Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1873.

STATE NEWS.

Raleigh has a general intelligence office.

One day last week there were 125 wagons in the town of Durham loaded with tobacco.

The Wadesboro Herald now claims a circulation three times as large as that of any newspaper ever published in Anson county.

The Asheville Pioneer has changed hands, E. R. Hampton becoming editor and proprietor. It will continue Republican in politics.

J. W. Blount, Esq., of Wilson, has accepted an invitation to deliver an address to the students of the Institute, at Nashville, on the 6th prox.

The Washington Express pays a high compliment to its retiring Mayor, Mr. R. L. Myers, who, it says, would not accept a salary for his services.

The Madison Enterprise says: We have on our table a leaf of tobacco which measures 31 inches long, by 16 inches wide, grown by Archibald Fry, of Stokes county.

Eugene Morehead, Esq., of Greensboro, has been appointed by the Governor a delegate to the Convention of Governors which meets in Atlanta, Ga., on the 20th instant.

The Winston Sentinel says: The damage by the late rains and freshet has been immense. Uplands have been injured by washing, fences and bridges swept away, and the bottom lands overflowed.

The Charlotte Observer says: The mumps have taken a stout hold on this community, and the persons who are lying around with their jaws swollen to double the natural size, are altogether too numerous to mention.

The Charlotte Observer says: We learn that several nights ago Mr. Jas. Mackerell, of Blackstocks, was killed on the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad. It is supposed he sat down on the track and fell asleep. He was run over by the up-train.

The Wadesboro' Herald says: The heavy freshets have so swollen the Pee Dee River that the low grounds approximate are entirely submerged, and, as a consequence, the wheat crop will suffer severe and irreparable damage. The rise is the greatest within the memery of the oldest inhabitant.

The Charlotte Observer says: Mr. D. Wyatt Aiken, of South Carolina, has written to Gen. Young, of this city, informing him of his purpose to address the citizens of Mecklenburg, in Charlotte, on the 11th of June, upon the subject of the organization of Farmers' Granges in this State, and upon other agricultural topics.

The North Carolina Conference Sunday School Society, at its annual meeting held in Charlotte last week, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Rev. L. S. Burkhead, President; Rev. J. B. Bobbitt, Treasurer; Rev. L. W. Crawford, Secretary; and Rev. A. W. Maugum, Corresponding Secretary. The next meeting of the Society will be held in Raleigh.

The Newbern Times says: We are informed that a greater quantity of fish was transported from this market over the A. & N. C. Railroad during the month of April than any previous month since the shipping commenced. During that month there were about 900 barrels transported over the road which were shipped by the Newbern dealers.

The Washington Express says: Throughout our county, the cotton, which has generally been planted from two to four weeks, and on account of the cold and drouth has not been able to make its appearance above ground, from the copious showers and genial weather of the past few days, is rapidly coming up, and most of our planters think they will secure good stands.

The Raleigh News says: The Western N. C. Railroad Commission was again in session yesterday. The proceedings were private, but we have it from good authority that the Commission are of the opinion that they have found a solution of the difficulties besetting the road, and by which the interest of the State will not suffer. We will inform our readers as to particulars as soon as we are in possession of the facts.

The Madison Enterprise says: It is reported that Mr. Samuel Mabe and his son, ten or twelve years old, were drowned at Seven Island Ford, one and a half miles above Danbury, on Saturday last. They left Danbury, on their way home, and were last seen near the ford. Diligent search has been made, but nothing has been heard from them. The river was flush at the time, and the supposition is that they attempted to cross and were swept away by the rapid stream.

The Raleigh News says: Last evening the Odd-Fellow fraternity of this city gave a banquet in honor of the Grand Lodge, now in session in this city. The tables were arranged with an elegance and taste which did infinite credit to Mr. Partin, the Superintendent of the National, and those who assisted him, and were liberally supplied with all that could tempt the palate. The Order, together with invited guests, mustered strong and filled the twenty tables spread.

