AREA THE MAN AL SIT ...

CO



WM. H. BERNARD, Editor and Proprie

WILMINGTON, N. C.: Friday, March 23d, 1877.

ces must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, or Registered Letter. Po Masters will register letters when desired.

Specimen copies forwarded when desired.

REPUDIATION IN NORTH CARO-LINA.

The committee appointed by a meetin in New York on the 27th of December, b in New York on the 27th of December, by the bondholders of the State of North Carolina, to visit that State and endeavor to bring about a settlement of the bonds, now nine years in default, reported Thursday. They found the officers of the government and the people, even the merchants, apa-thetic as to the payment of the debt. The people are too poor, they said, and cannot live under an increase of taxation. Gov. Vance is inclined to be non-committal, but, reasonable plan for a settlement. The poor whites and a majority of the negroes are repudiators; and the Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor in the last canvass openly declared for repudiation, but was muzzled by his friends after one or two public speeches. The newspapers gener-ally are neutral on the subject, but where an opinion is expressed it is almost always for repudiation. One newspaper openly avers that the State is legally and morally absolved from indebtedness to men who bore arms against her or aided in the war that ruined her. The committee hope that the Legislature may appoint a commission to confer with bondholders, and recommend an honest payment of the State debt. -New York Sun.

We copy this for what is is worth. We clipped it from the Baltimore That paper and the New York Sun, Sun, in which it first appeared, will send it to at least five millions of readers. Other papers of large circulation will take it up, and in a few days the character of North Carolina is so damaged that the credit of its business men will be impaired, and its industrial interests must be retarded. The STAR at least has not been neutral; nor has it been in favor of repudiation. It has insisted from the first that honor and justice required that as much of the legal indebtedness of the State should be paid as the impoverished condition of the people would permit. When we read such a paragraph as the above, which so reflects upon the people of North Carolina, we can but feel glad that we at least have not given in any word or act the least ground for the charges and insinuations made. We do not believe that "the poor whites" are in favor of repudiation of the honest debts of the State. Nearly all of our whites come under that description, for they are indeed "poor," but it is a slander to charge them as being repudiationists. We grant there may be a considerable minority who may favor such a disastrous policy, but, if submitted to a vote of the people, we believe there would be found an overwhelming majority who were for maintaining the ancient name North Carolina for honesty and fair dealing, and for meeting all just obligations as far as possible under the extraordinary circumstances.

of the Republican associates, and if give the Courts authority to do much e proves a success as the Premier of of this he new Administration, we would prefer seeing him retained rather than exchanged for an officer of less ability and patriotism.

THE NEW OHIO SENATOR. Judge Stanley Matthews has ju

been elected U. S. Senator from Ohio in place of Secretary John Sherman. He is a very able man-a very superior lawyer. He is credited with a policy-a Southern policy." He is for recognizing the governments in the South which really govern, That is honest and equitable and fair, and it is the true course for the President to pursue if he only knew it. Matthews stood up for a square fight before the Ohio Legislature. His opponents, and there were several, endeavored to beat him by using against him his let ters to Packard and Chamberlain. But the Judge did not dodge or trim. He squarely met the charges, and in no way endeavored to break the force of the meaning of those letters. In deed, he gave a full and frank state ment of his views to the press, so that every one could understand them fuly, and no one could misapprehend his real position. The following extract will give a fair impression of the boldness of his attitude. Referring to Louisiana he said:

"The National Government may recogparty, if said mob party are actually strong enough to maintain itself and establish a State government. The fact that Packard's vernment was the legitimate governmen der the forms of law makes no difference the Administration chooses to 'recognize the Nicholls government, which originated in mob force, and is still being sustained by mob force, the main thing requisite be-ing strength sufficient to maintain a govern-

