining officers will continue in the discharge of their respective duties until further orders from the Board.

The next meeting of the Directors will be held in Charlotte in September next. In the meantime the work upon the road will progress as usual.

Letter from Commodore Maury.

"LEXINGTON, VA., July 10, 1869.

"G. W. GIFT, ESQ.:

DEAR SIR,—Your letter of the 5th reached me this morning too late, owing to our mail connections, for my reply to reach you in time for our meeting of the 13th.

"Chinese labor is much more intelligent, skilful, and effective than negro labor, and I consider the introduction of it, under proper regulations, would be highly beneficial to the south.

"After Jamaica, Trinidad is the largest of the British West India Islands, and that it did not pine and dwindle as Jamaica has done, is, I am assured by residents there, chiefly owing to the introduction of coolie labor.

"Kindly and properly treated, the Chinese are the most faithful creatures in the world. I have been in the country, and have paid some attention to their traits of character. As domestics and laborers, gardeners, and cultivators of the soil generally, they are not surpassed by any other people. From the first that arrive I should like to have a cook and two house servants. Please let me know how to proceed in order to procure good ones, and oblige

"Yours, truly,

"M. F. MAURY."

The Empress Eugenie of German Descent.

It is probably known to few readers that the Empress Eugenie has German blood in her veins. Gustave Rasch, a German tourist traveler, who generally manages to scrape up all the interesting and piquant items of gossip in his wanderings, has lately been through Spain. In one of his letters to an Austrian paper he says:

"In Malaga, many years ago, there lived a poor German toy dealer, who had a very beautiful daughter, to whom the third son of Count Montijo, a wealthy Andalusian, began to make love. The toy dealer's beautiful daughter was as sensible as she was beautiful, however, and repelled the advances of the young count, saying, 'Without marriage, no love.' The young count was, however, really in love with the poor girl, and, in spite of the opposition of his father and his whole family, he married her. The old count was enraged at this, withdrew every income from his son, and the married life of the young couple was at first very gloomy. But the young countess had fortune; the two older brothers of her husband died, and the latter became the heir to the title and possessions of his rich father. The daughter of this poor German girl is the Empress of the French, the wife of Louis Napoleon."

Cotton Field destroyed by Lightning.

We find the annexed singular statement in the Columbus (Ga.) Inquirer of the 20th instant:

Mr. Jas. T. Holland told us yesterday that he thought until one of the late storms that he had suffered from "bad luck" all that could be required of him, but one more lick, and that from the most unexpected direction, fell on him a few days ago in the shape of lightning. He says about one-half an acre of his best cotton averaging nearly three feet high, was struck by lightning, and the cotton and every living thing of whatever kind were killed as dead as December. He says the earth itself seems so paralyzed by the stroke that it has lost all its vegetating forever. Mr. Holland's plantation is only a few miles west of the city, in Lee county, Alabama, and as singularly as the fact stated is, he is too well known for any one to question its truth. Lightning rods in cotton fields would look queer.

Archbishop McCloskey administered the rite of confirmation to four hundred persons in St. Stephen's church, New York, on Wednesday. Among the postulants were five colored women.

From the New York Herald, July 27.

What the Word Coolie Means.

