W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C .. SUNDAY MORNING, FEB. 27, 1881

When the law-abiding Chalmers of Fort Pillow fame, said the other day that his constituency "were lawabiding, law-loving and peace loving," not very conclusively assumes to speak all the plantation "niggers" inhis disfor Secretary Sherman as follows: "In trict burst into guffaw.

John I. Mitchell, of Tioga county, on the 22nd, inst. was elected to the United States Senate from Pennsylvania. H was born in Tioga in 1838, staid on his father's farm all his early life, two years in school, admitted to the bar, Captain in the Union Army, in 1868, and four years in Congress.

The process by which the refunding government paper to call loans which bill has been trodden up and down, always bear a low rate of interest. going over to the Senate, then to the Suffice it to say that the experienced criticism of the Secretaries of the Treas- | Secretary has no doubt that the three ury, then back to the House, until it per cent Treasury notes will be taken. now lies in the committee of Ways and although he has no faith in three per means, waiting a chance to get a hear- cent bonds. Now, assuming that Mr. ing, do not offer any very attractive Sherman is correct in this opinion, it field for observation. The bill cannot would be a mistake for President probably reach the President in season | Hayes to veto the Funding bill, since for him to consider it and get back in it would prevent the redemption of the season to save it, and there is not much | whole amount of six per cent bonds certain about it, but a veto.

The prohibition petition still floods the legislature like the leaves of Vallambrosa. Thousands of clamors pile upon thousands, until Senators and Members look with apprehension at the incoming mails, as if they were haunted by the conjurations of deligium. It is one of those phases of human phantasies concerning which nobody can tell whence it comes nor whither it will go, but it keeps up its fluttering in air above our heads like the raven wings of some fabulous a higher rate of interest would be preomen. Delirious pleasures are to be ferable, and thought that the fifth secexorcised by this remorsless and noisless decree, which stea's upon the tremulous law-making power until its pulsations, are palsied with the frigidity of wierd terror-smitten dismay. Leering visages, livid under the poisonous stimulous of fiery liquid, turn haggard at this stalking invisible demon.

Our venerable University, under its I have no expectation that the Pre-present benificent administration of sident will veto the bill, although I sident Battle, is still a heavy load for the state to carry. The trouble is denominational jealousy. It cannot be merely a matter of opinion as to that this jealousy originates from the liberal thinking heads of the four most important institutions of the state-President Battle, of the University; the Rev. Dr. Pritchard, of Wake Forest; the Rey. Dr. Hepburn, of Davidson; or the Rev. Dr. Craven, of Trinity .-They represent the Episcopal, the Baptist, the Presbyterian and Methodist denominations. It was, however, a mistake in these modern days for the state to have anything to do with the old-fashioned affair of other days. There is a large majority of the people in favor of educating all the children of the state at the states' expense. This they think is the duty of the state to itself, But the old University, the resort of rich men's sons and the annual junketing place of aristocracy and fashion, has not much of the sympa thies. We always thought it best for the state to get rid of this old incubus by transfering to a board of trustees, give it to them outright, and let them support it, and pay for it, as Wake Forest, Davidson and Trinity do.

THE FUNDING AND A VETO: It is evident that things are drifting towards neither a veto nor a modification of the refunding bill by Congress, and that an extra session is staring the nation in the face. While there are reasons enough to deter Mr. Hayes from assuming any responsibility as to shaping the policy of the new administration, there are abundant reasons why General Garfield may not desire to pick up the reins of a government, embarrassed by such legislation as the funding bill. It would be much more than an ungracious act if Hayes takes such a course as to drive Garfield to alternatives at the very threshold of his administration. But it would be far better for Garfield to mark out his own policy, and meet boldly the difficulties which he may encounter from the judgment of his own advisers, than to find him-

