THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

J. A. ENGELHARD, Editor and Proprietor

To whom all letters on business must be addressed

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— OF A —

VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND!

PURSUANT TO A DECREE OF THE Superior Court of the county of New Hanover, made at the June Term 1871, in the case of Samuel E. Westray against Stephen D. Wallace and Mary Wallace, the undersigned as Commissioner, will, on WEDNESDAY the 8th day of November, 1871, expose to sale by public auction, at the Court House door in the city of Wilmington, for cash, a tract of land containing Sixty Acres, situate on the North side of the Newbern road, and less than a mile from the city of Wilmington. Beginning at a stake on the old Newbern road, James L. Mills' corner, thence running 4 m. East 37 chains and 85 links, thence South 58 20m East 15 chains and 87 links to a stake, thence South 60m. West 36 chains and 55 links to a stake on the old Newbern road, thence along said road South 87°. West 15 chains and 87 links to a stake, and thence South 70° 35m West 4 chains and 50 links to the beginning.

There is a good Dwelling and kitchen, comparatively new, on the premises

MICHAEL CRONLY,
Commissioner
oct 6 38 w5wch

W. FREDERICK. W. C. FREDERICK

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YOUR PARTICULAR ATTENTION is called to our Partnership, Feb'y, 1871, and we respect that you will give us a share of your patronage. Shipments of Cotton and Naval Stores and other Country Produce are solicited, either for sale in this market, or for shipment to New York, Baltimore, or other ports.

All cash orders filled at the lowest Market Price.

sept 1 33-w3moh

GREATEST

MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

Dr. Fowler's Compound Extract,

FOR THE CURE OF

Scrofulla, Syphilis, Liver Complaint, Constipation, Chronic Rheumatism, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, and all Blood Impurities.

We offer to the American public a new and valuable remedy for the above-mentioned diseases. Fowler's Compound Extract is composed of the best medicines known to *Materia Medica*. It is perfectly pure in all its ingredients, being composed of several well-known articles universally used by the best Physicians; each of which in combination, supplies what experience has shown to be wanting when singly employed; but the result of patient investigation, requiring time, labor and skill, so as to give the public a genuine article, which they can rely upon, and in place of the worthless and dangerous Patent Medicines flooding the country; and therefore enables us to warrant Fowler's Compound Extract to be the most perfect curative for diseases of the blood ever discovered.

SCROFULA.

This Compound is a never-failing cure for this terrible disease. How many diseases have their seat in the blood—diseases which have been treated vainly for years. If the blood alone is purified, in most cases health and happiness will soon return. Dr. Fowler's Compound acts especially upon the virus in the blood, causing in time the disappearance of the hideous sores, and restoring the skin to a healthful appearance, the eye clear and sparkling, and the whole human organization becomes healthy.

SYPHILIS.

Of all diseases which flesh is is heir to, none bring so much misery moral and physical, as Syphilis. To all so afflicted we can truly say this remedy will help you. Two articles found by experience to be peculiarly efficacious for this disease are contained in this compound.—We ask you to try Dr. Fowler's Compound Extract, and by giving it a fair trial, it will cure you.

We speak with much confidence of Dr. Fowler's Compound, because we know what it is composed of, and what it will do. We know Dr. Fowler well, who is a physician of known repute, standing second to none in the country, of long experience, an honorable man, who, having a reputation for character, as well as ourselves, would never allow a medicine to go before the public without merit. And we say of this Compound, if taken according to directions, after a fair trial, it will do all we claim for it.

We offer it as a new discovery, which it certainly is—a genuine article for Scrofulla, Syphilis, and all blood impurities; and knowing the genuineness of it, as such we send it forth, saying, "Go Heal the Suffering!"

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AND

J. R. McILHENNY,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist.

july 28 25-6mch

SUPERIOR COURT--DUPLIN COUNTY.

John Smith and John T. Heath, to the use of John Turner, Plaintiffs,
vs.
David C. Basden and Alfred Basden, Defend'ts.

Order for Service by Publication.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, David C. Basden and Alfred Basden, are now residents of this State, it is ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington JOURNAL a weekly newspaper published in the city of Wilmington, N. C., once a week for six weeks successively, notifying them [illegible] year before the Judge of the Superior [illegible] Duplin county at the term to be held [illegible] the 12th Monday after the [illegible] August, 1871, and answer the [illegible] plaintiff, a copy of which will [illegible] 4th Monday in [illegible] office of the Superior Court [illegible] complaint of the [illegible] and seal of office [illegible] be deposited in the [illegible] Clerk of said county.

Given under my hand [illegible] SUTHERLAND, [illegible] the 18th of September, 1871. [illegible] Duplin county.

