Wilmington Journal.

THE FAMOUS SIX HUNDRED

Re-Union of the Survivors of the Charge at Balaklava.

About the Men who Rode into "The Valley of Death."

[From the London Standard, September 23.]

The soldiers of the Light Cavalry Brigade, the men who rode into the "Valley of Death" in that fatal October morning one and twenty years ago, were invited to attend meeting last night to make arrangements for a dinner in celebration of the anniversary of the Balaklava charge. The trysting place was the Prince of Wales Tavern, Villiers street, Strand, and the hour fixed for the muster was 9 o'clock, to enable those who engaged in business to put in an appearance. In consequence of the disagreeable drizzling rain, not so many came as were expected, but a respectable contingent, in every sense of the word, of war-worn veterans, answered to the roll-call all the same. Hale, hearty men they were, the most of them; but, so portly of build, that they set one wondering what sort of light cavalry that must have been when the weight in the big skin ran up to eighteen stone of living flesh in sundry instances. Jovial of manner and neat of address, they discussed the matter before them as one might have expected—in brief, soldierly, and most harmonious manner. It was agreed that a dinner should be solemnized in the Clearing Cross Hotel—is not solemnized the correct word? for has not Charles Lever defined a dinner as a social sacrament—on the 25th of October, and it was stated that many officers who had helped to write one of the most brilliant pages in our military annals had promised to give the event the sanction of their presence. The greater part of those in the room had belonged to the Eleventh Hussars, that distinguished cognomen having principally consisted in London. One warrior has served his apprenticeship to arms under Dom Lucy Evans; another was remarkable as having borne the flag of time to the Russian in the layaffair Balaklava; a third was never fired of celebrating the *Long Jallon* his ancient exploit. Sir Hogg Palmer, who led the Reserve of the Eleventh into action, and did his slaughter with cold steel, having forgotten his revolver in the hurry to jump into the saddle. After the formal proceedings were over there was some gossiping for an hour longer, and the non-military observer was enabled to pick up some interesting reminiscences.

It is a curious circumstance that every man but one who won that precest of all military distinctions, the Victoria Cross, in the magnificent mad rush immortalized by the laureate had his horse shot under him. There was Trooper Samuel Parkes, of the Light Dragoons, who stood on the ground with his charger writhing in the death agony beside him. Trumpet-Major Crawford flashed by; his good steed stumbled, the rider was dismounted, and his naked sabre went whirling out of his grasp. A pair of Cossacks saw their opportunity and spurred upon the defenceless Crawford but Parkes confronted them and kept them at bay. When the retreat came the two brave fellows followed their comrades, and were pursued by six Russians, but Parkes, with his single sword, held them at one's length and retired slowly, fighting and defending the trumpet-major until deprived of his weapon by a shot. This is no rhodomontade, but plain fact, as recorded in the Gazette. Lieutenant Alexander Robert Dunn, of Cardigan's boys, was another hero of that day, fruitful in heroes. He saved the life of Sergt. Bently of his own corps, by cutting down two or three Russian troopers who were attacking him in the rear, and afterwards hewed to the chine a Russian hussar who had fallen upon private Levett. This Dunn, it will be remembered, afterwards commanded the Thirty-third, being the youngest man of his rank in the army, and perished in the Abyssinian expedition. Riding-master Joseph Malone and his horse shot in the charge, but, properly speaking, his job of glorious memorial was gained the day previous when he volunteered with three troopers, on the march to Balaklava, and captured an escort of the enemy's cavalry and the baggage they were conveying to Sebastopol. Troop Sergeant-Major John Berryman, of the old "Death-or-Glory and Cross Lances," the one sturdy cavalier who took prisoner three Russians while they were within back of their own guns at Mckenzie's farm, behaved splendidly at Balaklava. When his horse was shot under him he slipped in the field with Capt. Webb, who was wounded, amid a shower of lead and shell, and although repeatedly bid by that officer to consult his own safety, and leave him, he refused to do so, and, Sergeant John Farrell coming by, the two faithful fellows carried Capt. Webb out of the range of the guns. The courageous Irishman Farrell, who lost his horse, like the majority of his plucky companions, and had come near to losing his life, was awarded the envied honor, but did not live to wear it. Charles Wooden now a quartermaster in the One Hundred and Fourth foot, was assistant of the Seventeenth lancers who earned the cross on the 25th of October, 1854, and he, too, had his charger killed in the wild melee. Assisted by Dr Monett, of the Inniskillen dragoons, he succeeded in carrying Major Morse, of his own regiment, who lay painfully wounded, to a place of safety. In chatty recollections such as these we have tried to pen and in tales of hair-breadth 'scapes in the hard way gone by, the time was pleasantly passed, and shortly before midnight the survivors of the "Six Hundred" separated, looking forward with joyous anticipation to a merry meeting on Balaklava Day.

