

Carolina Watchman.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1882.

Deaths by small pox last year—in Philadelphia, about 1,200; in Chicago, 800; in New York, 600.

A mass meeting of the Sabbath Schools of the State is to be held in Raleigh on the 24th and 25th of February.

A wife murderer was hanged in Ontario, Canada, on the 13th. The sheriff gave the man a nine foot fall, which came near taking off his head. He was cut down in two and a half minutes.

"Another cotton factory is to be built at Augusta," and from all accounts this announcement may be repeated once a month for some time to come. The South is going to manufacture her own cotton into yarn and cloth, and her cotton seed into oil. So be it.

They have small pox in Chattanooga. There have been five cases in Winston, all in one family of negroes, the mother of whom brought the disease from Richmond. Due precautions to prevent its spread were taken.

SMALL POX SCARE.—They had a little small pox alarm at Mocksville last week. The town commissioners met and took the necessary steps to verify the case. Dr. Crump was sent to see the patient, supposed to have the disease and reported—"false alarm"—and then all were easy again.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.—A resolution has passed Senate by a vote of 25 to 23, to raise a special committee of seven Senators to whom shall be referred all bills, resolutions, and petitions asking for the extension of suffrage to women or the removal of their legal disabilities. Ransom voted for the resolution, and Vance, the ladies' man of the State, voted against it.

The Charlotte Observer reports another murder in Mecklenburg—another little negro boy, aged 9 or 10 years—killed by an older negro to get him out of the way. It seems the step-mother of the boy was receiving improper attentions from a man in the habit of visiting the house, and to get the boy out of the way, for they perceived he was watching them, the visitor hired another negro to kill him. The murderer and the instigator are in jail.

We invite the careful attention of the readers of this paper to two subjects of prominence briefly noticed this week. The first, and most important, that on the subject of the tariff, which is appended a short extract of a speech from Mr. Bayard. Second, the matter brought out by the Washington correspondent of the Charlotte Observer, in regard to the alleged desertion from the Democratic party of certain North Carolinians.

FATAL EFFECTS OF CRIME.—The Leavenworth, Kansas, Times, reports a strange fatality which has fallen upon the family of one John Snell, traceable to the murder of Nathan Andrews by Clay Snell, a young son. First the mother gave way under the strain of her son's unhappy condition (awaiting trial in jail) and sickened and died. Then, one after another of the family followed the mother, until what was a happy family of seven or eight members last fall, all but one and the prisoner are the only remaining members.

We are afraid that our enterprising neighbor, the Charlotte Observer, has got into "a scrape" with Mr. Best, of the Midland, that may prove more troublesome than a citizen's indignation meeting. The Best syndicate, it seems, has not failed, as stated by the Observer, and that exposes the editor. He fired and missed, and now stands with an empty gun in his hands while his adversary is drawing a deliberate bead upon him. Rather a bad fix to be in.

FINANCES, WILMINGTON, N. C.—The clerk and treasurer of the city of Wilmington, made a report on the 3rd inst., which shows that the Financial Affairs of the city have been well managed for the last five years. The result is briefly stated thus:

Upon summing up I find the sinking fund increased \$21,800; the debt reduced \$100,000; the tax on real estate reduced 83 per cent.; the merchants' license tax reduced 35 per cent.; the city bonds at and above par, an advance of 50 per cent.

Negroes, no less than white people, are restless and discontented with their condition, even when it is good. They hunger and thirst for an easier place, and in their eagerness to find it, are ready to accept every absurd and improbable story and to stake their fortunes upon them. A case in point occurred at Augusta, Ga., recently. Several hundred negroes in South Carolina listened to the lies of a colored man, smart on the talk, who told them how much better off they could be by moving to Arkansas. They agreed to go, and paid him the money to charter a train at Augusta to take them through. But on arriving at Augusta the "smart negro" was not to be found, and there was no chartered train awaiting them. Some went back to their old homes in South Carolina, and a few who were able, bought tickets for themselves and went on, only to be disappointed at the end of their journey.

