

Friday, January 18th, 1878

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HON. W. N. H. SMITH, LL. D. The appointment of this eminent citizen to the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina will be very satisfactory to all who have the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with him, or who are familiar with his record as a politician, lawyer and citizen. Gov. Vance has made a capital selection-one that does credit to his sagacity and sense of fitness. Of all men in the State, by reason of his age, legal learning, superior abilities, purity of life, Christian character, moderation and conservatism of views, dignity, urbanity and regard for right and justice. the is best qualified to fill the place made vacant by the death of the late Chief Justice Pearson. We heartily congratulate the people of North Carolina that they have such a man on the bench, occupying the place in which Henderson, Gaston, Ruffin and Nash once sat. We trust Mr. Chief Justice Smith will long live to wear the ermine.

Judge Smith was born in Murfreesboro, Sept. 24th, 1812, and is therefore, in the 65th year of his life. He was graduated at Yale College in 1834, and also attended the law school of that famous institution. He has been Solicitor for the first Judicial District. He represented Hertford county in the Legislature in 1840 and 1848. He was defeated for Congress in 1857, but was elected by a large majority in 1859. He was the candidate of the South for Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1860. He was a member of the Confederate Congress, and one of the ablest and most useful. In 1865 he was elected to the Legislature. Mr. Smith was of counsel for Gov. Holden in his impeachment. If we were to judge by the reported speeches only we should unquestionably give Mr. Smith the palm for having made the most ingenious argument presented in the most chaste and scholarly diction. He had the unpopular side, but he made an argument of exceeding cleverness and subtlety in behalf of his guilty client. Judge Smith has held no public office for more than ten years. He has successfully practiced his profession / during that time at Norfolk, Va., and Raleigh. He was married in 1839, and now resides at the capital. In politics before the war he was a Whig. He has heartily cooperated with the whites of the South in their efforts to secure good and economical government since the war ended. The tone and temper of his mind are eminently conservative, He is in full sympathy with all efforts to ameliorate the condition of the people, to maintain the constitution and the laws, and to rehabilitate and develop the Sonth. He is a North Carolinian in the truest sense, and is a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. In his hands justice will never become tyranny, nor authority be wielded for party ends or merely to serve the hour. When he has laid down the staff and dropped his official robes, he will receive the praise of all men for having "borne his faculties so meek" and that he "hath been so clear in his great office."

the United Hayes was Mr. never elected at all: and that he owes his seat to the successful accomplishment of intrigue and intimidation. They regard the ques-tion as settled, however, and would far tion as settled, however, and would far rather bide the time of deliverance three years hence than have any deorderly and anarchical experiments made now. Beyond this good reason for disapproving the pro-position to, reopen the whole question which was left by consent of all parties to the action of the Electoral Commission, is the sction of the Electoral Commission, is the distinct absence of sympathy among Democrats with Mr. Tilden personally and with the peculiar class of fishy and crafty men with whom he seems to have a fancy for surrounding himself, and for putting forward as his representatives and spokes iov. Vance's address

But Judge Blair is not the only agitator who has been slighted or discomfited. Wailing Willism Chandler was confident that he had gun that when exploded would destroy Hayes foreverio Bat the result has been that it merely "kicked the owner, over." The New Hamp shire Republicans could not see any good to come from the artifices and manipulations of such a political tramp as Bill Chandler, so they fat down" heavily on him, and now hi little machine is out of sorder and squeaks forth very doleful and unrespiring music. His rebuff at home has very effectually "settled his hash' for him. The Baltimore Gazette says: "Wm. E. Chandler begins to see the error of his ways. He has caused himself to be interviewed in regard to his late manifesto. Strange to say, he says he is opposed to any re-opening of the Presiden tial question."

