

ADVERTISING SCHEDULE

1 Year	\$10.00
6 Months	\$6.00
3 Months	\$3.50
2 Months	\$2.50
1 Month	\$1.50
1 Week	\$1.00

THE SOUTH IN PRACTICAL UNITS.
Northern people are prone to attribute wrong motives to Southerners for being united in opposition to the Republican party. The South is Conservative Democratic mainly because she has been robbed and ruined by a class of men who belong to the Republican party, and have been half-fellows well met with the Administration. The following table, which is in every respect accurate, shows the beneficial effects of Radical rule in the South under Black and Hodge, Scott and Chamberlain, Warmoth and Kellogg, Ames and Spencer, and their co-conspirators:

Virginia.—Debits and liabilities at close of the war, \$31,838,144.59. Debits and liabilities January 1, 1872, \$43,480,542.21.

North Carolina.—Debits and liabilities at close of the war, \$1,216,316.00. Debits and liabilities January 1, 1872, \$1,951,810. Debits and liabilities January 1, 1872, \$34,897,467.85.

South Carolina.—Debits and liabilities at close of the war, \$5,040,000. Debits and liabilities January 1, 1872, \$39,158,914.47.

Georgia.—Debits and liabilities at close of the war, nominal. Debits and liabilities June 1, 1871, \$50,637,500.

Florida.—Debits and liabilities at close of the war, \$221,000. Debits and liabilities January 1, 1872, \$15,763,447.54.

Arkansas.—Debits and liabilities at close of the war, \$4,030,932.87. Debits and liabilities January 1, 1872, \$19,761,265.62.

Tennessee.—Debits at close of the war, \$20,105,600.06. Debits and liabilities January 1, 1872, \$45,688,263.46.

Louisiana.—Debits and liabilities at close of the war, \$10,099,074.34. Debits and liabilities January 1, 1872, \$50,540,306.91.

Texas.—Debits and liabilities at close of the war, nominal. Debits and liabilities January 1, 1872, \$20,361,010.61.

Alabama.—Debits and liabilities at close of the war, \$5,939,658.87. Debits and liabilities January 1, 1872, \$36,382,967.84.

The Baltimore Gazette prints this table and makes upon it the following comments:

"For his two hundred and eighty-four millions of indebtedness which has been piled upon the above-named ten States, they have absolutely little or nothing to show. No great works of public improvement have been carried out; the money has disappeared as completely as if it had been sunk in the middle of the Atlantic ocean. This is Gratification in the South; for it had not been for the assistance which the Grant administration gave these bold robbers and their successors, they never could have carried out this plundering project.

"The organs and orators of the Republican party North talk about a 'united South.' It would be a marvel if she were anything else. That is her only salvation. She has to unite as a measure of self-protection."

THE TALK OF THE SOUTH.
LINA DEMONSTRATE.
The South Carolina Democratic Convention decided to "make its path straight," that is, to nominate a Democratic ticket. "But," it wisely made its platform so broad that all honest reformers could stand upon it, and it placed at the head of its ticket a gentleman of distinguished ability and of the loftiest character. Of the chances for success the Charleston News & Courier, which opposed a nomination for Governor, observed that the task before the Democrats is one of stupendous difficulty, but not impossible of achievement. It says that "by unity, by systematic work, by a lavish use of means, the Democracy can win at the polls in November."

THE LAST AMENDMENT.
Congress has adjourned after a long and laborious session, in which much good work was done, and very little of real importance left undone. But one thing failed in the Senate that ought to have been passed. We mean the proposed amendment of XVth constitutional amendment. It passed the Democratic House; it was defeated in the Republican Senate.

The Republican party does not want fair play in this matter, but its full play will rebound upon itself. It will not come up scot free.

The Nation thinks Gov. Tilden's letter is forcible and sound as well as shrewd, and that his strictures upon the Republicans for fixing a day for resumption, and then making no preparation to resume on the day fixed, are unanswerable. The Nation is the leading Republican weekly journal in the country, and is the Saturday Review of America.