Most Americans and Europeans, who are unacquainted with Chinese life, imagine that the word coolie embraces in its meaning all the population of the Chinese empire which is devoted to agriculture and the various departments of productive industry. This is an error. The word coolie is Bengali, and signifies laborer, and is not Chinese at all. It is used by the populations of the seaboard towns, who, for the most part, speak, in common with the foreign residents, whit is called "Pigeon English," to designate a particular class of employes. There are "coolie riggers," "coolie carpenters," "coolie deck hands," "house coolies," &c., but they form a separate class from the population around them. In like manner the word mandarin is generally supposed in this country and in England to be a Chinese term; but it is not. It is also Pigeon English, and is derived from the Portuguese word "mandar," to command. Being accepted by the foreigners of the seaboard as entirely satisfactory, the Chinese themselves, who take kindly to the absurdities and facilities of the "Pigeon English" for the transaction of business, have adopted it into their vocabulary. In like manner many other words, common to both natives and foreigners in China, are misunderstood in the homes of the "outside barbarians," and being misunderstood, are of course misapplied. For instance the epithet "coolies," applied to emigrants from China to California, and fastened on these enterprising people in the Golden State, is a misnomer. Yet thousands believe that the Pacific States are being overrun by a different class of Chinese laborers from what they actually are. The Chinese, who labored so faithfully and well in the building of the Pacific railroad, and who form so important and valuable an element in the laboring population of the State of California are not coolies properly so-called, but emigrants from China seeking for higher remuneration and better means of subsistence than was afforded them in the central flowery land. Very many of them, it is true, enter into contracts with wealthy merchants of China, to do a specified amount of work and stay a certain length of time in the territory of Uncle Sam, and agree to terms understood and agreed upon before they leave the coast of China, just as coolies agree with coolie agents at Chinese sea ports; but they are entirely a different class of people. The majority are emigrants from China, who have voluntarily left the shores of the Celestial Empire, just as Irishmen have abandoned their mud cabins in Connaught or Munster to seek a wider field and a higher scale of remuneration in the teeming West; and like the Irish they pay their own way, and are "free and independent" from the start.

A Strange Incident of the Late War Brought to Light.

While our newly-appointed register of the land office here—Mr. Maxwell, colonel of the First Michigan cavalry during the war—was busily engaged in his office, a tall, military-looking gentleman walked in, whom he instantly recognized as Mr. Henry E. Lee, nephew of General Robert E. Lee, and colonel of the First Virginia cavalry during the war. The recognition was mutual, and called up bitter and painful reminiscences of events that occurred during the terrible conflict between the armies of the North and the Southern Confederacy.

It appears that during the war the First Virginia and First Michigan cavalry happened to be arrayed each against the other, and the feeling of animosity between the two regiments was as bitter as that entertained towards each other by two single persons who are deadly enemies. At the famous battle of Gettysburg the two regiments fought face to face, each learning to respect and hate the other for blows given and the courage displayed.

Between Colonels Maxwell and Lee, the leaders of the two regiments, the hate entertained by the respective members of each regiment seemed to concentrate, and when the contending armies were engaged on James river, the two colonels met face to face, and there swore to fight it out in a personal conflict. The resolve was no sooner formed than executed, and determined and deadly conflict immediately ensued, the two regiments for the time being mere spectators. The result was that Maxwell received a sword thrust in the groin, and Lee had his shoulder disabled.

Since that day up to yesterday we suppose that the two men have never met, and it may well be supposed the meeting was a strange one, and that singular feelings were evoked on the occasion. They both bear the ineffaceable marks of hard service. Colonel Maxwell has lost one leg and has sustained other serious physical injuries, while the left arm of Colonel Lee is disabled by the wound received in his conflict with Colonel Maxwell.—*Des., Utah, News.*

The Alleged Smuggled Sugars.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce says:

"Professor Lorin Blodgett, U. S. appraiser at large, whose office is in Philadelphia, was sent for by Secretary Boutwell to examine samples of the sugars seized by revenue officials at St. Louis for being entered and sent from New Orleans without payment of duty. The first lot of samples which were forwarded to him at Philadelphia, proved to be all foreign sugars, but upon reaching here he found that many of the other lots, in fact about half the entire seizures, were of domestic production. At Mr. Blodgett's suggestion the Secretary has reserved his decision in the case until he shall take the samples to Philadelphia and inspect them in company with the other experts in his office."

Watering Place Notes

The White Mountains are largely visited this summer.

Fifty dollar parasols, with watches in the handles, are the latest agony at the watering places.

The mystery of the morning hats worn at watering place breakfasts is said to be the concealment of "crime" not yet ready to be seen of men.

Entire suits of fine white French flannel are much in vogue among young gentlemen at the seaside.

They call the Cubans "tropical sparrows" at Saratoga. One of them has just "broken the bank."