The new Senator will doubtles fight it out on this line," and his chief antagonist will be the bull-fighter from Maine. Jim Blaine, the Matadore of the Senate ring, has thrown down his gauntlet in these words, which occur in one of his latest ring

cal r tine business, and when the L tare must necessari hundred localities, let hill be adopted. By four-fifths of the time could be saved that is otherwise wasted

If some such changes were made believe a biennial legislature would cost only \$35,000, whereas it costs nearly \$100,000. Every day a Legislature site the people are taxed over one thousand dollars. Gen ly the first twenty days are wasted, sause of the actual greenness, in apetency and listlessness of the porsoni Twenty thousand dollars are thus thrown away without any advantage whateverout When we con sider how many absurd and immature bills and resolutions are introducedhow many gaseous, flatulent speakers have to be daily "winded"-how many young fledglings are anxious to air their rhodomontade that will be pres ently paraded in the papers as eloquence worthy of Badger and rhetoric worthy of Macaulay-how much time consumed by party filibusteringwhen these things are remembered we are not perhaps so much surprised that the Legislature sits for ninety or a hundred days, but that it ever adjourns, daingaissib glineathro d One thing is quite certain : if the legislators were all qualified by experience and information, and all were controlled by a spirit of loyalty and devotion to the true interests of North Carolina, they would not fail to pass the important and salutary bills that were before them this win ter, sand would not leave such nemory behind them. In the history of North Carolina legislation, there

have assembled but few bodies with less ability and less efficiency. That the clear, well-defined opinion of all classes of the people.

ei svoda adi TSADE.mort The papers from many so

WITPON WHAT MEAT? The North is not in Von, or a de Hamp y so iu LOL

whose anger has been intensified by rence with their plans. What go as are these States prepared to give hat tangible form are they will justify the conce rencies which the North naturally dreads When these questions are answered satis-factorily, the way through all difficulties will he clear. Uatil they are so answered there ought to be no withdrawal of troops. -New York Times.

The Pimes is a representative Radical paper. It is the largest and blest of its classife It is quite intense in its distike of the South, and would subject its people to perpetual bondage if it could. If all the people the North were animated with same violent antagouisms, and the same persecuting spirit that the edjtors and patrons of the Times are evidently animated with, there would be a sectional war in less than ninety days. When that exponent of usurpation and bull dozing becomes somewhat familiar with the chart of our liberties, the Constitution of United States, and then insists, upon the President of its party conforming his conduct strictly to its requirements; when it learns that this not a despotism, although not long since it was dominated by a man of despotic temper and animus, and who was sustained throughout by this same Times; when it discovers that the Constitution still lives, and the States have still some rights under that great and precious instrument; when it is impressed with the the fact that henceforth drumbead courts-martial and the corporal of the guard are not to be the chief factors in national progress and national happiness, the South may then conde-

scend to talk about "guarantees," and to reply respectfully to the language of insolence and bold assumption. In the meantime, we ask, what right has the North to demand "guarantees" of the South? Who made the North our masters? Whence do they derive authority to require "guarantees" at our hands? Is the Times a hopeless Bourbon? Can it learn nothing? Does it think it is war? Does the ear-splitting fife resound upon its tympanum? Does it think the South Servia and the North Turkey? Whence the language its dares to use towards a free people and sovereign States? The truth is, the Times is smitten with an incurable malady. It has been so long accustomed to the language of dominancy and of threats, and to acts of unconstitutionality and violence, that it will never unlearn its old ways, and will never find out that this is a Republic, and this is the last quarter of the nineteenth century, and the United States are not a consolidated despotism, but a Confederation of equal and independent sovereign Commonwealths.