VITAL STATISTICS. The death rate of the colored pecple of Nashville, Tenn., during the vear 1877, was 38.50, whilst that of the whites was 21.82. The latter is heavy for a city of the size of Nashville, which has a total population of 27.085. Philadelphia, a Northern city of over 800,000 inhahitants, exhibits a death rate of but 14 to the 1,000. Buffalo, New York, is still better. Only about 8 in the 1,000 die annually. The rate of 38.50 in the 1.000, among the colored people of Nashville, 18 fearful but not exceptional. The vital statistics of all the Southern towns and cities, as far as we have seen them, show that from 60 to 100 per cent. more negroes die than whites in proportion to population. Newbern is the only exception. At Nashville, out of 17,503 whites, 382 died, whilst out of 9,582 colored 369 died. It is evident that the ordinary laws of health are not much observed among the colored people. We have no doubt that the mortality of this city will show that the percentage is very much larger among the colored people than among the whites. This must continue as long as so many of them are improvident. and are so exposed to bad weather and to those influences that cause disease. For a long time the Northern people were sceptical as to the statements made in Southern papers about. the excessive mortality among the lately liberated colored population. Latterly some of the Northern papers have had their own correspondents in the South investigating the facts. The result is that they have admitted the unpleasant facts and have discussed the causes and the cure.

of Illinois, in introducing a petition States signed by four hundred bankers and of Chicago, favoring old a the one standard, and opposng the restoration of the dollar to the place it held before it was monetized, stated that the opinion of of people generally, but was

"entertained by a very small per centage" of the population of that city which main bers some 450,000.naT od 10 The plan new of the Northern bankers, in order that they may checkmate if possible the popular movement in regard to the "dollar of our daddies," is to put all their future dealings on a gold basis. It is believed by the advocates of the gold basis that such a step will give a decided check to what they are pleased to call "the silver fanatioism." The banks o New York have already resolved apon such a course. All future loaus and contracts are to be made payable gold. It is thus, according to so respectable a paper as the New York Journal of Commerce; "the silver plague is to be stayed."

It is certainly very singular when honest men can thus, yiew a matter of so much importance. They talk of "honest money," of "fair dealing," of "the silver plague," and so on, but have nothing to say about the great swindle upon the country-nothing about the kind of money in which the interest and principal were to be paid. Even the Journal of Commerce has attempted to make it apear that the bonds were payable in gold only when they were issued. The whole thing is fraudulent and deceptive. In this connection it is pertinent to refer to an able letter of the date of January 4th, 1878, from the pen of

Hon. Joseph J. Davis, the member from the 4th District. It appeared in the Raleigh News, and is a criti cism upon some statements that appeared in the Journal of Commerce. We consider the subject of sufficient

and money-changers are as thin as gossamer--as brittle as glass. We have seen no argument that will be analysis or the touch-stone of pro The whole thing originated in crime was carried out in rascality, and is sought to be perpetuated by falsethese four hundred was not the hoods, perversions and sophisms. Let Congress dare do right.

> The Russians are steadily carrying to a successful issue the purposes of the war. One of their armies is 'advancing upon Adrianople, and when that falls the next act in the blood drama will be the march on Con stantinople. Peace only can stop the progress of the victorious Muscovite. England distrusts the purposes of Russia despite repeated assurances. In the meantime France threatens to increase England's difficulties by a recent circular 'sent' to all of the French Consuls in Great Britain, and by a recent inquiry made of Lord Derby as to England's purpose in regard to Egypt. There is, at the same time, irreconcilable antagonisms in the British Cabinet relative to the policy to be pursued. To complicate matters still farther, Germany is manuavering to secure a seaboard that will seriously affect England, and important information has just been received in London that f England should engage in the Eastern war it would be the forerun ner of more serious complications nearer home. What these complications are we have yet to learn."

Another great victory has been won by the Russians, who appear to be sweeping every thing before them. On Mondey and Tuesday the two armies met between Tartar Bazardjik and Philippopolis. Saleiman Pasha has evidently been badly beaten, and the only formidable army south of the Balkans and standing between the irresistible Russians and their coveted prize, Constantidople, is in hourly danger of destruction ler capture. Hurry up the atmistice, or the Muscovite will stable his horses in the palace of the Sultan. The greatest dismay is reported as existing among the Turkish inhabitants, and thousands of the panic-stricken men, women and children are hurrying towards the capital. The scene is pitiful and distressing in the exed by a Falling Shants Partially Consume