A vulgar and shoddy lady is detected immediately at the watering places by appearing at breakfast in a silk dress and diamonds.

Granville Montelle, the notorious outlaw, is said to be stealing horses near Dumfries, Prince William county, Va.

Anna Smith, aged nineteen, owns and works a farm of one hundred acres in Mills county, Iowa.

Of three hundred Presbyterian ministers in Canada, only nine are doctors of divinity.

A Scoundrel Punished by a Dog.

A Horrible Story of Crime.

The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle of Sunday last contains the following story, for the correctness of which it vouches in every particular:

In one of the mountain counties of Georgia there live two families, each before the war noted for its wealth and refinement.—Since the war the families (whom we shall call respectively R. and L.), though they had, like nearly every one else, lost everything by the conflict, still retained the high position in society which they had for so long a time filled. Mr. L. was a married man, fifty-five years of age, while Mr. R. is a young man, recently married to a very beautiful woman, between whom and a daughter of Mr. L., about the same age, there exists a very intimate friendship.—Some days ago Mr. R. was compelled to go to Atlanta on business, leaving his wife entirely alone in his house, as the only house servant, a cook, slept at the negro quarter, half a mile from the dwelling. Mrs. R., as she had been advised by her husband, went over to Mr. L.'s, and requested his daughter to spend the nights with her until her husband's return. This Miss L., after obtaining her mother's consent promised willingly. Having accomplished her purpose, and feeling very much relieved in mind, Mrs. R. returned home and spent the day performing the usual household duties. When the morning had passed away and the afternoon came, and then the sun set without bringing her friend, she felt no alarm, but thought that the latter had decided not to come until after tea, when her father, across the field which separated the two houses, would escort her.—Accordingly the evening meal was eaten, household affairs arranged and the cook dismissed for the night to her distant cabin at the "quarter."—About nine o'clock Mrs. R. began to feel a little uneasy, as Miss L. had not yet come, when a servant came up to the house and brought a note from her expected friend, stating that she would be unable to spend the night with her, as she had promised, for her father, from some cause or other, had positively refused to give his consent to the arrangement. After delivering the note the servant took his departure and the brave woman prepared to spend the night by herself. Feeling that she had a protector in a large and very fierce yard dog belonging to her husband, she took him into her bed-room, and, after securing the house, lay down and resigned herself to sleep.

About twelve o'clock she was awakened from her slumbers by a noise in the house and the angry growling of the dog, and discovered that the hall door had been forced and that some one was standing at her room door seeking an entrance. Speaking as loudly as her fright would let her, Mrs. R.—— asked, "Who is there?" A man's voice, which she did not recognize, replied by telling her to "open the door." Again she asked the same question, and again received the same reply, the stranger adding that if she refused he would break the d——d door down." During this dialogue the dog, still growling, crouched upon the floor as if ready to spring.—Thinking to intimidate this man, who sought her ruin, Mrs. R—— cried to him that if he forced the door she would shoot him. Laughing scornfully, the ruffian threw his weight against the light door, burst it open and entered the room—when, quick as thought, the savage dog sprang forward and fastened on his neck. The man, astonished at this sudden attack, attempted to kill the dog with a knife which he held in his hand, but unsuccessfully, and the powerful animal dragged him to the ground, still retaining his hold upon his throat. Stunned at first by this unlooked-for deliverance, the woman, in a few seconds, regained her presence of mind somewhat, ran screaming from the house, never stopping until she arrived at the place of the L.'s, where her cries soon aroused the family. Her tale was rapidly told, and the servants were preparing to go to the scene of danger, when suddenly Mr. L. was missed, and his wife, almost on the instant, as if struck by a sudden presentiment, screamed "Merciful God! it must be my husband!" With a cry of horror, the party set forth, and ran as fast to the house of Mrs. R. as the latter had run away from it a few minutes before.—Arrived there they found the man still on the floor, and the dog still grasping his throat. Beating him away from his prey, they found the suspicions of Mrs. L. but too correct; it was her husband—but the teeth of the dog had done their work, and he was dead.