THE MILLEARY BILL.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA FFICE OF ADJUTANT GENERAL, RALEIGH, March 17th, 1877.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 3.] I. The following Act of the General

is published for the information and government of all

SECTION 1. The white and colored militia shall be separately enrolled, and shall never be compelled to serve in the same companies, battalions or

SEC. 2. The North Carolina Stat Guard, hereinafter mentioned, shal be liable at all times to be ordered into active service, and shall first be called on by the commander-in-chie on all occasions for military service In time of war, invasion, rebellion insurrection or riot, or reasonable apprehension thereof, the commander in chief may order out, for active service, such further portion of the militia as he may deem necessary designating the same by draft, if a sufficient number shall not yolunteer, and may organize the same and ap point and commission officers therefor. and when so ordered out for service the militia shall be subject to like regulations and receive from the State like compensation as that prescribed for the army of the United States.

SEC. 3. The active militia shall be designated the North Carolina State Guard, and consist of volunteers, and shall be subject at all times to the orders of their officers. All enlist-ments therein shall be for five years, and made by signing duplicate enlistment papers in such forms as may be prescribed by the Adjutant General, one to be forwarded to him forthwith by the enlisting officer, and one to be filed with the records of the company in which such enlistment is made

SEC. 4. Every soldier, ordered out for active duty, or who shall volun-teer or be drafted, who does not ap-pear at the time and place ordered, or who has not some able-bodied and proper substitute, at such time and place, or does not furnish a reasonable excuse for such non-appearance, shall be liable to such punishment as court-martial may determine. SEC. 5. The commander-in-chief shall divide the State into three mil tary districts, each of which shall be commanded by a Brigadier-General The first district shall consist of the territory embraced within the first. econd and fourth congressions

districts. The second district shal consist of the territory embraced within the third and sixth congres sional districts. The third district shall consist of the territory embraced within the fifth, seventh and eighth congressional districts. SEC. 6. Two or more white nies, or two or more colored companies, organized in any military district, may form a battalion and elect a major and other battalion officers. Five or more white, or five or more colored companies, organized in any military district, may form a battalion and elect a Lieutenant Colonel, Major, Ten and other battalion officers. white, or ten colored companies, organized in any military district, may orm a regiment, and elect a Colonel Lieutenant Colonel, Major, and other egimental officers. Where two battalions, or two regiments shall be organized in a military district, they may form a brigade, which shall take the number of the district in which it formed, and it shall be the duty of he commander-in-chief to organize the companies of the State Guard in each military district, into battalions, egiments and brigades, as rapidly as they form; each regiment or battalion to be designated by number, and cach company by letter, at the formation. and a record thereof made in the office of the Adjutant General. And whenever the commander-in-chief shall form a battalion, or regiment of the State Guard, he shall order at the same time an election to be held for the field officer or officers of such battalion or regiment, such election to be conducted as hereinafter provided. SEC. 7. To each brigade, regiment, battalion and company there shall be the same commissioned and non-commissioned officers required by the regulations of the United States Army. SEC. 8. The officers of the State Guard shall be chosen as follows: Brigadier General, by the commander-in-chief Field officers of regiments and bat talions, annually, by the written votes commissioned officers of the of the companies of the respective regiments or battalions. Commissioned officers of companies annually, by the written votes of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the respective companies. Non-commissioned officers of companies annually, by the respective aptains, who shall forthwith return the same in writing to the commanding officers of the regiment or oattalion SEC. 9. The Governor shall comnission all officers, those elected on returns of election made through the Adjutant General. SEC. 10. Every commissioned officer before he enters upon the duties of his office, or exercising any command, shall take and subscribe before a Justice of the Peace the oath pre-scribed by the constitution of North Carolina SEC. 11. Commissioned officers shall take rank according to the date of their commissions. The day of appointment or election of an officer shall be expressed in his commission, and considered as the date thereof Whenever an officer shall be re-commissioned, within six months after the expiration or revocation of his original commision, in the same grade in which he has served in the State Guard, his new commision shall bear date even with, and he shall take rank from the date provided for in his former commission. SEC. 12. Each commander of a com pany shall make out each year a full and complete report of the number of men in his company, the number of parades in which the company shall have participated during the

tate Guard sum o the provisions of the laws of the United States, and the system of dis-United States, and the system of dis-A Fatal Affair in Henderson-Two Then stailed.

