Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C:

FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1874.

STATE NEWS.

Ex-Sheriff Terry, of Richmond, is hopelessly ill.

Over two hundred buildings now in course of constrnction in Raleigh.

A handsome school house is to be built, adjoining St. John's (Catholic) Church in Raleigh.

The mutterings from Bald Mountain were heard distinctly at Long's Mills, Person county, a distance of over 200 miles, on Tuesday last.

The Rockingham Courier says: The fire got out in the woods and among the turpentine boxes, on Wednesday, at or near Sand Hill, on the C. C. R. W., and did considerable damage.

The Raleigh News says: We learn that the Board of Trade of this city will give a handsome supper to the members of the press of the State during their visit to the city next month.

The corner-stone of the U. S. Court House and Postoffice in Raleigh will be laid on July 4th with imposing ceremonies. John Nichols, Esq., Grand Master of the Masonic fraternity of this State, has been applied to to conduct the ceremonies.

The Asheville Citizen gives the following schedule of prices for Charleston, Swain county: Corn in this place is worth from 40 to 50 cents per bushel; wheat $1 50; Irish potatoes 50; sweet potatoes 75; oats 50; bacon 10; feathers 50; wool 40.

The Rockingham Courier says: We learn from Maj. Hall that a cyclone, or whirling storm of wind and rain, occurred in Wolf Pitt Township, one day last week, which did much damage to timber, fencing, &c., and occasioned considerable consternation and alarm.

The question having been raised as to the liability of salaries of Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts to taxation under the "income" clause of the State Revenue act, the Treasurer has given an opinion that they were not taxable. The opinion was given in view of an opinion of the Attorney-General of this State in 1856, which was accepted by the Supreme Court as a decision of the question.

The Newbern Journal of Commerce says: On Wednesday a petition for an injunction restraining the newly appointed directors of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad from entering upon their offices, was filed with Judge Clarke, in the interest of the deposed members of the board. Thursday, at 11 o'clock, was fixed for a hearing of the case, but before the hour appointed the petitioners withdrew.

The Goldsboro Messenger says: A few weeks ago, when the liquor prohibition question was being agitated in Goldsboro, an old darkey was asked how would he vote on the matter. "Oh," he replied, "the Republican ticket, I always vote that ticket." But how are you going to vote on "Prohibition?" The old darkey looking up asked, "what's dat?" "Why, prohibition is putting down liquor," was the reply. "Lors-a-massey!" said the old uncle, "I votes for 'hibition: I votes to put down liquor to the old price a shilling a pint." Our temperance interviewer left him.

The Charlotte Observer says: Information reached this city yesterday morning of a distressing accident which had just occurred at Morrow's Turn Out, 11 miles below Charlotte, on the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad. About an hour after the mail train coming north (which arrived here at 5 A. M.) passed Morrow's, the watchman discovered Mr. Joseph Davis, a carpenter who was employed on the road, lying upon the track with both of his legs cut off; one of them cut off just at the knee, the other between the ankle and knee. The wounded man was put on the next train that passed going southward, and taken to Columbia. Our informant says that he was then in a dying condition. How Mr. Davis happened to have got under the wheels is not known; but it is supposed that he attempted to jump on the train, while it was in motion, to go up from the Turn Out to the tank where he was at work, and that he missed his footing and fell under the cars. Mr. Davis is a native of Newberry, S. C. He is about twenty-eight years of age, and has a wife and one child.

The Raleigh News says: On Tuesday last, near Washington, in this State, a colored woman would, if she had timely assistance, have supplied the vacancy among natural living curiosities recently caused by the death of the Siamese twins. The woman gave birth to children united precisely as the Siamese twins were; except the union in this case was much more extensive in proportion to general development. One child was somewhat smaller than the other, but both were nominally developed as to size, and perfect in every respect save this strange connection by an extensive band. They were supplied with blood during their foetal development, as in the case of the Siamese twins, by one umbilical cord which entered the middle of the connecting band. They have been preserved in spirits and will probably be forwarded to some museum. What is most curious about the twins in this case is, that one is black and the other mulatto.

