THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

J. A. ENGELHARD, Editor and Proprietor

To whom all letters on business must be addressed

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Wilmington Journal.

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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.

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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.

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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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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 O. Casey, Tabetha Casey, Susan J. Casey, Minny Holland, B. B. Edwards and wife Catharine, Charles Casey and wife Anne, Liddy Ann Casey, John Casey, Catharine Casey, Elizabeth Casey, Thomas Casey, William Casey, William 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.

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W. FREDERICK.. W C FREDERICK

FREDERICK & SON,

General Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

NOR H WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 1st, 1871.

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sept 1 33-w3mob

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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 solicits their patronage.

jan 13 w-tf

A MODEL NEWSPAPER

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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 dlt-wly

STATE NEWS.

Battleboro wants to be a town. Shoo Fly!

The State debt amounts to the snug sum of $34,987,419 45.

The Neuse River Paper Mills resumed work on Tuesday.

Chicken cholera is raging in a number of counties in this State.

Mr. Armstrong, of Raleigh, is about to engage in the manufacture of envelopes.

From 1804 to 1866, the North Carolina mines yielded about $9,300,000 in gold.

The Egypt coal mines are now being operated and large quantities of fine coal are turned out.

Martha Arrington, a colored woman, of Nash county, gave birth to triplets, recently.

Mr. G. W. Ward, of Battleboro, had 100 pounds of seed cotton to yield 40 pounds of lint.

Good beef may be bought in Western North Carolina for four and five cents per pound.

The cotton crops in Nash and Edgecombe counties are coming in rather short.

The Battleboro Advance says: J. G. Arrington, Esq., of this county, killed a buck last Monday weighing 240 pounds.

The Goldsboro Messenger says: A Mrs Edwards died near Boon Hill, in Johnston county, a few weeks ago, at the ripe old age of 105 years. She had distinct recollections about the war of the Revolution.

From the Tarboro Southerner we learn that a railroad is to be built from Rocky Mount to Castalia, on the line of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad. An organization of the company has been effected, and the treasurer is to collect at once ten per cent. of the amount subscribed, which is something over $60,000.

The Tarboro Southerner says: Who don't remember "Old Frank Johnson? and how few there are of the present generation that have not tripped their toes to his music. The "old gemman" is now in Tarboro, where many of his former admirers have furnished him material assistance. Frank is now in his 97th year, bent almost double. His band has been dispersed, and soon a standing landmark of another age will have passed away.

The Raleigh Carolinian says: The sheriffs of the various counties of the State are unusually slow in returning their tax lists for the year 1871. Two as yet, only, have reported—Caswell and Alexander—and they are second rate tax-paying counties since the war.

The time fixed by law for the return of the annual tax from all the counties expires on the 30th of November.

The point is well taken, in the following extract from the Raleigh Carolinian: The amount of Internal Revenue tax paid in this District for the month of October foots up the snug little sum of $41,928 35.

And yet our member of Congress is not seated, and a Senator from North Carolina stands out in the cold, both cases illustrating a new principle of government—Taxation without representation.

The crop of acorns and chestnuts in the mountain country is represented to be unprecedented, affording the people of that section a splendid opportunity for pork raising the coming season. Hogs are now fat, and until the warm weather of next spring decays the fallen acorns and chestnuts, it will not be necessary to feed any corn, whatever, to the hogs of the mountain country.

The Collector for this District, Col. I. J. Young, says the Carolinian, has placed in the U. S. Depository in this city, to the credit of the United States Treasurer, since April 12, 1869, one million and twenty thousand dollars, being the total amount of Internal Revenue tax paid by the people of the eight counties composing this Collection District, within a period of two years and a half. And that's the way the money goes; pop goes the weazel!

Advices from Harnett county say that Mrs. Worth continues to improve, and her speedy recovery is looked for by her family and physicians.

On Wednesday evening, at Greensboro, Gen. Robt. D. Johnson, of Charlotte, led to the altar Miss Johnsie Evans, granddaughter of the late Gov. Morehead.

The Hillsboro Recorder says that a number of North Carolinians, who removed to Indiana two years ago, have returned home.

Mr. Alexander Hamilton, son of Robert Hamilton, Esq., of Granville, is now a teacher in the Lexington, Va., Military Institute.