self surrounded with impedimenta, The fatal thing about this whoie attude is the 3 per cent. instead of some higher point of interest and a margin of discretion, as was suggested by Secretary Sherman. The chances are against placing the 5.20's at maturity, at such low rates as 3 per cent. at par, in such vast sums. This nation cannot pattern after the low rates of Europe. What is a high rate among those vast accumulations of money abroad, is a low rate with us. If we put oursalves in such a position that we cannot go into the foreign money centres, we the capital invested is nearly \$10,000,shall be at a disadvantage. In some | 000. The number of bands employed sense we shall be likely to become a in 16,065, of which 9,378 are males over

mere foot-ball for foreign Ananciers = 16,4,327 females over 15, and 328 them in this connection. There is a great deal of smoke about this whole refunding business. The New York Hirvald in a long and labored editorial on the subject of the refunding like the carractionary liberties with what it assumes to be the opinion of Secretary Sherman. "Nobody doubts that the greater part of the Treasury notes can be sold," says that the number of votes thrown out to thest. And it able further, nobody of the Blocker, Fayetteville, N. C. The hill passed its fact of the first in this connection.

In the in this connection.

When Gen. J. A. Wagener was due to see the countrily Mayor of Charleston he voluntarily Mayor of Charleston he voluntarily gave up \$500 of his salary to the city, and devoted his entire time to the duties of the office for \$2,500 but W. A Courtenay, the Frandment Mayor, On motion of Mr. Williamson, of Davie, Senste bill 460 was reconsidered that the amendment might be strucken and the number of votes thrown out to other. The hill passed its faul reading. This mounted."

knows on what authority: "Secretary THE FUNDING BILL. Sherman himself has no doubt that a

per cent. Treasury notes. He recom-

mended this rate for Treasury notes in

in his annual report and proposed that

their amount should be four hundred

million dollars instead of the three

hundred million dollars provided for

in the pending bill." The Herald

his remarks before the Senate Com-

mittee on Finance Secretary Sherman

intimated his belief that the Treasury

notes might be disposed of at a still

lower rate of interest. When question

ed as to the grounds of this opiniou he

referred to the English exchequer bills

of short date, which are usually taken

at about two and a half per cent, and

illustrated by comparing such short

and about one hundred millions of the

five per cents. If the bill is vetoed

the Treasury notes can as little be put

upon the market as the bonds, although

The Washington correspondent of

the Tribuns represents the President

The President was studying the provisions of the refunding bill, and was

reading the debates upon it. He ex-

pressed no opinion which would give

reasen to expect that he will veto it, but he was strongly of the opinion that

tion contained some very mischievous

possibilities. His visitor gathered an

mpression that, while the President

would much prefer a different bill, he

would yield to the opinion of Congress

That same journal's correspondent

at Washington, puts the Secretary of

the Treasury before the country with a

luminous assurance, that is refreshing:

whether the bill is a practicable one or

been tried. Of course I have an opi-

nion on that subject, but I am not

willing to express it, because it might

embarrass my successor, who will

doubtless make a strong and deter-

mined effort to carry out the law. I

remember, too, that our four per cent.

bonds sold rapidly, although when the

arrangements were made to put them

on the market nearly everybody said

On Wednesday the House utterly

guored the existence of the funding

bill. But the Senate with a coolness

that did not require any debate and

without even a division, obliterated

from the statutes-at-large, so far as

that body could do it, the tax on bank

deposits. The Congress has thus done,

as much as they were able to do

towards letting down the fence, taking,

SUPERINTENDENT BAILEY.

This gentleman was in the city on

taken pains to investigate, thoroughly,

Mr. Bailey's standing as Superintend-

ent of the Railway Mail Service of this

higher with the people with whom he

department. He is strict with his sub-

a superior officer so universally re-

New Haven, Conn., has 548 estab ish

ments of productive industry, includ-

smith, joiner and other small shops

doing an annual business of over \$500.

looseness in money.

the attempt would end in failure.

and give the measure a trial.

Secretary Sherman has no doubt that

the Treasury notes would be taken."

ready market can be found for three CONTRACTION AND THE REM THE VIEWS OF CONTROLLER REOX-INGTON-A VETO TALKED OF AND ASKED FOR.