was received resterday morning of a terrible accident that happened in Brunswick county or Monday pight last, the dath inst., resulting tims being D. H. Tharpe, white, George Devaun, white, Adam Badam, colored, and Dallas Williams, colored. .. It appears that Mr. Tharpe had recently purchased a piece of land on Allen's Creek, about seventeen miles from this city, and not far trom the road that leads from Smithville to the Town Greek bridge, and (was) engaged it getting out timber suitable for the manufacture o barrel staves and heading, to fill a contract made with a Mr. Call, the other three men being in his employ. They had construct ed a shanty near the scene of operations consisting of a wooden frame of logs; &c which " was a covered dver mwith clay while a quantity of dry pine straw had been placed in the shanty for the men to sleep open in lieu of bedding. It was asual for MA. Tharpe to return to his home at night, which was not far distant, and as he did not make his appearance during Monday night, some of his friends started out Tuesday morning to ascertain the cause, when upon reaching the place where the shanty had stood, they found it prostrate upon the ground and the burnt and charred remains of the four unfortunate men buried beneath the rulus. Upon being extricated from the while of the manty R was found that Mr. Therpe's legs were burned off up to the kness, while the head and face of the colored man, Badam, were so badly disfigured that he could only be recognized by the coat he had on.

How the shanty came to fall in is a mystery; but it is the impression that when did tumble down some of the beams must have fallen across the , bodies of the men as they were extended upon the straw asleep, and thus pipioped them to the ground so that they could not extricate themselves; while the fire they had built in the but nto keep othem warm during the night had communicated to the straw and set the whole structure on, fire, thus subjecting the unfortunate men to the torture of being burned to death without, posses ing the ability to help themselves.

An inquest, we learn, was held over th odies, but we have not heard the result of the investigation available to sailing

D. H. Tharpe was a young man of about

ASHINGTON, Jan. 15. galleries were full and ENATE.-The racant spaces in the Senatel Chamber

Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, called he resolution submitted by him on the 13th of December last, declaring that it is of the highest importance that the financial credi of the government be maintained, and in order to do so the government itself in all of its departments should, in good faith keep all of its contracts and obligations entered into with its own citizens. He referred to the continued, agitation of the financial question, and said it would never cease until the people are satisfied that 'our vast debt is in a process of extinction upon principles of justice to tax paying labor, or until on the other hand they are subjugated into silent submission and the government itself becomes changed, in spirit and form, into a moneyed aristocracy. It may be that this latter alternative is to overtake us There are dark and plentiful omens in our recent, history indicating such a conclusion and there is a numerous and powerful class in our midst who believe, as Alexander Hamilton declared, that the British Government on this as well as on other points is the best ever devised by the wisdom o man. Those entertaining this opinion have thus far triumphed in the financial legisla-tion of the United States, and the time has now arrived when their wictories must be reversed, or soon this government will cease to be republican and the people no onger be free. He argued that to a great

extent our whole financial system is an organized crime against the laboring tax paying men and women of the United States, and those who thought, as he did, that a great work of financial reform is demanded in order to secure the people from slavery in fact, if not in name, were denounced. He spoke of unholy avarice having itself its strongholds, and privilege classes, having entrenched themselves. and said this plea of good faith now so loud in our ears has been invoked in behalf of every wickedness that ever cursed the world. He then spoke of the act of February 25th, 1862, as the beginning of out bonded debt. The precious metals were found to be mequal to the emer gency of war. Specie payments, were

abandoned as soon as the hour of tria came, and gold and silver cowered in the rear while the legal tender dollar went to the front with the flag and stayed there. Herwas amongst those who doubted our right to issue it, but experience had shown all things considered, the best money that ever circulated on American soil uHe argued that by this act, and by similar le-gislation at subsequent periods, every bond esued by the government, which did not on its face slipulate for payment in coin, was made payable by the express words of the law in legal tender notes. He quoted from the language of the late Thaddeus Stevens, to the effect that even the payment of the interest on the bonds in coin was an

odious and unjust discrimination in favor of the bondholder. He also quoted from speeches of Senator Sherman, to show that he expressed the opinion that the bonds were payable in legal tenders. Mr. Voorbees characterized the acts of Congress

the people, and is enormously paid for dcing what the government ought directly to do itself. He spone of the evils of the national banking system, and said that if the national banks were a blessing, then our public debt was a blessing, for the debt supports the banks.