The Newbern Times says: On Friday night at a late hour, a couple of fathers, estimable gentlemen of the community, were anxiously seeking for their daughters, girls about fifteen or sixteen years old, who, having left home in the afternoon, had not returned, and hence occasioned considerable anxiety. It was after midnight when the information was obtained that the birls had taken the evening train and flown to Morehead City. Having procured a hand-car the parents set out in pursuit, and arrived at Morehead City just before yesterday morning's train was about to leave. The absconding misses were found at the house of a friend, and evidently in excellent frame of mind to appreciate their romantic position and enjoy the beauties of "Old Ocean." The parents, however, assumed charge, and the whole party arrived here yesterday morning. The scheme of the young ladies was well laid; they had procured some money, had purchased trunks and articles of wardrobe, had them conveyed to the depot, and every thing done in the most approved style.

The Charlotte Observer says: "On Friday night, while the mail train on the Air Line railroad was coming northward, and as the train was on a steep down grade, the engineer saw an ox standing across the track. Being too close to it then to slacken up, the engineer did not even blow brakes but went crashing ahead. The train was running at the rate of fifty miles an hour, and it struck the ox with full force, it was supposed it was knocked off the track and killed, and nothing was thought about the matter at the time. Proceeding about 80 miles further, what was the surprise of all who knew it, to find the ox lying up on top of the cow-catcher, as the train stopped at some station. It was left alone and the train proceeded onward. When it arrived at Charlotte the ox was taken off from its position and found to be safe and sound. Its side was a little bruised where it slided up on the cow-catcher, but beyond this it had no injury whatever, and when placed on the ground walked around and ate what was given it, and to all intents and purposes was as well and lively as a cricket. The engineer offers it for sale, to pay charges we presume. It would be something to own an ox which had ridden 180 miles on a cow-catcher.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist.

LETTER FROM EDGEFIELD, C. H.

Moses Arming the Blacks—Mustering of Ragged Squads—Almost a Pitched Battle—Sumner's Legacy to the South.

Being a well wisher to the Constitutionalist, I am always on the alert for an item of news which may be of interest to your readers. It may be that I have gathered together a few facts which will be of interest to many of our friends in your State.

Several years ago the militia of this State was organized by Governor Scott and arms were distributed to the different negro companies throughout the State. As might have been expected this made the negroes very insulting and overbearing towards the whites and the result was that serious difficulties were frequent and there were several collisions between armed bands of white men and the negro militia companies. Governor Scott profited by experience and called in the arms, the companies were disbanded and the troubles ceased.

The Radical party at this time is much divided and the leaders are quarelling among themselves. Governor Moses has many prominent Radical leaders arrayed against him. For the purpose of controlling the corn field negroes in the next election the militia is again being organized, and the persistent demand of the negroes for arms has been acceded to. As to what the consequences may be Moses does not care; he has been in one war and knows there is no danger that he will be hurt in battle, and as to the fate of others, it gives him no concern, provided he can keep his hands upon the money in the Treasury.

Under the laws of our State it is almost impossible for the white men to form military organizations, and of course the arms there are and distributed only to negroes.

Saturday there was a grand review at Edgefield of the forces of this county. Such a spectacle you have probably never witnessed. The whole country was black with women, children, old men, boys, armed negroes, dressed in every conceivable manner, and impudent negroes, mounted, were prancing through every street of our quiet village. The cavalry was also present, some mounted on mules, but most of them riding agricultural, lean horses, and presenting such a ludicrous spectacle that a smile stole over the face of the maddest man present.

One of our citizens asked a very prominent planter a question which it seems would have required some time for reflection before a proper answer could have been given, yet see the ready wit of the farmer: "If, like Rip Van Winkle, you had just awoke from a long sleep, and this passing scene had presented itself, what do you suppose would have been your feelings?" Answer: "I would have felt that there had been some unpardonable mistake, and that I had unexpectedly arrived in h—l."

