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WILMINGTON.

Wilmington is considered the largest town in the State; but we learn with surprise that the total population by census, just completed, is only 15,865. Of these only 5,980 are whites. Raleigh and Charlotte each much exceed that number of whites. Newberry, in 1856, had above 5,000 white population. Wilmington has 1,600 children under the age of five years. How many under that age is not stated; we suppose about four thousand. — *Farmer and Mechanic.*

The recent school census greatly underrated the population of Wilmington. Some five or six months ago a new and excellent directory of the city was made. The rule that is always applied to other cities was applied to Wilmington, and the result was a population of over 19,400. The number of dwellings was multiplied by a certain number. Take the dwellings in New York, Chicago or any city, the population of which is known, and then multiply by this given number, and the result will be very nearly that of the actual census of these cities. This last census was by no means thorough. We are satisfied that Wilmington has all of 18,000 inhabitants, possibly as many as was supposed by the takers of the directory. We have no disposition to magnify our population. The tendency is to exaggeration, and generally it is a safe rule to divide the number of inhabitants claimed by at least two. Our contemporary is wide of the mark in his figures about Newberry.

We presume that no one who is familiar with North Carolina towns can be deceived greatly as to their size. We take it that Wilmington is properly "considered the largest town in the State," by possibly from eight to ten thousand. We would suppose that an honest, thorough census would show it had more population than any two towns in the State, but, of course, we may be mistaken in this supposition. It is far too small for its confessedly great advantages, and if there was the public spirit here that there should be it would not be many years before we would have a city so large as to defy rivalry. In a word, there would be twenty-five or thirty thousand inhabitants before five years expired. If the rivers and other water communications were made what they should be, and the railroad freights were more liberal, and a half dozen cotton factories were built, then Wilmington would grow rapidly and become what its great natural advantages would appear to indicate that it should become—a large commercial and manufacturing city.

FISH, THE LATE SECRETARY.

Men who enter politics for both glory and a good living often fail of the former. They may perchance pluck the goose with the golden egg, but it not infrequently happens that they get plucked themselves. The latest instance is that of Hon. Hamilton Fish. It has been established beyond all peradventure that Grant's old Secretary of State has been grossly calumniating the late Senator Charles Sumner. Of course down this way we care but little for Mr. Sumner, but we like fair play. When a man is in his grave we do not like to see one of his political family go to his grave and pronounce curses over it. Sumner stood towards the close of his life in the way of Grant and his plans, and hence the onslaught upon his memory.

midst of certain ruins which viewed continually bear a strong resemblance to the political reputation of a politician who for many years "ran" the governmental "machine" under the special direction of the Foreman Grant. In other words, Mr. Fish finds himself entangled in the meshes of a net he had spread for a dead man who could no longer hurl back insinuations or meet open attacks upon his character and reputation. The following extract from the Springfield Republican, an Independent political paper of decided Republican proclivities, will show how the matter stands between Fish, the assailant, and the dead Senator whose memory is assailed:

"The Secretary Fish is placed in a very unpleasant predicament by the action of the Senate in removing the injunction of secrecy from its executive sessions, so far as to show the facts about the treaties which he had accused Charles Sumner of neglecting. We had not considered it possible that a gentleman of Mr. Fish's dignity and reputation should not tell the truth in such a matter, and therefore had not ventured to doubt that Mr. Sumner had delayed the reporting of these treaties, believing, however, that the delay must have been justified by the facts about the treaties which he had accused Charles Sumner of neglecting. We had not considered it possible that a gentleman of Mr. Fish's dignity and reputation should not tell the truth in such a matter, and therefore had not ventured to doubt that Mr. Sumner had delayed the reporting of these treaties, believing, however, that the delay must have been justified by the facts about the treaties which he had accused Charles Sumner of neglecting."

"A UNITED NORTH."