J. D. SOUTHERLAND,
Clerk Superior Court.
sept 22 36-w6wch

SUPERIOR COURT--DUPLIN COUNTY.

John D. Stanford, *et al*, Plaintiff,
vs.
A. G. Moseley, Trustee of Spaight Hill, Spaight Hill, *et al.*, Defendant.

Order for Service by Publication.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Spaight Hill, is a non-resident of this State—it is ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper published in the city of Wilmington, N. C., once a week for six weeks successively, notifying him to appear before the Judge of the Superior Court of Duplin county, at the term to be held in said county at the Court House in Kenansville on the 12th Monday after the 4th Monday in August, 1871, and answer the complaint of the plaintiff, a copy of which will be deposited in the office of the Superior Court Clerk of said county.

Given under my hand and seal of office the 18th September, 1871.

J. D. SOUTHERLAND,
Clerk Superior Court Duplin county.
sept 22 36-w6wch

State of North Carolina,

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Edwin Reid and Annie Reid, by their Guardian, Edwin A. Keith,
vs.
James H. Brown and wife Josephine, *et al.*

The defendants in this case, viz: William Curtis and wife Rebecca, *alias* Rebecca Reid, James H. Brown and wife Josephine, and Napoleon Reid, are summoned to appear before the Clerk of the Superior Court, at his office in the Court House in the city of Wilmington, on the 30th day of October, A. D. 1871, to answer the complaint of the plaintiffs. If the defendants fail to appear at that time the plaintiffs will apply for the relief demanded in the complaint, together with the costs of this action.

Given under my hand and seal this the 21st day of September, 1871.

J. C. MANN,
Clerk Superior Court.

A. EMPIE, Attorney.
sept 22 36 law6wch

DUPLIN COUNTY--IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Eliza Herring and others, heirs of Lemuel Cherry,
vs
Albert B. Hicks, Administrator of said Cherry.

Summons.

It appearing to the Court that Jacob L. Herring, William Sollis and wife Jane, George Patrick and wife Isabella, John T. Cherry of Tennessee, Lemuel Edwards Thomas Edwards and William Edwards, Anne Civil Casey, Sarah C. Casey, Tabetha Casey, Susan J. Casey, Mary Holland, B. B Edwards and wife Catharine, Charles Casey and wife Anne, Laddy Ann Casey, John Casey, Catharine Casey, Elizabeth Casey, Thomas Casey, William Casey, Willi m Daly and wife Catharine, John Edwards, heirs of Lemuel Cherry, reside beyond the limits of the State. It is thereupon ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington JOURNAL notifying said parties, and in case they or any of them be dead, their representatives to come forward at the next term of this Court and make themselves either parties plaintiff or defendants and be heard, or in this case the Court will proceed as if they were in Court and give judgment in this cause.

And notice is hereby given to the said parties above named and all other parties interested in the estate of Lemuel Cherry, deceased, to be and appear at the next term of the Superior Court to be held for the county of Duplin at the Court House in Kenansville on the 12th Monday after the 4th Monday of August, 1871, to answer the said petition and complaint, when and where they can be heard, and in case they fail to attend the Court will proceed to judgment in this case.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my name. Done at office in Kenansville, September 26th, 1871.

JOHN D. SOUTHERLAND,
Clerk Superior Court.
oct 6 38-w6wch

ROBERT C. JOHNSON,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, COTTON, &c.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

OFFICE AT JOHN C. HEYER'S STORE. would inform his friends and old customers that he has qualified as Inspector, and solicite their patronage.

jan 13 w—tf

A MODEL NEWSPAPER.

The Carolina Messenger,

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,
AT GOLDSBORO, N. C.

IMPROVED AND ENLARGED!

A NEWSPAPER OF THE PRESENT TIMES,

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THE MESSENGER is pre-eminently a readable FAMILY PAPER, (now in its 7th volume,) and, as a VEHICLE OF NEWS, has always held the first rank among Southern journals. Its news on every topic of interest—political, literary, social domestic and foreign—is always fresh, abundant, various and accurate, comprising the whole circle of current intelligence, always rendered with such promptitude and spirit, that the paper has a large and increasing circulation.

AS AN ORGAN OF OPINION.

THE MESSENGER is fearless, trenchant, indomitable, ardent in its advocacy of sound Democratic principles, unsparing in its denunciation of political abuses and corruption; and not confining its discussion to mere politics, it takes a wide range, touches upon a great variety of subjects, and aims to be a safe guide of public opinion on all topics which engage public attention. It gives conspicuous prominence to State news and market reports.