The Plaindealer gives notice of a meeting to be held at Wilson, on Monday next, for the purpose of organizing an Agricultural Association.

Theo. N. Ramsay, Esq., President of the State Council Friends of Temperance, organized Cary Council, No. 113, at Cary, on Wednesday night. Wm. E. Pell was elected President.

The Raleigh Sentinel says: Yesterday morning 166 colored persons from York District, S. C., arrived in this city on the N. C. R. R., enroute for Norfolk, Va., from whence they will sail for the Republic of Liberia

Says the Rutherford Vindicator: Our jail is fast being filled with United States prisoners, who are alleged to be Ku Klux. Squads of from three to eight arrive almost daily. We suppose they will be taken to Raleigh to be tried in the Circuit Court which sits on the 26th of November.

The Carolinian says: There is a lot of artificial legs be ongiug to the State, lying in the State Department, which could possibly be fitted to some one legged Confederate soldiers, and the matter is worth noticing.

At the Nash County Superior Court on Friday of last week, Luke Johnson, col., charged with killing another colored man name Jerry Tayler, in the spring of 1868, was found guilty of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hanged on the 24th inst.

We learn from the Times that a Mr. Bierbower, a resident of the Big River section in Craven county, has raised during the past year 10,000 pounds of Connecticut seed tobacco, from which he will probably realize the sum of two thousand dollars. Mr. Bierbower is much pleased with his success, and is using his influence to induce others to emigrate to that section.

Joseph W. Powell, Esq., of Edgecombe, received the following premiums at the Petersburg Fair last week:

1st—For new cotton, premium of $50 for best bale cotton weighing 400 lbs. no matter where growing.

2d—For best bale cotton weighing not less than 400 lbs., grown in North Carolina. Premium $50. Good for Edgecombe.

The Raleigh Carolinian says that all of the parties arrested in Alamance during the progress of the Kirk war, have, we learn, brought suit against Holden, Douglas and others, and the cases are set for a hearing in December.

The Tarboro Enquirer says that a colored brakeman named North, fell between two cars on the Tarboro branch of the W. & W. R. R., on Thursday, and was literally cut in two.

An injunction having been prayed by the Directory of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, appointed by the Speakers of the Senate and the House, as required by law, against the usurping Stan-Board of Directors, the case has been heard before Judge Dick, who sums up his decision as follows: "Ordered, That the Clerk of the Superior Court for Craven county, upon receiving from the plaintiffs an undertaking as required by law, in such cases, in the sum of one thousand dollars, do issue an injunction order to the defendants restraining them from leasing or disposing of the property or franchise of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, or to any other person until the further order of the Judge of the Third Judicial District of this State."

SOUTH CAROLINA ITEMS.

Dr. Abner G. Teague, of Edgefield, died last Sunday, aged 55 years.

Mr. Wm. J. Mosimann, a printer, died in Charleston, very suddenly, on Sunday night, in his fifty-fifth year.

Mr. A. J. Moses is pushing forward a project for the establishment of a High School at Sumter, with the military feature attached.

The Intelligencer informs us that the citizens of Anderson, have set on foot a project for the erection of a steam cotton factory with a capital stock of $150,000.

The latest intelligence from York county, S. C., says that eighty-five persons have been put in jail at that place, and other arrests were being made.

Marion county was included in the habeas corpus suspension proclamation of Grant, through a clerical error. In copying the document, a clerk mistook the word "Union" for *Marion*.

The body of an unknown white man, evidently a sailor, which had been in the water for nearly two weeks, was found in the bay at Charleston on Wednesday.

Gen. John A. Wagener, Mayor elect, and the new Board of Aldermen, elected last August, were formally installed in Charleston on Wednesday. The good people of Charleston have indeed, much cause for rejoicing.

The Union Times learns that sixty three arrests have been made in Chester village alone, up to last Saturday. Chester county is nearly depopulated of white people, except women and children. How very gratifying this state of affairs must be to the sanctimonious politicians who have worked so hard to bring it about.

The Newberrry Herald says: The "situation" is bad. The prosperous trade of the last month has departed. Stagnation prevails. Business has declined from 75 to 100 per cent. How the merchants are to dispose of their heavy stocks and honor their drafts, President Grant might inform the public through his pipe stem.