After "the muster" most of "the colored troops" departed for their homes. A few stragglers, however, were left behind. A citizen had one of the guns belonging to the militia and was inspecting it. A negro stepped up and rudely snatched it from him, and the citizen knocked him down. This was the signal which it seemed had been anxiously looked for all day. The negroes became very indignant, rallied in crowds, some with guns, some with pistols, and a war of races seemed imminent. Of course the whites came upon the scene and were armed. But for the earnest efforts of some of the white leaders and some of the better disposed blacks the fight would have begun at once. It is but justice to say that many of the negroes endeavored to prevent a collision.—Conspicuous amongst the freedmen who desired to avert the calamity was Milo Simmons, a former servant of Gov. Pickens, who, although he is a radical, did much to prevent bloodshed. The whites appreciate his acts and he will be kindly remembered.

The negroes with us know but little now of politics. They are a unit, however, when the question of race comes up. They are more solidified against us now than at any time since the war. Heretofore arguments have been used to unite them politically. They have blindly followed their leaders, however, without any particular interest in the result. Now they are making the issue of color and as this needs no argument they present almost an unbroken front. Heretofore in our town elections they have been conservative, and, although they have always had a majority, we have had no trouble in electing a ticket by a large majority.

The Last Pennsylvania Horror.

A terrible tale of blood comes to us from Bucks county, Pa. About two years ago a lady named Mrs. Wilhelmina Roering left her husband on account of domestic troubles, and procured the position of housekeeper for Dr. Otto, of Philadelphia. She remained there until about a year ago, when she purchased a piece of property at Hilltown, and went there to live, taking her daughter, aged 3 years, with her. Dr. Otto was 65 years old and had the consumption. He frequently visited Mrs. Roering for the benefit of his health, and often borrowed money of her, which he squandered in speculations. Early in March Otto went to Mrs. Roering's, and she out of pity took him in. A short time ago he went to Philadelphia, but soon returned, bringing some drugs with him. Last Tuesday there were some letters received at the station for Dr. Otto, and they were sent up to the house by some children. They found the house closed; and returning at noon, and again at night, they were unable to gain admittance. Suspicions were aroused, and the neighbors visited the house about 10 o'clock the same night. A side window opening into Otto's bed-room was open, and on looking in they discovered him in bed, propped up by pillows. To the question: "Where are the folks?" he answered: "I don't know. I have not been here to-day." They asked him to let them in, and lighted a candle at the window to show him the way to the door. When the neighbors entered a horrid sight was disclosed. In one corner of the room lay the body of Mrs. Roerig's child, choaked to death, and beside the bed on which the Doctor had been lying, was the dead body of Mrs. Roerig. A close examination disclosed the fact that an artery had been cut, and her wrist almost severed by a razor. On searching Otto's clothes the dead woman's pocket-book, containing money and papers, the latter including a judgment note given her by the Doctor himself, was found. It was determined to submit the Doctor to an examination, but on the day appointed for it his physician certified that he was too ill then, but would probably be well enough the next day. During the night, however, Otto grew worse rapidly and died. The supposition is, that finding the truth must come out, he had taken poison. Otto's body will be exhumed and submitted to a toxical examination.

Rev. W. S. Black's Appointments.

Wilmington, Front street, April 25th and 26th.

Clinton, at Johnson Chapel, May 2d and 3d.

Kenansville, at Hallsville, May 9th and 10th.

Smithville, at Bethel, May 16 and 17th.

Topsail, May 23d and 24th.

Elizabeth, May 30th and 31st.

Bladen, June 6th and 7th.

Onslow, June 13th and 14th.

Cokesbury, June 20th and 21st.

Rev. J. T. Bagwell will attend the Front-street Quarterly Conference; M. H. Hoyle, Smithville; M. Foy, Clinton; James Wilson, Kenansville, and W. N. Conoley, Topsail.

ARKANSAS.

THE WAR BETWEEN THE TWO GOVERNORS.

REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVING FOR BAXTER.

A CONFLICT IMMINENT.

ANOTHER APPEAL FOR UNITED STATES TROOPS REFUSED.

LITTLE ROCK, April 18—Night.—Three hundred men from Pine Bluff, 1,500 from Washington, 100 from Batesville and 50 from Saline county reinforced the Governor's troops this morning.

The 300 men from Pine Bluff are nearly all colored men. They came with colors flying and their band playing. The Governor is now holding consultation with his Generals. His intention is to surround the State House and to cut off its supplies. The State House party has been pressing the colored people into service.

The Governor says he will prevent bloodshed if possible, but by the eternal the insurgents must and will be put down.