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JULIUS A. BONITZ,
Editor and Prop'r
Goldsboro', N. C.
mar 3 d1t-wly

MARRIED.

In Clinton, N. C., on Wednesday evening, October 18th, by the Rev. Joseph O. Thomas, Mr. R. HOWARD HUBBARD to Miss IDA E., daughter of Col. William N. Peden, formerly of Wilmington.

On the 16th instant, in St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, by Rev. G. D. Bernheim, Mr. C. HASHAGEN to Miss HENRIETTA E., daughter of H. G Hashagen, Esq., all of this city.

DIED.

In Robeson, on the morning of the 14th inst., at 10 o'clock, at the residence of Dr. D McBryde, JESSE McBRYDE, only son of Dr. F. O. and Mrs. Christian L. Hawley, aged 14 months and 9 days.

"Alas! too fondly and too well we loved!
The dear one was our idol! we forgot
The gift had been only loaned by Heaven
And the best worship of our loving hearts
Were centered on a helpless thing of dust;
The spirit called! the shaft was sped,
And all our earthly hopes, in silent death were laid."

Interesting Law Suit.

A law suit, which bids fair to rival in interest the famous goat case of West Virginia, is now exciting the fashionable circles of Louisville. The subject of contention is a poodle dog, and the litigants are two prominent citizens. The plaintiff claims that he purchased the dog of a New Orleans merchant for the sum of ten dollars, more than two years ago. It was then a puppy. He raised it up to a full grown poodle, weighing at least three pounds. About a year ago, owing to a misunder-[illegible]ding between the master and the [illegible] the latter received a severe kick, sta[illegible]n it left its owner in disgust, and poodle, [illegible]ward seen until found in the whereup[illegible] defendant. On the other was not afte[illegible] possessor of the dog yard of the [illegible] owned it and to own hand, the presen[illegible] produces its full claims to have alway[illegible]ominent lawyers all of its relations, and [illegible] sides of the pedigree in evidence. Pa[illegible]n in New have been employed on both [illegible]eady to case, depositions are being take[illegible]ight, Orleans, a host of witnesses are [illegible]ip testify that both parties are in the [illegible] and, however the question of ownership may be decided, a big bill of costs is certain to accrue. The moral of this story is obvious.

Universal liberty and universal freedom have taken the place of universal justice.

The Election of 1872

The active canvassing of candidates for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1872 that took place prior to the elections in California and Maine, has been followed by a more careful reflection on the whole subject, and one startling result of this reconsideration is a suggestion of the question whether there ought to be a Democratic nomination at all. The idea is startling, because it is without a precedent in our national politics, and is profoundly interesting as furnishing a precedent itself. The present theory of party politics is that in important contests both parties must place tickets in the field, even although one of them goes through the formality with the consciousness that its ticket will be certainly defeated. The new theory, on the contrary, assumes the possible existence of conditions in which it is better for one party not to make a nomination at all, but leave the field to its antagonists, in the almost absolute certainty that its antagonists will then divide and present two tickets.

While, however, there is no national precedent for such a course, the experiment is not an untried one; the campaign of last fall, in Missouri, furnished a thorough example of the new idea, and it is the very beneficent and satisfactory results of that example that have suggested a repetition of it on a national scale in the Presidential contest of next year. It is asked: "Why should not an experiment that proved so successful in breaking the power of Radicalism in Missouri be employed to break the power of Radicalism in the Union? Why should not the whole country find deliverance from a party that is essentially proscriptive, oppressive, unconstitutional and violent in its policy and practice, in the same effective way in which a single State found such deliverance?" The result of the Missouri election of 1870 was not, indeed, a Democratic victory, but it was certainly a Radical defeat; and the abolition of disfranchisement, the subsidence of animosities, the restoration of concord and good will among the people, and the revival of a cheerful interest in public affairs and in local enterprises, which followed that defeat are consequences which vindicate the wisdom of the experiment in Missouri, and, at least, suggest its repetition in a larger field. The contradictory and discordant nature of the several State platforms, both Democratic and Republican, that have been presented to us, within the last few months, show that both parties have lost their reckoning, and are beating about somewhat wildly. The constitutional amendments and the legislation of congress since the war have eliminated several very important subjects of difference and dispute from our national policies, and the result is a vacuum which confuses both parties. The only common conviction in the Republican party is that it ought to be kept in power, to give us such partisan legislation as it has given us in the last six years; and the pre-eminent conviction in the Democratic party to which all questions of tariff, finance, annexation, and foreign relations are subordinate, is that the Republican party ought to be overthrown and a gentler policy substituted for the reign of force which it has given us. The Virginia Conservatives, in their late State Convention, declined to adopt the usual resolutions, and contented themselves with proclaiming as their sole platform, "opposition to Radicalism." The fact expresses a common Democratic instinct, and expresses, too, a feeling which all the liberal and reflecting element of the Republican party shares. But how is this opposition to be successful? How is such a consummation to be effected, in the teeth of the rigorous, semi-military laws which it has devised, expressly to enable it to carry elections, and protect itself from defeat? How is the administration party to be beaten in 1872, when the people half believe that it will not submit to defeat, and will uphold President Grant in any measures he may take to avoid it? Or, even if we could have a perfectly free election in all the States, without executive interference, and with the certainty that the party in power would cheerfully submit to the result, what assurance have the Democrats that they can carry the country with any nominee of their party, in the face of the defeats they have recently encountered in California, Pennsylvania and Ohio?