In concluding, he said that those for whom he spoke demanded the restoration of the silver dollar and its onlimited coinage, not fearing that it would become too plentiful, and that it be made a full lega tender. Second, they demand the repeal, unconditionally, of the specia resumption act of January 14, 1875; Third, they demanded that the national banking system be removed, and a circulating medium provided by the government for the people without daying them for the privilege of obtaining it; and they asked that the amount thus placed in circulation should bear a reasonable and judicious proportion to the business transactions and the popu-lation of the United States. Fourth, they demanded that the surrency authorized and circulated on the authority of the government shall be made a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, in cluding all dues to the government. Fifth they demanded that hereafter the financial policy of the country be framed perma-nently in their interest, that they shall not be discriminated against in the future as in the past, and that their prosperity and not the mere growth of income to retired capitalists, shall be the primary duty of the government

HOUSE-In the House the proceedings were brief and of no public interest. A speech in favor of the remonetization o silver was made by Mr. Price, of Iowa, in which he ridiculed the pretensions of the Revs. Messrs. Beecher and Frothingham to set themselves up as lights and teachers in the path and science of finance.

Spirits Turpentine

- Robesonian: A correspondent at Lumber Bridge informs us that a postoffice has been opened at that place in the store of Mr, John W. Cobb. _____ A Pres-bytery of ministers, consisting of Elders D. K. Bennett, A. R. Pritman and D. C. Mc-Millan, met with the Baptist Church at Back Swamp, on the Sth instant, for the purpose of ordaining to the full work of the gospel ministry, Mr. J. Clark.

- Raleigh News: Hon. W. N. H. Smith, the newly appointed Chief Justice of North Carolina, was formally inducted into that office yesterday, At the hour of ten a. m. the Supreme Court room was filled with a number of gentlemen to witness the ceremonies. The oath of office was administered by Associate Justice Edwin G. Reade, the senior member of the court, and the new presiding officer then subscribed his name thereto.

- Raleigh News: On yesterday Gov. Vance commissioned Hon. W. N. H Smith as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina. To-day he will qualify by taking the oath of office. — Rt. Rev. Bishop Lyman and Rev. Mr. Rich leave for Goldsbord this morning, to be present at the marriage of Rev. Mr. Larmour, of St. Stephen's church, in that city, which takes place at 31 p. m. to day. Brig. Gen. Maoly has made the following appointments on his staff: Leroy G. Bagley, Captain and A. A. G.; William White ford, Captain and A. D. C. - Newbern Nut Shell: Capt. E. R. Page, Deputy Collector at Large of the Second District of North Carolina, has just returned from an extended trip through the counties of Northampton, Halifax, Bertie, Martin, Edgecombe, Pitt, Greene, Lenoir and Jones, where he has been looking to the interest of the revenue service of the district, or, in common parlance, where he has been "on a revenue raid." He has made several seizures of fradulent tobacco. but says the attempts to violate the revenue laws now are less frequent than he has ever known heretofore. -- Charlotte Observer: Cotton receipts last week were very light. Bad roads and bad weather were the causes. - Laurinburg correspondent: After the fire was gotten under control general confusion prevailed. Drunk and disorderly, the crowd got beyond the control of the marshal and deputies. Brick bats, sticks, knives, &c., were brought into play, but no one was seriously hurt. ---- Shelby correspondent; On Friday the United States Commissioner resident at Newton arrived at the place first named with a posse of three men, to mete out justice to violators of the United States Internal Revenue aws. The first arrest made was that of one Skinner, charged with dealing in blockade whiskey; who was bailed at once by his attorney; Mr. Cabaais, afterwards going with the officers to point out places where liquor was sold illicitly. They next fell upon an old, infirm, one legged man, Duval, a Frenchman, for selling spirits without license, and in default of a justified bond in \$500 he was committed to jail, and not only so, but was, put in the only iron cage in the building the murderer's cell, on the third floor-without fire, notwithstanding the fact that all the other cells were unoccupied, and the prisoner hardly able to walk in the streets. Hickory Press: A correspondent, "Cress," writing us from Sherrill's Ford, January 3d, says: Three young ladies of Gatawba, on a wisit to some friends, had a very narrow, escape, from drowning on the 2d instant, while crossing Mountain creek by the overturning of their carriage. Owing to the recent heavy rains the creck was washed out considerably! But thanks to the presence of mind of the driver, (one of the young ladies' brother), they were safely deposited on land." — The bears have not yet all been killed on the rugged sides and summit of the Grandfather mountain in Watanga county, N. C. But there are very few, of them left; and, what is more to be regretted, the old race of bear hunters, with their dogs, have almost disappeared. Cein Lusk and Harrison Aldridge Il have on hand every year a few beautiful bear skins, and keep themselves pretty well supplied with bear meat, either fresh or salted down as "bear bacon. P. Seitz, of this county, killed two Berkshire pigs, sixteen months old, which aggregated 704 lbs. Col. S. L. Patterson, one of the best stock growers in Caldwell county, killed two Berkshire and two crossed-Berkshire and Essex-the total weight of which was 1608 lbs. Mr. A. L. Shuford of this place killed one Essex hog this week which brought the scales down to 5481 lbs.