The Edgefield Advertiser says: Miss Mary Ann Buie, the "Confederate Soldiers' Friend," has been in our midst lately.—She was in search of a suitable site and building for a Preparatory School—a school preparatory to the great Female University she is now founding—in conjunction with General D. H. Hill, at Charlotte, N. C. She is a woman of nerve and metal, and adheres to her lofty resolution of resisting the blandishments of men, and living, like Queen Elizabeth, for the good of her country.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA OUTRAGES!

NEWBERRY COUNTY MORE QUIET THAN MANHATTAN.

The "Outrages" Gross Misrepresentations

Negroes Have Full Swing and Whites No Show.

HAS PRESIDENT GRANT BEEN IMPOSED UPON BY LOYAL LEAGUERS?

NEWBERRY, S. C., Oct. 25, 1871.

I shall write a letter to day which will startle the readers of the Herald, because it will contain the record of a State which has for five years past been held up before them in quite a different light. And every letter to be written shall be the record of a single county, until I have traversed the nine counties placed under martial law, concealing no fact, actuated by no selfish motive, but aiming simply at the truth.

A LITTLE LIGHT.

Beginning, then, with the county of Newberry, which has been placed under martial law, and held up as a portion of South Carolina which defies the State and Federal laws, I propose to show how wilfully and malignantly her people have been misrepresented. You have heard much about "rebel" and "Ku Klux" outrages here, but the outside of the story has not yet been told. Will it not surprise three-fourths of your readers to hear that more white men—Democrats, rebels or whatever else they may be called—have been murdered by negroes since the war ended than negroes by white men? Will it not further surprise you to learn that since November last but one solitary outrage, that can by any possible means be laid upon the Ku Klux, has been perpetrated in Newberry, and that for months past perfect order has reigned in this "insurrectionary" community? And yet I merely assert facts.

SOME UNPUNISHED MURDERERS.

I have before me now the stories of five murders of white men, and these do not complete the list. The first is that of a gentleman named Lemuel Lane, who was killed by a gang of negroes and robbed of $8,000. Although the negro portion of the criminals were known but two men were punished; the political influence of the others was too strong, so they escaped. The next murder is that of Captain C. Herbert. He went to Lexington for the purpose of arresting a negro who was charged with theft. Securing the criminal he started back with him. When near Newberry the negro suddenly seized the Captain's pistol, shot him dead and then decamped. The wretch has never been punished. The third case is that of J. T. Curton, who was shot dead by negroes. At the same time his little son received a bullet in the spine, which has disabled him for life. The murderers are still at large. The fourth case is that of E. Garrett, also murdered by negroes; and nobody has yet been punished. Now, in all these cases the motive was robbery. Why were not the assassins arrested, convicted and hanged? Ask any respectable person here and he will answer, "Because the juries are negroes, and you can't convict a negro who belongs to the Union League."

A CASE IN POINT.

A case in point—one which stands upon the legal books of South Carolina in damning evidence of the truth of what I shall write—is that of another murder.—Some time ago Mr. Samuel Dunwoody, formerly a preacher, but compelled by evil fortune to accept the position of night watchman at the depot here, was shot at his post by two negroes and robbed. Soon after the assassins were discovered and arrested, together with a third negro, the stolen property being found in possession of the three. The first two were members of the Union League, and a notorious negro of this place, named Green Jones, himself a prominent member of the League, was heard to declare, long before the man was brought up for trial, that if he got upon the jury he would sit till doomsday before he would convict the two other Leaguers. Now mark the sequel. To begin, one of the original assassins was accepted as State's evidence. The trial of the other two opened, and foremost among the jurymen selected was Green Jones.—The negro who had merely accepted part of the plunder was convicted; the other scoundrel was acquitted, although the evidence against him was overwhelming. Why was this? Simply because the one was not a Leaguer, while the other was. Colonel Fair, who acted as solicitor, assures me that he made the most strenuous exertion to procure a conviction of both. Of none. Every juryman was a negro; every negro of them belonged to the League. The unfortunate scapegoat was hanged, protesting with his last breath that, while he shared the plunder, he took no part whatever in the murder. The real assassins are free to-day, protected by the very laws they have outraged. Poor, suffering Unionists? The Kuklux subsequently tried to hang them and failed, whereupon every radical in South Carolina raised a howl. They could murder white men with impunity, but not a hair of their precious heads must be touched. This is justice in South Carolina. Bear in mind that politics or sudden anger had nothing to do with all these murders—they were perpetrated for money. Robbery alone was the object.

