

Much is just now being said in the newspapers about the negroes leaving the Southern and Southwestern States in large numbers for the Northern and Northwestern States, and more particularly for the latter. Kansas seems to have been the destination of many who have already left the South, and especially Louisiana, and it also appears that many more are on their way to that far off State. Thousands have already arrived at Leavenworth, Topeka and other points, and they are objects of curiosity to the people out there. Their condition is represented to be such as to almost insure great destitution and suffering among them, in the very near future. They are represented as being huddled together without any apparent object or aim. They started to go to Kansas, but what they should do after they got there does not seem to have been considered. So far as capital is concerned, that could be spoken of in connection with any business, they are entirely destitute, the more fortunate only having a few dollars. Thousands have already gone, and many more are on the way, or expecting to start. There is much speculation as to the cause of this sudden exodus.

Deep political plans are seen in it by some; one of which is said to be to diminish the population of the South so much that the next census, which will be taken next year, when taken as a basis of representation in the lower house of Congress, will give the South a decreased relative number of Representatives; and another of which is that the final destination of these negroes is States where the political parties are closely balanced, such for instance as Indiana and Ohio, and New York and Connecticut, and that they are being moved now to find judgment in those States, and to be used by the Republicans in 1880 to elect a President. Now, we do not believe a word of these theories. If we had to guess we should say that the disposition to move first had its origin in some exaggerated story of the rich lands, and many great advantages of the Northwest, and especially Kansas, possibly by some one who had a selfish purpose to serve, and that the disposition and inclination of the negro has led to all the results. Eminent credulous, and easily becoming the creature of any excitement, such as would likely result from a proposed removal, in large numbers, the Kansas fever only needed starting to insure its rapid spreading among the negroes anywhere, but more especially among the negroes of the far South, where they are of a much lower order of intelligence than among us. That it will result disastrously to the poor negro who may be swept away on the current of the temporary excitement, there can be no doubt. The whole thing we regard as but one of the innumerable means by which fate is slowly but surely working out her decrees that dooms the negro race to final extinction in this country. It may be, and we think very likely that some railroad contractor who wanted hands first set the movement on foot, or it may have been nothing more serious than the idle story of some aimless extoller of the Utopian character of the great Northwest.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE SENATORSHIP.
Mr. Bell, the appointee of the Governor, has been admitted to his seat in the United States Senate, notwithstanding the unfavorable report of the committee on privileges and elections. It turns out, as we see stated in the papers, that there was once a similar case in this State. Mr. Mangum's time expired on the 4th of March 1858 and the Legislature having failed to elect his successor, the question arose whether Governor Reid had the power to appoint. After consulting the leading lawyers he decided that he had not. Bell was not seated by a party vote. He is a Republican and quite a number of Democratic Senators voted to seat him, while Conkling and Carpenter, perhaps the ablest Republicans in the Senate voted against it.

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES—ISSUE.
A recent issue of the New York Times, the foremost Republican newspaper of the country, prints thirty two columns of reports, from one hundred and seventy correspondents, scattered over the entire United States, purporting to give the drift of political sentiment in the two parties as to the candidate of each for the Presidency next year. Not only every State but sections of States are reported from. The Southern Democrats are reported to be divided between Thurman, Hendricks, Bayard, Hancock and Voorhees, with Kentucky for Tilden; Thurman having the lead. The Republicans in the South being unanimous for Grant, as reported. The Democrats in the North and Northwest are mainly for Tilden, even Ohio, while it prefers Thurman, regards Tilden a necessity. Of course Thurman, Hendricks and Bayard all have considerable following. Among the Republicans Grant seems to be principally thought of, while Sherman, Blaine, and even Zach. Chandler have respectively their friends. If the Times report may be at all regarded as indicative of the sentiment of the two parties it would seem certain that National Conventions, if assembled now would put Tilden and Grant up as the heads of the two tickets. How it will be more than a year hence when the two conventions meet no one can even conjecture.