Such is the cry and aim of the Grantites. They hope to win, if that be possible, by consolidating the States of the North—by having "a solid North" which numerically is much greater than "a solid South." They expect to succeed in unifying the North through the follies, ignorance, and blindness of the South. The papers of that section that represent Grantism are already figuring so as to show "how easy" it is to elect Ulysses or some other bloody-shirt bull dozer. The Philadelphia Press, for instance, says that the following States "have given Republican majorities this year," viz:

Colorado	3
Nebraska	3
Connecticut	6
Nevada	4
Illinois	21
New Hampshire	5
Ohio	11
Rhode Island	4
Kansas	5
Vermont	4
Maine	7
Wisconsin	10
Massachusetts	13
Michigan	11
Minnesota	8
Total	113

To this number you may confidently add Ohio 22, and Pennsylvania 89, which, on a conflict for the integrity of the Union and the securing of the results of the war, are sure for the Republican column. This gives us 168.

It says to us only twenty-two more votes are needed, and that these votes are sought from California, Louisiana, Oregon, Indiana and New York, which give 65 electoral votes. It then adds:

"This looks like falling back on a united North, but it is so because a united South confronts us—united as solidly as in 1861, and for much the same purpose—the domination of the Government. It is not our fault if the field looks sectional."

So then we are to have a "sectional" contest, and all because the South does not love the Republican party, that has been its first, its greatest, its most persistent, unscrupulous and remorseless enemy. We do not believe that Connecticut, New York, Indiana or Louisiana will vote for Grant or any other Republican nominee. Take Connecticut from the 112 claimed, and there are left 106 electoral votes. Add Ohio and Pennsylvania, 61 votes, and there are but 157 votes. Where will the remaining votes to make the necessary 185 come from? If the Republicans should carry Oregon and California, they will have but 9 more votes, which, added to 157, makes but 166 votes—nineteen less than are necessary.

A LIBERAL VIEW.

The Boston Commercial Bulletin takes quite a generous and, as we think, liberal view of the subject of cotton factories. It thinks Mr. E. H. Cheney is probably mistaken in his opinion that New Hampshire had seen its best days as a manufacturer of cotton, whilst it also thinks those who take the other side are probably equally in error. It says:

"There are important facts upon both sides which it is well to look at. It is true that cotton manufacturing at the South has developed rapidly during the past eight years; that it has proved more profitable, when managed intelligently, than was to have been expected; and that there is a great probability of a still greater increase in the future. It is also true that the Southern cotton mills have superior advantages, in being located in cotton growing sections, which enables them to obtain raw material at a low price, and that they have a large local demand for their goods."

"It is true, on the other hand, that cotton manufacturing has also increased very rapidly in New England during the last few years, more rapidly than in the South (not that there has been a greater percentage of increase, but a greater actual increase of producing capacity). Against the proximity of the mills to the cotton fields, the New England mills have the advantage of skilled labor, abundant capital, and social surroundings, which makes New

A WISE STEP.

Gen. John B. Gordon, Senator from Georgia, is to be sent abroad after the regular session of Congress is over. That is the talk. The New Orleans Cotton Exchange has the matter in hand, and proposes to raise the necessary funds. He is to go to Europe as the representative of "The Great South," that proposes to be rejuvenated and reinvigorated now the army is taken from its breast, and the bayonets and bull-dozers have ceased to threaten, to persecute, to paralyze, and to destroy. Gen. Gordon will go out as one of the most distinguished living American soldiers, as well as one of the ablest U. S. Senators. He will bear with him the best wishes of millions of brave people, and in his own person will present to Europeans a fine specimen of a true Southern gentleman, without fear and without reproach—*some pair of sans reproche.* The main object of his visit will be to invite the attention of the Old World to the rich States of the New World. He will lay such information before Europeans as shall enable them to understand something of the condition of the Southern States at this time—that free labor now exists throughout their borders—that the lands are rich and cheap, and that the people of this vast section desire to encourage and foster European capital and labor.

