

RUSSIA.

For the benefit of many of our readers, we take the liberty of saying something of the main features of this great empire, a principal party to the war which has just opened.

Russia is known to the commercial and diplomatic world principally through its European connections. Yet its vast European territory is less than half of what it controls in Asia.

The population is supposed to be about seventy five millions, of which not quite eight millions are in Asiatic Russia. This estimate gives a very small proportion to the square mile, and leaves the impression on the mind of a wilderness thinly peopled and little dependent upon the aids and arts of civilization.

It is a submissive race, with reverent affection for their Czar, and obedient without a murmur to the direct exactions upon their personal services, and upon their pecuniary abilities.

General Leach publishes in the Raleigh Observer a long letter denying his advocacy of the revival of the old Whig party. We must give the General the credit he claims for sincerity in his denial.

There is much hollowness of pretense in the reasons Russia advances for the war on Turkey. It is the thin veil of religious zeal thrown over the stern purposes of insatiable ambition.

But it would not do to proclaim her real notions, and she has seized upon the pretext of religious zeal and sympathy for her fellow Christians in Turkey, ground to a cruel degree of oppression by the unbelieving Moslems.

And notwithstanding the fact that ambivalence, had not religious sympathy, is the mo-

tive power of the war; notwithstanding that the jealousies of other European powers at the possible results of the overthrow of Turkey, the genuine sympathies of the Christian world must be with that power which drives from European soil an aggressor who came in on the ruin of a Christian empire, and who has ruled a conquered people as a military despot for four centuries, without ever for a moment relaxing the rigor of its domination; without absorbing, or assimilating with the native peoples; without the capacity of the European to utilize those materials out of which prosperous states are made; intent at the last, as at first, to exact the uttermost farthing of spoil, burning still with the same fierce religious bigotry, the sword or the Koran still the dread alternatives; living on European soil, as if on an encampment, and apparently still ready to submit his title to his possessions to the decision of the sword.

THE PRIVILEGE TAX.

A good deal of grumbling has followed the enactment of the tax imposed by the last Legislature, known as the Privilege tax. A little explanation of the subject may dispel the ill humor, and show that the tax is only a just contribution levied really to equalize burdens which have been borne by the larger class of merchants, and from which the small traders were exempt.

The Legislature in its efforts to maintain its pledges of reform and economy, was very reluctant to impose new burdens upon any class of the people or upon any industry. It reduced the poll tax to eighty-nine cents, and it reduced the merchants tax from one eighth of one per cent to one tenth of one per cent. The complaint comes from the smaller merchant, who complains that he is taxed as much as the greater. But here comes the explanation. Every merchant and every other trader is required to pay one tenth of one per cent for purchases made in or out of the State; but no retail merchant shall be required to pay any tax on purchases made from wholesale merchants residing in this State.

We append section 12 of the Act to Raise Revenue: SEC. 12. Every merchant, jeweler, grocer, druggist, and every other trader who, as principal or agent, carries on the business of buying or selling goods, wares, merchandise, of whatever name or description, except such as are specially taxed elsewhere in this act, shall, in addition to his ad valorem tax, pay as a privilege tax five dollars and one-tenth of one per centum on the total amount of purchases in or out of the State, for cash or on credit, but no retail merchant shall be required to pay any tax on purchases made from wholesale merchants residing in this State.

General Leach publishes in the Raleigh Observer a long letter denying his advocacy of the revival of the old Whig party. We must give the General the credit he claims for sincerity in his denial. Certainly he has rendered good and valuable service to the party to which he now belongs, and it must not be withheld. But it cannot be denied that he gave, by his own admission, color to the statement of the Observer's correspondent. It is now certain that the Whig movement finds no favor with press or people. But words spoken in plainness, might have been claimed to have a serious meaning if a favorable echo had responded.

It reminds one of the hunter who shot at an animal with some uncertainty as to whether he shot at a deer or a calf. Being reproached by a fellow huntsman with his ignorance, he replied, "well, if it was a deer I shot at it to kill. If it was a calf, I shot at it to miss."

MARKETS.

The tendency of the breadstuff and provision market is still steadily downward. In New York, the decline since it began has been about one dollar on the barrel. On Saturday quotations were \$7.50, to \$8.25 for common fair Extras. Best brands Southern, \$8.50 to \$10.50. Corn from 68 to 70.

The foreign demand being checked, and our wheat harvest approaching, flour will not probably rally again this season; more particularly as the tables of a majority of buyers will have their supplies supplemented by the use of vegetables and fruits.

JUDGE COX OPINION.