CONGRESS.
For the past week there has been little of interest in the proceedings of Congress. In the Senate the question of the New Hampshire Senatorship was disposed of by seating Bell, the appointee of the Governor. In the House, Speaker Randall announced the committees. Our Representative, Genl. Scales retains his place as chairman of the committee of Indian Affairs, and Genl. Vance also retains his position as chairman of the committee on Patents. The Senate committee, to which the army appropriation bill as it passed the House, reported it back without amendment; and the debate upon the clause forbidding the use of troops will commence this week. In the meantime the House will be engaged in the discussion of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, to which attached a clause repealing the test oath for jurors in the Federal courts, and also one very much modifying the Federal election laws. These bills will after prolonged debate pass both branches of Congress, without material amendment, and then the country will learn if Hayes will sign or veto them. The General opinion seems to be that the session will be a long one, and that the doors will be opened to general legislation.

NEW HAMPSHIRE SENATOR.
The term of one of the Senators in Congress from New Hampshire expired the 4th day of last March, and the extra session being called to assemble before the meeting of the Legislature, the Governor of that State appointed a Senator. The question arose as to whether the Governor had the right to appoint. The subject was referred to a committee of the Senate, and the majority of the committee reported that the Governor had no such power. It is held that there is no vacancy, such as is contemplated by the constitution to be filled by the appointment of the Governor. The majority seems to think that a vacancy must occur during the term for which an election has been held, as by the death, resignation or expulsion of the incumbent, in order to clothe the Governor of a State with appointing power. In this case there is but one Senator from the State of New Hampshire simply because the term of one had expired and his successor had not been elected. We notice that Carpenter has made a legal argument against seating Bell, the Governor's appointee, which shows that it is not a party contest, as both are Republicans.

THE RECENT ELECTIONS.
The Republicans seem to have held their own in the recent municipal elections in the Northwest. In Chicago the Democrats elected the Mayor. In Cincinnati the Republicans were successful. In Michigan we notice Republican successes in quite a number of cities and towns. In many places there were three tickets, the Nationals taking a hand in the race. The results do not show any material increase in their strength. In Chicago the Communists had a regular ticket in the field and it polled several thousand votes. If any Democrat has concluded that the Republican party is too feeble to be formidable and dangerous in the contest of 1880, and some pretend to, or really do so think, the sooner he disabuses his mind of the mistake he has fallen into the sooner he may be able to arrive at a just appreciation of the struggle for the Presidency next year. It will require all the prudence and activity and organization of which the Democratic party is capable to insure success.

TILDEN AND GRANT.
The health and condition of both Tilden and Grant are being looked after. For some time we have seen contradictory reports concerning the former. Some newspaper accounts say that physically he is rapidly declining to decrepitude, and mentally he is an imbecile, only to be contradicted by other accounts of his approaching marriage, and that his sixty six years have only served to render him great and learned by the opportunity for study and experience which they have afforded; and that physically his condition is such that driving a pair of dangerously wild horses in the difficult thoroughfares of the city is only mild exercise for his well knit frame and robust strength. The truth is that Mr. Tilden as a possible Democratic candidate is, and has been, regarded as especially dangerous to political friends who aspire so high in the selection by the National Convention, and to political foes afterwards, and hence there has been something of a common effort to paralyze his limbs and unloose his mind. Grant is possibly dangerous, or at least so regarded by aspirants and their friends in his own party, and taking the cue, it is now given out that he is in a bad way, both as to body and mind, and will be in nobodys way who wants to be President.