AT A DISCOUNT.

It strikes us that Judge Montgome personally benefitted whilst nine out. ment has been to inflict the greatest misery Cape Fear District No. 6-44 white ry Blair is a poor reader of the signs on the greatest number its success has been complete. He was not an inflationist in but an unsatisfactory and maagre, synopsis of ten men must suffer.oo s of vinea children; amount, \$88; \$99 colored children; of the times. He is clearly not well is here given) a great speech, and one that greatly enhances his reputation?" Senator Edmands is a fair example ial we shall not refer to000 y lan apy sense that would disturb the true interposted as to the views and feelings ests of trade and commerce. During the Totals .-- White children, 1,927; amounts, of the representative men who stand whole four years of 1863, 1864, 1865, and of the people of this country. At Colored children, 2,658; amounts, Railroad Matters. by the bondholders. In his place in 1866, when the volume of our currency We regret to learn that the Wilmington, home and abroad, among the people averaged over a thousand million dollars the Senate only a few years ago he The interest on the five twenties was pays. Columbia & Augusta Railroad Company, The apportionment for the several disthe business failures of the entire country and the press, his scheme of investiin coin (gold or silver), the principal in al tender. The funding act of July 14th, nsisted that silver and gold were the reached only 2,167-less in number than tricts amounts to considerable more this essee of the Wilmington & Weldon Railgating Hayes's title to the Presidency occurred in any three months of the year two standards, and that the bonds 1870, authorized bonds to be issued at five, four and a half and four per cent., and these bonds, principal as well as interest, are payable in coln—not gold—but standard coin, either gold or silver, as they were on that day, to-wit: July 14th, 1870." road, announces its inability to pay the year than formenly; yearing lifw moste just closed. During the period which is meets with but little, if any, symsemi-annual dividend of 81 per cent. on We are indebted for the above facts to now stigmatized, as one, of isflation the were to be paid in either. But what pathy. He has blundered egregiously, the capital stock of the latter Company, windows of business houses, were not darkened, and business men did not go as Jos. E. Sampson, Register of Deeds. does he care for consistency or just Reidsville Times: Major Fonand his hopes of being elected U.S. due to-day according to the terms of the tice? He knows all about the fraud mourners, about the streets, The lain hty has been adam in lease. The default is caused, we are in borer did not go home bread to / bis wife and Senator from Maryland are doomed withont The large iron oil tank alluded to in out when in 1873 by a sort of snap judgformed, by the great falling off in freights, Here is one more put for the advochildren to an early blight. The people of last, issue as having been shipped from helpless millions did not cower and trem-ble at the approach of winter for the lack ment Congress passed the act dethe receipts of the Wy & Wincroad for cates of the gold standard only to the preceding 24 hours, and Tuesday morn-Maryland are almost unanimous in Charlotte for this place, arrived yesterday. 1877 being \$36,000 less than in 1876, and \$112,000 less than in 1875. The managemonetizing silver. He turns up this cracks in each of a moments of the "The Journal of Commerce seems to have a holy horror of paying the bonds in a de-precisted currency. The bonds pay no tax; they have appreciated in purchasing power, while nearly every other species of property has depreciated. If the government pays them according to the contract they cer-tainly have no legal right to complain. If t pays themin a currency worth from 50 to one per cent, more than was paid by the holders of the bonds, they certainly have no moral right to complain. When the bonds were