These are the questions which the advocates of the no nomination policy ask themselves; and even if they are not conclusive of the merits of that policy, they are weighty, and deserve to be thoughtfully pondered. It is urged with much reason, that the country can ill afford another four years of Radical rule, with the Union maintained in its present abnormal, unrestored condition, Ku-Klux disorders and Ku-Klux laws continued, executive interference persisted in, and the process of centralization made complete; and that if these things are to be arrested at all the Radical party must be unseated at Washington, just as it was in Missouri, by the Democrats abstaining from a presidential nomination, and leaving the nomination of a ticket which they may support to the liberal element of the other party. Even if the Democrats could hope to nominate a presidential ticket and elect it, Groesbeck, or Hancock, or Hendricks, or Chase, or any one else at the head, would not the victory, it is asked, be empty and barren? Would not the Radical Congress tie the hands of the Democratic President, and give us the history of the Andrew Johnson administration over again? On the other hand, with Grant and the administration party overwhelmingly defeated, as McClurg was defeated in Missouri, a liberal and patriotic Republican made President, and a majority of Democrats and Liberals chosen to Congress, would not the result, though materially different from a full Democratic triumph, be an inestimable improvement on the present order of things? It would, it is true, involve concessions which the national Democracy would find hard to make; but would not the happy deliverance of the harrassed Southern States, and then their restoration to the co-equality and dignity they are now debarred from, be a sufficient compensation for these concessions? And would not the real restoration of the Union which followed the triumph of the new party be its perpetual claim on the gratitude and confidence of the people. Missouri *Republican.*

The eighty-third annual session of the Presbyterian Synod of Virginia was opened in Lynchburg, on the 18th instant, by a sermon from Rev. J. A. Lefevre, D. D., of Baltimore. Rev. Dr. I. W. K. Handy, of Augusta county, was elected moderator.

Marshall K. James, of the firm of Washington & James, Warrenton, Virginia, was [illegible]ked by the cars at Alexandria, on the [illegible]stant, and lies in a critical condi[illegible] arm was crushed in the socket [illegible] knee [illegible] 18th in[illegible]ed. [illegible]tion. He [illegible] and amputa[illegible]

A Radical United States Senator on Trial

The United States Circuit Court for Arkansas met at Little Rock on the 9 h inst., and the case of United States Senator Clayton, for the violation of the Congressional enforcement act, was called. Clayton's counsel demurred to the indictment on the ground: first, that the nineteenth, twentieth and twenty first sections of the act are unconstitutional; second, that the United States Court has no jurisdiction over the Governor of a State; third, that the Governor is not an election officer within the meaning of the act. It will be noted, says the St. Louis Republican, that Clayton does not boldly plead not guilty of the frauds charged on him, and demand proof; he clutches at technicalities and endeavors to get rid of the case before it reaches a trial of the facts. This is a rather pitiable spectacle for a Senator of the United States and a trusted member of the administration party to be in. He does not deny that he committed the election frauds charged against him, and by means of which he is believed to have reached the Senate; but he denies the constitutionality of the law which his own party passed; and he seeks shelter behind the dogma of State rights by pleading that the Governor of a State is not amenable to a law of Congress. The public will watch the progress of this case with some interest. Twenty other cases of election frauds, all committed by Clayton's friends, are to come before the court.

A Modern Job

A certain good-natured old Vermont farmer preserved his constant good nature, let what would turn up. One day, one of his men came in, bringing the news that one of his red oxen was dead.

"Is he?" said the old man.

"Well, he was always a breechy ciuss.—Take his hide off, and carry it down to Fletcher's; it will fetch the cash."

An hour or so afterward, the men came back with the news that Lineback and his mate were both dead.

"Are they," said the old man?

"Well, I took them of B. to save a bad debt that I never expected to get. It is lucky that it ain't the brindles."

After the lapse of another hour, the men came back again to tell him that the nigh brindle was dead.