The effect of the passage of the Funding bill, and the probable further of fects should it become a law, form one The correspondent of the Tribune con-versed yesterday with Controller Knox of the leading topics at Washington, and Congressman Carlisle upon the subject and their views are given herewith. There is a growing sentiment in favor of a veto by the President. The associated banks and bankers of Cleveland, Ohio, sent a dispatch to the President asking him to veto the bill .--Banks in several cities vesterday took steps to withdraw their circulation.

Controller Knox said the Setacrery of the Treasury could use whatever surplus he has—say ten or twelve million dollars-to purchase bonds for the sinking fund. Then the bill authorizes him to used \$50,000,000 of the coin in the Treasury to buy called bonds.

He considers the bill in its present form mischievous. It is in some of its features semi-repudiation. The President ought to veto it.

Opinion regarding the probability of veto of the Funding bill has undergone some change in Washington since last Saturday. A number of the Republican members of the House of Representatives, who two days ago did not believe a veto could be justified. are now outspoken in their desire that | thought that the whole bill would not the President will not approve the bill. Some of the warmest friends of the measure show signs of genuine alarm this evening, and are extremely violent in their denunciations of what they style the "National Bank Ring." They appear filled with wonder because the banks desire to control and manage their own property. It was suggested to-day by a distinguished Republican Representative, who has had a long experience and possesses a through knowledge of financial subjects, that as the success or failure of the Funding law will entirely depend upon whether or not the tax is removed from bank deposits, it would be wise for the Psesident to withhold his approval of the have no conversation with him on that | Funding bill until a bill for the latter purpose shall be passed by Congress and seat to him for his approval. Itis probable that the attention of the Presnot, and nobody can tell until it has ident may he attracted to this as a satisfactory solution of the present difficulty.

> Several incongruities in the Funding bill have already been pointed out; another should be mentioned. The' bill requires all deposits of bonds to secure circulation after July 1 to be of three per cents. The same section of the bill reenacts section 4,159 of the revised statutes, and that section directs that all deposits by National banks to secure circulation shall be "any United States registered bonds bearing inter-Here is a flat contradiction between two pasts of the same same section of this remarkable funding bill.

BANKS RETIRING CIRCULATION.

There was deposited at the Sub-Freasury yesterday \$2,272,000 in mony to retire bank circulation, and in addition there was received \$1,421,550 in checks, which will be collected toaway all obstructions against unlimited morrow morning. The amount virtually deposited vesterday was therefore \$3,693,555. Of this sum the greater part was on account of country banks. but a few city banks were represented. Since the passage of the Funding bill the 19th inst., but we failed to notice by the Senate the deposits at the Subhis presence at that time: We have Treasury have amounted to \$5,557,550. Other banks still hold under consideration the retirement of their circulation, and it is expected by bank officers that the deposits to-morrow will be larger district, and we are perfectly satisfied than they were yesterday. that no officer in the department stands

FITZ JOHN PORTER. SETTLED FOR THIS SESSION.