One thousand more men are expected on the train this evening. Brooks has sent out numerous recruiting officers, but they are not to be permitted to return. Brooks now has possession of the street in front of the State House, and his sentinels can be seen passing their posts from a point near the City Hall.

Gen. Ira McBarton, an old West Point graduate, and a Federal officer during the late war, has command of the colored troops from Pine Bluff.

The State House party captured Capt. Sam Houston this morning as he was passing near their lines. He knocked down the Lieutenant of the guard, but was dragged into their lines by force. He was afterwards released.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18, 1874.

Frederick Ramer, Mayor of Little Rock, Arkansas:

You must be aware that the President cannot interfere in the domestic difficulties of a State, except in conformation with the Constitution and laws of the United States. He cannot recognize a call made upon him for military aid, by the Mayor of a city. He has instructed the officer commanding the United States troops at Little Rock to prevent bloodshed. That is all he can do under existing circumstances.

I will ask, in answer to your inquiry, "whether the United States are powerless to protect 20,000 people situated as the citizens of Little Rock are?" if the people of Arkansas have not patriotism enough to allow a question as to who shall hold a State office, to be settled peaceably and lawfully, and not bring upon their State the disgrace and ruin of civil war?

GEO. H. WILLIAMS, Att'y-Gen.

The above is in answer to the following.

LITTLE ROCK, April 18, 1874.

To Attorney-General Williams, Washington:

In your despatch to Gov. Brooks, I infer that you intend to be understood as saying that the President cannot recognize him as Governor until his right has been fully and finally recognized by the Courts. I understand from your dispatch to Governor Baxter that the President cannot recognize him until his right has been settled by the Supreme Court, and the Supreme Court will not be in session until June. Now what are we to do in the meantime? Governor Baxter has issued his proclamation putting the city under martial law, and armed men, pretending to act under his orders, are patroling the streets, stopping peaceable and unarmed citizens, setting the authority of the city officers at defiance, and arresting the police. Not only this, but private property is being forcibly seized and appropriated in a like manner. The construction placed on your dispatch by Governor Baxter, is that it is an attack on the Brooks faction with an assurance in so doing that the federal government will not interfere. You will readily see that the city is sure to become a scene of bloodshed over a strife its authorities are not responsible for, and which they have not the power to settle, and placed where an appeal to either one of the persons claiming to be Governor lays the city authorities liable to the charge of being the parties of the one appealed to. I desire to ask if the Federal government is powerless to protect the lives and property of twenty thousand inhabitants who are situated as we are. If you will instruct the officers in charge of the arsenal to aid the city police in making the arrest of men who are openly violating the law and setting the same at defiance, I could preserve the peace of the city without being compelled to take sides with either of the contending factions.

This question of who is the rightful Governor can only be settled by the courts, a thing that may not be done for the next twelve months, and I now implore you in the name of Peace to aid me all in your power until the other question is settled.

FRED'K RAMER, Mayor of Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, April 20.—Noon.—The Federal flag floats over the Anthony House. Its present object is simply to provoke good behavior. Baxter holds the telegraph office, but Brooks has tapped the wires and requires the countersign or pass to go home.

Brooks has acquiesced in the order of Col. Rose, directing that all armed men be kept off the streets, and has withdrawn his sentinels from the State House grounds, but maintains a warlike attitude within the Capital.

LITTLE ROCK, April 19, 1874.

To the Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

I have received the President's instructions and they are carried out. There is some excitement, but it will soon subside. The forces are small on each side. Signed, J. C. ROSE, Capt. of 18th Infantry.

No change in the situation up to the present time. A company of U. S. soldiers occupy the telegraph office and Gazette building. A few additional companies have been added to Baxter's force and one to Brooks' men. Both sides are resting on their arms.

NORTH CAROLINA.

HIRAM SIBLEY AND HENRY CLEWS VERSUS WESTERN N. C. R. R.

JUDGE DICK DECREES THE SALE OF THE ROAD.

GREENSBORO', April 20—Night.—In the case of Hiram Sibley and Henry Claws against the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, pending in the U. S. Circuit Court, at this place, Judge Dick has signed a decree ordering the rolling stock, franchise, &c., to be sold at public auction, on 40 days' notice, to satisfy a mortgage for $1,200,000.