"Is he?" said the old man.

"Well, he was a very old ox; take off his hide and take it down to Fletcher's; it's worth the cash, and will bring more than any two of the others."

Hereupon his wife, who was a very pious soul, reprimanded her husband severely, and asked him if he was not aware that his loss was judgment from Heaven upon him for his wickedness.

"Is it?" said the old man. "Well, if they will take the judgment in cattle, it is the easiest way I can pay it."—Kansas City *Times.*

The Means of Escape.

The fall has many perils for the weak and feeble, and its sudden atmospheric changes are trying to the constitutions of even the robust. The chilling temperature of the nights, as compared with the almost summer warmth of the days, necessarily exercises an unhealthy influence on all who are exposed to it. Hence dysentery, diarrhœa, intermittent fevers, billious attacks, and derangements of all the secretions, are common at this season. The true way to escape them is to meet the causes with a protective and invigorating medicine. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are designed for this exigency. This powerful vegetable specific relieves the system of all acrid humors, purifies the fluids, tones the secretive organs, promotes healthy evaporation through the pores, increases the activity of the digestive functions, cleans the spirite, and regulates the bowels. To do this is to make the whole body vigorous, and render it proof against the vicissitudes of temperature, and against malaria. A course of the great tonic and alterative is therefore in all cases advisable as a preventive at this season. If, on the other hand, the mischief is already done, and intermittent or remittent fever is actually present, or the liver, bowels, or stomach disordered, there is no medicine so certain to effect a quick and thorough cure as this harmless and agreeable preparation.

AN invaluable remedy for emigrants and persons traveling or temporarily visiting malarious districts, is to be found in Simmons' Liver Regulator. If taken occasionally it will prevent Chills, Fevers, and injurious effects from change of water.

The American House, Boston, quiet and retired, with its large, airy rooms, has no superior in New England its location on the elegant new Hanover street, making it the centre of business and places of amusement.

The Columbia, S. C., Phœnix suggests that the rhysimeter, the newly invented instrument for showing the velocity of flowing liquids will be invaluable to old topers who wish to ascertain the quantity of mean liquor they drink, in which case the world should be spelled—Ryesimeter.

A feature of the Virginia State Fair is to be a gentlemen's hurdle race, ridden by members of the Virginia Hurdle Club, of which Thomas W. Deswell is President.—The entries are made by Phil. Haxall, W. A. Lamkin and Thomas Croneb.

Gov. Preston H. Leslie, of Kentucky, has issued his proclamation calling upon the citizens of that State to contribute in aid of the burned out people of Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa.

The Pennsylvania Central Company have purchased 10,000 shares in the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad for the sum of $1,000,000—being the par value of the stock.

The Warsaw Manufacturing Company's lumber establishment at Warsaw, New York, has been burned. Loss $25,000.

The cranberry crop in northern Indiana is very large this year.

Brigham Young has taken the proper course to enlist sympathy. Mormonism has sent $50,000 to the relief of Chicago.

Track laying on the Northern Pacific has begun, so we shall soon have another "iron belt" across the continent.

One clergyman, at least, recognizes in railroad accidents not "the mysterious Providence of God," but the reckless carelessness of man. He is right.

The announcement is made that Hon. Carl Schurz will deliver a lecture at Cincinnati on the 19th, upon the subject of "Civil Service Refrom."

People should be careful in the application of acids. A young lady with golden tresses fainted the other night, and an alarmed friend bathed her forehead with vinegar, and in the most expeditious manner bathed all the golden color out of her friend's front hair.

MARTIAL LAW IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

President Grant's proclamation of martial law in South Carolina, purporting to have been signed at Washington, yesterday—he being at that time in Maine, nearly a thousand miles from the Federal Capital—is proof positive that the whole matter had been prearranged. The earlier proclamation calling upon the alleged Ku Klux to give up their arms and disguises within five days, was simply a disgraceful device to justify the proclamation of martial law. If there were Ku-Klux in the counties named, they would simply have been fools to come forward and avow themselves as such, and so lay themselves open, by their own confession, to the tender mercies of the United States Marshal and his Deputies. If, on the other hand, there were no Ku Clux, there would be, of course, no arms and disguises to give up. The earlier proclamation was, therefore, simply a trap set by President Grant and his advisers, with a perfect knowledge that no response would, or could be made to it, and that a colorable pretext would thus be furnished for the declaration of martial law which followed even before the five days' grace had expired. The President repeats his assertion that "unlawful combinations and conspiracies, organized and armed, and so numerous and powerful as to be able to overthrow or set at defiance the authority of the United States," do continue to exist in the nine counties he has put under bayonet rule. To this assertion the most reputable journals in South Carolina give a flat denial. To serve his own selfish ends President Grant seeks to impress the Northern people with the belief that South Carolina is in a condition of anarchy. The Radicals of that State, finding that the power they have held so long, and used so mercilessly, is slipping away from them, have filled the Columbia Union—the organ of Governor Scott, and the only Radical paper but one in the State—with letters of correspondents, whose names it refuses to disclose, but whose statements have been proved, in almost every instance, to be as false as they were malicious. The Charleston News publishes a number of prominent examples of deliberate falsehood on the part of the Union, or its correspondents. It may serve the cause of truth to recite some of them.