A Painful Scene and a Touching Confession.

In the Marion (Ill.) *News* of the 25th of September is an account of the resignation of Elder J. V. Beckman as pastor of a church in that village. For some time past the reverend gentleman's habits have been such as to cause great grief to his friends and bring reproach upon the Church. At the close of the sermon, which was preached by a neighboring pastor, Elder Beckman made the following address, which we give as a warning to all men, both young and old, to avoid the sin and shame which have come upon this man:

As a man I have the highest conceptions as to what the life and character of a minister of the gospel should be. I know that he should lead a consistent and upright life that can be looked to by the community as an example of purity and righteousness. Knowing that my life has not been such in all respects, I desire to tender to this church, for which I have labored so long, my resignation.

You are aware that I refer to my sin of intemperence. This may be my last opportunity of addressing you, and I want to ask you that you will not charge this great shame to the religion of Christ. It teaches better things. Charge it all to my own depravity and sinful nature. To you who have not this habit it is strange that I should thus yield to temptation. I will remember the time when I thought it strange that others drank and ruined themselves with alcohol. I am glad that there are so many young men here this morning that I may lift my voice in warning and beg them to profit by my example. You think you are strong and in no danger. I well remember the time when I believed the same. Twelve years ago, when I reached forth my inexperienced hand and took the intoxicating cup, I thought I was strong; but I developed a habit that now holds me in chains, and in the most awful slavery that humanity was ever subjected to. It holds me in its embrace when I seek my bed for repose; it disturbs my dreams during the weary hours of night, and seizes me as its prey when I rise up in the morning to enter upon the duties of the day.

Profit, oh! profit by my example. See what it has done for me. There was a time when I stood as fair as any minister of the Church in Illinois; there was a time when I had as bright prospects and as cheering hopes for the future as any of my class-mates. But now they are all gone because of intemperance. O! that I could bring the whole world to hear my warning voice. Young ladies, you can do much to remove this curse from the word by not countenancing its use among your companions.

Brethren, I sever my connection with you as your pastor with a sad heart. It would be sad upon the most favorable circumstances, but much more so as it is. But I shall remain with you in the church and labor in the community for a livelihood; I will come to your social meetings and work with you in the Sunday school, and will do all I can to atone for the great sin I have committed.

God knows I do not wish to injure His cause. Pray for me that I may yet overcome this besetting sin. I trust that I shall be able to conquer. But shall I go down under the withering influence, I ask that you remember me kindly. Wherever you meet me, and under whatever circumstances, remember there was a time when you were proud of me. But treat me as you may, act toards me as you choose, I beg that you will remember my wife kindly. Do not give her pain and sorrow because of my wrong-doing. Poor woman, she has always suffered enough. I married her a sweet and innocent girl. She has been a patient and faithful wife. Again I ask that you will kindly remember my wife and children.

DIVORCE AND DEATH.

A REMARKABLE CASE ON TRIAL IN ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.