has business communications, or with his From the Inter Ocean. WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.-The Fitz John ordinates, yet he is exceedingly well Porter case was finally buried in the liked by them. We have never seen House for this morning. Sparks, havspected, admired and obeyed by his ling the bill for his relief, in charge as subordinates His district consists of chairman of the committee on Milita-North Carolina, Virginia and Mary- ry Affairs, moved to consider it. After rectors from five to fifteen. land, including the District of Colum- a sharp struggle the House decided in bia. He is a thorough Republican, and a viva voce by a large majority against does his duty by that party, as all good taking the bill up. The vote was then Republicans will, but while that is the taken by yess and nays, and the macase he allows no man who is a Re- jority against it was fourteen. Speaker publican to neglect his duty to the Randall, however, who is favorable to service. His executive ability is uni- Porter, withheld the announcement of versally conceded be of the first order. | the vote a painfully long time, during Mr. Baily has been connected with the | which interval Sparks, General Joseph service for many years, therefore he is Johnson, and Bragg of Wisconsin, flew around among the Democrats, running thorough conversant with the duties them in, and insisting upon the change connected therewith. Such merit as of votes by several, so that when the possesses, we hope to see rewarded by vote was finally announced at 114 to the Post Office Department and the 117, it was found that the bill narrowly missed consideration. Senator Randolph, who has charge of Fitz John Porter's case in the Scuate, was on the floor during the time, and was very active among the Democratic members .-The Republicans voted almost solidly ing not only large factories, but blackagainst taking the bill up. Sparks, Randall and Randolph are greatly dis-appointed, but the fear of a prolonged There are 115 different kinds of manudiscussion, for which many members have been prepared for a long facturing carried on in that town, and time on the bill was a prominent reason why many Democrats voted against tuking it up. The fear of an extra ses-sion also had a wholesome effect on

The General Assembly of North Carolina

SENATE. February 18.

Senate meet at the usual hour, Lieutenant-Governor Robinson in the chair.

Prayer by Prof. Mangum.

Pridgen—Bill to authorize the commissioners of Brunswick county to levy a special tax for the benefit of the com-

discussed by Messrs, Glenn, Williamson of Edgecombe, and Spears, advocating the necessity of a Governor's

Harper made a second speech . it favor of his amendment. He took the position that we did not need the said usion now, nor would we at any time hereafter. These things were aping the courts of Europ an antiquity, and encouraged us to ape their extravagance and corruption, which we would not be too slow to do. Since the days of Belshazzar's feast, down through the thirteeu Assyrian kings, and the sixty Roman emperors, heaven had set its seal upon courts, and the extravagance and corruption they

The unfinished busines of ye.terday was taken up, which was the con-sideration of the bill to erect a Su-preme Court and library building and Governor's mansion.

The question was was now upon the amendment of Harper, to strike out the part of the bill authorizing the building of a Governor's mansion and apply the surplus moneys on hand, atter erecting the Supreme Court building, to the common school fund. It was further discussed adversely by Messrs. Battle and Respass.

Dortch was in favor of the bill, but be liable to pass, and it was perhaps best to put it in such shape as to include that most likely to pass and most necessary.

The question was now upon the amendment of Harper. A division of the question was called for by Lockhart, and the amendment was lost. The question was now upon the amendment of Dortch, to locate the

Supreme Court and library building upon Union square, and the amendment adopted. The question being upon the passage of the bill on its second reading, the yeas and nays were called, and it failed

to pass-yeas 15, nays 22. A motion was than made to reconsider and to lay this motion on the table, which latter motion was lost: On motion of Staples, his motion to reconsider was made the special order

The House was called to order at 10.05 by Rose, and opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Gwaltney, of this city. Petitions for general and local prohibitory laws were presented by the tollowing and referred to the committee

for Wednesday at 12 o'clock m.

Messrs. Foy, 11 names from Onslow lownsend, citizens of Cumberland Taylor, 600 names; Webster, citizens of Rockingham; Grainger, 13 petitions from Wayne and Lenoir; Turner of Stanly, 2 petitions from Stanly; Davis of Madison, 461 names from Madison county; Gatling from the citizens of Gates: Gwinn, from the citizens of Surry; Brown, from the citizens of Iredell.

The following in regard to the appointment of Magistrates: Messrs. Grainger, Riggs, and Turner of moore. Reports from committees were subnitted by Grainger for propositions and rievances; Manning for judiciary; Gating for corporations; Rose for judiciary; Ellingson for corporations; Smedes or insane asylum; Joyner for the erec

tion of a monument to Gov. Caswell; Bowman for prohibition. Subsequently, by consent, the followng were introduced: Morrison-For prohibition within

hree miles of certain cotton mills. Re-Townsend-For prohibition within wo miles of certain churches. Refer-

Neal-A petition from the citizens o Mecklenburg asking a prohibitory law

Daviss, of Madison-A memorial from Mars' Hill Church in Madison county, for prohibition. Referred. Green, of Orange, and Gardin, of local prohibitory laws in their coun-

Munden-A bill to amend the char ter of the Elizabeth City and Norfolk Railway Company. By request this bill was put on its several reading and passed. [Increases the number of di-

· February 21.