No head-ache or back-ache for ladies who drink "WINE OF CARDUI." At Theo. F. Kluttz's.

The Tariff.

The Hon. JAMES B. BEEK, of Kentucky, made an exhaustive speech in the United States Senate, Jan. 10th, on the "Bill to provide for the appointment of a commission to investigate the question of the Tariff and Internal Revenue Laws." This bill (Morrell's) is designed, not to facilitate, but to prevent any effective action towards the reduction of tariff taxes, heretofore constantly demanded by the democratic people of the country through their Senators and Representatives in Congress. The present tax system is exorbitantly oppressive to the consumers of goods, amounting to about \$5 a year on every man, woman and child in the country. But as they pay it in the price of the goods they consume, they do not know that they are paying a tax—they do not think, and consequently do not care anything about it. But the large part of the money paid out in this way does not go into the Treasury of the United States, but into the pockets of Northern and Eastern manufacturers. Under the operation of the present protective system, manufacturers and merchants in the North are accumulating enormous wealth, whilst they do the paying and are growing poorer and poorer every year. It is a slow but sure process of creating in this country an aristocracy of wealth, who already aspire to control legislation so as to suit and favor themselves. It defeated the election of General Hancock, and it will probably defeat any man who is known to be opposed to a "protective tariff"—which, practically, is protection to a few at the expense and oppression of the many, who are made to pay, says Mr. Beck, 45 per cent. more than they ought to pay for the merchandise they consume: 45 per cent. more than the foreign seller of the goods is willing to take for them: 45 per cent. more than peoples outside of the United States pay for the same articles.

This is a very important subject, and as it concerns us all, old and young, high and low, we cannot conceive of anything which should more earnestly engage the attention of our Senators and Representatives in Congress. They should not cease to demand such changes in the tariff as shall exclude favoritism and secure to all the benefits of a system for revenue alone.

The discussion of this subject was continued by Mr. Bayard, who, under instruction from the Committee of Finance, to report back adversely the bill providing for a commission to examine into the subject of the tariff, with a view of facilitating legislation in reference thereto. Mr. Bayard took occasion to advert to some of the difficulties in the way of amending the tariff, and called attention to the fact that the seventh section of the first article of the Constitution invests the House of Representatives with the sole power to originate revenue bills, and said, that passed experience having shown how prompt that body was to resent any infringement of their prerogative, they could only wait on that branch for action, &c. But further on he said:

For the last six years, since the attention of this country has been turned to the consideration of economic questions, what has been the action of the House of Representatives in regard to this needed reform? Take, if you please, Senators, one single and important item of our tariff, which forms in his report to-day a topic for separate consideration by the Secretary of the Treasury, his duties upon sugar—an article which brings some \$40,000,000 of yearly revenue into the public Treasury. Does any man deny that the duties upon sugar in our present laws are obscure, complicated, impossible of clear comprehension or administration? Does any man deny that to-day before learned judges, with the aid of well-paid and intelligent counsel, the duty an importer ought to pay upon this commodity, brought openly and fairly under customs-house inspection, is impossible to be discovered? Who will not recall the wreck and ruin of prosperous manufacturers of sugar on a large scale in Baltimore, killed by the working of this very tariff? It was not that these manufacturers had not intelligence or experience in their business; it was not that they lacked integrity and character; it was not that they lacked capital to carry on their business; it was that they were confronted with a tariff so obscure, so complicated, so impossible of comprehension, that their business was destroyed by the action of their Government when a fair, clear, open law such as "the who runs the race" would have saved them and given useful and profitable employment to capital and labor on an extensive scale.