nearly as may be to that of the army of the United States, excepting that the minimum standard of a company shall be forty-five commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers and

SEC. 15. If it appears to the com-mander-in-chief that a company of the State Guard has failed to comply with the requirements of the law in matters of uniform, equipment, num-bers and discipline, such company shall be disbanded by the commanderin-chief.

issioned officers vates, of the State Guard. vide themselves with unifo plete, of their own choice and fa subject to such restrictions. limital tions and alterations as the com mander-in-chief may order. General staff and field officers and their staffs shall appear mounted on all days of review or parade.

SEC. 17. Each company of the State Guard, on application by the com-mander thereof to the Adjutant Gene-ral, through his regimental and brigade commanders, if there be such, and producing satisfactory evidence that the law in relation to the distri-bution of public arms has been fully

complied with, shall be furnished with such appropriate arms and equipments as shall be determined by the commander-in-chief, upon such terms and under such conditions as the law prescribes. SEC. 18. The Adjutant General shall

annually inspect the arms and equip-ments in the possession of the active militia, or of any schools, persons or associations, and shall cause to be returned to the State arsenal all such property which he at any time shall find to be damaged by neglect or improper use. The expenses of such inspection shall be paid by the State. SEC. 19. Every person who shall wilfuly or wantonly injure or destroy any arm, equipment, or other military property of the State, and refuse to make good such injury or loss, who shall sell, dispose of, secrete or remove the same with intent to sell or dispose thereof, shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars or imprisoned not more than six months, or both.

SEC. 20. The Adjutant General shall ssue all orders of the commander-inchief to the militia, and shall keep a record of the proceedings of his office, The records of the brigades, and of each regiment, battalion and company shall be kept by its proper officers in such form as he shall prescribe; he shall also furnish, at the expense of the State, all proper blank books, blanks, and forms, and such military instruction books, as the commander in-chief shall approve; and annually report to the commander-in-chief the condition of the State Guard with roster of all the commissioned officers. and such other matters relating to the militia as he may deem expedient; and on or before the first Monday in January, annually, make a return of the militia of the State, their arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, to the President of the United States. He shall also report biennially to the General Assembly the condition of the State Guard, together with such suggestions for its improvement as he may deem proper. He shall be allowed the necessary stationery, printing, clerk hire, and suitable books for the preservation of the records of his office SEC. 21. The State Guard shall pa rade for drill one day, annually, in May, by company, battalion or regiment as ordered by the Brigadier General, and may encamp for drill and instruction six successive days, an nually, by battalions, regiments or brigades, as ordered by the commander-in-chief. The places of said en campments shall be designated by the proper commanding officers, subject approval by the commander-inchief. The commanding officer of any encampment or parade may cause those under his command to perform any field or camp duty he shall re quire, and may put under arrest, du ring such encampment or parade, any member of his command who shall disobey a superior officer, or be guilty of disorderly or unmilitary conduct SEC. 22. The commandant of each pattalion or regiment may order semi nonthly evening drills by any company of his command, from October to April, inclusive, of not less than ne hour each, and shall inspect at east one evening drill of each company during said period, or detail a ield officer for such inspection. SEC. 23. Each company may adopt rules and regulations for their own overnment, not inconsistent with the laws and constitution of the State and of the United States. SEC. 24. Courts-martial shall formed and governed according to the rules and regulation of the United States army SEC. 25. All laws, and clauses aws, in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed. II. Your attention is directed partic alarly to sections three (3), seven (7 twelve (12), thirteen (13), fourteen (14) ifteen (15), nineteen (19), and twentyhree (23) of above act. III. As soon as practicable, after the receipt of this order, commandints of companies and batteries are hereby directed to assemble their espective commands, and to clearly and distinctly read, or cause to be read to the members thereof, the Act to establish the North Carolina State Guard," as above set forth, and special attention will be called to the sections enumerated in the foregoing

We learn of a fatal affray occurring in Henderson county on Friday last, resulting in the death of two brothers named Corn. It appears that Deputy Sheriff Byers, armed with an order to

dispossess from the Court, and ac-companied by a posse of three men, visited the residence of a son of Jesse B. Corn, living about five miles from Henders myille, They entered the house, a log building, the Corns being absent from it at the moment. SEC. 16. All commissioned officer But in a few minutes old man Corn, having been apprised of the situation, accompanied by his sons, came up to the house, and the old man fired one shot with a shot gun into the house.