A MOCKERY OF JUSTICE.

Passing from these tragedies to minor crimes, let us see how these black doves have behaved. Not long ago a gang of them assembled near this town for the avowed purpose of burning the residence of James Cappell, some miles distant. The Sheriff was notified and he started for the scene. On the way he met Col. P. J. Lipscomb, and requested that gentleman to accompany him. Lipscomb did so, took an active part in compelling the negroes to disperse, and, as a reward for his efforts in behalf of law and order, a few nights later his residence was burned to the ground by negroes, his wife and himself barely escaping with their lives. Mr. Lipscomb has been compelled to quit the State; they have put his name on the Ku Klux list. Let me add that in the matter of house-burning and small robberies, every thing depends upon the fact whether the perpetrators were Union Leaguers to secure conviction or acquittal.

CONVICTION A FARCE.

But the reader may say, "Surely some criminals were convicted?" Here comes in the joke—if that can be called a joke which is a vile prostitution of justice—which makes the administration of law an utter mockery. Criminals were occasionally convicted. Where the evidence was so broad that it was impossible to acquit a verdict of guilty would be rendered and sentence passed. But, mark you, as soon as the criminals were sent to the penitentiary Governor Scott turned them loose. Behold, then, the condition of the whites. Either the murderers or thieves were not convicted, or, if convicted, they were promptly pardoned. Between the Scylla of acquittal and the Charybdis of pardon the whites foundered. Is it at all a matter of surprise that they finally took the law into their own hands—that they no longer indicted the murderer and the thief before the Courts, but disguised themselves and either hanged or whipped the criminal? Wrong, you may say, very wrong. Mob law is dangerous to society and subversive of liberty. Granted; but it was either mob law or no law at all.

AN ARREST FOR KU KLUXISM.

I condemn the whipping of negroes which has been reported to me; and yet what has been the object in all these whippings and outrages? Nothing more than the punishment of criminals. I cannot find any political hatred in them; no wanton brutality; nothing but an impolitic and condemnable method of punishing violators of law whom the State authorities could not or would not punish. How true is all I have written is to be seen in the fact that but one man has thus far been arrested in Newberry county charged with being a Kuklux, and he was quietly arrested before the proclamation of martial law. It appears, from the sworn statement of a negro who had just returned from serving a term in prison for hog stealing, that on the night of August 22d his house was surrounded by disguised men, who shot him, then hanged him, and finally gave him four hundred lashes. He was cut down, his pulse examined and he was pronounced dead. In his affidavit he swore that when two of the Kuklux stooped over him to ascertain if he was dead he recognized their faces. If his eyes were open and the night was bright enough to admit of such recognition is it not almost certain that the Ku Klux would have seen that he was living? In his evidence in Columbia he swore something different. Instead of seeing their faces, he merely recognized the voice of one calling the name of the other. The result was, however, that a Mr. Butler, one of the most respectable young men in the county, a hard working, industrious man of irreproachable character, was arrested and taken to Columbia for trial. The United States Deputy Marshal, who came up with the warrant for arrest, made known his mission. The other man said to have been recognized decamped. Butler remained at home, although he had been made acquainted with the fact that the officers were after him.

WHAT A RADICAL SAYS.

Perhaps some of your readers may urge that I am merely repeating the statements of "rebels." Let us see what "loyal men" say. To day I had a short interview with Mr. Montgomery, the Radical County Auditor. "Any disturbances in the county, sir?" "A great many; things are very bad here," with a shake of the head. "Have politics any thing to do with them?" "Politics have a heap to do with them." "Ah, well, Mr. Montgomery, will you be good enough to name to me some of these political outrages?" "Can't call to mind any just now; but you sit down and talk to my wife for one hour, and she'll convince you. She's been shot at through my window, mistaken for me." "But, Mr. Montgomery, you surely can name some specific outrage?" Mr. Montgomery does not nome any. "Well, sir, is there any opposition on the part of the people in the enforcement of the State or United States laws?" I put the question bluntly and sharply. He hesitates, averts his eyes, and finally tells me that there is no opposition to their enforcement that he knows of. If there is none does he believe that the condition of the State demanded the proclamation of martial law? Mr. Montgomery declines to answer the question. By this time I have arrived at his residence. In vain do I search for bullet holes. Not a mark is to be seen—not a scar to bear evidence of the murderous attacks. Mr. M. is a Radical office holder; his term of office is expiring. Help him, martial law, or he might lose his place.