WHAT SENATOR VANCE IS TO BE.
PEACE TO MADE BY FUN.
[From the Philadelphia Times.]
A born humorist is a comparatively rare American production. The spirit of our institutions is earnest, eager, matter of fact—somehow tinged with su-beams. We worship facts. Only a small proportion of us appreciate fun. To an average crowd it is useful to explain even the most pointed witicism, so that it may be seen when the laugh comes in. What humor is current among us is usually of a grim and solemn sort. Our jokes are mainly satirical. The lack of the genial element which distinguishes genuine wit from unkindly sarcasms. We understand vituperation and can hold our own in the employment of denunciatory epithets, but we have little conception of the uses of that tasteful, delicate and good-natured ridicule which is so effective an instrument in the disparagement and discomfiture of an opponent. Our legislative bodies are humdrum enough to suit a conclave of rufid visaged owls. In our courts there are occasional flashes of the jocular, but when they occur it is like lightning from a clear sky and about as rarely. Of this, the bench and bar of the Southern States present, perhaps, the most conspicuous examples. The ordinary State Legislature, however, is a very dry affair.

THE COMING HUMORIST.
We have had tragedy enough of late years in our politics. We need a revival of the comic. Who is the coming man to answer this great national want by inaugurating a regime of wholesome hearty fun in high places? The era of good feeling, so long fondly hoped for and so often foreseen just at hand only to leave us disappointed in the sad Genesis of new animosities, can never be brought about by sober companions and concessions. The resources of statesmanship have failed to initiate the required solid and permanent reconciliation. There is a man from North Carolina in the Senate of the Republic who can fill the bill. His name is Zebulon B. Vance. He is a wag of the first water. His brain secretes jokes as other men's brains do ideas of a merely rationalistic kind. He can make up funny tales all day long, and it all comes as easy to him as terra-pins falling off a log into the water to get out of the rain. His wit never smacks of the cloister. It is not studied and elaborate and odorous of the lamp. The fascination of his fun is in its spontaneity, its originality and the inexhaustible fecundity of the imagination which generates it. His mind is a vast reservoir of humor, fed by perennial springs, ever full and always running over. The readiness of his inventive faculty in this direction is as marvelous as its fertility. His quickness at repartee is utterly unmatched. You can never catch him unprepared. Go to him with a funny story and he will tell you, on the moment, a better one and a new one too. His humor, moreover is irresistible.

This rich store of genuine humor is the basis of Senator Vance's remarkable popularity at home and the foundation of his political fortunes. It is this that made him thrice Governor of his native State, on two occasions against immense odds. And now he has joked his way into the American Senate.
Vance has a great deal of bonhomie—that fine element of popular leadership which attracts men more than what is called personal magnetism does. There is no bitterness about him. His humor is always tempered by good nature—that is, it is good natured humor. When he arraigns Republicanism, for instance, it is as something away off yonder, and the present company is always courteously excepted.
When the country fears from Vance, as it will doubtless before long, all sections will fraternize in one general grin, and a unanimous laugh will go with the celerity of an electric flash from one end of the union to the other.
W. T. Spell in Sampson county poisoned his wife, as is thought. Spell is reported to be a sort of jack at all trades, and about thirty years old. He went to the Dr. in the neighborhood to get some medicine for his wife, and the Dr. gave him some pills. He went home and gave his wife a liquid, showing her how much the Dr. said for her to take. In fifteen minutes she died. Spell ran away, and a coroner's jury said, poison.