A Nephew Driven by his Aunt to Commit a Double Murder—A Nice Young Man to go a-Fishing With—A Network of Crime

A St. Augustine dispatch to the New York Sun says: Mary Ann Keech, alias Newton, has just been convicted of complicity with the murder of Ellen Hunt, alias Keech, as accessory before the fact. The circumstances of this case are in some respects peculiar. Nearly a quarter of a century ago Henry Keech, living in Wisconsin, married a woman known as Mary Ann Newton. After twenty years of married life Mr. and Mrs. Keech parted and obtained a divorce. The court decreed that certain property should be settled on Mrs. Keech, who re-assumed her maiden name, and who is the defendant in this trial. Keech had the deeds to this property drawn up, showed them to his late wife, told her he would have them properly recorded, and then feloniously decamped to Florida. He settled at Jacksonville, invested his funds in real estate at that place and St. Augustine. Among other lands, Keech owned a farm near St. Augustine. Here he lived with a woman named Ellen Hunt, who passed as his wife. Three years and a half have passed since his departure from Wisconsin. In May last Mrs. Newton, learning of the whereabouts and circumstances of her former husband, hired a nephew, named William Newton, to go to Florida, for the purpose of killing Keech and Ellen Hunt, and obtaining the title deeds which the court had decreed her. Wm. Newton visited the farm house, near St. Augustine, passing himself off as a purchaser of real estate, who intended to settle in that region. He spent the night at Keech's house, and in the morning invited his host to go fishing. The two men made the excursion as proposed.

A MURDER AND MIRACULOUS RECOVERY.

Upon their return to shore, while Keech was fastening the boat, Newton crept up behind and shot him in the back of the neck. Keech fell, and Newton, to complete the work, pounded the head of his victim between two coquina rocks until he deemed him dead, and then ripped his stabbed, cut his throat and departed. The murderer then sought the house and put three pistol balls through the woman's head. Having searched the house for certain papers relating to the investment of Keech's property, he took a saddle horse from the stable and rode away. The neighbors soon discovered the dead woman, and also found Keech near the shore. Strange to say, the latter was not dead, and has since recovered. The officers of the law gave chase to Newton, and captured him in the vicinity of Volusia. The most singular part of the story is still to be told. When Newton was arrested, he gave to his captors a letter addressed to Mary Ann Newton, in Wisconsin. They mailed it without opening. In this letter Newton, as has since appeared, informed his aunt of the success of his murderous mission. In consequence, the divorced wife came down to Jacksonville, claimed that she was the widow of Henry Keech, who had been murdered, and began to collect, or to try to collect, rents on his investments. It is not difficult to imagine her surprise and confusion when she learned that Henry Keech was not dead, but was in St. Augustine, and in a fair way to recover from his wounds. In the mean time, Newton, who was imprisoned at St. Augustine and who had

PARTIALLY CONFESSED HIS CRIMES,

had given the sheriff an order on the Jacksonville postmaster for a letter directed to himself under an assumed name. The sheriff obtained and opened this letter. It proved to be from the aunt, and, although artfully disguised, implicated her as an accomplice in the murder. She was therefore arrested and brought to St. Augustine. At the preliminary examination Newton testified against his aunt, deeply criminating himself. This course was taken to make him state's evidence, and thus lighten his own load of responsibility. At the trial last week Newton repeated his self-inculpating testimony. He confessed that he had been hired by Mary Ann Newton to kill Henry Keech and Ellen Hunt, and that she had promised him a moiety of the property gained by the crime. The pistol with which the man and woman had been shot was acknowledged by Newton as on purchased for him in Wisconsin by his aunt. The defendant's counsel tried to argue that as the admissibility of the testimony of Newton, the principal felon, Judge Archibald ruled that he had not yet been shown to be the principal felon, and that the trial might proceed. The jury found Mrs. Newton guilty, and she will be sentenced to death. Newton will be tried next for murder, in the first degree; and to complete the confusion of this intricate tangle of crimes the grand jury has sent in a true bill against Keech, the half-murdered man, for living in concubinage with Ellen Hunt. Mrs. Newton's counsel have appealed to the Supreme Court, which meets in January next. It is not believed that the appeal will be sustained.