listed they were paid for in a currency greatly demeciated worth in fact, upon an average, not more than sixty or sixty five cents in the dollar in gold. If paid how in greenbacks or sizer, they will get payment in currency worth at least 30 per cent, more than that which they leased to the Governments" of food and shelter. The public peace was not broken by riots in resistance to starva-tion wages; the courts were not principally occupied in enforcing collections, forcelostheir expressions of condemnation of achermony is to take history the tank was made in Louisville, Kenwhich is one degree lower than it was any eyes now in a kind of pious ecstacy, tucky, for Messis. Chess, Carley & Co., of day last winter. ____Judge Pearson's will was written with a pencil. ____ Danbury, Mr. Blair's counsels. He appears to and in snivelling accents swears that ment hope, however, to be able to pay this that city owho have testablished a branch dividend within the next ninety days; and be repudiated as heartily by the exit would be a great orime (against ing mortgages, ordering sheriffs' sales, or in punishing the destitute and the outeast. we trust they may not be disappointed, as a large quantity of Wilmington, & Weldon house here, which is under the manageonce. — Leaksville is red hot, for a nar-row gauge railroad from there to this place, treme papers as by the conservative These are some of the things which did not tak e place; others that did are equally striking. Good wages and good prices stimulated every laboring man's mashe, every business man's brain, and every pow-er of machinery, into the highest and most the bondholders of course) for the ment of Mn N. E. Thompson, formerly of papers. The Petersburg Index-Ap-Louisville, This immense tank will be bill of Senator Matthews to pass slock is lowned here, and in many cases mounted near the Cacolina. Central Depot this morning. It is 30 feet in length, 10 feet in diameter, cylinder shape, and is peal thus gives an account of the which declares the right of the gowidows and orphans are almost Entirely dep effects of Blair's flasco: effects of Blair's flasco: "Mr. Ohandler himself was not deco-rated with more fond epithets, such as fraud and nuisance, than were immediately applied, and with signal justice, to the Maryland agitator. The more charge that Mr. Tilden was the instigator of this thin and paralytic device, sunk Tilden stock from the zero at which it was queted at the time of the friendly move, to some-thing like a couple of dozen below zero. It slew the slain again and finally, to have it even so much as said that Mr. Tilden and Mr. Blair put up this little job between them. Why is this thus? Nine-tenths pendent on the prompt payment of the vernment to pay its bonds in silver. dividend for their support out to rotanight productive activity; "Hope and encourage-ment were in every heart. New farms were bought and cultivated;" new workshops The bill would only restore what had certainly tile "biggesvoluing bo wheels" been foully taken away-would give and other permotanimi Wioi tageord ney - The Charlotte Observer of Sunto the country what of right belongs were opened; new manufactories were es-tablished; new mines of iron, coal and sil-ver were such into the earth, whose con-PERSONAL Should this meet the eye of day says: "Yesterday an immense oll tank to the country. of southings to the of the capacity of twenty-five "mousand Bat whilst Edmands is moving? gallons was transferred "from an Air-Line and the bankers and bondholders are car to the Carolina Central raticoad, to be moving to compass a second inightshipped hence to Wilmington. It was to the Government" shipped by a St. Louis firm who propose to The truth is the arguments urged of the World, is seriously ill of preumonia, complicated with a bronchist trouble. ty, the people are looking on hot locate it there and supply the kerosene oil without interest. Senator Davis by the advocates of the bondholders trade." alls this Tilden's year -7 to S.