The Norfolk Virginian says: Millions of feet of log timber are being collected in North Carolina, shipped on the Chowan river, through the Dismal Swamp to this city, where it is wrought into merchantable timber at Armstrong's and other mills. The swamps on the Blackwater are well-timbered and thousands of poles for telegraph and other uses are being got daily. A great many men are engaged in the lumber business—which now seems to be more profitable than any other.

An exchange says that an old citizen of Randolph visited Asheboro' last week for the first time since 1861. He looked around wildly, saying he did not know anyone, except B. F. Hoover. He lives eight miles from Ashboro'; did not know who the President was, nor the Governor; has never been outside of Randolph county; knew the father of A. M. Diffee, and said he had heard that the young man was now *Provost* Judge. He had heard of the war, but did not know much about it.

The Ashville Expositor says: A large number of Cherokee Indians are in the city in attendance on the Federal Court. We are informed that a man named Sweatland, and another, were sent out from Washington some years since, to pay over a large amount of money to the Cherokees.

After investigation, the Assistant District Attorney, Major Erwin, concluded that the Indians had been cheated, and sent a bill against them, and one General Blunt of Washington, D. C., and divers others there and in North Carolina, for a conspiracy to defraud the Indians. The case stands for trial on the Circuit Court docket.

Among the number of Indians, is the old chief, Flying Squirrel. It is remarkable, that neither he nor any of the full-bloods, with few exceptions, it is said, have ever learned to talk English, though their small settlement is surrounded by whites, with whom they are constantly thrown. On the other hand, very few whites acquire their language. The interpreters are generally half-breeds, and the examination of Indian witnesses is conducted through them.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

THE RICHMOND DUEL.

DEATH OF MR. MORDECAI.

It will be remembered that on the night of the duel Mr. Mordecai was taken, at his own request, by his friends, Messrs. Royal and Trigg, to the residence of his cousin, Major E. T. D. Myers, on West Franklin street, near Monroe Park. Here he was the recipient of the kindest and most constant attention that could be rendered by the hands of affectionate relatives and friends or of accomplished and experienced surgeons. Under this treatment he seemed to be doing and really did

REMARKABLY WELL;

and although it was reported that his wound was mortal, his friends were encouraged to hope that his recovery was only a matter of time. But yesterday afternoon

A CHANGE SUDDENY TOOK PLACE—

a change for the worse. Major Myers was at dinner—the hour being a quarter past 3 o'clock—when the attendants reported observing some of the alarming symptoms which the physicians had said were indicative of approaching dissolution. Mr. Mordecai began to suffer violent nausea, which was followed and accompanied by intense physical suffering and occasional convulsions. Messengers were dispatched in great haste and speed on willing feet for the physicians, both of whom, Dr. Maguire and Dr. Cullen, as quickly as possible responded to the distressing summons. Their experience told them in a moment that

THE CASE WAS HOPELESS.

Death was nigh at hand. The patient sufferer could linger but a few hours at the most. As gently as possible the sad news was communicated to the weeping relatives and friends around the bedside, and then, in the discharge of a painful duty, to Mr. Mordecai himself. He received it with the fortitude always characteristic of the man, and in the intervals of paroxysms of pain bade farewell to all who were admitted into the room. Thus a word of farewell was spoken to his cousin, to his two brothers, and finally to his broken-hearted mother. Only a few minutes before his death he said, "God bless you all!" and then added, "It is not so hard to die as I thought!" In perfect self-possession, he called for his friends Royal and Trigg, and to them spoke a few words, the purport of which, of course, no one else has a right to know. He made the former gentleman his administrator. Finally, at about a quarter to 9 o'clock, entirely calm and with comparatively little pain, the brave fellow breathed his last.

SKETCH OF THE DECEASED.