THE Governor of Tennessee has appointed a commission to treat with one in Kentucky for the purchase from the latter State of the tract known as Madrid Bend, and tax-payers are inquiring by what right the sale is proposed without giving property owners on the Bend any voice in the matter.

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By prompt and faithful attention to business hope to merit the confidence of the public. Consignments respectfully solicited.

NORTH WATER ST., Wilmington N. C.

REVIEW

OF THE

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY October 21, 1875.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.—General trade has been on a moderate scale during the week, and there has been notable speculative activity in leading articles of domestic produce. The result of Ohio and other northern States declaring against inflation of the currency has had a tendency to increase confidence among the money operators of the North and money is easy, which is being supplied to the trade at moderately low interest.

The home trade moves along much the same as for the past few weeks. Though the aggregate of transactions foot up respectably, the markets are devoid of that spirit and animation of which we have been accustomed in other and better times.

The naval store trade for the week shows a moderate amount of activity and a fair aggregate of transactions. Rosin and Spirits Turpentine are firmer than for many, while the crude material has also moved with an upward tendency.

The receipts of cotton are increasing almost daily. The total receipts since the 1st of September this year, show an increase of over one hundred per cent. against the same time last year. The cotton market is also firmer than last week.

The export movement for the week shows a small decrease as compared with last week. The shipments for the week were as follows:

Cotton 2,254 bales; Spirits Turpentine 1,667 casks; Rosin, 7,077 barrels; Crude Turpentine, 200 barrels; Tar, 933 barrels, against Cotton 2,282 bales; Spirits Turpentine, 528 casks; Rosin, 12,930 brls; Crude Turpentine, 130 brls Tar, 418 brls, for last week.

The chief features of the market, and the changes of prices of most of the leading products and manufacture for the week, were as follows:

COTTON.—There has been a slight improvement in the market for cotton during the past week under the influence of the upward turn in New York and Liverpool. The enquiry has been light, the transactions for the week foot up 1,294 bales, at the daily quotations. At the close to-day the market is quiet but firm in tone, with a growing feeling among holders that prices have also touched bottom. The receipts for the week were 4,183 bales; exports were 2,254 bales; stock 4,342.

The general cotton movement for week was as follows:

For the week ending the total receipts have reached 137,429 bales, against 102,402 bales last week, 80,268 bales the previous week, and 47,064 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1875, 4 3,237 bales, against 372,368 bales for the same period of 1874, showing an *increase* since September 1, 1875, of 50,869 bales.

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 61,982 bales, of which 39,600 were to Great Britain, 10,579 to France, and 20,743 to the rest of the Continent, while the stocks, as made up this evening are now 264,746 bales.

The following are the official quotations to day:

Ordinary,	11¼ cents.
Good ordinary,	12¼ cents.
Strict good ordinary,	12¾ cents.
Low middling,	13 cents.
Middling,	13¼ cents.
Good middling,	13¾ cents.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—With an improved demand for Rosin and Spirits Turpentine, the market took an upward tendency with these articles on last Friday, and hard was advanced to $1.55, and yellow dip and virgin to $2.75 per brl. At the current quotations, which have remained unchanged during the balance of the week, there has been a demand from distillers for all receipts. At the close the market continues firm at the above quotations.

The receipts and sales for the week were as follows:

	Rosin	Hard	Yel Dip.	Virgin
Friday...	456	$1.55	$2.75	$2 75
Saturday.	229	1.55	2.75	2 75
Monday.	150	1.50	2.75	2 75
Tuesday.	175	1.55	2.75	2.75
W'day...	234	1.55	2.75	2 75
Thursday.	160	1.55	2.75	2.75

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—If we except slight fluctuations of prices, there is nothing new to report during the week. The market opened at 38 cents on last Friday, and receded on Tuesday to 36½ cents. On Wednesday it advanced to 38 cents, and to-day it closes firm at 37½ cents bid. The receipts for the week were 1,496 casks. Exports, 1,667 casks; Stock in yard and afloat, 4,792 casks.