The Charleston Journal of Commerce, referring to the proposed mission of Gen. Gordon, says:

"The purpose is to represent to European capitalists, who are at a loss to find a safe and profitable method to invest their capital, the advantages of developing the agricultural and manufacturing opportunities of the South and to show the advantages of immigration. General Gordon has viewed this proposition with favor, and will accept, should the requisite authority be vested in him by the various corporations and municipalities within the South. It is well known that European capitalists have grown weary of railroad and mining swindles which the North and West have been loading them with for years, and would like to find safer and more reputable investments. For some time they have been looking towards the South as offering a fair field, but no advance having been made by our section, no enterprise was attempted."

There is no State, no city, no community in the South that is not directly interested in this movement. Great and important results may flow from such a representative abroad. We think there should be a spontaneous and general response throughout the South. We call the attention of our own Board of Trade, Chamber of Commerce and municipal authorities to the proposed mission of Senator Gordon.

The long fight in the Senate has resulted in the seating of Kellogg, from Louisiana, and Gen. Butler, from South Carolina. Davis, of Illinois, voted for neither. We think it probable that Estis will be seated as the other Senator from Louisiana.

We regret to learn that the Richmond Enquirer has again suspended. It was one of the oldest and best papers in the South. Mr. Baylor, the proprietor, is quite sick at the Bollingbrook Hotel in Petersburg.

North Carolina. [Georgia Christian Index.] The "Old North State," in her quiet, demure, orderly way, is making steady and unhindered progress to wealth and power. By official statistics, recently published, we see that the value of property in the State has increased about thirty million dollars since 1870. This, too, despite the general business depression and financial embarrassment of the country. It shows the fine results of plodding industry, of social thrift and sane enterprise. North Carolina is rarely heard of in the settling malstrom of politics; her people do not herald colossal enterprises to the world with a flourish of trumpets, but whose chief results are sound, as frequently the case with other members of our American body politic; she does not indulge in brilliant, glittering, mirages of speculation. Sober, sedate, honest, with a full knowledge of themselves, and the capacity of their beloved Old Commonwealth, intelligent and persevering, they illustrate the fact that fortunes are made by minding one's own business, and that the patient, plodding tortoise will, in the end, overtake and pass the swift, but erratic and over-confident hare.

As we supposed would be the case, Estis, of Louisiana, will get his seat. The committee on Privileges and Elections have reported favorably.

Significance of the Fall of Kara.

Kara is so well known throughout the East that its surrender into Russian hands will be regarded in England with a certain degree of trepidation. Those Eastern interests of Great Britain, which every Englishman is so ready to go to war to defend, are certainly threatened now. Persians, Chinese and the wild tribes of Asia will be thrilled by the intelligence that Armenia is practically in Russian possession. Once before this has happened; but Russia was then fighting allied Europe; and the disasters in the Crimea compelled the eventual relinquishment of the advantages gained in Asia Minor. But the former reduction of Kara will long be remembered in the history of that struggle. It was only a few days ago that Disraeli dismissed all hopes of speedy mediation or interference by England. He announced that the policy of neutrality would be maintained so long as British interests were not assailed. The time has not yet come when it can be truly said that those jealously guarded interests are menaced. But the fall of Kara must nearly affect the object of Great Britain's solicitude. So far as the conclusion of the war is concerned, the event may, in this intent, be more important than now appears.

Grover is way out in Oregon. He is paired with Jim Blaine, who is sick but improving. Some of the Radicals in the Senate are said to be urging Blaine to hurry to Washington and vote before Grover can be gotten from his distant home. Virtuous Radicals! High-minded partisans! Honorable gentlemen! (P)

The Cure of Diphtheria.