The tariff on sugar went three or four years ago into the Committee of Ways and Means of the House, and from it never emerged. Some influence or contrariety of opinion or interests or what you will, prevailed to thwart the attempt to deal with that single subject by consecutive committees of able and experienced legislators. We have waited for the signal of relief from the other branch of Congress, and we have waited in vain, and we have no power under the Constitution to initiate the direct measure of relief ourselves. It is idle to say to me that the Constitution has created a commission, and that that commission is Congress, and that we want to shirk our responsibilities. The fact is not so. It was waste time for the Committee on Finance of the Senate or any other committee of the Senate to spend or generate to expend their consideration in advance of visionary schemes of taxation which never would see daylight, and the consideration of which could never even come before the Senate.

Mr. President, I believe that much of the action upon the tariff arises from accepting the dangerous doctrine I have referred to before and which I am afraid is gradually finding acceptance, because it is now almost openly conceded, when in former years it was denied, and that is, the right in a legislator, the trustee of public rights and powers, to prevent the sovereign power of taxation for private or class benefits in other words, to misuse a great public trust of power by bestowing its benefits upon the favored few instead of the many for whom it was ordained. Congressional lobbyist has become a feature in American government. With us, as it is that made possible that dreadful stain upon the American Congress, or upon one branch of it? I refer to the scheme of the Credit Mobilier. It was the acceptance of the doctrine that a public representative in either Hall of Congress had a right to vote upon a question involving his direct personal interest, to bring in

to Congress schemes and plans which should put money in his own pocket under the color of exercising his power and duty as a representative of the public. Sir, that doctrine will not do.

I to-day affirm that in my judgment the reason why Congress has failed long ago to deal with these tariff subjects and subjects of taxation has been the causes that I have referred to. It was the partisanship; it was the Congressional lobbyist; it was the doctrine that a man should, without the shame stand up in Congress and under color and pretense of legislation prostitute and pervert the great trust of public power to his own private gain, or the benefit of his business associates. It is the admission of a false doctrine that a public agent can justly use his vote and influence in Congress to advance his private interests of the class with whom he is closely associated. There is no doctrine more accepted everywhere in courts of justice than that a judge, even when a mere relative is interested in the result of his adjudication, is disqualified to sit in the case, much less in his own case. The question is not as to the name of the officer, but it is the spirit in which the powers and duties of that office are to be exercised. It is a gross breach of trust when public powers are used for private ends. For what are we here? Whose interests do we represent? What power do we exercise? Is it for private gain; is it for private interest; or do we not stand here representing the men as the trustees of great powers for public uses?

When this question shall be comprehended, and it cannot be comprehended too soon, the day of congressional lobbyist will have drawn to its close and the weight of taxation will be reduced, because the tax laws will be fairly considered and weighed, the results of labor will be fairly fully enjoyed by their true owners; and the jugglings of this pretended "protection to American labor" will be exposed and rejected by the American people.

This, it must be confessed, presents an abhorrent picture of the Congress of the United States, and shrouds the future of our country in gloom. If it be true as represented by Mr. Bayard, who is well known to be a cautious and moderate man, the country is in the hands of plunderers, who are not caring for the welfare of the people, whose interests they have sworn to guard and protect, but are taking advantage of the trust and confidence of their constituents to make money for themselves. It verifies the declaration of the late Hon. Burton Craige, made some years ago, in the hearing of the writer, that the corruption at Washington city was a stench too great for the safety of our country, and threatened to engulf every sacred thing, with liberty itself. Evidently, when as cool a man as Mr. Bayard is alarmed at the prospect it is time for the people to consider the situation with a solemnity commensurate with its importance.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

North Carolina Spoil Hunters Still Pouring In.