THE CRY OF THE MONEY CHANG-ERS.

The bankers, insurance men, money lords and bondholders of the North are moving heaven and earth to influence the Congress not to undo the grand rascality that was perpetrated. when the silver dollar was demonent tized. But this is to be expected. What care they what becomes of the country so their own pockets are well lined.? Men who could deliberately connive at one of the greatest frauds ever perpetrated in the light of day, are none too good to rejoice in the defeat of the wishes of the country, The same paper says: 'The under-standing has been that the public debt was payable, principal and interest, in gold.' This statement neither accords with the and simply because they are con- law nor the fact. The interest, on most of sumed by selfishness, and 'are to be

importance, and Mr. Davis's remarks of such point and force as to require the reproduction of a part of his admirable letter. Mr. Davis save:

"When the five-twenties were issued it wasstipulated by the Government that the nterest should be paid in coin-not in gold -but coin-and both gold dollars and eileer dollars were then legal coin; but the prinsipal of the five-twenties was, by the contract, payable, as the debts of other peo ple, in legal tenders, which were gold, treme. silver or greenbacks; and the Government has the right now to pay all bonds, except those that specify on their face that they are to be paid in coin, (in gold, silver o greenbacks; but it cannot, without a breach of faith, pay the new four per cent. bonds n anything but coin "of the standard value of the coin of the United States, on the 14th day of July, 1870," the date of the Funding Act. These four per cent. bonds specify upon their face that they are to be paid, not in gold, but "in coin of the standard value of the coin of the United States, as it was on the 14th day of July, 1870." Silver dollars were then legal coin of the United States—the standard value of the silver dollar was 4194 grains, and upon the face of every one of these bonds it is stated that they are paya-ble, not in gold, but in coin of the *standard* value of that day. Who, therefore, can, with any regard for truth, say that the go-vernment is guilty of a breach of faith, if it pays these bonds, according to the contract, (gold or silver,) of the standard value of July 14th, 1670? I say nothing of the motives of those men who procured the passage of the Act. of February, 1873, demonetizing the silver, but I do say it was a gross wrong done to the country, and one that ought to be repaired at once."

Commenting upon some of the trictures and statements of our New York contemporary, Mr. Davis says with exceeding pertinency:

"If the Journal of Commence will produce any bond, stating in a single place, that it is payable in gold, it would be dishonest in Congress to pass an act to, make it payable in anything else, without the consent of the bondholder; but the truth is that not one of here bonds states in half a doten places, ner in one place, that it is payable in gold-but in coin; and silver to coin, in which they were legally payable when issued; and the Bland bill only proposes to make it legat chin agaial mintur? ban the bonds is, by the law, payable in coin— that is gold or silver; the principal of most of them is payable in legal tender—that is, gold, silver or greenbacks. Look upon one of your greenbacks and you will find this solemn didorsement, put there by the government of the United States: 'This note is a legal tender at its par value for all debts, public and private, except debts on imports and enterest on the public debt.'

Later news is to the effect that the Turks at Constantinople are greatly excited with fears that the Russians will press on at once to that city. No defence will be attempted at Adrianople. Many Turks are preparing to flee from the capital.

The nomination of Hon. George H. Pendleton for United States Senator by the Democratic cancus of the Ohio Legislature, whilst giving (a quietus to sundry aspirants will be satisfactory to the South. He is a gentleman of large political experience and very fine abilities.

THE GREAT SPEECH.

Senator Voorhees' speech on the finances is regarded in Washington as a great success. The Senate Chamber was packed. The correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch writes: "He spoke for two hours and ten minutes and magnetized alike Senators, fair ladies, and laborers without employment. The wonder was that he was not applauded long before he reached the cloquent closing pas-sage, when the galleries fairly rung with round after round of applause. He not only argued closely and with force, but his invec-tive, his denunciation of the wrongs done the American people, his graphic illustrations and splendid eloquence, made him look more than the tall Sycamore of the Wabash," butconton mend He was warmly congratulated by Congressmen and civizens who flocked around him. A magnificent boquet was sent to his desk. The correspondent adds into the into: abba trab "The Senate adjourned itself... Every-body, whether on the side of Mr. Voorhees or not, pronounced the effort (of which

23 years of age, but a widower, and had the reputation of being an honest, indusrious, hardworking man, being esteemed very highly by those who knew him. He was generally known by the name of Henry Tharpe. George Devaua was aged about 25 years and was a single man. The parents of both men, we understand, are living. The two colored men were between 25 and 30 years of age.

The unfortunate affair has created good deal of feeling in the county.