ROSIN.—Under the influence of more favorable indications from abroad the New York market for the lower grades of rosin advanced very rapidly in the early part of the week. As a natural result our home market responded to the advance and strained rosin was quoted on Wednesday at $1 55 per bbl. The upward tendency seems to have good bottom as the market has ruled since very firm and there are ready buyers at the quotations. The fine grades of rosin continue firm as formerly in good demand and a light stock. The export movement in rosins this week shows a slight decline owing however to the supply of tonnage at hand. The market closes firm to-day at the quotations intable below. The sales for the week were 5,500 bbls "C" at $1 45 1.50@1.55 1000 bbls "D" at $1.50@155. and 1000 bbls "C to N" at $2 25 to $5 00 per bbl.

The receipts for the week were 5045 bbls. Exports 7,077 bbls. Stock in yard and afloat 59,863 bbls.

The following are the official quotations:

Strained	$1 55
Good Strained	1 60
No. 2	1 65
Extra No. 2	1 70
Low No. 1	2 00 @ 2 25
No. 1	2 75 @ 3 00
Extra No. 1	3 25 @ 3 50
Low Pale	3 75 @ 4 00
Pale	4 00 @ 4 25
Window Glass	5 00 @ 5 25
Water White	5 75 @ 6 00

TAR—The market at the opening of the present week under review took a downward tendency, and on Friday receded to $1.40, at these figures the market has since ruled steady, and all receipts were taken at the quotations. At the close there is no change of figures, $1 40 being the market rate. The receipts for the week were 431 bbls., exports, 933 bbls; stock in yard and afloat, 1,155 bbls.

GRAIN.—There is nothing new whatever to report in the grain markets for the past week. The same quotations as formerly ruled are the figures to-day. There were no cargo arrivals and the receipts by rail and steamship were light. About 3,500 bushels were received by the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad and about 4,000 bushels per steamship. Corn from store is unchanged.

The following are the quotations from store to-day: Yellow and mixed corn, 85 @ 87½ cents, and which meaning 90@$1 00; highest figures including sacks. OATS.—The market is quiet and unchanged in price. Quotations from store are 70 to 80 cents ⅌ bushel, including sack. PEAS —Thestock is small and the demand at present good: cow and clay sells at 90@$1 00 and $1 40@1 50 for white.

RICE.—The demand is fair with an adequate supply. Clean Carolina is held at 9 cents by the cask. Rough is in small supply, and sells at $1 10@1 20 according to quantity.

CORN MEAL.—The demand is light and the stock is equal to the enquiry prevailing. Sells from store at $1 00@$1 05 ⅌ bushel, including sacks.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

German Brig Suppiciet, Pogemans (28 days), Porto Grande, E Peschau & Western ann.

Schr Stephen Harding, Harding, (5 days), New London, E Kidder & Sons.

Schr Trot King, Bradford, (6 days) New York, J. H Chadbourn & Co., with 1,000 sacks salt to Williams & Murchison.

Steamship Benefactor, Jones, New York, A. D. Cazaux

October 18.—Br Brig Signal, Williams, (59 days), Liverpool, Alex. Sprunt & Son, with 100 tons salt

October 19.—Steamship Lucille, Bennett, Baltimore, A. D Cazaux

Steamer Julia, Swift, New York to Orleans, pas to Cazaux.

Br Barque Premier, White, St. Vincent, Cape de Verde, Alex. Sprunt & Son.

Swedish Barque Israel, Teflen, Antwerp, R. E. Heide.

CLEARED.

Steamship Regulator, Howe, New A. D Cazaux.

Brig Alex. Nichols, Peters, Laguyra, E. Kidder & Sons.

Steamer D. J. Foley, Price, Baltimore, A. D. Cazaux.

Norwegian Barque A. O. Vinje, Henderickson, Rotterdam (29 days), R. E. Heide.