The Portly form of Mr. Jenkins looms up but he fights shy of strangers—The loyal headed by Jim Harris, call on the President—Some interesting gossip about Col. Johnston and Mr. Price, on the Mahone rule—Norman fighting at short range—Ransom preparing a key-note speech—Personal and other items.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—"It would be a good time to hold an election now," remarked a salaried Democrat in the National Hotel lobby the other night to your correspondent, as North Carolina Republicans filed past. There would indeed seem to be at this time no doubt but what the Democrats would carry the State, if indeed there ever was any. And yet each train brings new arrivals all bent upon getting as large a slice of the spoils as possible. To-day R. M. Norment, of Charlotte, W. P. Williamson, A. T. McMillan, G. B. Everett, E. R. Brink, of Wilmington, A. S. Seymour, Wm. Johnston, of Charlotte, and ex-Speaker Chas. Price are noticed. It is doubtful if ever so many people from North Carolina were here before. The portly form of Mr. Jenkins can be seen among the crowd. He fights shy of strangers since his late unpleasant experience. The other day a number of the Republicans here decided to call on the President in reference to the subject of patronage in the State of North Carolina. So a meeting was arranged and the delegation met at the National Hotel about 10 o'clock. There could be seen as motley a crowd of Tar Heelers, as ever was seen on Pennsylvania Avenue. Headed by Jim Harris, the crowd marched up to the White House; it numbered about 30. Arriving at the sacred portals the crowd was ushered in only to find that the hallways were filled with people who had gone without their breakfast in order to be on hand in time. For some time the delegation waited only to see other delegations and new arrivals ushered into the presence of the Chief Magistrate. About 3 o'clock, however, word was received that the President would grant an audience to the North Carolina delegation. By this time their number had considerably decreased, but those that had the patience to wait were rewarded a fifteen minutes talk with President Arthur. Jim Harris acted as spokesman of the party. He asked, it is understood, that all questions relating to patronage be referred to the executive committee of the Republican party of the State. Without giving the delegation to understand what he would do the President said he would consider the matter. It should be understood that the better class of Republicans here were not of the delegation in question, which was composed principally of negroes. Their reception is not looked upon by North Carolinians here as very flattering. Col. Wm. Johnston, of Charlotte, and ex-Speaker Chas. Price fared better with the President when they called. They were accorded an interview without much trouble. These gentlemen represented that they were independent in politics and desired to see the Democracy of North Carolina defeated in the next

election. As such they desired to receive the support of the Administration in the fight they proposed to make. After their return both gentlemen spoke encouragingly of their visit.

It is given out here that Col. Johnston will run as an anti-prohibition candidate for Congress against Mr. Dowd in the next congressional election. He may not, it is intimated, wait that long, but this fall run for the legislature on the anti-prohibition platform. Should he be successful and anti-prohibition majority turn up in the Legislature, it is given out that he will be a candidate for Senator against Senator Ransom.

Mr. Price is on the same business here and his visit to the White House had the same object in view, viz: to gain the aid of the administration. He proposes to run against Mr. Armfield at the next election, and is represented as saying that he would not accept the Democratic nomination for Congress were it proffered him. In fact, there is a little jealousy between Col. Johnston and Mr. Price, as to which will be the Mahone of North Carolina. In Democratic circles here very little importance is attached to this so-called independent anti-prohibition Mahone movement.

[President Arthur has no more right to interfere in North Carolina elections than the Czar of Russia, and the men who invite his interference are asking an unlawful thing; and are wickedly plotting against the rights and liberties of the people.]

Mr. R. M. Norment has transferred his fight from long range to short range and has arrived here to push his claim to the Charlotte mint. He represents that he will win and like the other applicants has seen the powers that rule at Washington. He filed his application yesterday.

It is thought that the fights in the 5th and 6th districts will be decided this week.

Personal.—It is stated that as Cooper has but little chance of success Mott has decided to be himself a candidate in the hope of beating the others. This, however, is not confirmed.

Congressman Schackelford's wife has arrived. Her sister, Miss Montero, a beautiful girl, accompanies her.

Col. Keogh left for home to-night.

The engineer recommended the appropriation of \$52,000, for the improvement of Beaufort harbor.

It is understood that Senator Ransom is preparing a speech that will be the key note in the coming State campaign.