Thos. B. Keogh, of Greensboro', Thos. Ruffin, of Hillsboro', Marcus Erwin, of Asheville, and B. S. Gaither, of Morganton, were appointed by the Court, as Commissionrrs to make the sale.

Dr. Livingstone.

Henry M. Stanley, whose success in finding Dr. Livingstone has given him a reputation, in a letter to the London Daily News, gives the following interesting facts in regard to the great explorer and the result of his labors in the heart of Africa:

It is asked what he has done since he left England in 1866, and whether all he has done will ever be made known, and how much of the knowledge thought to be gained by his labor is lost? To the first question I would answer, that a short resume of his discoveries, such as he gave me, and such as I obtained from the study of his map, has been already published. To the second question I would answer that a copious record of his discoveries, extending over a period of six years, which I brought to England on the 2nd of August, 1872, is safe in the hands of Miss Agnes Livingstone, his eldest daughter. This record begins from the day he left Zanzibar in December, 1866, to the 13th of March, 1872. It embraces his discoveries from the mouth of the Rovuma River, on the east coast of Africa, to the Nyassa Lake, those made from the Nyassa Lake in the new lands west of Nyassa, in the district of the Ma-Zitu, the Bobisa, Bobemba, the Wa Marungu-Cazembe Rua, Manyuema-Wagubha'a, up to Ujiji, where he arrived the 23d of October, 1871. It also contains his discoveries made while he journeyed with me, from about the middle of November, 1871, to the 16th of February, 1872, when we arrived at Unyanyembe.

To ordinary readers all this may appear very vague, but if I tell them that Livingstone has tramped a distance of 8,300 miles afoot in that period, they may have a conception of the value of the journal which now lies in the strong room of a Glasgow bank, and which was sealed by me on the evening of the 13th of March, 1872.

Livingstone was a laborious note-taker. A little note-book was always on hand to jot down on the march whatever observations he made—which were faithfully copied or improved upon in the big journal after his arrival in camp. And as Livingstone set great store upon these, they must be of value, and contain much additional information. Besides this record of a journey extending over a length of 8,300 miles, and which it must be remembered is already in England, there is this last journey from Unanyembe, begun August 2, 1872, and ending about May, 1873, the notes about which Mr. Murphy must have in his possession. It is of a period of 273 days or thereabouts, which, at the moderate rate of four miles per day, gives us 1,022 miles, much of which is through a country never trod by white men before.

Sketch of Senator William B. Washburn.

William B. Washburn, the gentleman who has been elected Senator of the United States from Massachusetts, holds at present an equally high place in the esteem of his fellow citizens. He is Governor of the State which has chosen, after a long, serious and combative struggle, to give him the best gift that the old Bay State can possibly confer—to fill the chair of Charles Sumner. Three times this gentleman has been elected Governor of Massachusetts, and it may be said that he has filled nearly every political office of worth and consideration in the choice of the people of his State. On the 31st of January, 1820, William B. Washburn was born in the town of Winchendon, Mass. Preparatory to entering college his studies were pursued at the Groton Academy, and he graduated from the University of Yale with honors in the year 1844, being then in his early prime of life, twenty-four years of age. He is a business man and is to this day engaged in and interested in manufactures. Being left an orphan at an early age, his youth was one earnest and persistent struggle for an education and a livelihood. He has resided for many years in Greenfield, Mass., and was for a lengthened term President of the Greenfield Bank. In 1850 Mr. Washburn entered political life, and four year later he was sent to the General Assembly of Massachusetts. In 1856, like all the young and brilliant men of his time, he was swept into the tide and became an ardent republican. For eighteen years he has acted with honest purpose toward his party, and his integrity is beyond the breath of reproach. Senator Washburne was elected for the first time to Congress in 1862, and then he was three times re-elected. In 1871 Mr. Washburne left his seat in Congress to become Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, defeating General Butler for the republican nomination. In the memorable contest with General B. F Butler last year the subject of this sketch was again nominated and, of course, elected. Personally, Senator Washburn has a fine appearance—broad, open brow, wide, firm mouth, which is characteristic of all the Washburnes. In private and public life he bears a stainless reputation among the citizens of his State.—N. Y. News.