John B. Mordecai was a son of Mr. Augustus Mordecai, an old citizen of Henrico county, and was a nephew of Mr. Samuel Mordecai, author of the celebrated book entitled "Richmond in By-Gone Days." The family is one of an honorable record in the history of Virginia. The deceased was born in 1840, and was therefore in his thirty-third year when he died. The breaking out of the Confederate war for independence found him a student at the University of Virginia. When Virginia seceded he joined the University company, and went with it to Harper's Ferry. From there he went to Yorktown, and at that point joined the second company of Richmond Howitzers as a private. With that battle-scarred organization he remained, bearing a part in every engagement, until the surrender of General Lee's army, when he laid down his sabre and assisted to bury the guns of his battery on the fields of Appomattox. Returning to the home of his youth, after the war he commenced the study of law with his uncle, Colonel John B. Young, and was soon admitted to practice. Though a resident of Henrico his business kept him a great deal in this city, and he soon became well and favorably known, moving in the highest social circles, and enjoying the confidence of all who made his acquaintance. In Henrico also he was highly esteemed. At one time he was the Conservative superintendent for the county. By his intimate friends he was dearly beloved; by all acquaintances he was respected; and all who came in contact with him were impressed with the suavity of his manners and his uniformly quiet and unobtrusive demeanor.

ARRESTED FOR MURDER.

As soon as Major Poe, Chief of Police, heard of the death of Mr. Mordecai, fearing that an attempt might be made to remove Mr. McCarty from the city during the night, he placed a policeman in the vicinity of his residence with instructions to keep a sharp look-out upon the premises. Several hours later the intelligence was communicated to Justice White, who at once issued a warrant for the arrest of Mr. McCarty, and Messrs. J. S. Meredith, W. P. Tabb, W. L. Royal, and W. R. Trigg, upon complaint made by the Chief of Police on the charge that they did "feloniously and of their malice kill and murder one John B. Mordecai." This warrant was placed in the hands of Captain John Disney, of the Second district. He found Mr. McCarty in bed at the residence of his mother, on Main street. He had been suffering little from his wound during the day, and had been in excellent spirits until informed, a short time before the arrival of the police, of the death of Mr. Mordecai. Captain Disney placed him under arrest and left a policeman on duty in the house. Captain Disney then went to the residences of the other gentlemen named in the warrant, but was unable to find either one of them, and at 2 o'clock this morning their arrest had not been effected.

SPECIAL POLICEMEN.

After midnight a number of mutual friends of Mr. Mordecai and Mr. McCarty called at the second police station and requested Justice White, in view of the condition of the prisoner and other peculiar circumstances of the case, to swear in several of them as special policemen. To this request the magistrate acceded, and Messrs. Sprigg Campbell, Edward Mayo, John S. Morson, Wm. D. Coleman, and Philip T. Sutton were accordingly sworn in at once, and ordered to relieve the regular policeman on duty at the door of Mr. McCarty's residence.

NOT A BAILABLE OFFENCE.

Mr. McCarty and all the seconds were originally arrested under the duelling act and were bailed, Mr. McCarty in the sum of $5,000 and the seconds in the sum of $2,000 each.—They are now charged with murder, which is not a bailable offence. The day appointed for the trial before the Police Court under the original warrants is Thursday, May 22d, it having been postponed until that time in order that the result of the wounding might be definitely known. The trial of Mr. McCarty under the new warrant before the same tribunal will probably depend upon his ability to appear to answer.

Here is General Grant's speech at Galena, Ill., in full: "Although it is probable that I never will live among you, but in the future be only a visitor, as I am at present, yet I hope to spend some days with you every year and remain longer than I have been able to this time, and I expect to cast my vote here always. I repeat my thanks for this cordial reception." Disrespectful newspapers in the West are inquiring if there is any provision of the constitution which gives the President, more than any other man, the right to vote where he doesn't live. When a man gets carried away with his own eloquence it is unjust to hold him to the literal meaning of his words.

From the Atlanta Herald.

BROWN'S BLUNDER!

Overwhelming Sentiment in Favor of Gen. MacRae.