Kenneth Raynor is a candidate for the Court of Claims to succeed Bancroft Davis, promoted to assistant Secretary of State. Was there ever a vacancy that Raynor did not apply for?

POSTAL NOTES.

The postoffice at Gibbons, Person county, North Carolina, is discontinued; mail to Roxboro, Brightville, Marlborough county, South Carolina, ditto; mail to Bennettsville, Arnold's, Pickens county South Carolina, ditto; mail to Briggs, Mountain Rest, Oconee county South Carolina, ditto; mail to Wallaha. Postmasters' commissions have been sent as follows: Manley B Jones, Oxford, N. C.; John P. Rogers, Wolf Pond, N. C.; Valentin, Carre, Palestine, N. C.; Walter S. Harrison, Powell's Point, N. C.; Mrs. Parley P. Simpson, The Cape, N. C.; George F. Hunter, Neuse, N. C. A new office has been established at Verbe, Rowan county, North Carolina, with Julius B. Sheets as postmaster.

PICKUP.

The same correspondent under a later date, Jan. 15th, writes as follows:

While on this subject, some facts not known at the time of last letter, in reference to Col. Jol. Johnston's call on the President have come to light. He and Mr. Price called in company with Ike Young and Henderson. This fact is regarded as important here, being an indication, it is believed, of the wing of the republican party with which they propose to act. It is regarded as certain that both have crossed the Rubicon and are trying to form a coalition with the opposition, that will give vitality to the party of independents they propose to stand sponsors for. What following they will receive, what influence they will exert, what anxiety this movement will occasion, what calculations will be upset, are questions too far-reaching, too distant to determine. Does the cloak that shrouds either of them cover a Mahone?

Add to the above the remarks of the Washington Republican of the 10th, and there is left no room to doubt that Mr. Price, Mr. Johnston, of Charlotte, and a few others, have deliberately planned a disruption of the Democratic party so far as they are able to accomplish it. Neither of them are popular with the people, and will have to show abundant good cause for their desertion of democratic principles and the party, before they can hope for a respectable following.

The idea that they can burst up the Democratic party and win their way into Congress over its ruins, however pleasing it may be to them, is ridiculous enough to make our sturdy people break out into a horse laugh loud enough to shake the capitol at Washington.

The Washington Republican says—

"Developments here in the past few days relating to North Carolina politics and politicians have carried dismay into the ranks of the Bourbon Democrats in Washington, and are the occasion of the congratulations and rejoicings among the large number of Republicans and anti-Bourbon Democrats of the Old North State now sojourning in this city. These developments relate to the fact of a most remarkable stampede just now in progress of prominent and life-long Democrats

from the Bourbons—desertions that bode naught but disaster and defeat to the effete Democracy of the State named.

WITHIN THE PAST THREE OR FOUR DAYS Hon. Charles Price, former speaker of the lower house of the Legislature at Raleigh, Col. Wm. Johnston, candidate for Governor against Vance in 1862, both among the very ablest, most popular and influential Democrats of North Carolina, have avowed to Republicans here their decision most deliberately made, and final and irrevocable, to sever forever their connection with Bourbon Democracy, and announce in most emphatic terms their purpose henceforth to co-operate heartily with the Republican party of their State, as Senators Mahone, Riddleberger, and thousands of other independent Democrats of Virginia have been, and are now doing, in that State. In

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT on Friday last, both Col. Johnston and Mr. Price declared in most unmistakable language their decision and purpose as indicated above, and predicted that a coalition of the Republicans and Independent Democrats of North Carolina would be effected that would at the next election achieve a victory ever more brilliant and administer to Bourbon Democracy a more crushing defeat than was done in Virginia last November. Recent desertions from Bourbon Democracy in the Old North State are by no means confined to the gentlemen named. Within a very brief period Col. Folk, Hon. Nat. Atkinson, Mr. Lenoir, all Democrats of marked abilities and wide-spread influence, and a host of others, have announced the dissolution of the bands which have so long united them with Bourbonism, avowed their adhesion now and hereafter to

THE INDEPENDENT DEMOCRACY, and their readiness for a union with the Republicans of their State for the overthrow of the Bourbon party. Even the Hon. J. M. Leach, who headed the Hancock electoral ticket, and who is unsurpassed as an orator in the whole State, only the other day said to a prominent North Carolina Republican that he "intended to cast his vote for the next President of the United States," and added, significantly, "the next President will be a Republican."