The Senate met at the usual hour Lieutenant Governor Robinson in the

Prayer by Hev. Dr. Marshal. Petitions with regard to probibition vere introduced as follows: Mr. Gudger-From certain citizens of Mitchell county.

Mr. Eaves from certains of Ruth erford county. Mr. Davidson-Bill for the relief the heirs at-law of N. W. Woodfin.

Mr. Davidsou-Bill to provide for the election of an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, a judge of the Superier Court, and solicitor from the cond third, fourth, fifth ard sixth judicial district, at a general election, to be held on the first Tuesday in November, 1885. Referred. Mr. Manning-Bill to ratify an elec-tion in Elizabeth City. Refused.

CALENDAE.

On motion of Mr. York, the cousi government of the insane asylum was taken up. The first was Senate bill

bill was for the better protection

those portions of Davie county where the stock law prevails.

On motion, the calendar was placed at the disposal of the chair.

Senate bill 493, for the better protection of farmers and fishermen amended by committee amended by committee, applying the provisions of the act only to city of Wilmington; amended by Clerk, that the city of Newbern be included; amended by Williamson, of Edgecombe that Tarboro be inserted. The amendments were adopted and it passed its second reading. Amended by Respass to insert the town of Washington, and explained by Scott or New Hanover. The bill is designed to protect such persons as bring produce and fish into the city from certain town ordinances.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House was called to oder at 0:05, by Bose.

Prayer by Rev. Dr. Marshell. Prohibition petitioes were presented s follows:

Messrs. Shipes (two), Hood (two) Terrel(with 192 namesform Halifax), Austin (three from Yancey), Hamrick, White, (with 66 names), Roberts (with 133 names), Harrison (with 86 names) Bryson, Fey)two, one containing 159 names), Killpatrick (five form Wayne), Heilman, Culbreth (three), Rowland (four), Terrell (with 204 names), Gaither, Spainhour (from Mt. Pleasent church Horney (with 56 names), Holton (with 98 names), Graham (three, with 179 names,) Hanner (with 71 names), Weaver (with 752 citizens of Buncombe), Bunting (two with 261 names,) Cowan (three), Pigford.

Smedes presented a petition from New Light township against -prohibition for that township. Messrs. Pritchard (three), Gardin,

Brown and Cowan. On motion of Blaisdell, Wilson of New Hanover, qualified and took his

On motion of Blaisdell, the calendar was placed at the disposal of the Speaker for the balance of the session. Acuse bill to allow the commissioners of Elizabeth City to pave certain streets in that town, and to increase the Mayor's salary to \$1,000. Tabled, on motion of Boykin.

House bill to prevent the whipping of convicts in the Penitentialy or on the railroads. A considerable discussion arose, during which the case of the convict Fries, from Forsyth county was trought up, and Bledsoe, who was an attorney in the case, made a speech on the subject. He thought that punishment by whipping was unconstitutional. On motion of Carter, the bill was referred to the judiciary com-

House bill in regard to stocking the waters of Wake county with lish. On motion the House then adjourn-

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL. Seventeen Senators who think the House of Representatives dld not Appropriate Money Enough for the Trout Streams.