The Union declares that one Ben Hare was diabolically murdered in Newberry county by a party of night riders.

The News points to the fact that the murder of Hare was perpetrated by three negroes, all of them radicals, whose names it gives, and who were arrested for the crime, and are now in Newberry jail awaiting their trial.

The Union states that one McClure was murdered in Chester county, and intimates that it was the work of ku klux.

The News shows, on the authority of the Chester Reporter, that McClure was murdered by his father-in-law, who is now in Chester jail, awaiting trial.

The Union states that one Lewis Thompson, a colored preacher was really murdered by ku-klux near Jeter's plantation, on Tyger river, and that the friends of Thompson were prevented, by ku-klux terrorism, from giving him Christian burial.

The News replies that a judicial investigation showed that Thompson's congregation (colored) objected to his preaching, and that as they were unable to silence him otherwise, they made away with him.

The Union charged that the ku-klux were riding in Fairfield county, and committing divers outrages.

The News proves that the Winsboro News has denied emphatically the statement of the Union's correspondent, and publicly branded him as a liar.

The Union points to the outrages committed by ku-klux in York county, and cites the statements made to Senator Scott.

The News replies: "The Grand Jury of York county brought Senator Scott's informants before them, and, after an investigation, which lasted eight days, reported that, since last July, there had been only one case of violence (the clunking of two colored men) which could be truthfully attributed to the ku-klux."

The Union states that a colored woman was burned in Fairfield county, and attributes her death to the ku-klux.

The News shows that when the matter was investigated it was clearly proven that the murder was committed by negroes.

Other charges brought by the Union are met with equally positive proof to the contrary.

A negro Radical, said by the Union to have been attacked in Edgefield, comes forward voluntarily and swears that no such attack was made, and that he had heard of no outrage in his neighborhood. Twenty citizens of Edgefield also testify to the fact that peace and good order prevail throughout the county.

The Union reported that one Rytenburger, a Republican, was terribly whipped by the Ku-Klux in Sumter county.—It turns out, on investigation, that he has not been whipped at all, but that "a committee of citizens had remonstrated with him for buying stolen cotton of negroes."

In respect to the alleged outrages in Spartanburg, we have already given the letter of twenty-six prominent citizens of that county to Senator Scott—all of them Radicals, and holding positions under the State or Federal Government—declaring emphatically that no outrage had occurred in that county since the Ku-Klux committee left it. Yet it is on such malignant falsehoods as these, concocted by South Carolina Radicals for the sake of giving a pretext for military intervention, that Gen. Grant has issued his proclamation of martial law, and has thus placed it in the power of his subordinates to make wholesale arrests under the provisions of the Ku-Klux law, whilst denying to innocent men that relief, under the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, to which they are justly entitled.

In commenting on the scope and purpose of the infamous Ku-Klux law, a contemporary well says: "What is now doing in the South, may yet be done in the North under the provisions of a law which authorizes Grant to proclaim himself an absolute Dictator, at his own discretion, whenever and wheresoever, within the U. S. he may see fit to do so."—Baltimore *Gazette.*

A Hindoo's Oath.

Chinat Rohu, a Hindoo, was indicted in New York on the 16th for stabbing.—The prisoner stated that he used the knife in self-defence. He disdained to kiss the Bible, but swore "by the water," meaning, as he said, that if he told the court a lie he could not escape drowning the next time he ventured on the water. He was acquitted.

The first new tobacco was sold in St. Louis on the 13th instant—earlier than it has been offered in that market for many years.

AND SO FORTH.

Work has begun on an eighteen-mile railroad in New Zealand.

Slaves were shipped on a British steamer running from Malta to Constantinople.

The gallows has been introduced into Japan, and has proved quite an attraction.

The International Exhibition at Vienna, with its connections, will occupy an area of from four to five miles.

The Chicago "Journal" has a list nearly a column long of missing persons, mostly women and children.

Philadelphia has one hundred and sixty individual and undivided estates worth from one to ten millions of dollars.