Schofield Doesn't Think Brown's Coal Suits His Furnaces.

PRIVATE PICKINGS AND PERQUISITES OF THE PRESIDENT.

The great excitement produced by the publication in yesterday's Herald of the difficulty between President Brown and General MacRae, the fact that both of them hold their offices by the same tenure, and that neither can discharge the other, renders everything connected with these matters of such grave public interest that we have endeavored to give to our readers all the particulars. As the matter now stands one or the other of these gentlemen must leave the road. If the management of this road has been such as Mr. Schofield asserts, the public can realize what a tremendous power is wielded by the ex-Governor, and if he continues on the road, and abuses the use of this power for his own aggrandizement to the injury of the public, it is plain that either the ex-Governor must be stopped in his career or the interests of Atlanta will perish and die. If Governor Brown is to own coal mines and force manufacturers to buy his coal or allow their shops to stand idle, and citizens to burn it or suffer with cold; if he is to own printing offices and do all the printing of the road and audit his own bills, and in truth to use a public highway, worth ten millions of dollars, of which he obtained the control without paying one cent for it, as an engine of oppression, then he becomes the most mighty potentate of modern times, and can force the people of an entire State to knuckle to his will or suffer for their temerity. Will the Legislature of Georgia suffer this wrong to be inflicted? This is the question that is on the lips of everyone, and the answer will be called for in such tones as will make even a modern Legislature pause before they reply.

WHAT IS SAID OF THE HERALD.

Nine-tenths of the public rejoiced yesterday at the boldness of the Herald in bringing to light the inside management of this great artery of our prosperity, and everywhere it was asserted that no other paper in Atlanta would have dared to brave the mysterious power of Joe Brown. We promise them that there shall be no faltering on our part. We are independent of public patronage, either national, State, county, municipal or corporate, and always intend to be so.

DRIFT OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

The rush for the Herald of yesterday was immense, and the row formed the sole topic of conversation. It was talked about on the streets, in the stores, in the hotels and in private residences. Public sentiment was overwhelmingly with General MacRae. President Brown had but few defenders or apologists. Nearly everybody agreed that the moment he perceived the letter was not his, it was his duty, as a man of honor, to have abstained from reading it. The utmost anxiety was manifested to have the letter published, so that people could hear what General MacRae thinks of Joe Brown. A copy of this letter we endeavored to obtain for publication, and could not.

What will the lessees do? What steps will *Joe* Brown take? How can he defend himself? What will General MacRae do? These, and a thousand other questions were put. General MacRae, we learn, was deluged with messages on yesterday advising him to "stick," and fight it out. It was generally conceded that if the lessees sustained Brown, the Legislature would be compelled to adopt measures looking to the proper management of the road. Altogether, public sentiment was decidedly antagonistic to the President.

FURTHER DETAILS.

The Western and Atlantic Railroad yesterday was the general topic of conversation, and a general anxiety prevailed to have fuller details of all that had occurred. We can inform them that although our account of the difficulty was correct, yet we did not state it as strongly as it really occurred. When Governor Brown told General McRae that he had gotten hold of his letter anonymously, General McRae said to him that he did not believe him. Governor Brown said, "Do you doubt my truth, sir?"

General McRae replied, "I do, sir, because any man who would be such a scoundrel as to intercept and read a private letter, would not hesitate to lie about it."

HOW ABOUT THOSE BONDS?

The issue of bonds was also talked of on yesterday, and we heard it explained in this way. Last April when the complaint came up about "no dividends," it was decided by Joe to issue eight hundred thousand dollars of bonds. The issue of these bonds would create the impression to the public that the road was making no money, while in truth these bonds were not to be sold, but were divided among the lessees, and then, instead of drawing dividends, they draw interest on their bonds.

AN ATTEMPT TO INTERVIEW JOE. BROWN.