By Telegraph to the Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29 .- There are at least seventeen Senators who do not believe that the House of Representatives has been sufficiently liberal in making appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors. These Senators have therefore offered amendments to the River and Harbor bill which is now pending in the Senate Committee on Commerce. If the fortyone amendments offered by the seventeen Senators referred to are adopted they will swell the total amount appropriated by the bill to the sum of \$11,585,850, or \$1,406,850 in excess of the amount appropriated by the House. As might be expected, the great maritime State of West Virginia demands a good share of the increase, and Senator Hereford, who will retire to private life next week, modestly asks that the Great Kanawha may receive \$509,000 instead of the \$200,000 granted by the House. He demands \$30,000 instead of \$5,000 for the raging E.k. and \$30,000 instead of \$20,000 for the New River. Senator Authony asks \$5,630 for the Potowomut River in McDowell, presented petitions asking Rhode Island, while Senator McMillan. of Minnesota, declares that nothing than \$25,000 will suffice for Goose Neck Rapids. Senator Pugh thinks the Tallapoosa has been neglected by the House, and he accordingly makes an explicit demand for \$12,259. Senator McDonald is willing to do another good turn for the commerce of Indiana before his official life ends, and he therefore asks \$100,000 for the improvement of the Kankakee River east of the Itlinois State line. Senator Beck demands \$35,000 in addition to the \$100,000 granted by the House for the Kentuck Ever, and Senator Coke wants \$100,000 more for the harbor of Galveston.

of any of car North Carolina appropriations. We make a statement in another column which lets a tittle desire seems tobe to relieve the more light on the subject however

Petroleum fountains and asphalt mines, very rich, have been discovered in Venezuela, South America. The petroleum issues in streams from a makers. sand bank full of holes. One of the fountains spuris petroleum and water at the rate of 249 gallons per bour. The petroleum is found to equal in value that imported from the United States. Excellent anthracite coal is also found in the same regions. The discoveries are near the city of Maracalbo in the State of Zulia. The pre-617, to incorporate the Eastern North sence of the petroleum was known sixty years ago, but there was no method of refining it at that time. It inow promises to become a valuable article of

> "Timidity creates co wards and never wins success. It is a strong and abid- equipped for Jacob Powell, a farmer ing faith in one's own ability to per- near Logansport, Ind., who awaits the form that overcomes difficulties that subsidence of the storm to run her to others thought could not be sur- New Orleans and back on a pleasure honest the Major part of