WHAT A FEDERAL OFFICER SAYS.

I leave Mr. Montgomery dissatisfied. Surely there must be some fire under the smoke. Well, I waylay Captain Stewart, the military commandant, a bluff, hearty Michigan soldier, who does not bother with politics, but who evidently does not love the Southern people. The Captain has been here since last November; surely he ought to know something about the "unlawful combinations." I begin pumping and perceive at once that he is prejudiced. "Captain, since you have been here has any case came to your knowledge of opposition on the part of the whites to the enforcement of the laws?" "No." "Has there been any instance where a United States Marshal has been resisted?" Not that he is aware of. "Has there been any KuKlux outrages in the county since your arrival?" "Yes;" and he repeats the story of the negro. "Any others?" "Yes—no—the other was an ordinary row." "Have any negroes been killed?" "Yes; but he was killed by another negro." "Come, this is getting funny. No opposition to the laws; no national wards killed and yet Newberry county is under martial law." I have a long and pleasant chat with the Captain. He believes that there are men in the county who hate the government. "Captain, do you know of any organization in Newberry inimical to the United States?" He doesn't know of any the people are too shrewed to let him. "Have you or any of your soldiers been shot at?" "Never," and the Captain perambulates the town at all hours of the night. He has never even been treated with disrespect. True enough, one of his officers failed to get board at a minister's because the congregation objected; true enough, an intoxicated young man indulged in abusive language before two Northern ladies at the hotel, for which, I think he ought to have been ashamed of himself. These are the only instances of disloyalty the Captain can name. Well, social prejudices and blackguardism do not consititute treason. I bring the Captain back to the point. "Has there been any resistance—armed or otherwise—to the authorities?" "None." But the Captain is in favor of martial law. Why? He cannot explain, but still he approves it.

MARTIAL LAW—AND FOR WHAT?

I have exaggerated nothing, concealed nothing. Newberry county is under martial law. For what, I don't know, the white citizens don't know, the negroes don't know and don't care. I have searched for the "insurrection" and it is not here. Some months ago Governor Scott consented to change the State officials, and a better state of feeling at once became apparent. To day the laws are executed with greater impartiality than before, and justice gets her prey more frequently. Whites and blacks are living together harmoniously rather than otherwise. The outrages I have recorded belong to months ago; they have no existence this evening. Now, in the name of God, of peace and of civil liberty, why was Newberry county placed under martial law?

A GREAT MISTAKE.

Are there, then, no Ku-Klux? Yes, plenty of them, I fear. But I am fully satisfied that their object is not political. They are foolish hair brained fellows, perhaps; but martial law will not suppress them. I am firmly convinced that the moment the laws of the State are fearlessly and properly enforced they will disappear. But midnight arrests, breaking open houses and sending men to prison without permitting their relatives or lawyers to see them will not remedy the evil. To-day the people of Newberry are stupefied; to-morrow they may be something worse.—In Union, Spartanburg and York counties the feeling is intensely bitter. Men are fleeing from their homes because they are not safe from arrest. Any negro can have a dozen white men arrested and they dare not ask the reason. Let an unprejudiced person come to this section of South Carolina and see for himself whether unprincipled scoundrels have not misrepresented the people to the President. Let him traverse the nine counties and point out a single insurrectionary band or a single individual who has resisted the officers of the law, and I will take back all I have written and justify the proclamation of martial law. What it may be to morrow or next week I know not. How far the relatives of those men who have been dragged from their homes and put into prison may go no one can tell. I only know that to-day politics are at the bottom of this whole business, and that it looks as if designing men had, by means of the most damnable lies, induced President Grant to aid them in a devilish design to provoke the South into another attempt at revolution.