ROYALTY AND FREEMASONRY.

Introduction of Prince Arthur by the Prince of Wales.

Last night a most important event took place in reference to the position and status of the Ancient Order of Freemasonry, which already numbers amongst its ranks most of the sovereigns of the civilized world. The event referred to was the addition of another scion of the royal family of England to its ranks, H. R. H. Prince Arthur, who received his initiatory degree from the hands of his illustrious brother, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

To the uninitiated it may not generally be known that since the Prince of Wales was admitted to the Universal and Ancient Order of Freemasonry by his late majesty the King of Sweden, himself the grand master, he has taken the deepest interest in the prosperity of the order, and has on three different occasions taken the chair at festivals for the benefit of the different Masonic benevolent institutions. The late Earl of Zetland, the grand master, conferred upon him the rank of past grand master, and in acknowledgment of this honor his royal highness has been unceasing in his efforts to benefit the order by every means in his power. Last night was a further exemplification of this, for as worshipful master of the Prince of Wales Lodge, No. 259, he initiated his brother, Prince Arthur, as a member of the order. At ten minutes past six o'clock a carriage containing the Prince of Wales and Prince Arthur, left Marlborough house, and drove up to willis' rooms, where they were received in due form by the officers of the Prince of Wales Lodge, together with the Marquis of Ripon, grand master, and the Earl of Carnarvon, deputy grand master. The Lodge having been opened in due form, Prince Arthur was admitted to the ancient rites of Freemasonry, his royal brother performing the usual ceremony in the most impressive manner.

A Washington correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* relates some interesting gossip about the Sanborn contracts and the eminent statesmen mixed up in them. He says few persons doubt that Butler in some way participated in the rich results, and adds: "There are Republicans here who think that there was a 'ring' formed in the Treasury Department and outside of it for the purpose of making money; but I cannot believe that Boutwell, Richardson and Sawyer did anything worse than to close their eyes and let other people rob the Treasury. One would suppose the Mr. Richardson would have to go after these developments, but there is no telling what Gen. Grant will do. He cares very little for public opinion, and there is a feeling here that Butler compels him to retain Richardson. There can be no doubt that some of the worst of the President's mistakes have been instigated by Butler and Conkling, and, if they want Richardson to stay, the American people will have to endure him till the end of the present Presidential term."

A California letter says that this year there will be produced there 12,000,000 gallons of wine, 2,000,000 pounds of grapes for table use, and 250,000 pounds of raisins, besides the brandy.

The bill passed by the California Legislature, removing the legal disabilities of Mr. Meiggs, the "Railway King" of Peru, naturally arouses curiosity as to what the disabilities were. In 1849, Mr. Meiggs went to San Francisco, and from that year until 1854, was engaged in business there as a merchant. Being intelligent and educated, and possessing more than an ordinary degree of ability, he made his way toward wealth with astonishing rapidity. Each year saw his business extending and branching out, until, in the years 1851-52-53, he was among the most prominent in business in the State. In the early part of 1854 it became known to the public that Meiggs had fitted out and freighted a vessel, and, placing his family on board, had quietly and secretly sailed away. Subsequently it was developed that a series of crimes had been committed, in the nature of forgeries.—Meiggs first sailed to Australia, but, not finding that country a satisfactory location, left and went to Chili, South America. Here he obtained colossal contracts for developing the resources of the country, and for the construction of railways. Out of these contracts an immense fortune was realized. About 1869 Meiggs sent two or three agents to California to secretly gather in his indebtedness and liabilities there. In 1865 it was said he had succeeded in extinguishing all his debts. After Meiggs had built all the railway that the limited resouces of Chili would permit, he went to Peru and built railways there until the State was nearly bankrupt, and now he wants to return to California; hence the passage of the bill.

BALD MOUNTAIN.

The Latest from the Volcanic Regions—The Quakings and Rumblings Worse than Ever—Scientific Men on the Ground.

[From the Charlotte Observer.]