Norwegian Barque Najaden, Halversen, Leite Hampton, Eng., (42 days), R. E Heide.

Norwegian Brig Venus, Anderson, Dungeven, Ireland, (56 days), R. E Heide.

Norwegian Barque Lyna, Zachariasen, Pwnhell, North Wales, R. E. Heide.

Sher Angola, Wooster, Boston, (6 days), E Kidder & Son.

Schr. John A. Griffin, Foster, Philadelphia, Harriss & Howell.

Schr Mary D. Ireland, Fisher, St Mary's, Ga., to load for Barbadoes, Harris & Howell.

October 18.—Schr Williams S. Seull, Seull, New York, Williams & Murchison.

Schr Joe Carleton, Thurston, New York, Worth & Worth.

Steamship D. J. Foley, Price, Baltimore A. D Cazaux.

October 19.—Steamer Benefactor, Jones, New York, A. D. Cazaux

COASTWISE.

NEW YORK.—Steamship Benefactor 1,5 bales cotton, 315 bbls. rosin, 200 casks spirits turpentine, 100 bbls. tar, 100 bbls. crude tr pentine, 340 packages shooks, 55 casks kaolin, 52 pkges. mdse.

PHILADELPHIA.—Schr John A. Griffin, 440,200 shingles, 55 bbd rosin.

BALTIMORE.—Steamship D. J. Foley, sailed Oct. 17—122 casks spirits turpentine, 1,687 bbls. rosin, 202 bbls. tar, 10 cases tar, 125 do. pitch, 57 bales cotton, 15 do. yarn, 6 pkgs. mdse, 15 bags peanuts, 3 do. shelled peanuts, 157 bu dlls shingles, 5 bbls. and 4 hhds. old iron, 3 tierces rice, 12,218 feet lumber, 57 hdds., 2 kegs wine, 6 cases wine, 5 firkins tobacco stems, 5 bags fruit, 2 do. wool, 16 bdles. paper

NEW YORK.—Schr Wm. S. Seull—303 bales cotton, 600 casks spirts turpentine, and 1,500 do. tar.

Schr Joe Carleton, 1,600 bbls. rosin.

NEW YORK.—Steamship Regulator—1,084 bales cotton, 1,567 bbls. rosin, 220 bbls. crude turpentine, 552 casks spirits turpentine, 20 pkgs. mdse.

FOREIGN.

LAGUYRA.—Brig Alex. Nickels—173,000 feet lumber.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VIRGIN TURPENTINE FARM.

A PARTY WANTS, during the next eight months, farmers to chip, dip and distill, who have been running twenty (20) new crops for the season, and will take twenty (20) more or other the most approved terms. Address, stating number of turpentine hands and how much dip, or boxes of timber hands and how much dip, they are having about two thousand (2000) Dips and will supply small farmers to make money by so doing. Address

JACOB A. HOFMAN & BRO.,
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Dover School, Va.

THE Twenty-second Session of this institution will begin on the first Monday of September, 1875. A preliminary term of a month will be given to boys. Address R. G. McGRAW, Principal, Arlington Grove, Va.

REFERENCES.

Hon. John T. Wood, Richmond, Va.
Hon. Thos. S. Martin, Scottsville, Va.
Hon. Jas. A. Seddon, Fredericksburg, Va.
Rev. Dr. Rudolph Ruffner, Richmond, Va.
Rev. Dr. Rawlins, Scottsville, Va.
Rev. Dr. Hoge, Richmond, Va.
Rev. Dr. Wm. Jones, Richmond, Va.
Rev. Dr. Wm. Wilson, Richmond, Va.
Rev. Dr. Wm. Brown, Richmond, Va.
Rev. Dr. Wm. Leftwich, Richmond, Va.
Rev. Dr. Wm. Harris, Richmond, Va.
Rev. Dr. Wm. Bagby, Richmond, Va.
Rev. Dr. Wm. Bagby, Richmond, Va.
Rev. Dr. Wm. Bagby