> without, however, doing any damage. The officers inside then closed the doors and fired through the cracks at the party outside, two of the shots fired by young John Arledge (as it appears), one of the Sheriff's posse, taking effect on the persons of two of the young Corns and killing both

of them.

A bill has been filed in the Circuit Court for the District of Florida by the Western Division of the Western North Carolins Railroad Company for the recovery of the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad. The bill states with particularity how \$1,000,000 of the funds of the Western North Carolina Railroad Compay were taken by Swepson, its trus-tee and President, and through Houston and Milton S. Littlefield, the notorious railroad ring, invested in the purchase of the Pensacola and Georgia and Tallahassee Railroad, and of which amount \$960,300 were used by the ring in the purchase of the Pensacola and Georgia and Tallahassee Railroad, of which the Pensacola, Mobile and Girard Rail road forms a part. The bill is minute as to every particular in this grand fraud, and proposes to pay off and discharge the whole of the outstanding Pensacola and Georgia and Tallahassee Railroad bonds, and thereby relieve the Internal Improvement Fund of the State of the burden and liability for interest, amounting to some \$50,000 a year charge upon the public lands, while at the same time it affords the holders of the Pensacola and Georgia and Tallahassee

SOUTHERN MANUFACTURING EN-TERPRISE.

A new cotton manufacturing company has been organized at Augusta, Ga., with a capital of \$150,000. The mill begins with 10,000 spindles, which will be increased to 50,000 as the times require. The stock was promptly subscribed, machinery secured and measures taken to have the mill completed within four months. Most of the capital was subscribed by Massachusetts manufacturers, one of whom is President of the new company. - Exchange.