A gentleman of this city, who is at present in Shelby, writes us that he hirs some late information from the scene of the volcanic disturbances in Bald Mountain. A man who lives on the mountain says that on last Sunday the mountain was terribly agitated, and that he was more alarmed on that day by its quakings and rumblings than he had been on any previous day since it began trembling. The vibrations of the mountain and the country around it are such as to cause the doors of houses to swing to and fro on their hinges and to slam shut and fly open as if moved by violent and sudden gusts of wind. The man compares the noise in the mountain to the roar and rattle of an immense train of heavy railroad cars in rapid motion, and says that the excitement among the people living on and near the mountain is far from having subsided, and that the people are by no means at ease.

There are, our informant writes, a number of scientific gentlemen from abroad, now at the mountain; some are from Boston and other Northern cities, and one is from Berlin, Prussia. They will soon give to the public, no doubt, a full report of the result of their examination of the wonderfully agitated mountain.

The above is the latest news from the mountain, and it can be looked upon as reliable.

The British Empire.

For the first time in its history the British Empire puts forth a collective statement of its area, 7,760,442 square miles; its population 234,762,536; its houses 44,142,651; its density 38 persons to the square mile. Unexpectedly the density in the British Isles, 240 to the square mile, is greater than in India, 201 to the square mile. This mighty Empire falls below the Russian area, which is 9,000,000 square miles, and below the Chinese population, which is 446,500,000. But in its strength and resources it is undoubtedly transcendently ahead of all other Empires. It is calculated by a Swiss savant that in the course of a few centuries or less the inhabitants of this Empire will all speak the English language, and the tongue is really making rapid progress in India. If the Empire should permanently hold together its population will exceed that of China, as the available area of land is far greater. In India the British rule has raised the population from 138,000,000 to 206,000,000. In Canada, Africa and Australia the progress is very remarkable, and in Africa, England has at present no rival and an immense field. Of all the European governments Russia alone has a future that can at present be regarded as in the same category with Victoria's Empire. That of Germany can only be expanded by conquest, and that of Austria and France seems to have reached its limit. The statesmanship required to preserve and maintain such an Empire as the British must be of the highest class.

Sampson Fair.

We are glad to learn that Capt. William H. Thompson, of Taylor's Bridge township, has been elected Chief Marshal for the next Sampson County Agricultural Fair. Sampson has generally surpassed in her agricultural fairs, and we hope the fair of 1874 will eclipse anything she has yet been seen in that section.

In Switzerland there is a law which compels every newly-married couple to plant six trees immediately after the ceremony, and two on the birth of every child.

The Khediye of Egypt is collecting for a library which he has founded at Cairo, the valuable Arabic manuscripts preserved in mosques and monasteries throughout his dominions. He has already secured 50 copies of the Koran, one of which is 1,150 years old.

Taking it for granted that the Republicans will renominate Gov. Dix, the Troy *Press* renews in double lead its nomination of the Hon. Clarkson Potter as the right man for the Democrats to select to run against him. The *Press* says Gov. Dix is a strong man, and has been a "negatively good Governor," with "many positive virtues," but the tide against Republicanism is too strong for it to be possible to elect even him on the "Credit Mobilier, Back-pay, Jayne-Sanborn ticket."

The present political condition in the country is very well illustrated by an incident at the polls in Connecticut the other day. In the town of Norwich two well-known Republicans who had been active members of the party since its organization, met at the polls, one having just voted and the other thoughtfully twisting in his hand the ballot he was about to cast. Said the latter, "I never did vote the Democratic ticket and never wanted to before, but between you and me I'm tempted to do it now." Said the other, "That's just my case, only I've gone and done it." But the organs of the Administration say everything is serene: there's no dissatisfaction; this is an on year, and there's an unusual interest in temperance. Perhaps so.

MARRIED

At the residence of the bride's father, in Albert, on Township, Duplin county, on the 15th inst., by Wm. H. Grady, Esq., Mr. WM. J. QUINN, to Miss SUSAN, daughter of M. J. and Nancy Phillips.

On Tuesday, 31st of March, by the Rev. Jas M. Sprunt, Mr. H. E. NEWBERY to Miss MATTIE SOUTHERLAND, at the residence of the bride's parents, near Kenansville, N. C.

DIED.

At his residence, in Sampson county, on the 16th of March, in the 57th year of his age, GEO. DEVANE.