BY TELEGRAPH.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4.

The Chinese Companies are sueing Los Angeles for damages on acount of the late massacre.

The Apaches, on the 11th of October, sixty strong, attacked Ranche on the San Simon in Arizona. They killed one man, wounded another and burned the place. Captain Smith, of the 21st Infantry, writes that the Indians were pursued by troops and were found to come directly from the reservation of Canada and Alamoza.

There are five hundred Indians on the ration rolls at Camp Grant and on the last ration day only fifty answered, the remainder being on the war path.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 3.

Last night a mob collected about the jail in Jeffersonville, Indiana, with the intention of lynching a negro named Jno. Washington, who attempted an outrage on a little white girl, and whose father died from excitement produced by the outrage. The prisoner was slipped out by the backway and conveyed to the State prison. On learning which the mob dispersed. This morning the prisoner was taken to the jail in Charleston, Indiana.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

PARIS, Nov. 4.

The trial of the Communists who are directly concerned in the assassination of Generals L'Compt and Thomas, are progressing. The trial attracts large crowds.

From Connecticut.

WATERBURY, Nov. 4.

The button company's buildings are partially burned. Loss $50,000.

From Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.

Governor Palmer has written a letter to the Attorney General, directing him to present the facts in regard to the killing of General Gsoevernor, to the grand jury of Cook county. Palmer argues that the act was the result of usurpation on the part of General Sherman and others.

From Mississippi.

JACKSON, Nov. 4.

The Mississippi State Fair has been again postponed from November 13th to December 4th.

The State election for Legislature and county officers occurs next Tuesday. Much activity prevails in both political parties. The contest will be very close. The majority for either party in the Legislature must be small.

The weather is warm for the late season.

From Georgia.

ATLANTA, No 4.

Acting Governor Conley's message was read today. He says nothing about an election. He hopes that there will be no grounds for further reconstruction. He promises retrenchment. He says he cannot now tell of the disposition of the State bonds, and urges an investigation into the matter. He counsels the execution of the laws and promises to pardon sparingly. He argues for free education but against mixed schools. He urges that the State penitentiary faith be kept inviolable.

SAVANNAH Nov. 4.

Collector Bobb has returned and is in charge of the custom house. A bill has been found in the United States Court against him for embezzlement and aiding in a conspiracy to defraud the government.

Fever in Charleston.

CHARLESTON Nov. 3.

Two deaths from yellow fever have been reported to-day

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 4.

A special from Portsmouth says that the mail train going east stood at the depot, when her boiler exploded, killing George Walker and Adam Schilling, and injuring Henry Burt and Adam Wamsier The boiler was 20 years old, and had just been patched.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 4.

The United States steamer Swatara has arrived from Key West, Fla." All on board are well.

Two hundred colored emigrants arrived to day from the interior, and took passage on a bark for Liverpool.

A northeast storm prevails here.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The Times of this morning expresses the intention of closing its columns to the discussion of the Internationale, the copyright of which has become quite heated already. One libel suit has grown out of the controversy, in which Hon. Wm. Norton is plaintiff.

The Telegraph of this morning points to a special dispatch from Paris, containing a statement that a plot against the present Government of Spain of a dangerous character had been discovered in that city.

MEDICAL.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

after reading this advertisement need any one

SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and is

The Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,

no matter how violent or excruciating pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS, CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS, SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPTHERIA, CATARRH, INFLUENZ HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATIS COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Billious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!!

STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD.—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES; SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES, UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE, THAT

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure—a cure is certain; for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of wastes, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself growing better and stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.

Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

Urinary, and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the Back and along the Loins.

DR. RADWAY'S

PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS,

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flashes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price, 25 cents per Box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden Lane, New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you

june 22, 1871. 227-dlw eodtych

DIED.

In the city, yesterday morning at 10½ o'clock, of pneumo-adynamic fever, WILLIAM T. HUGGINS, aged 33 years and 3 months.

On the 4th instant, of diphtheria, at the residence of D. K. Futch, on Topsail Sound, CLAYTON L. RAY, youngest child of Chas. B. and Mary L. Futch.

In this city, on the 4th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., JOSEPH BEAR, born December 30, 1849.