Official Census Returns for North Carolina by

Counties.							
Countles.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Native.	Foreige.	White,	Colore
lamance	14,613	6,992	7,621	14,576	- 37	9.507	
DSOD AND THE REST OF THE PARTY	18,000 8,355	8,715 4,026	9,285	17,972	37	8,788	9.214
Llexander	5,486	2,761	4,329 2,925	5,484	5	7,460	1965
Asbo	14,436	7.248	7,158	14,406	30	13,678	588
Bladen	9,390	7,952	8,206	16,149	9	7,651	1
Brunswick		10,939	10,971	9,347	129		1,000
Surke	12,811	6,158	6 653	12,800	111	18,434	3,686
Seaulori	11,414	8,700	- 8,871	17,629	42	Der Benn	
Bertie Caswell	16,401 17,825	8,120	8,272	16,385		6,814	0.00
Chatham	28,456	11,427	12,020	23,417	1 20	15,500	10,637
Cabarrus	14,304	7,858	7,606	14,308	28	9,844	7,765
Catawba	1 14,216	7,154 8,991	7,792 4,191	14,905	41	12,472	2,474
Cherokee		7,215	7,221	14,418	21	7,796 5,936	200
Cumberland	23,836	11,493	12,343	23,717	119	12,501	11.74
Caldwell	103,3500	4,975	5,313	10,276	12	8,698	
Carteret	8,274 9,785	3,132 4,817	3,141	6,289 9,757	11	3,791	2.00
Chowan	7,900	3,821	4,079	7,891	6	3,633	100
Clay	3,316	1,681	1,635	3,816	4 -	3,173	137
Cleveland	16 571	8,0:3 9,351	8,548 10,376	16,560	11	13,600	8,873
Currituek		3,837	8,139	6,470	108	6,682	13,007
Davidson-	20,333	9,935	10,398	20,308	25	16.840	1,390
Davie	11,007	5,396	5,701	11,002	5	7,776	1 200
Duplin	18,771 8,245	1,650	9,630	18,754 3,244	17	2 878	8,160
Edgecombe	26,179	13,125	13,064	26,135	4	7,956	38.20
Forsythe	18,070	8.832	9,238	18,005	65	18,442	4,63
Franklin	20,829	10,296	10,533	2,893	9	9,474	11,35
GatesGraham	2,335	1,156	1,179	2,832		4,966 2,120	1230
Greend	10,034	4,918	5,116	10,028	6	4,643	A
Granville	31,285	11,320	15,728	23,394	133	18,602	17,08
Guilford	23,584	6,918	7,336	14,205	1100	10,180	
Hallax	39,300	15,211	15,089	30,240	- 60	9,161	21.12
Harnett	10,362	5,360	5,502	10,837	25		8,76
Henderson	10,290	5,021	5,176	22,601	58	8,880 9,787	1,86
Hertford	11,843	5,816	6,027	10,267	8		
H vde	1,760	3,948	3,817	11,835	11		
Jackson.	7,343	10,877	11,795 8,701	7,741	12		
Jones	7,488	3,763	3,780	7,491		3.21	
Lincoln	1 31,061	5,342	5,719	11,051		OF RESIDENCE AND ADDRESS.	
Lanoir	1 25.344	7,506	7,838	15,828	10		8.06
McDowell	. 0,002	3,931	4.133	8,013	21	7,39	1000
Madison	12,810			12,796			
Martin	13,140		4,760	9,427		8,93	
Mitchell	9,435	17,603	17,151	33,870	30		
Montgomery	9,375	4,618	4,757	9,36		6,86	
Moore	16,821		A STATE OF THE RESERVE	16,768	55		
Now Hanover Onslow	9,838	4,916					0 33
Pamlico	6,3524	3,100		0,467		1.3	8 21
Perquimons	9,478					1 14,80	6 21,8
Polk	21,790		2,570			2 3,90	9 13
Pasquotank		5,13	5,251	10,35) 3		
Pender	12,468	6,311	6,157			11,8	6,5
Rutherford	15,198	7,23 8,96	9,281		5 6 5	7 81	15 10 1
Robeson		11.88	12,042	25,83	4	8 1 11.38	8 ii)
Sampson	22,80	11,18	11,707		9	0 133	S 13
Stanly			5,3890 7,797		8	2 9,1 5 18,2	
Swain		1.91	1.871	3,78		2.0	
Transvivania	5/SR	2,680	2.658	5.32	0 1 2	0 48	24
Tyrrell	4,040	2,300	2,143			8 13,5	10 1
Union		4,03	4,14			5 7.7	04.1
Watauga Washington		4.83	4,570	8,91	0 .	- 4.5	M 1 44
Wilkes	19,18	9,09	10,000	10,17		6 17,2	8 1)
Yadkin	12/42				2 0	1 73	11
Yaucey	7,000	44.40	a contract	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Fig. 2000 5	741 76	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY NAMED IN

*Including, in Buncombe county, 11 Indians; in Cherokee county, 97 Indians and Half-breeds; in Mecklenburgh county, 12 Indians and Half-breeds; is Moore county, 4 Indians; in Pender county, 2 Indians; in Sampson county, 8 Indians and Half-breeds; in Ashe county, 3 Indians; in Caldwell county, 1 Indian; in Camden county, 12 Indians; in Carteret county, 1 Japanese; in Craves county, 1 Indian; in Camden county, 12 Indians; in Carteret county, 1 Japanese; in Craves county, I Indian; in Graham county, 189 Indians; in Jackson county, 377 Indians and Half-breeds; in Macon county, 13 Indians; in Pitt county, 3 Indians and Half-breeds; in Rutherford county, 21 Indians; in Swain county, 411 In-

Letter From Town Creek. TOWN CREEK, BRUNSWICK CO.,

February 23, 1881.