The deceased was an excellent neighbor, and one of the most estimable citizens of the community. A FRIEND.

At the residence of Burgis Williams, in Onslow county, Sunday, the 12th of April, 1874, GIBBONS BELL, formerly of Beaufort, Carteret county, where his relatives now live.

Newbern papers please copy.

TAKE SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR

THE FAVORITE HOME REMEDY.

This unrivalled Medicine is warranted not to contain a single particle of MERCURY, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE,

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. It will cure all Diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver and Bowels.

Simmons' Liver Regulator or Medicine is eminently a Family Medicine; and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and doctors' bills.

After over Forty Years in all it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians recommend it as the best.

EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

Armed with this ANTIDOTE, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a Remedy in MALARIOUS FEVERS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, RESTLESSNESS, JAUNDICE, NAUSEA

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

It is the Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World. Is manufactured only by J. H. ZEILIN & CO., MACON, GA., and PHILADELPHIA.

Price, $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

jan 31 d&w-27

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FARMERS, AGRICULTURISTS and DEALERS in Fertilizers have now an opportunity of obtaining this valuable manure in small or large lots, at importers' prices, by application to the Special Agents just established for the purpose of delivering Genuine Peruvian Guano to consumers at any accessible point in any quantity in the country. Full particulars given in Circular, mailed free on application to R. BALCAZAR, No. 53 Beaver St., New York.

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Moses Taylor, President National City Bank, 52 Wall street, New York.

J. G. Cheny, Esq., Peruvian Consul, 293 Broadway, New York.

march 6 76-d&w2m*

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100 HHDS. Cuba Muscovado Molasses,
50 " Clayed Cuba Molasses,
100 " Old Crop Cuba Molasses,
25 " S. H. Molasses,
75 Bbls. S. H. Molasses,
50 " Golden Fleece Syrup,

For sale by KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.

april 19 94

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PERUVIAN SYRUP AN IRON TONIC

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North Carolina, DUPLIN COUNTY.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Henry R. Kornegay, Administrator William Rostick, Plaintiff, vs. Rebecca Rouse, Richard Hasdick and others, Defendants.

Petition to sell Real Estate for Assets.

It appearing to the Court that John Rostick, one of the defendants in this case, is a non-resident of this State, on motion, it is ordered that publication be made in the Weekly Wilmington Journal, a newspaper published in the city of Wilmington, N. C., for six successive weeks, notifying the said John Rostick to appear at the office of the Superior Court Clerk of said county, at the Court House, in Kenansville, on the 1st Monday in June, to answer the said petition or the same will be heard ex parte as to him.

J. D. SUTHERLAND, C. S. Court, Duplin county, N. C.

april 16 w6w

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AS AN EVIDENCE OF THIS, IT HAS been a little over three weeks since we purchased, as we thought, a stock of goods sufficient to carry us through the season of Spring and Summer.

To-day we and ourselves out of many leading articles, which we purchased in endless variety. These goods we have had to re-order, with other new

Styles and Patterns,

which we will have by next steamer, and when received will complete the most desirable STOCK OF ELEGANT

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC ARTICLES

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HANDSOME WORSTED

D. B. SACK SUITS,

BUSINESS SUITS,
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ELEGANT TIES,

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From Twenty-five Cents up.

MUNSON & CO.,

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For terms apply to

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Working Class. [illegible] employment, home, over evenings, no capital required, instructions and valuable package of goods sent free by mail. Address, with six cent stamp, M. YOUNG & CO., 173 Greenwich Street, New York. 4w

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures by its mild, healing properties, to which the disease yields when the system has been put in perfect order with Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which should be taken earnestly to correct blood and system, which are always at fault, also to act specifically, upon the diseased glands of the nose and its chambers. Catarrh Remedy should be applied with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, with which medicine can be carried high up and perfectly applied to all parts of passages and chambers in which sores and ulcers exist, and from which discharge proceeds. No successful has this course of treatment proven, that the proprietor offers $500 Reward for a case of "Old in Head" or catarrh which he cannot cure. The two medicines with instrument, for $2, by all druggists.

The Highest Medical Authorities of Europe say the strongest Tonic, Purifier and De