They fine poor shots in Peoria, Ill. A man was fined $50 there lately for firing eleven times at a neighbor without effect.

The telegraph cable between Barbadoes and Demarara has been laid. The line is one of the connecting links between the Windward Islands and the continent of South America.

A grocer at Lowell, Mass,, has a sagacious dog who never sees anything being weighed on the scales without putting one foot on the platform, and then innocently looking out of the door.

At Springfield, Mass., the President actually made a speech. He said: "Ladies and gentlemen, I am happy to meet you, but as the train is now awaiting my departure, I must bid you good bye."

The revenue of the Baltimore and Ohio road and its branches for September, was $1,219,769 21, showing an increase, compared with the same month for the preceding year, of $177,905 16.

Two of the Treasury clerks, Messrs. Morgan and Lackey, who went to Europe with bonds for the syndicate, have returned, bringing with them six millions in six per cent. bonds of the old loan.

Captain Houston, of the steamboat Hesper, has sued General Forrest and others, in the United States Court of Memphis, for $50,000, the value of arms destroyed some years ago, by a party of disguised men.

Dr. Woolsey, Professor Wheeler and Professor Lounsberry have inaugurated a new two-years course of higher instruction at Yale College. It is intended to give a thorough knowledge of English history, political ethics and English literature.

The annual report of the Sixth Auditor has been completed, and sent in to the Postmaster-General. The report of the Bureau to the Treasury has also been completed and forwarded to Secretary Boutwell—the whole being completed ten days earlier than any preceding year.

Life in the West and the uncertainties attendant thereon are illustrated by the case of a young man who met his death by a pistol ball while in bed at Boulder City, Kansas, a few days since, the shot having passed through the partition from another room, where there was a ball and a row going on.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue decides that a manufacturer of tobacco may sell the product of his manufacture anywhere in the United States without paying a special tax as a dealer in tobacco, but he can sell it only in properly stamped packages. He cannot retail it. A pedler (employe) sent out by the manufacturer may sell in the same manner as the manufacturer (his employer,) but cannot retail. If the pedler is not an employe of the manufacturer he is liable to a tobacco dealer's special tax, and when he has paid that tax may retail tobacco from wooden packages packed and stamped according to law. But in no sense can a tobacco manufacturer retail his own products.

THE HORTON DIFFICULTY,

Escape of the Vessel—Her Arrival at Gloucester—What President Grant Says.

A letter to the Boston Post, dated Gloucester, Massachusetts, October 17, says:

The story of the escape of the little schooner from British durance is an exciting one. It will be remembered that the Edward A. Horton, a fishing schooner of 100 tons, owned by Messrs. W. McKenzie and Harvey Knowlton, of this town, was seized during the latter part of last September, by the English revenue cutter Sweepstakes, while on a cruise off Pictou, N. S., on the alleged charge that she had violated the fishery law. The vessel and cargo, consisting of 250 barrels of mackerel, were taken into Guysborough, N. S., dismantled of her sails, and to use a nautical expression, hauled up.