EXPENSIVE LEGISLATION. the duty of the Federal Executive to recoghunting who shot and killed two deer Here is another argument for the We would like to see an estimate with a shot gun. Of course that is erection of cotton factories. Massaof this kind made: the Legislature he North Carolina State Guard. chusetts manufacturers, who know The act for the establishment of the was in session some ninety days; now where to place their money, and who ee would be done. A little later w North Carolina State Guard, which passed how many of those days were devoted found him suggesting to Chamberlain and Packard to step down and out." have learned from experience that cotthe General Assembly at its late session, to practical, judicious, useful, legislaton spinning pays in the North, are provides for the division of the State into rifle took deliberate aim, fired, and tion, in which the State, or large secthree Military Districts. The First District The Cincinnati Times, in a recen willing to invest their capital in a new missed his game, but killed two fine tions of the State, were interested; is to consist of the territory embraced withssue, admits that the North made Southern enterprise. And why should and how many were devoted to local in the first, second and fourth Congressional war on the South not to save the they hesitate. If they can make it pro-Districts, and the Second District of the egislation and the consideration of Union, but to abolish slavery. This fitable to manufacture cotton raised in territory embraced within the third and useless, chimerical and highly inshot at only one with a rifle and killed the South in Massachusetts, from is the first time we have ever known sixth Congressional Districts. judicious bills and resolutions. We paragraph. By order of the Governor: Northern paper to acknowledge In the First District the Raleigh Light eight hundred to fifteen hundred again, that Texas shooting will not do not believe that more than thirty miles from the place of production, the truth in regard to the main pur-Infantry, Newbern Greys, Elm City Riflebegin to cope with old tar heeldom. JOHNSTONE JONES. days were wisely employed. If all men, Goldsboro' Rifles and Orange Guards Adjutant General. ose and inspiration of the war. And why can not they make it more profitthe time spent in passing through will constitute the First Battalion N. C. S. yet tens of thonsands of men lie in POLITICAL POINTS. able to manufacture the great staple Lee, the Woman Murderer. G., and each of the above named comthe three readings all the bills that loody graves having been shot to panies will be designated by letter as fol-lows: Company A, Raleigh Light Infantry; Company B, Newbern Greys; Company C, Elm City Riflemen; Company D, Golds-boro Rifles; Company E, Orange Guards. where it is raised? We trust to have John D. Lee, who is now awaiting became laws and the bills which the privilege of copying the announce leath under the inspiring idea that in the Utah penitentiary the execubravely for offices at Washington .-- Cou failed, which concern the relief of they were matching to the music of the Union, and fighting to uphold the "old flag." Ob, the villainy and tion of his death sentence, will leave ment of scores of such enterprises. sheriffs, enlarging corporations of sixty-four children to bear the stigma - Says the Boston Post: "Mr. and trust to learn that similar investvillages and towns (if there be any In the Second District the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry, La Fayette Light Infantry, Wilmington Light In-fantry, Whiting Rifles, Hornets' Nest Rifleof a murderer's name. He had eighments are being made in North Carohe hypotrisyl yodd sollo teen wives, but when Brigham such places in North Carolina, as apr. inter a original to interaction and Young cut him off from the Mormon In a short time the Messrs. Applepears doubtful from the descriptive) them "vile Democratic sheets." urch eight of them were divorced nen and Charlotte Greys will constitute ordnance and ordnance stores received men and Charlotte Greys will constitute the Second Battalion N. C. S. G., and each of the above named companies will be designated by letter, as follows: Company A., Fayetteville Independent Light Infan-try; Company B; La Fayette Light Infantry; Company C, Wilmington Light Infantry; Company D, Whiting Rifles; Company E, Hornets Nest Riflemen; Company F, Char-lotte Greys titles given in the papers), incorpora-MR. EVARTS. within twenty-four hours, and now ton, of New York, will publish the from the State and in possession of the company, and transmit the same through regimental or battalion and The Secretary of State is a basy | ting villages and towns, and schools only three are faithful to him. The "Memoirs of Jefferson Dayis." They. man. He is credited with having re- and benevolent and secret societies, Mormon leaders have utterly dewill be full of interest and will cause serted him; Mormons testified against ceived \$50,000 for contesting the in passing prohibitory bills, in makbrigade commanders of his military district, on or before the first day of April in each year, and if there be no much discussion. We doubt the him, and a Mormon jury brought in Vanderbilt will. He was in New ing fence lines, in trying to make a verdict of guilty; but he still pins wisdom of publishing them at this April m each year, and if there be no such regimental or brigade com-manders in his district, he shall trans-mit said report direct to the Adju-tant General of the State, under pain of a forfeiture of his commission and dishonorable discharge from the State York last week attending to that nice | new counties when there are already Hornets' Nest Riflemen; Company F, Char-lotte Greys. In pursuance of section six of the "Act to establish the North Carolina State Guard," the company officers of the First Battalion N. C. S. G. are warned by General Orders No. 4, issued from the office of Adjutant General Johnstone Jones, to appear at Newbern on Taesday, the 10th day of April, 1877, for the election of a Incutenant Colonel and Major of said Battalion. The company officers of the Second Bat-talion N. C. S. G. are warned to appear at Wilmington on Tuesday, the 10th day of April, 1877, for the election of a Licutenant Colonel and Major for said Battalion. The company officers of the Second Bat-talion N. C. S. G. are warned to appear at Wilmington on Tuesday, the 10th day of April, 1877, for the election of a Licutenant Colonel and Major for said Battalion. Bach commissioned officer in the respect-ive Battalions will be entitled to one vote, and may be represented by proxy in the election above ordered. his faith to the Mormon doctrines time, Mr. Davis has preserved the little remunerative job. Mr. Evarts atleast twenty-five too many, in long and expects to have his share of bliss in the Mormon hereafter. He hates mass of valuable bistorical material which accumulated during the war. This he has worked up into a narraholds the front rank at the Ameri- discussions over useless bills, and in vast improvement. Brigham Young. He is writing an account of his life, his conversion to can bar, and his practice annually trying to appropriate the people's t of years among us, will leasuit Guard. SEC. 13. The commander-in-chief shall have full power and authority, must be worth at least \$100,000. He money to purposes neither intended the Mormon faith, his part in the Indge Stanley Matthews gives a will hardly be willing to abandon nor authorized by them-if all the Mountain Meadow massacre twenty years ago, and his relations with the Mormon leaders. He is to see his three faithful wives before he is shot and as many of his children as may care to visit him. shall have full power and authority, at any time hereafter, to revoke any commission, or to disband any com-pany or companies now organized, whenever, in his judgment, it shall be necessary or expedient for the public good or the good of the service; and all commences provide a service of the service of that income for four years, unless he time thus spent is taken from the new and happy turn to the so-called thinks he can wear Hayes' mantle af- ninety days of the session, then we scientific dogma of "the survival of ter 1880. It would not surprise as do not believe that more than thirty the fittest," He is a strong believer to hear, after a few months, that Mr. days for beneficent and enlightened in the same iden that in no State) can Evarts had retired from his Cabinet. legislation will remain. and all companies now in existence in North Carolina shall immediately, there be a dust government, and he position. We are prepared to hear All this sort of red-tapeism could holds that the best, most efficient one after the passage of this act, be re-quired to conform to its provisions. SEC. 14. The organization of the better things of him than from most be got rid of by two simple remedies; should be continued.