HOUSE AND SENATE.
That Protean sheet, the New York Herald, sometimes tells the unadulterated truth. In the issue of Thursday it has an article manifestly intended to treat the two houses of Congress with equal justice. The article is a review of the work of the two houses, in which a comparison is instituted between the United States and the law House of Representatives. The Herald observes that "the House has reduced the public expenses thirty millions beyond the expenses of last year, and would have made much larger reductions if it had not been thwarted by the Senate. Even if some of the proposed curtailments for the relief of the tax-payers were made and considered, these errors of inexperience do not cancel the merits of steady and persistent efforts in behalf of economy. The government has grown into habits of extravagance and public sentiment will endorse the strenuous attempt of the House to reestablish simplicity and economy. We do not believe that any public interest will suffer by the measures of retrenchment which have been carried through Congress by the unyielding attitude of the House. The country will surely pardon some in-stakes of detail when the sincerity has been so apparent; to reduce the expenses of the government and alleviate the burden of the tax-payers. That any public interest will suffer by these strides toward economy we do not believe."

But the Herald, when it turns from the House to the Senate, "seeks in vain for any measure which deserves approval." The Herald finds a "true bill," however, against the Senate: "The Senate has resisted the attempts of the House to curtail the public expenditures. The Senate acquiesced in the impeachment of the President, whom the House impeached on conclusive evidence of his guilt. The Senate attempted to revive the 'franking privilege,' and failed by the non-concurrence of the House. The Senate defeated the House bill for transferring Indian affairs to the War Department—a wise and important measure which the enlightened public sentiment of the country strongly indorsed. The Senate has confirmed Clapp as public printer, in spite of his demonstrated unfitness. The Senate has passed no bill for giving effect to the law requiring specie payments in 1879, although its majority profess to stand by that act, and although everybody acknowledges that new legislation is necessary for giving it effect. Nobody can lay his finger on any act of the present Senate which has any tendency to alleviate public burdens or to introduce a better system in the administration of the government. It would be a violation of fairness to judge the House by a rule which cannot be applied to the Senate. These two branches of Congress are co-ordinate, and it would be absurd to hold one to a responsibility which does not belong to the other. The experienced House, in spite of its blunders and shortcomings, has done something to put public affairs on a better footing; the experienced Senate has done nothing."

These are not the utterances of a journal with Democratic sympathies. The Herald, it is to be seen, is not a Democratic, nor even wholly independent. Therefore these words of the Herald indicate that the popular impulse is to applaud the House of Representatives for what it has done, and tried to do. They are indicative, too, taken in connection with other recent utterances of that venerable journal, of a change going on in the feeling of the people in regard to parties.

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The Premier of Great Britain has been changed by the royal will and the policy of the government, from plain Mr. Disraeli into "My Lord, the Earl of Beaconsfield."

The career of Disraeli has been varied, but always brilliant and successful. What Eastern fairy has constantly waited on his steps and granted all his desires even in advance of the expression of a wish? From his early days of authorship—when he wrote splendid improbabilities and sent them forth in the name and form of modern fiction—down to his famous overthrow of Liberalism in the Government, his mastery of the mastery Gladstone—the life of the

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Without venturing into the domain of English political history during the time of Mr. Disraeli's dominancy therein, it may be pleasant to enquire in what consists the might which individual of the Hebrew race has exhibited on the arena of thought and political action in Europe during this century, and especially during the last quarter.

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JURISDICTION OF THE SUPREME COURT.
The amended Constitution will restore the former prestige and the former necessary authority of the chief law tribunal in North Carolina. Article Four, section 8, will then read as follows: "The amendment being enclosed in brackets:

"The Supreme Court will have jurisdiction to review, upon appeal, any decision of the Courts below, upon any matter of fact or legal principle. [And the jurisdiction of said Court over 'issues of fact' shall be the same exercised by it before the adoption of the Constitution of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and the Court shall have the power to issue any remedial writs necessary to give it a general supervision and control over the proceedings of the inferior Courts."

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WILMINGTON REAL MARKET.
The following prices ruled yesterday: Apples, dried 12 1/2 cts per pound; dried peaches 25c per pound; walnuts, 35 cts per peck; pickles, 20 cts per dozen; lard, 18 cts per pound; butter, 30c per pound; cheese, 20c per pound; spring chickens from 20 to 25 cts a pair; geese \$1.50 per pair; beef 10c per pound; veal, 12c per pound; mutton, 12 1/2 cts per pound; ham, 10c per pound; shoulders, 12 1/2 cts per pound; tripe, 30c per bushel; clams, 25 cts per peck; open clams, 20c per bushel; soup bunch, 5 cts; eggs, 10 cts a dozen; stringons, 25 cts a bunch (5 lbs); potatoes, new Irish, 20c per bushel; fall-out 20c per bushel; mullins 10c per bushel; turkeys, 25 cts a bunch; onions, 5 to 10 cts a bunch; cabbages 5c per head; cauliflowers 25 cts a bunch; parsnips, 5 cts a bunch; carrots, 5 cts a bunch; radishes, 10c per quart; grape 15 cts a dozen; apples 20c a dozen; peaches 15c per dozen; watermelons from 5 to 10 cts apiece; stone crabs 35c a bunch; chick 20 cts a gallon; peaches 35c a bushel.