CAUCUS RESOLUTION.
At a caucus of the Democratic members of Congress held in Washington last Wednesday, Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, introduced the following resolution, with the request that it be placed upon the table to be considered by some future meeting of the caucus.
Resolved, That the aims and objects of the Democracy of the United States, as far as we choose by them as members of the present House of Representatives, are entitled to be considered as the true exponents of those aims and objects, are directed with a singleness of purpose to the restoration of constitutional liberty, and with it the restoration of peace, harmony and prosperity throughout the length and breadth of the land; they abjure the renewal of sectional strife; they accept of the legitimate results of the late lamented war; they are utterly opposed to the revival in this country, or any part thereof, of African slavery, or any other kind of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime. They stand pledged to maintain the Union of the States, under the Constitution, with all its existing amendments, as they shall be expounded by the Supreme Court of the United States. They are against all unconstitutional or revolutionary methods. They are for law and order, and the protection of the liberty and property, without respect of persons or social conditions; for the redress of all grievances they look alone to the peaceful instrumentality of the Constitution. First, the law-making power; second, the law expounding power; third, the law executing power; and finally, the ultimate sovereign power of the ballot-box. They are for a free ballot, as well as for a fair and just count. While they are opposed to a large standing army, as were the framers of the Constitution, yet they are for keeping the army sufficiently large to repel invasion, defend our extensive frontier, as well as all necessary interior forts and garrisons, and to enable the President to put down domestic violence or insurrection in any of the States and in aid of civil officers as a posse comitatus in the execution of legal process in pursuance of the Constitution as provided in the acts of Congress of 1795 and 1807. But they are utterly opposed to the use of the military forces of the United States in controlling or in any way interfering with the freedom of elections. They are for the maintenance of the public credit inviolate, but are utterly opposed to the increase of the bonded debt unless the exigencies of war should render it necessary. They are for retrenchment of expenditures, lessening the burdens of taxation and a thorough reform in the present unequal and unjust method of raising revenue. They are for placing the coinage of gold and silver upon the same footing, without restriction or limitation upon the amount of either. They are for reviving the languishing and perishing industries of the country by an increase of the volume of currency founded on basis sufficient to meet the urgent demands of trade in every department of labor and business.

THE DECENNIAL CENSUS.—A good many inquiries are being made of us about the next census. The interest is caused principally by a wish to get some subordinate place in the course of the enumeration of our population wealth and industries. We make a brief summary of the principal provisions of interest in the Act.
The census office is a part of the Interior Department, and its chief officer is a Superintendent, appointed by the President, at a salary of \$5,000. The Secretary of the Interior shall designate as many supervisors to a State as he may wish, not to exceed 150 all told, and the President appoints and the Senate confirms. The supervisors propose to the Superintendent the division of the district and designate to him and with his consent employ suitable enumerators within their districts, one for each subdivision, resident therein selected with regard to fitness and without reference to party affiliations, according to the apportionment approved by the Superintendent.
Sec. 10. The compensation of enumerators shall be ascertained and fixed as follows: In subdivisions where the Superintendent shall deem such an allowance sufficient, an allowance not exceeding two cents for each living inhabitant, ten cents for each death reported, ten cents for each farm, and fifteen cents for each establishment of productive industry enumerated and returned may be given in full compensation for all services; and no claim for mileage or traveling expenses shall be allowed in such subdivisions.
The subdivision assigned to an enumerator is not to exceed 4,000 inhabitants, according to the census of 1870.
Then follows the complicated details of the machinery for taking the census.
Three millions of dollars are appropriated for completing the vast undertaking. After all it is in the patronage of the Secretary of the Interior, and to him subordinate office seekers must look for encouragement.—The Observer.

THE ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The statement of this institution for the month of March is at hand. It makes but a meagre showing in contributions, both in cash and kind. It reports the little inmates in excellent health, vigorously prosecuting their studies, ploughing and planting the garden, and enclosing additional land for cultivation. An earnest appeal is made to the friends of the institution to bestir themselves in aid of the orphan work, and assistance asked in hunting up neglected orphans. The 24th of June is suggested as a suitable day for commemorating the virtues of an illustrious Mason by liberal contributions to a noble charity.—The Observer.
Ex-Secretary Gorham, of the United States Senate, a few days ago, at the close of his administration, during which he had handled many millions of dollars, found that exactly one cent was due him by the Treasury Department. A check was made out for that sum, and the coin—a big, old fashioned copper—was sent him and will be kept by him as a memento.—The Observer.
A Mrs. Fubie, a blind quakeress, is conducting revival meetings in Wayne county.

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Red, 3 to 4 1/2
BRIGHT LUGS,
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Medium, 5 to 10
Good, 10 to 15
Fancy, 10 to 25
RED LEAF.
Common Dark, 2 1/2 to 4
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