We regret to differ from a gentleman we so highly esteem, in the opinion he gave at Greensboro in the case of the State vs. Jesse P. Hoskins & others involving the right of transfer of cases to which the State is party, to the jurisdiction of the United States Courts. The defendants were indicted for an assault and battery committed in their capacity as revenue officers, and claim, as such, exemption from the jurisdiction of the State Courts, and responsibility to the United States Courts only, under the law set forth in the Revised Statutes providing for such transfer.

Judge Cox bases his decision upon the surrender of State sovereignty which North Carolina made when she ratified the articles of the Constitution of the United States. True, there was a certain surrender of sovereignty, for that was necessary to give a national government power to enforce its national character. But in regard to the jurisdiction of the Courts, that could only embrace such surrender of sovereignty as extended over the interests of commerce, and navigation, of coinage, and postal affairs, of relations with foreign powers and of other matters of a public character. All other claims to act under the ideas of the surrender of State sovereignty an usurpation, of which, since the war, the General Government has given abundant examples.

Rightly construed, the powers of the United States Courts in reference to individuals is concurrent. It strikes at the very root of State sovereignty, it crushes it out, to admit that these Courts can interpose to turn aside the course of domestic law and shield offenders against the laws of the State by the plea of original jurisdiction. To admit a doctrine so monstrous is to give to officers of the General Government absolute immunity for all crimes of violence or oppression, committed under color of their office against citizens of the State because it is to the interest of the General Government to protect its officials in order to ensure their zeal, if not their fidelity.

The State Courts ought never to entertain such doctrine. The State, who has entrusted the administration of its laws to these Courts, looks to them to protect its citizens. No such abrogation of duties as is contemplated by the claims of the United States Courts ought to be tolerated. It never would have been submitted to except under political exigencies a submission to which was imperative. The claim of the United States to interfere with the domestic administration of justice was set up during that rapid march towards centralization which began with the ascendancy of the Republican party, over-riding in its course the Constitution, State sovereignty, and every other safeguard to the stability of the government. That march is happily arrested, and the country surely may gather again and reconstruct its shattered and scattered rights and powers without the suspicion of disloyalty or the promulgation of offensive doctrines of state rights.

The protection of its citizens, the punishment of offenses against them, are rights and duties the State cannot part with or evade. These things can be better secured in the State Courts than if left to Federal justice, fairness, or clemency. We have not forgotten the Kuklux trials, where juries were selected to convict, and a Federal judge came prepared in advance to pronounce sentence.

We can only allude to the crisis in French affairs. Fearful trouble, coming as suddenly and unexpectedly as a thunder bolt from a cloudless sky, threatens distraction and bloodshed to a country as little stable in its government as Mexico, and for which peace and tranquility are necessities.

The sudden dismissal of Mous. Simon, Prime Minister, from the Cabinet, shows how intensified are the passions of the three leading factions of France—the Monarchists, the Bonapartists and the Republicans. In France, the settlement of political differences is decided by the bullet or the guillotine, not by the ballot. So the agitation is in that country regarded in Europe as of the most serious nature.

Next week we will be able to spread before our readers information for which we have no space in this issue.

A correspondent of the Raleigh News says: The Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company are busy at work changing the track near Halifax, and putting a new bridge over Quanky. The new bridge is to be a solid stone arch of great span. This road has put its track in fine condition, two-thirds of the iron having been laid down new in the last three or four years. The company has recently bought 30,000 tons of steel rails, about enough to lay 25 miles of track. No railroad in the State has yet adopted these rails.

The time made on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad is now at the rate of 30 miles an hour, exclusive of stoppages. The rate of speed on the Roanoke and Seaboard Railroad is 35 miles an hour.

GENERAL LORING.

Among the 'dispersed abroad' is this gallant soldier, a native of Wilmington, who served with distinction in the Mexican war, and in the 'late unhappy confusion,' and latterly in the Egyptian army. A letter received at Washington a few days ago, and printed in the New York World, thus refers to his service in the war going on between Egypt and Abyssinia:

'We had a terrific campaign; there was never anything like it in my long experience. General Loring was not in command, but was only the second in command. It was expected that the Commander-in-Chief, Ratiib, (an Arab or Circassian), would have followed the advice of General Loring, and if he had there would have been a brilliant campaign for the Egyptians, but Ratiib thought it was plain sailing so set up for himself, and in doing so played the 'devil generally.' On one occasion he met with a heavy loss, when, had he concentrated his forces, as advised by Gen. Loring, the Abyssinian army would have been crushed into atoms. This was on March 7, 1877. It was not until the 9th of March that the great battle was fought, and then General-Loring's advice was followed, and the result was a decided victory.'