We find an article in the Scientific American for December 1st to the effect that Dr. E. N. Chapman, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has discovered an antidote to the poison of diphtheria, by which the percentage of deaths is reduced to less than one in fifty, while, says the article in question, "Statistics show that the percentage of recoveries in cases treated under the usual practice is about thirteen, or eighty-seven out of a hundred sufferers succumb to the fall disease." Diphtheria first appeared in this country in 1838. Dr. Chapman, in 1855, lost several cases, and became distrustful of the regular methods. He had been using alcohol in the cure of ship fever, and he determined, though contrary to all rules, to try it in diphtheria. To his surprise, several of his patients recovered. He then tried quinia, and found it acted well, but not so quickly. At last he settled on a combination of the two, alcohol and quinia, and with these remedies he claims that diphtheria is more amenable to treatment than many common diseases. In an epidemic, such as diphtheria, all are affected by the morbid agent; but only a few yielded to it. Mature, vigorous persons have vitality enough to resist the disease. Children and weakly adults are its usual subjects. Dr. Chapman considers that there is, almost always, super-added a local and direct exciting cause, such as defective exercise, improper diet, dark rooms, damp houses, imperfect ventilation, and poisonous emanations from decomposing filth in privies, cesspools, sewer-pipes, etc. To such agencies the strongest constitution will soon succumb. The blood being deteriorated, its crisis is impaired and its vitality lowered; and then the sympathetic nerves, failing to receive due stimulus, waver in their efforts to carry on the animal functions.

"All local treatment," he says, "is worse than useless. It exhausts the nerve force and induces greater injection of the blood vessels, thus favoring the exudation."

"Alcohol neutralizes the diphtheria poison, sets free the nerves of animal life, subdues the fever and inflammation, destroys pabulum that sustains the membrane, cuts short the disease, conquers its sequelae, and shields other members of the family from an attack. Upon the subsidence of the fever, as is usually the case in from twenty-four to thirty-six hours, a purulent secretion begins to loosen the membrane, and soon thereafter to detach it in flaky, ragged fragments. This process may take place, and recovery be possible, even when the larynx and trachea are implicated. The membrane is seldom renewed, when this secretion is maintained by a steady use of the remedy. Alcohol is as antagonistic to diphtheria as belladonna is to opium, or quinia to malaria. Like any other antidote, it must be given promptly at the outset, or otherwise its potency will be lessened, perhaps lost altogether."

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Dr. Chapman sustains his position by citing numerous cases in which this treatment was successful. He states that, in his long experience, he only knew of one case where a drunkard had diphtheria. He generally gives the alcohol in the form of whiskey.

Of course, in giving publicly to this remedy, we do not counsel its use except with the advice, acquiescence or consent of a local physician. Its source, however, must entitle it to consideration even with the profession.

Another Disaster.

From the Storm of Friday Last—Wreck of an Unknown Schooner off Smith's Island—Six of her Crew Lost.

[Norfolk Virginian.]

We have yet another horror to add to the already appalling disaster of the United States steamer Huron. A schooner, name unknown, with a cargo of ice aboard, bound for James river, was wrecked off Smith's Island during the terrific gale of Friday night last. Her crew consisted of seven persons, six of whom found a watery grave. The seventh, a white boy about 15 years of age, was miraculously saved by clinging to some of the broken spars of the schooner, and was washed ashore on the island early Saturday morning. Captain John Trower, to whom we are indebted for this item, states that when the boy was discovered by persons living on the island he was nearly lifeless and had to be carried bodily into a house where he is kindly cared for. We regret being unable to give the names of the captain or any of his crew.

The Late Bishop Marvin.

Rev. Dr. Enoch M. Marvin, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, who died at St. Louis Monday morning, was born in Warren county, Missouri, June 12, 1823. In 1841 he entered the itinerant ministry in the Missouri Conference. He filled important stations in the Missouri and St. Louis Conferences, and during the war in Marshall, Texas. He was ordained deacon in 1843, and elder in 1845, and was elected in the Episcopate by the General Conference in New Orleans in 1866. Bishop Marvin was a very zealous and successful preacher. He published several religious books, the chief of them being a treatise entitled "The Work of Christ."

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Monday in the Senate.