On yesterday morning a friend of the President of the Western & Atlantic Railroad called at the *Herald* office, and with a pious sniff, asked one of the editors if he did not intend to get the redoubtable Joe's side of the question.

"Certainly," was the response. "I have just sent a reporter to see him."

Whereupon this friend of the Lord of Castle Rock Coal Mines heaved a sigh of satisfaction and departed.

Presently the reporter returned with the information that Joseph was not to be seen with his brethren at the office of the Western & Atlantic Railroad. Two subsequent visits were made to the depot, but on each occasion Joseph was absent.

WHERE JOSEPH WAS.

Our carrier pigeon was promptly summoned, and sent forth from the ark of public safety—the Herald office—to learn what tidings, if any, could be obtained of the missing Joseph. On returning it reported that the acute detective had been seen entering his building on Broad street; that was generally believed he had also granted an interview to an incorruptible and high-minded newspaper man; and that he had also been seated in a carriage with that henchman and lackey of Grant, the learned and mighty packer of juries, Haskin, sometimes known as Erskine. Our carrier pigeon could not say positively, but he surmised that Joseph was trying to get Haskin to have the Herald indicted for high treason and other obnoxious crimes, or to pass an order declaring that anybody who didn't buy his coal, meditated rebellion against the United States Government. It might even have been that Joseph was endeavoring to ascertain whether the man who stole MacRae's letter and sent it to him could not be discovered and severely punished for violating the private correspondence of another. For Joseph is "an honorable man, a very honorable man."

JOSEPH AT ROOST.

But be that as it may it is certain that Joseph was not at his office and that when he was seen on the street his countenance changed more saturnine than ever.

The Herald, determined that a great and good man like Joseph should have his say, waited until it supposed he had taken his tea and toast and was preparing for his evening pipe, when another reporter was despatched to his residence with instructions to get Joseph's statements.

With trembling hands and throbbing heart the reporter knocked at the door of the mighty Joseph. On being admitted he asked to see the President of the Western and Atlantic Railroad. Not being more than six feet four in height, and with a gentle, not to say infantile face, his appearance at once disarmed suspicion of anything but the most pacific intentions.

Nevertheless Joseph cautiously stuck in his amiable face, and in his mildest and most urbane manner inquired for what he was indebted for the pleasure of the visit.

Reporter—I have called upon you, sir, in the interest of the Herald, (here Joseph gave a slight start, but instantly recovered himself) to learn if you have any statement to make in reply to the article which appeared in this morning's issue.

Joseph (showing his teeth)—I have no statement to make to the Herald; none to make to that paper, sir.

Reporter—Then you have nothing to say in reply to the article?

Joseph (firmly and decisively)—No, sir; I have no statement whatever for that paper, sir.

Here the President frowned darkly and witheringly upon the trembling reporter, chewed his cud and compressed his lips, as if saying to himself, "Hanged if I'll give that obnoxious, cantankerous, diabolical Herald a single paragraph!"

Reporter—All right, Gov. Good night. And the wretched man of the quills wended his way officeward in a melancholy state of mind, reflecting upon the awful frown of Joseph and upon the reticence of that truly pious and great and good man.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

One of the saddest tragedies we have ever been called upon to record occurred on Monday night last near Social Circle.

The parties to this terrible affair were a Mr. J. T. Phillips, a farmer, living about five miles from Social Circle, and his step-son, about sixteen years of age, by the name of Turner. Young Turner is poorly grown for his age. Phillips is represented as having been a man of bad character, who came from Habersham county to the settlement in question and married the widow Turner. This young man and two daughters thus became his step-children.