Hays has returned to Washington after a cheerless pleasure trip to New York.

Chamberlain has qualified as a practicing lawyer in the Courts of New York.

Grant is off for Europe.

WAR NEWS.

LONDON, May 17.—The Roumanians have been working incessantly at the Kalafat fortifications. They have now 40 guns in the batteries bearing on Widdin. They have built 12 redoubts to cover the crossing of the Danube, all of which will be finished by Tuesday next. Rastchack is enormously strong, having 200 guns mounted, besides five gun-boats. Turkish deserters from there who have reached Giurgevo complain of bad food and sickness in the Turkish army. The Russians have not yet advanced. The Turks are fortifying the passes of the Balkans. Abdul Kerim is drawing all his troops from Macedonia and Albania to the Danube. The National guard throughout the South are armed. All of the troops are moving northward. Reliable information has reached Frankfurt that the Circassian insurrection is spreading.

PERA, May 17.—The success of the Turks and Circassians at Lookgorum-Kale was complete. They drove the Muscovite garrison and road guards all over the district, chasing them to Galgara which they also burnt. Hassan Pasha landed a new supply of rifles and cartridges to equip the Circassians. A formidable force is organized to march upon the railway line to Tiflis, aiming to destroy Kutaa. Another large band was sent to raise the country in the rear of the columns of Russians which are attacking Batoum.

Enormous masses of Turkish cavalry are said to be visible opposite Galatz. An attempt to cross will be made by the Turks near Summitza in sailing vessels.

The Vienna correspondent of the Daily News says: "I have read a letter from a person for some years in close connection with Turkish government circles. The letter says the Grand Vizier is losing his head and Saffvet Pasha is at a loss what to do. There are frequent councils at which hints are thrown out as to whether it would not be better to treat with the Russians before they cross the Danube." The Memorial Diplomatique states that the Bey of Tunis, who was summoned by the Sultan to send a contingent, has excused himself on the score of financial inability, but will allow his subjects to join the Turks as volunteers.

LONDON, May 19.—The Standard's Versailles special says the scene in the Chamber when M. Deffouton appeared in tribune, and to read the message, is indescribable. The right applauded and the left hooted and yelled. Exclamations of fearful rage and insults were exchanged for ten minutes, some members were actually scuffling with one another.

LONDON, May 19.—Lloyd's agent at Valparaiso telegraphs that 17 ships totally wrecked, and forty damaged on the coast of Peru.

The advance of the Russians into Little Wallachia causes the greatest excitement. Heavy firing was heard yesterday at Batoum and it is believed to be the commencement of a great battle.

COLUMBIA, May 15.—The contest for Chief Justice of this State resulted in the election of Judge Willard. The fight, which has been in progress for the past month, was decided last night in the caucus held by the Democrats, and which lasted from 8 p. m until 3 a. m. to-day.

Governor Hampton chose to make this the touchstone of his own popularity and party strength, and the Democrats did not care to ignore the expressed preference of the great leader on this the first occasion of its being put to the crucial test. They have complied with his wishes for his sake, and nothing more. They consider that he has made, perhaps, a dangerous experiment for the consequence of which they will certainly hold him alone responsible, and they now regard their own unwilling work of to-day with feelings of sorely concealed apprehension.

The Republicans are wholly dissatisfied, and make no secret of their chagrin and disappointment.

THE FRENCH SITUATION.

PARIS, May 19.—The Senators of the left held a meeting and issued a manifesto to the nation which concludes: "Considering that the present crisis which has been raised without any reason amidst profound peace in the country, and in the presence of events abroad, alarms the interests of the country and justifies every distrust, it is necessary to re-assure France. The Senators of the left therefore, express their firm conviction that the Senate will not associate itself with any undertaking against Republican institutions, and they will energetically resist the policy which threatens the public peace. This vigorous protest and the manifesto of the deputies are producing a great impression. A new prorogation is expected and a dissolution three months after. There was great excitement in Paris and in the provinces last night and to-day, but no disturbances.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Senator Patterson is reported as quoting the President, that he would only appoint Republicans to office in the South, but in making his appointments he would take great care to get hold of the best men.

Secretary Sherman says that so far as the officers under his control were concerned, out and out Republicans, who stood by the party in the past, will receive consideration in preference to those who have only become Republicans since the advent of the present administration.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

IN THE Town of HILLSBORO, N. C. KNOWN AS T. J. GATTIS LOT. Lot containing two acres, well watered; House with 9 rooms, two story, in good repair. For terms apply to JAMES R. GATTIS, Hillsboro, N. C. May 16. 1m.

Brewster's COTTON KING COOK STOVE.