It appears that he had returned to his home at five o'clock on the previous evening, and hearing of the departure of R., and the intention of his daughter to spend the night with the young wife, he positively refused to allow her to do so, assigning some frivolous cause for the refusal. That night he left home, saying that he was going to set up all night with a sick neighbor, who lived some miles distant. It is supposed that he concealed himself in the woods until midnight, and then, influenced by unholy lust, forced an entrance into the house of R., to violate the person of the wife of the latter. When the case became known the most intense excitement prevailed in the county, and had not Providence punished the criminal, he would probably have been hung to the nearest tree by the enraged populace.

A MURDERESS REPRIEVED.

Her Confession—A Young Girl Killed for Three Dollars and Twenty Cents.

Governor Bullock, of Georgia, reprieved Harriet Grier, alias Harriet Crittenden, a negress, who was condemned to be executed at Macon on Friday last, for the murder of Nancy Wright, a white girl, about seventeen years of age, near that city, on the 16th of March last. A reprieve was granted until August 20, that she "might have full opportunity for prayer and penitence." On Wednesday last, while anticipating a speedy death, she made the following confession:

My right name is Harriet Crittenden, and not Harriet Grier, as I am called in Macon. When a slave I belonged to Mr. Oliver Crittenden, at Americus, Georgia. My father is named Joy Crittenden. I came to Macon from Americus about three weeks before I committed the crime for which I die to-morrow. I met Nancy Wright on the streets the evening before the murder, and went home with her and stayed all night. She showed me some money that night which she had made by selling lightwood, but I did not intend at the time to steal it or kill her to get it.—The next morning, while Nancy was fixing about the house, I went to a grocery near by, and a black man who was at the counter taking a drink gave me something that made me drunk a little—I don't know whether it was beer or whiskey. I felt playful and funny after drinking it, and returned to Nancy's house. She asked me to go to the woods with her and help her to get lightwood, and we could make some money by it. We took the ax and started off. Nancy cut her some wood first, and came to where I had a little pile of lightwood and sat down upon it, telling me to take the ax and cut some, as she was tired.

When she sat down she handed me the ax, and as I threw it upon my shoulder the thought struck me that I could kill Nancy so easy and get the money she had, and before I knew it hardly, I struck her on the head with the edge of the ax and she slowly fell forward on her face. I struck her twice more, and while she was struggling I took the money from her pocket and ran towards town. Soon after killing Nancy I saw her brother, who called me and asked where his sister was. I told him I had left her down yonder, and when I got on this side of the railroad I ran as fast as I could to keep him from finding me. After getting where nobody could see me I counted the money over. There were $3 20. I then came down in town and bought some toys, cakes and candy.—I killed Nancy on Tuesday, but did not change my clothing until Thursday morning. I went from one place to another, not thinking much of what I had done; did not know the police were after me until I was arrested. Don't know what made me kill Nancy, unless it was whiskey and the devil. I never committed a crime before. I know the murder was a mighty bad crime, the worst I could commit, but I did not think of it at the time. When Judge Cole passed sentence on me I was much frightened and felt like I was choking. I could not pray or sleep when I returned to jail, but the good people came and prayed for me, and learned me how to pray to God for forgiveness, and I feel now that he has forgiven me, and that I will go to Heaven. I have no fears of death, have seen people hung and know what is to be done, but I am not afraid. If I could speak to all of my race I would tell them never to touch whiskey; and never do wrong; to think over a bad act before they commit it. If I had only stopped to think I never would have killed Nancy.

The Ball in Honor of President Grant.

The New York Tribune has the following dispatch:

LONG BRANCH, July 26.

The ball to-night at the Stetson House in honor of General Grant was a brilliant affair, despite the heavy southwest storm that confined the affair within the Stetson House and hotels adjoining. The most distinguished company ever gathered at the Branch welcomed the President to the ball-room at ten, to the music of "Hail to the Chief." His Excellency advanced with his wife, who was also ushered in by Mr. Seligman, chairman of the committee of reception. General Sherman and daughter followed,