The captain and crew remained in Guysborough for a few weeks, thinking that the Court would soon investigate the case, when they hoped to be able to prove that no violation of the treaty had been committed by them, and thus to be enabled to return home with their "catch." But this anticipation of the result was not to be realized, so the crew returned home in another vessel. Thus the matter lingered along. The owners wrote to the officers of the Admiralty Court several times, but no decisive answer in the case was received. The firm of McKenzie and Knowlton had previously suffered from the seizure by the Dominion authorities of their vessels, one of which, the A. D. Wonson, valued at $10,000, being seized towards the close of 1870 on the same trifling pretext, and kept several months, until a decision was rendered by the Court, from which the firm appealed, and to release the vessel gave bonds in $3,000 to prosecute the appeal. The next time their property was seized was in the case of the Horton, and this case appearing to take about the same course as the previous one, it was determined to try a practical illustration of Butler's theory in the case. Well, the plan was conceived in that nursery of American seamen, and the master-mind to execute it was found in the person of a gentleman whose name, for obvious reasons, is withheld from publication. This person alluded to suddenly took a trip to Guysborough, where the vessel lay, and soon appeared among the "gashers" as an agent for a newly-discovered Vermont gold mine, having specimens of the precious quartz to exhibit, and soliciting buyers in his stock. Times were dull in the Dominion about that period, and when our agent expatiated in glowing terms upon the prospect of the new stock company, the liberal inducements to buyers, the chances to accumulate a rapid competence, &c., he naturally drew around him a medley of the *genus homo* of Guysborough; and being a good judge of human nature, our agent was soon enabled to pick from the number such men as he could broach the ostensible object in view, which was to assist him in cutting the vessel out the British clutches. Having gained a sufficient number of the natives, his force was soon augmented by a detail from another fishing vessel which was cruising about that vicinity, and which has since arrived with her cargo at this port. This part of the plan being matured, it was necessary to get the assistance of some person acquainted with the harbor, and an old pilot was found ready to lend his aid; but unfortunately for him, the day before the one set for the consummation of the plan, he broke his leg, and it was feared that the attempt would fail; but the old pilot was loath to part with so good a chance to make $100, and he called his son Jim into requisition, saying: "Yere, Captain' Jim will do the job as well as the old 'un."—So Jim was engaged to perform the old man's part in the programme. All the arrangements for executing the bold plot were thus far perfected, and the time set for the undertaking was 11 o'clock on Sunday night, on the 8th inst. It should have been stated that the arrangements were only made about ten days previous to the time fixed for determining whether or not Yankee wit and ingenuity were equal to John Bull's petty meanness and mulish obstinacy. At length the night arrived, and under cover of an almost Egyptian darkness, the men engaged by the gold-mine agent, with those volunteers from the American fishing schooner, assembled on the wharf, and in a few minutes afterwards were in the Government buildings, where were the sails, running rigging, charts, compasses, and all belonging to the Horton. The guards had gone home, one of them being heard to say, "Oh, 'taint no use hanging round yere; them yere Yanks would no more think of coming round for this smack to-night than they would of going without their Sunday morning baked beans." Well, home they went, and the Yanks and their assistants were very much obliged to them for doing so. But after getting the sails on board it was discovered that they were not the right ones, but those belonging to the Nickerson, another schooner which is held for the same cause as the Horton was. Though the mistake occasioned considerable delay, it was rectified, and by 11:30 o'clock main sail, foresail and jib were bent, and an effort made to get under way. Again the fates seemed against the expedition, for it was now ascertained that the tide had ebbed and the Horton was stuck in the mud. The little party was not disheartened at even this failure, and with true Yankee grit the anchor was tenderly transferred from the bow to the long-boat, and shortly afterwards buried in the deep water, when, with a long pull and a strong pull, the Horton glided into deep water, and the efforts of the brave fellows were so far crowned with success. Sail was now made, and by daylight the berth at Guysborough which the little vessel had so long occupied was vacant, while the late occupant was flying out of the harbor, Mr. McKenzie states that immediately the Horton shaped her course for the northerly edge of the gulf, then across George's Banks through the south channel up home. When our friend of the gold mine enterprise had so successfully carried out his plans, and seen the vessel safely out of the harbor, he resumed his avocation as master of a first-class vessel, and soon was homeward bound.

The following telegram to the New York Herald was sent from Gloucester, Wednesday night:

There is great rejoicing here. The schooner E. D. Horton has just arrived safe at her wharf at East Gloucester. A salute is now being fired, and the ferries and stages are crowded with people to board her. Crowds are now making for her wharf, crying as they go, "The Horton is in!" Immense enthusiasm prevails, and the city is alive with joy. All the bands are out, and patriotic music is in the air.

The Captain of the Horton reports a good passage, but had experienced two severe gales in the past two weeks. He had no chart or quadrant, only a compass; did not see any cruisers or gunboats at all; felt a little skittish the first five days out, but since then had no apprehension of any trouble. The citizens of Guysborough, N. S., did not assist him. He had his own crew of picked men, and he kept them hid for six days in the woods while he reconnoitered by day. He went to the mines and worked four days and brought his quartz to Guysborough with him, and talked mining among the people, completely blinding them, as he is an old California miner and well posted. He has had a hard time and deserves the success he has met with, and if ever a man carned his craft he has. His indomitable pluck has carried him through thus far and brought his cruise to a successful close.

It now remains to see what the Dominion will do in this emergency. A new question is open. The Horton, when recaptured, had no keepers on board. She was apparently abandoned to the owner, who very quietly came on board and took her; and he has brought her safely home, to find himself the hero of the hour, as the ringing of bells, firing of cannon and ascending of rockets attest. A torchlight procession has just marched over to his house at East Gloucester, to congratulate him on his entire success, matchless courage and address in regaining his own. If this only settles the fishing question all will yet be well. The captain is much exhausted, and will not stand more interviewing to-night, but you have the gist of the story, which will suffice for this time.

I have just returned from an interview with General Grant, at the Bangor House, on the subject of the Horton, a fishing schooner of Gloucester. The General said he had heard nothing about the troubles of that vessel except what had reached him through the newspapers, and that thus far he had taken no action whatever in the matter, but that it should receive his immediate attention as soon as the facts in the case were officially reported to him. To-morr