performances: "I am here to do battle with any one, in my humble way, who espouses that policy. I lay that gage down for any Senator who stands sponsor to the suggestion of Mr. Industries of the country are ex-Stanley Matthews and Mr. Evarts on this hibiting signs of life and activity.

Mr. Blaine will have to withdraw that challenge or there will be a til worth seeing one of these days, in which we hope Matadore will be colled in the saw-dust.

Gov. Hampton understands the situation, and when he tells the President that he does not ask for. recognition, he shows he comprehends the genius of our government, and the constitutional rights, privileges and powers of the Chief Executive of the United States. The following just view is from that able Republican paper, the New York Nation:

"When people ask him (Mr. Hayes) not to be so base as 'to abandon the Southern Republicans,' let him inquire in a so-ber, American way what that means. He is not a Czar or a Kaiser. He cannot send troops hither or thither to 'succor struggling, nationalities' or set downtrodden parties on their legs. He can succor nobody except through law. He is not a special Provilence; he is the President of the United States, or in other words, the creature of What, therefore, can he do for a Southern Republican under the United States statutes as interpreted by the courts? This is the question which should be put to all Southern delegations and all Northarn orators who maintain that the United states government owes some undefined rotection to one of the two political parties at the South, and possesses some vague right of prescribing the exact amount and kind of power which a Southern Governor shall use in overcoming resistance to his

authority." HO HI DOTES

giving cheering accounts of a revival of trade. They say that the industries of the country are ex-Our own idea is that trade has been prostrate so long it will take time for a general recuperation. The paralyzed body does not regain its strength as quickly as it lost it. The country has been depreciating steadily for two years, or more, and it

will require many months, possibly a year or two, before there is a ful restoration of business activity and enterprise. Our exports are greater than our imports-hence gold is low. The Washington Star says:

"The shoe business, which is a leading idicator upon the industrial barometer, is in full activity. Lynn, Massachusetts, the great centre of this business, is in full work up to the capacity of all its swarm of mechanics. The manufacture is stated to be 33 per cent. greater at the present time than at the corresponding period of last year. Other industries are reviving in omewhat similar proportions.'