Senator Ransom, it would seem, sees clearly the "hand-writing on the wall," indicating the decay and dissolution of Bourbonism in his State, as appears from a remark reported to have been made by that distinguished North Carolinian the other day, namely: "That at the present rate of desertion from and demoralization of the Democracy of my State the party will have clean gone to holes at the close of another six months."

[Mr. Ransom denies the above in totum—never said it to any one.]

Head Him! Head Him!

Judge Seymour passed through Greensboro last night at break-neck speed en route for Washington. He arrived at Lexington Tuesday morning for the purpose of holding the special term of Davidson Superior Court, but hearing of Judge Brooks' death, he immediately adjourned the court, packed his grip-sack and started for Washington. As this pathetic paragraph is being penned the Judge is reclining softly in a Pullman palace car, and in his imagination he has donned the spotless robes of the lamented Brooks. In the meantime Davidson court stands adjourned until next Monday, and suitors, witnesses and other attendants can make the most of it.—Greensboro Patriot.

Our fastidious friends of the Patriot is a little hard on the Judge, but at the first blush of the case not more so, perhaps, than most persons would approve. One of the most contemptible characters in this world is the man who crowds around the doors of the President and Congress, craving, like a half starved dog, for crumbs that fall out from the official boards. But such was not the case with Judge Seymour. He was called to New York, as we learn, and not to Washington. And the idea of giving him the office held by the lamented Brooks, originated not with him, but with the Bar, who immediately on the death of Judge Brooks got up petitions for the appointment of Mr. Seymour to the vacant place, and are responsible for the apparent eagerness of the Judge, if he has shown any.

A negro boy (19 years old) in York county, S. C., climbed a tree in pursuit of some game which had run into a hollow. He was found some days after, dead, with his left arm in the hole and his body hanging against the tree. It seems that the limb he relied on to support him while searching the hollow broke under his weight and let him down suddenly. His left arm was broken and shoulder dislocated.

The Newbern "Nut Shell" and "News" have been consolidated under the title of "Commercial News." Mr. W. A. Hearne is editor, and Mr. Geo. E. Pittman, manager. It is a daily paper, and decidedly newsy. Any one desiring news from Newbern would do well to take it. The "Ely city" is looming up, and bids fair to become a conspicuous point at no distant day.

Dr. Bliss thinks he ought to have \$50,000 for his services to President Garfield and the other physicians \$25,000 each. They would have rendered the same services to a private individual for one-tenth of these figures.—Ex.

And should have no more for attending the President, for no doubt they lived like fighting cocks while waiting on him.

PROBABLE SCIT FOR DAMAGES.—We shall be greatly surprised if Mr. Best does not sue the Proprietor of the Charlotte Observer for libel in his false and malicious publication regarding the Midland's failure to pay the lease money due the Atlantic Road. It is the popular opinion here that he should institute an immediate action.—Newbern Commercial News.

NO WAR!

KLUTTZ & RENDLEMAN

ARE RECEIVING NEW GOODS DAILY, AND ARE SELLING THEM VERY, VERY CHEAP AND AT ONE PRICE TO ALL.

Our Dry Goods, Notion and Clothing Departments have all been supplied in the last week or two; and we offer them very low.

New Stock of Shirts and Underware; NEW LOT OF RUBBERS, SHOES AND BOOTS AS CHEAP AS ANY IN THE MARKET AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT.