or less cotton. In all probability there should protect them, and secure to them will be and increase of acreage of 75 their rights as a loving father rates per cent, and I fear many will be dis his protecting arm over his children appointed in their calculations, having but does not raise it menacingly to dis to pay such high prices for fertilizers, tress and cripple them. and heavy interest on advances. There will be will be no money for the far-Politically the people are abusing proclaiming himself dishonest, and the Legislature for not doing some: transmitting to his children the germ thing for the benefit of the poor, la of weak principles that may, in them boring class. But little, so far, has germinate blos oms of blighting class. been done, and what is, is against the "When thou seest a thief, coment so poor man and far the benefit of the unto him." Deprive not any one rings, and those who are able to help his lawful property lest the Lord the themselves. Among the many unfair God see it and render unto thee the re-

things in our county, the road law is compense. In the name of a just God the greatest imposition on the poor we protest against all shamming a man. Boads have to be worked by payment of debt, all attempts to legalmen between certain ages, and they are ize swindles, and all tampering with compelled to work whenever called on, contracts by legislative bodies, which Many men are in my neighborhood rarely know the real merits of a cost who own no stock or vehicle, and never but get erally get a one-sided views use or see the road, only when they matter from those who are interested work it. Some have to walk eight or in robbing through these bills of que ten miles to get to the work on roads, tionable morality. for wealthy men to travel on, who have not spent one dollar on the roads since war. Yet every time a bill is introduced in the Legislature to keep up public roads by taxation, it causes us

There is no reason why a rich man's property should not be taxed to keep up roads for his own use and benefit, as for poor men who have to get their living by day's work at 40 or 50 cents per day, and have to work six days every week in the year, and more if necessary. This is unfair, and if our There is no evidence as to the fate legislators have any reason or common sense they would change such unfair and overbearing laws. But their whole wealthy and oppress the poor. It is time that the poor, laboring class of men in this country were looking to their interest, and demanding justice at the hands of our rulers and law-ma-

> By publishing the above you w E. W. TAYLOR.

Gen. Imboden, of Virginia, on behalf of the South Atlantic and Ohio Railway Construction Company, sub. and turned back to the January num mitted a proposition to purchase the ber for the new Bernhardt Shittle State's intercent in the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad for fifty-five thousand dollars, agreeing to complete the road to its terminus in Caldwell said he would. That is her they County within two years.

A steamer only twenty-five feet in stamp to the Publisher, Linklin & length has been constructed and Bates, for a specimen copy of the

A Bill to Repudiate Just Debts.

It is with licep regret that we police MR. EDITOR:-We are having a treat | that the Legislature of North Carolina for the past few days, less, and sun- is tempering with the indebtedness of shine occasionally. Farmers are be- corporations and assuming to make leginning to prepare for plowing, but are gal a process of swindling bonest chilat least six weeks behind time, and | zens out of their honestly carnel means. will be late in starting crops. Most In some cases widows and orphans are everybody is expecting to plant more being robbed by a government the

A man should think deeply before he places himself upon the side of re pudiation. Does he reflect that he i

R. BLEDSOE BUXTON Fayetteville, N. C. Good Night, Sweetheart.

And the reason they loved each other

io, was that he had just brought her the February number of the Southern Musical Journal, of Savannah, Ga Their eyes had grown dim and their breaths had mingled as he read to be Holmes' sweet Opening of the Pisse She had gotten a hint worth having and information too, is Who wa Rocio Adai? Bellinl and Pasts hi held them like a short love story, at she had played a few bars of the Mar seillaise, as he read along its trigi and followed with the Harda's Core tion incident. Then their own " mance was so new and tender, the they sat very close, as she read Charlotte Cushman's Romance. A list ashamed now, they laughed over lim Arp to get over it, and, instructed by Jean Paul's article on The Language of the Heart, she began to play the new music of this number. The Les Chord, and sang it too. Then the dashed into the brilliant Elly Walts

Journal, and you may likewise enjoy