He immediately began to treat the girls brutally, and not long since was incarcerated in jail for his bad treatment of one of the young ladies. Last Monday night after supper, and while the family were preparing to retire for the night, Phillips commenced giving the girls instructions as to what they should do next day in a very abusive manner. Young Turner interrupted him, saying, "Don't talk to my sisters that way." Phillips replied, "I'll throw my shoe at her," and suiting the action to the word, did throw it at her—missing her, however. He then began to abuse the young man, who, at this time, was parring his toe-nails with his pocket-knife. After abusing him as much as he thought fit, he ran at young Turner and tried to cut him, when they grappled. Phillips succeeded in choking his youthful antagonist down three times. While he was on Turner the latter commenced operations with his knife, and kept cutting until he succeeded in inflicting a mortal wound. After receiving his death-stroke, Phillips bent Turner's neck backwards, raised his knife and said: "G—d d—n you, I'll cut your throat." He would have put this threat into execution, but for Turner's sister, who threw her arm between her brother's neck and the descending knife, receiving the blow on her wrist. It is thought her arm is rendered useless for life by the wound thus inflicted. Phillips got up, walked to the door and fell dead. The Coroner's jury pronounce the act of the young man, "justifiable homicide." He is willing to surrender himself to the authorities for trial at any time. No one who knows anything of the circumstances, attaches any blame to the young man.

For the good of society, we wish never to hear of a like case again, and we think tyrannical step-fathers may well take warning by this bloody lesson.—*Atlanta Herald.*

Louisiana.

The New York *Evening Post* says: In this gloomy condition of affairs the single hopeful sign is the action of the New Orleans Grand Jury. This body, having investigated charges made severally against McEnery and Kellogg, the rival pretenders to the Governorship of the State, has summoned Kellogg and those who aid and abet him in what they call "the usurpation of the government of the State of Louisiana" to appear before them and answer by what authority they have sent the police of New Orleans from the city. The pretext for this use of the Metropolitan Police is the resistance made in the country districts to the payment of taxes to the Kellogg government, but there seems to be good ground for believing that they have been used in this manner solely because the Kellogg government found no other means of maintaining its authority. Judge Abell has ordered the report of the Grand Jury to be filed and subpœnas to be issued for the persons named in it to appear as requested.

This attempt to refer the settlement of the existing difficulties to a legal tribunal is supported, we are happy to say, at Washington. General Sherman has promptly informed Kellogg that he cannot use the United States troops in Louisiana except in the usual way, by an appeal to the authorities at Washington. If they order the troops to interfere, very well; but Mr. Kellogg is not to decide the matter for himself. Whether the aid already rendered by the United States troops can be justified is a question, but General Sherman's order transfers the responsibility for similar action in the future to the central authority at Washington.

We scarcely need to add that the action of the New Orleans Grand Jury is in accordance with our opinion of the proper way to restore peace in Louisiana. Much of the disorder which has already disgraced the State and the nation is due to the belief of the Kellogg faction that they would be supported in any act by the Federal Government. But if the remedy provided by the State laws against those who disturb the peace can be enforced, without any outside interference, we see no reason why peace may not be restored. We hope the law-abiding citizens of Louisiana will give an energetic support to this action of the Grand Jury, and that there will be no more back-door communications between New Orleans and Washington.

Among the lost arts is that of the endless burning lamp. It is said that in the time of Edward VI. a lamp was discovered in the grave of Constantine, at York, which had been burning since his burial to that time, a period of twelve hundred years. Also, in the grave of Tullia, daughter of Cicero, was found a burning lamp which was lighted at her death, fifteen hundred and fifty years before. It went out as soon as daylight was admitted. It has been suggested that gold transformed to the shape of quicksilver fed these lamps, but this is surmise only. Yet it is certainly a clever device of the ancients to invent a lamp which would illuminate, through all time, the home of their dead.

The Poughkeepsie Eagle says of "Josh Billings" (Henry W. Shaw): "An 'Essay on a Mule' was the small beginning of his popularity eight years ago, and he has since accumulated in cash above, all expenses, and now has at interest, $41,000."

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1 Grand Cash Gift	$50,000
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1 Grand Cash Gift	30,000
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S. McGILL, M. D.

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BALTIMORE, Sept. 30, 1872.

TO THE PUBLIC.—It affords me much pleasure to state that in