Conover and Patterson. But when Edmunds sat down Patterson arose, and the great throng listened almost with abated breath as Patterson turned savagely on his colleagues. As he warmed up his feet was that of a hunted animal at bay. He denied the charges, that he had made a voting for Butler because he believed that he was elected. Every body expected that he would make these assertions, but the excitement came when, turning upon Edmunds and his Republican associates, he declared that they were now

ATTACKING HIM BECAUSE HE REFUSED TO DO WHATEVER AT THEIR HIDINGS; because he refused to repudiate a government which their President, and his supporters had declared to be illegal. Snatching the telegram from the table, he announced that it was from the best Republican they had in South Carolina; that it was from a gentleman who spent as much money as any man in the State to secure your seat, Mr. President (pointing to Vice President Wheeler) and Mr. Hayes his. There was a perceptible thrill at this and a demonstration of applause, which was quickly checked; and he proceeded to say that this man told him he was doing right. In conclusion, he defied them to read him out of the Republican party.

AFTER PATTERSON CAME CONOVER. His speech was the greatest surprise to the party of the day. It was short, and he read it without any effort, at dramatics, but its sting was terrible. He gave as his reason for supporting Butler that their President and his had affirmed the legality of the Legislature which elected Butler; that the Supreme Court of South Carolina had affirmed it; that he never heard of a Democratic State electing a Republican Senator, and did not believe this one had; that he could not oppose Butler without questioning the title of the President to office; that he was unwilling to do that. Then he reviewed Edmunds' course in the Finchback case, and asserted that he was only following the leadership of the distinguished Senator from Vermont. An abstract can convey an idea of the bitter, biting sarcasm of Conover's sentences. "There is nothing in Jefferson," said Maxey, referring to it afterwards in the cloak-room, "that exceeds the sarcasm of Conover's speech." It laid bare the malignant and unworthy motives which were influencing the Republicans. It tore aside their mask of hypocrisy. It protected the votes of himself and Patterson absolutely from all assaults. It was unanswerable.

EDMUNDS' FACE WAS SHIRTLY WHITE, Conover was slaying him. He essayed to be reading. He kept his eyes firmly set, and started with a sneer on his mouth, but as Conover proceeded the sneer faded and gave place to a look of hate. The fingers toyed nervously with the paper, and he read never a word. "What a spectacle it was," said Thurman. These men whom they have treated as worms, whom they have trod upon, but protecting themselves. Why, the astute Edmunds is fairly slaughtered." "Yes," broke in Maxey, "he treated him as though he was a squirrel—first caught and slit down his back, and then skinned him both ways."

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Spirits Turpentine.

Hertford items in J. City Car... Business is reviving in Winston. A stealer is being put on the Baptist church. The town commissioners of Martinsboro are preparing an organized fire department. The City Baptist Female Institute got a silver medal at the State Fair for display of ornamental work.

The freshest at Fayetteville is thus described by the Gazette: Gangs of work were quickly formed, who were soon up to their knees in mud and water, which were rising at the rate of two or three feet an hour. Great piles of merchandise—grain, saw, etc.—were taken out of the houses, and the water was lower down Mr. A. H. Stocumb was hard at it to save 1,000 barrels of rosin, which he had just succeeded in doing. Until 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon the One Foot continued to rise, reaching a height higher than has been witnessed since the memorable freshet of 1865—known here as the Sherman freshet—and hundreds of people fled to the banks of the river, and the royal sight of steamers perched up in trees, and water running scores of feet above what were streets and roads a few hours before.

Wilson Advance: The funeral of the late A. G. Cooper, of Nash County, will be preached by the Rev. Moses Hunt, at the residence of D. W. Whistard, Esq., on the first Sunday in December, under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity. The Rev. Mr. Hunt will also preach at the Baptist Church, at Fremont, on Monday night of several hundred dollars worth of goods and some money. From the quantity of goods stolen, there must have been more than one concern in the robbery. At last accounts no clue had been discovered as to the guilty parties. We have received a copy of the Minutes of the Convention of the Diocese of the Carolinas, which was held at Salem, Pitt county, last month. From it we learn that there are in the State 93 churches and missions, with 6,047 members and 104 preachers. The church in this place was represented by Elder J. H. Foy.