We mean to feed you with the Best Flour, Meats, Sugars, Teas, Coffees, Syrups, Prunes, Tomatoes, Potatoes, &c., &c. That are to be had. We have as Fine Flour as is made in the United States. Full stock of Corn, Meal, Shorts and Bran. Meal at One Dollar a Bushel.

See us before you buy, as we have a thousand things not mentioned. Come and see! W. W. TAYLOR, H. F. ATKINS, E. F. TATUM, Salesmen. January 11th, 1882.

SPECIAL!

From to-day we will commence reducing our LARGE FALL STOCK OF GOODS AT PRICES TO SUIT EVERYBODY.

CLOTHING AND SHOES

Will be sold regardless of cost. Just received a lot of FOSTER'S PATENT LACE KID GLOVES In Black and Colors. If you want a GOOD CARPET

Now is the time to get it. We have a large line of Fresh Samples Super Extra and Three-Ply to select from.

JONES, McCUBBINS & CO.

Dr. Mott's District.

In Dr. Mott's district, says the News-Observer, the expenses for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1877, were \$49,345 and the receipts \$238,653; for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1880, the expenses were \$205,773 and the receipts \$455,457. The next year embracing the election, the expenses increased \$63,551, and the receipts increased \$43,998. Dr. Mott is recognized as the shrewdest Republican wire-worker in North Carolina. His method, as well-informed men know, is to buy up Democrats by giving them a small office and getting them to go out on the still hunt to work against the Democratic party. He has gradually increased his patronage until he has brought under his control several hundred such Democrats, and he says they made a change in his district of near 7,000 votes. His patronage amounts to \$268,324. Why should the expenses last election year have been increased \$63,551, when the receipts were increased but \$43,998? If the Democratic party is to be preserved, it must fight against the corruption which these facts indicate.

HEAVY UPWARD FREIGHTS.—The Midland Road is now moving every pound of upward freight that it has the capacity to transport, and more cars are needed. The business development of the old "mullet" appears only limited by its capacity, and the Best 50 indicate have got a big bonanza. The freight train out this morning will take ten or twelve car loads of rice, besides corn, coal and gins. The rice shipped this morning is from the Ocracoke country, and a thousand bushels more await rail transportation.—Commercial News.

Instead of Congressmen introducing bills to repeal the Internal Revenue laws, they had better consider what burdens are imposed upon our people by our present tariff rates. The Internal Revenue system, it is true, is an outgrowth of the war and is objectionable in very many ways, but without the frauds in elections which this system fosters and the immense power with which it is sometimes wielded for political purposes, it is better than our present tariff.—Tarboro South-erner.

The population of New York in June 1880 was 1,206,299. Of this the native born was shown to number 727,602, of whom 708,577 are white and 18,951 colored. The foreign born residents number 478,697, of whom 29,777 are English, 153,484 German, 9,910 French, 198,595 Irish, 8,683 Scotch, 12,223 Italian and the rest scattered. It is very nearly 1,250,000 now. With Brooklyn and the surrounding towns that live upon New York, the population is nearly 2,000,000.

In Europe there is one soldier to every 110 of population. In the United States we have one soldier to every 2,000 people. The area of the United States is almost double that of Europe, but we have only 17 inhabitants to the square mile, against 145 in Europe. In such facts as these will be found the reason why 700,000 men and women found their way across the Atlantic to our shores in 1881.—Char. Observer.

"WINE OF CARDUI" for Ladies only.

At Theo. F. Kluttz's.

FOR SALE!

VALUABLE PROPERTY!!

One Lot at China Grove, containing 15 acres, on which is a Store-house 40x20 feet, and another 26x16 (used now as a Doctor's office); a dwelling house 32x20; a good stable and a well. This property will be sold during the next two or three months and persons wishing particulars will please address J. A. COOK, 14-1m. China Grove, N. C.

Subscribe for Carolina Watchman, only \$1.50 pr year in advance.