Woard of County Commissioners. The Board met yesterday afternoon, all the members being present, and probeeded to draw a list of jurors for the approaching. term of the Criminal Court for this county, which resulted as follows:

J. G. Boney, S. H. Fishblate, Nathan Noyes, R. B. Freeman, James B. Orrell. John S. Costin, Henry Lemmerman, John Mosley, Prismus Aycock, H. A. Burr, C. H. Robinson, Thomas Moore, William Moseey, Wilkin Roddick, William M. Collins, Henry Nutt, G. M. Altaffer, Edward L Ennett, William Marstellar, James B. Huggins, George Chadbourn, Murphy Ward, William A, Williams, Sr., John H. Allen, Thomas W. Player, Asa B. George, William S. Anderson, William J. Gordon,

S. S. Everett, Chas, Teitgen,

Apportionment of School Fund. At a recent meeting of the Board of Edu cation of New Hanover county, held in this city, it was ordered that an apportionment of two dollars be made from the school and per capita to the respective public schools of the various districts. The apportionment foots up as follows:

Wilmington.-District No. 1-880 children. amount, \$1,760; 1,134 colored children; amount, \$2,268 District No.1 2-690 white | children;

mount \$1,880; 799 vcolored children. amount, \$1,598.

Federal Point .- District No. 3-82 white children; amount, \$164; 84 colored children; amount, \$168.

MasonBoro District No. 4-97 white children: amount \$194: 89 colored children;

mount, \$1641 of abulia Harnett.-District No., 5-134 white children; amount, \$268; 231, colored chil-

dren; amount, \$462.

beginning of repudiation. The present Secretary of the Treasury was the chief of the repudiationists, foremost among the violators of contracts, and a leader among those who have in no instance kept the good faith of the government with its own

people a moment after they found that bad faith would bring them ticher gains. He commented 'at some length on the act of 1869 to pay the bonds in coin, and said that in some countries, the habit prevailed of building a cairn-a pile of stones-to mark the spot where some tragic event had happened. So let Americano taxpayers, whenever the act of 1869 is cited, each cast a stone upon it to mark the place in American history where repudiation began, and when the rights of the people were merci-lessly and treacherously slaughtered. He

next commented on the refunding act of July 14, 1870, and said it was brought in to aid the false assertion of the act of 1869. that our whole bonded debt was payable in coin. He argued that both of these acts were framed in the interests of the bond holders and under their dictation; but under these acts the bonds were payable with either gold or silver coin, and not payable with gold alone. Mr. Voorhees then "spoke at some length in regard to the advantage of silver coin, and said the silver dollar came to us with the birth of our government. It was devised as a unit of value by Thomas. Jefferson, and was adopted by Congress in the days of Washington, Hamilton and Morris. It stood as honored as gold through every storm that beat upon this government. It is associated with all of our developments, our strength and our glory. He then spoke of the act of 1873. demonetizing silver, and said it was passe without a note of warning to the American people that their favorite coin was about to be destroyed as money. Its enactment was as completely unknown to the people, and indeed to four-fifths of Congress itself, as the presence of a burglar in a house at midnight to its sleeping inmates." He argued that the silver dollar was eliminated from our money system under cover of false pretences, and that silver had not failed in its functions as a specie, basis any more than gold. Of the entire trading and com-

mercial population of the whole earth, 696,250,000 more people have allver alone as their standard of values, and transact all their business upon it as a specie basis, than those who have gold alone for similar purposes; 754,200,000 more people use sil ver alone than use gold and silver both as their metallic currency. Referring to the specie resumption act of January 14th, 1875, he said an attempt to force the resumption of specie payments with gold and silver both as our metallic bases, would be a cruel failure at this time. He spoke of the great shrinkage in values arising from the shrinkage of money in circulation, and said it was the immediate cause of that general bankruptcy and ruin which now fill the land. If the policy of this govern-

aine has kept a record of the weather for years. He makes his average every night before going to bed at hine o'clock, and Monday night he found the average 13 for N. C., wants a lawyer. or Don't all speak at and they are going to have it, too. Major Turner Morehead is on his feet and means business. The people will respond. The whole thing won't post but ten thousand whole thing won't both but ten thousand dollars a mile, and one hundred and twen-ty thousand dollars will build the road. If the people outside of Leaksyille will raise twenty thousand dollars it will be built. — Lawsonville correspondent: There is a chair 132 years old, in this place. When Cornwallis passed through Orange county he stopped at the house of the old lady whe had this chair, and she sat the old arm chair out under a shade tree for the Gene-ral and fixed him a dinner of fried chicken ver were such into the earth, whose con-tents in return assisted, in the glad work of an universal individual and dational prosperity. He argued that there is hot a dollar to-day, in the hands of the people, on which they have not paid a tax, for the privilege of having it put in circulation by the government. The national bank is the middle-man between the government and