Judge Matthews' election is reavded justives a great triumph of the best elements in the Republican party in Ohio: He is a gentleman of much purity of life and character, and was a supporter of Horace Gree ley. The Mobile Register, an in tense Democratic paper, says: 1 9911 "He has none of the arts of the politician

He is an honest man and an able lawyer He was temporary President of the Cincin ati Convention, which nominated Greeley He spoke then for reform in government, for conciliation and justice towards the South and against the protective tariff. He presided at the Southern Pacific Railroad Convention held at St. Louis a year or two go and voted for Congressional aid to that great enterprise. It is but recently that we found this gentleman urging Mr. Hayes to do justice to Louisiana and South Carolina and assuring the Southern Democrats that instant manufactor and but here a little later we

The Norfolk Virginian, in some comments upon the above paragraph puts the following pertinent inquiries:

"By what authority does the Times or its party, or its President, demand guarantees of these two Commonwealths, as a condi-tion precedent that the President of the United States shall keep his oath and do his duty ? These States ask, no concessions. Wade Hampton does not ask "to be recognized." He demands that the State of South Carolina shall be "let alone," If the President concedes this, he will not be granting

a favor, but simply doing a duty. "It is high time that the Republican party was beginning to understand what the President appears to realize, that the Constitution has guarantees for the liberties of Southern as well as Northern States, which it is

bonds a speedy means of getting the principal and interest of their bonds immediately paid in full, and of which they will doubtless be too glad to avail themselves.

Outrageous Conduct. [Hickory Press.]

We learn that Mr. Lewis King, living in Alexander county, near Oxford's Ford, received a severe wound recently at the hands of the Revenue officers. Mr. King was at the blockade still house of one of his neighbors, and when he saw the revenue and Yankee soldiers coming, he started to leave, but being fired upon, a ball took effect in his neck and inflicted a wound from which he died. This quiet and peaceable citizen, who fell a victim to the malicious acts of these desperadoes, had no connection whatever with the proprietor of the illicit still, but only happened to be there or passing there at the time. At the same place in order to carry out their inhuman acts, these marauders went to the hog-pen and shot nine bullets into a fine fattening hog. The citizens of both political parties in that section have become very inlignant at such outrageous acts. The Revenuers have been on an-

ther raid through the South mountains of Burke and destroyed several thousand doilars' worth of property. An illicit distiller shot one of the Yankee soldiers and gave him a mortal wound.

The Old North State Forever.

[Raleigh Observer.]

The Norfolk Landmark, in one of ts recent issues, copies from a Texas paper a great hunting exploit by a citizen, and parades the same in the local columns as a matter strange and wonderful. The article tells of a gentleman in that State while out pretty good shooting, but we have known it to be beaten in our State. Sol Kimball, of Warren county, many years ago slipped up on a deer in a ravine, and with a small bore squirrel bucks that were grazing together just beyond. The Texas man shot at a bevy of deer with a shot gun, Sol two that he didn't see. Try, try

The colored troops are fighting

Hayes has only to act up to the sentiment of his inaugural and the whole country will bless him." Just think of that from one of - The Mobile Register says Til-den will be elected President in 1880. Too many "8's." If one "8" defeated him in 1877, what chance will he have against two of them in 1880?-Savannah News. - The New York Times thinks it would be "too much to hope that a purely. non-partisan civil service will be established during the present administration;" but for all that there can and ought to be a - Mr. Morton has yielded to the pressure, and will retain the elections com-mittee chairmanship, his party friends hav-ing persuaded him that it is still too carly in the new President's term to assume that the bayonet policy will never again be pur-sued in the South.—Baltimore Gazette. -The St. Louis Globe-Democrat - Four brothers, hand cuffed two and two, left New Canaan for the Connecti-out penitentiary a few days ago. They had been convicted of burglary.