CALL ON J. C. BREWSTER, And examine his Stock of CARPENTER'S TOOLS, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Glass and Putty, Locks and Hinges, Iron, Nails and Bolts, Hardware. HORSE AND MULE SHOES, Tinware, Crockery, Glassware & Lamps.

CUTLERY OF ALL KINDS, GUN PISTOLS. The above Goods will be sold cheap for CASH. My expenses are less than if on M. in St., and consequently I can afford to sell HARDWARE, STOVES, &c. lower than elsewhere.

J. C. BREWSTER, 4 & 6 Hargett St., Raleigh, N. C. m. reb 28.

JAMES M. ALEXANDER, Attorney at Law, Chapel Hill, N. C.

WILL practice in the Courts of Orange and adjacent Counties. Special attention given to the Collection of Claims. [May 26m]

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED. LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY CO.

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1869, with a Capital of \$1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of \$500,000.

Its Grand Single Number Drawing will take place monthly. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following scheme: GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT, during which will take place the EXTRAORDINARY SEMI-ANNUAL DRAWING AT NEW ORLEANS, Tuesday, June 5, Under the personal supervision and management of GEN. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of Louisiana, and GEN. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Virginia, CAPITAL PRIZE, \$100,000.

Notice—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves \$5 Quarters, \$2.50, Eighths, 1.25. LIST OF PRIZES.

Table with 2 columns: Prize Amount and Quantity. 1 Capital Prize of \$100,000 \$100,000; 1 Grand Prize of 50,000 50,000; 1 Grand Prize of 20,000 20,000; 2 Large Prizes of 10,000 10,000; 4 Large Prizes of 5,000 5,000; 20 Prizes of 1,000 20,000; 50 " 500 25,000; 100 " 300 30,000; 200 " 200 40,000; 600 " 100 60,000; 10000 " 10 100,000.

APPROXIMATION PRIZES. 100 Approximation Prizes of \$200 \$20,000; 100 " 100 10,000; 100 " 75 7,500.

11,279 Prizes, amounting to \$522,500 Gen. G. T. Beauregard, of La., Gen. Jubal A. Early, of Va. Com'rs. Write for Circulars or send orders to M. A. DAUPHIN, P. O. Box 602, New Orleans.

Third Grand Dollar Drawing, Tuesday July 3, Capital Prize, \$50,000 Tickets \$1 each.



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Office up stairs in Berry's brick building, as heretofore.

Will continue to visit Chapel Hill on the fourth Tuesday of every month. And spend the fourth week of each month at his office in Hillsboro, and will remain the following week if necessary. Owing to the great scarcity of money, prices have been reduced to the same they were before the war. Orders left with Charles M. Parks will be promptly attended to. March 4 1/2.

H. MAHLER, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Gold and Silver Ware, MASONIC JEWELS, HAIR JEWELRY.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, &c. Watch Repairing and Engraving promptly executed. Seals, etc., made to order. RALEIGH, N. C.

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SPALPE DRY GOODS, FERTILIZERS, &c. R. W. LAWSON & Co's. old stand, MAIN STREET, DANVILLE, VIRGINIA.

Oct 4 1/2.

THE North Carolina Home INSURANCE CO.

OF RALEIGH, N. C. Insures Dwellings, Stores, Merchandise AND All Classes of Insurable Property, AGAINST Loss or Damage by Fire, on the most Favorable Terms.

ITS Stockholders are gentlemen interested in building up North Carolina Institutions, and among them are many of the prominent business and financial men of the State.

All Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid. This Company has, already, during the three years of its existence, paid a large amount of Losses, yet its assets are steadily increasing. It appeals with confidence to the Insurers of property in North Carolina.

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HAMILTON & GRAHAM, Local Agents, dec. 12 1/2m. Hillsboro, N. C.

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For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

The reputation it has attained, in consequence of the untireless care it has produced during the last half century, is a sufficient assurance to the public that it will continue to realize the happiest results that can be desired. In almost every section of country there are persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. All who have tried it, acknowledge its superiority; and where its virtues are known, no one hesitates as to what medicine to employ to relieve the distress and suffering peculiar to pulmonary affections. CHERRY PECTORAL always affords instant relief, and performs rapid cures of the milder varieties of bronchial disorder, as well as the more formidable diseases of the lungs.

As a safeguard to children, and the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of Childhood, it is invaluable; for, by its timely use, ailments are rescued and restored to health. The medicine gives friends at every trial, as the cures it is constantly producing are too remarkable to be forgotten. No family should be without it, and those who have not used it never will.

Eminent Physicians throughout the country prescribe it, and Clergymen often recommend it from their knowledge of its effects.

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