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THE PLATFORM ADOPTED BY THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION AT COLUMBIA.
The platform adopted by the Democratic Convention at Columbia commences as follows: "The Democratic party of South Carolina, in Convention assembled, announces the following as its platform of principles: 'We declare our acceptance, in perfect good faith, of the thirteen amendments and fifteenth amendments to the Federal Constitution, accepting and standing upon them, we turn from the settled and final past the great political contentions of the present and future. We adopt the platform of principles announced by the National Democratic party, recently assembled at St. Louis, and we ourselves pledge to a full and hearty co-operation in securing the election of its distinguished nominees, Stephen A. Douglas, of New York, and Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana; and believe that under a wise and just administration of its distinguished leaders, the Democratic party will be able to secure to the people of this State the best and most desirable government, and a thorough restoration of the Union. In accordance with the declaration of the platform, and the utterances and acts of our distinguished leader, we demand a genuine and thorough reform in the State of South Carolina, and call upon all its citizens, irrespective of race, color or previous condition, to rally with us to its redemption; for it is evident that substantial and lasting reform is impossible without the radical reformation of the party of this State. We charge that party with arraying race against race, creating disturbances and fomenting difficulties; with proscribing the electing process, tampering with the ballot-box, and holding unfair and fraudulent elections; with having accumulated an enormous debt, mismanaged the finances and injured the credit of the State; with leaving exorbitant taxes and squandering them when collected, thus wringing from the toil and livelihood of the honest poor man of the State a large percentage of his hard earnings, without giving in return any compensation therefor; with hopelessly arraying in debt a majority of the counties of the State, and management of our penal and charitable institutions is a shame and a disgrace. We charge its legislation as wasteful, extravagant and disgraceful, and the venality and corruption which have characterized every branch of the government, executive, legislative and judicial, and no parallel in the history of nations.'

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great Jew has been one of fortunate adventures and singular triumphs. It is useless to deny to Disraeli the divine thing, Genius. If he did not have it, he at least accomplished what none but a man of genius of first-rate order would have accomplished. And we believe that to him, more than to any living statesman or politician, is to be accorded the guidance of the Tory party during the last twenty years, and the eventual control which the old party of reaction finally assumed of public affairs.

Without venturing into the domain of English political history during the time of Mr. Disraeli's dominancy therein, it may be pleasant to enquire in what consists the might which individual of the Hebrew race has exhibited on the arena of thought and political action in Europe during this century, and especially during the last quarter.

The most reliable of Napoleon's marshals, Massena, and one of the most gallant, Soult, were of Jewish extraction. The great transcendental abstractionist, Spinoza, against whose splendid sophistries it took all the fire of the guns of Sir William Hamilton, Dean Mansel and President McCosh to avail, was a Hebrew. The leader of the French Republic, himself once the head of the French Republic, a man of remarkable parts, statesman, orator and advocate, Gambetta, is a descendant of an ancient Jewish house. And so we might go on for some time.

We have no answer but the facts of history for the question propounded above. The greatness of the Romans dissolved like morning dew before the heat of the Gothic invasion; the fire of the cultured Greek was extinguished at Pydna or even before; the Assyrian's might lives only in hieroglyphics carved or painted on his palace chamber walls. But Israel dieth not, fadeth never out of the life of humanity. It is the same active intelligence it was in the days of Solomon and David, of Daniel and Nehemiah, of Maccabeus and Salathiel. Time cannot stave its infinite variety. Change alters but little its relation to the world. Storms of passion are back-rolled from its pathway like waves of the Red Sea before Moses and his people fleeing from Egypt. It has no permanent Land of Canaan now, but it moves on side by side with the other races of men, to borrow a simile from Gov. Vance, like the Gulf Stream in the broad Atlantic moves on in its appointed sphere, but with relations close, harmonious and mutually beneficial. Disraeli presides in Britain over the fortunes of forty millions of people. Gambetta's eagle eye masters the Senate of France; his metallic voice enralls the French populace from the steps of the tribune. Yesterday, to-day and forever a people—the same—choosing—great in faith and deeds—waiting.

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