Charlotte Observer: Yesterday being a holiday, a considerably larger crowd than attended the fair races, assembled to see the trotting of "Chas. evergreen West" and "Lady Maury," and the interest was much greater. The first trial, passed over the new trestle over Fishing Creek yesterday. Passengers coming by the morning train had to be transferred over the stream, but business over the line was entirely resumed during the day, the movement of freight having re-commenced. Passengers by the Richmond & Roanoke Railroad were transported in boats across Staunton river yesterday. A route agent furnishes us with the following names of postoffices which have just been established and re-established in this State. Established.—Knot's Store, Anson county; Hare's Store, Johnston county; Birdville, Columbus county; Piney Creek, Alleghany county; Martin's Landing, Stokes county; Rock Fish, Duplin county. Re-established.—Lockville, Chatham county.

Fayetteville Gazette: We learn that there is no probability that the civil docket will be touched at all this term of the Court. Since the 1st of January, the whole time has been consumed in the trial of the three Shaw negroes, charged with the killing of Neil Kennedy last December. Mrs. T. S. Lutterick, of the last fair, received from one acre, having grown and exhibited 2,736 pounds in the seed. Rev. Mr. Eason has taken the pastorate of the Baptist Church, and has already established himself in a most successful manner. We hope his stay with us will be pleasant and that his ministrations may accomplish a world of religious good. He has preached to a very large congregation his arrival. Over one hundred bushels of corn to the acre—that's the showing that Mr. W. S. Evans made at the recent Cumberland fair. A farmer of Cedar Creek township, himself considered a good farmer, best told us last summer that W. S. Evans was the best farmer in the county.

Raleigh News: The Cherokee Indians are fast becoming civilized. In another column we give the proclamation of the Cherokee Chief appointing a day of Prayer and Thanksgiving for the nation, and not long since one of the eastern branches of the tribe was sent to the penitentiary for larceny from Clay county. We learn that since the backing of the train which left Raleigh yesterday morning, the bridge over Middle Creek, just above Alford's, formerly Clement's, mill, was washed off by the recent flood. At the suggestion of Mr. J. J. Ferral and Register White, Mr. Yeager, of the Work House, has put the inmates of that institution to rebuilding the bridge over Walnut creek, on the Fayetteville road, near Gaston, Jones & Ellis' mill.

Raleigh News: The Auditor is sending out blank franchises and instructions to the commissioners of the several counties on which to make their reports of the insane outside of the asylum, in order to draw the amount allowed by Act of the General Assembly for the support of the same. A correspondent writing from Halifax, November 26th, says: "The loss on large plantations along the river will be about \$1,000,000. This is a heavy loss of cotton to each farmer. There was very little corn gathered on any of them. So of course the corn crop is either lost entirely or badly damaged." Our dispatches have already given a graphic account of the great flood about Weldon, the loss of property, &c. Judge Lynch, the venerable agent of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, declared that it exceeded anything within his knowledge. He said: "The Roanoke river is six feet higher than ever known before." The town was really surrounded by water. The loss of property in the vicinity is immense. One million dollars will not cover the damage to crops, &c., between Gaston and Plymouth. The damage sustained by Col. N. M. Long, of Halifax, may have been placed at too high a figure. The body of a man, who cannot be identified, was found in the river near Lincoln, was recovered yesterday about noon at a point only a short distance below where the unfortunate young man sank. The remains of the man, Michael Arthur, manufacturer of upper and dealer in leather and findings, No. 10 Spruce street, New York, a victim of the Fishing Creek disaster, arrived in the city last evening, and will be carried on to New York this morning.