

In writing to change your address, always give former direction as well as full particulars as to where you wish your paper to be sent thereafter. Unless you do both changes can not be made.
Notices of Marriage or Death. Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c. are charged for in ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.
Romances must be made by Check, Draft or Postal Money Order, or Registered Letter. Post-Masters will register letters when desired.
Only such romances will be at the desk of the publisher.
Specimen copies forwarded when desired.

YANCO'S ORATION.
We have not referred specially to the oration pronounced at Kinston by Senator Vance. We have awarded the full text before venturing an opinion as to its merits. The Kinston Journal has supplied us and we have read with care what was said. It is a very interesting literary performance. It is instructive and patriotic and full, as it should be, of North Carolina sentiment. It is strong wherever opportunity was offered for a manifestation of intellectual vigor. All through the speech there are elevated and just sentiments. The narrative is easy and flowing, and the style of the oration is good. We have for many years regarded Senator Vance as one of the best of living North Carolina writers. His addresses on various occasions—on Gen. Lee, at the University, at Wake Forest College, before the Southern Historical Society, at Kinston, as well as his sketches of Western North Carolina, have satisfied us that he has what very few public men of our State during the last twenty years can be said to have—a style. He writes with clearness, with force, with simplicity, with a certain scholarly grace and finish, and at times with real eloquence. We do him simple justice in saying this. We could call from his published writings some excellent specimens of rhetoric and of eloquence.

The Kinston oration does not offer any very striking passages, but the whole is well done. The order of the discussion impressed us as good. It is the very kind of address that was needed. It teaches the people many things they should know. It presents in clear outline a noble character. We think Senator Vance has estimated Gov. Caswell correctly—as "the foremost figure in our State during the era of our Revolution." He says "the people of North Carolina said so again and again, and they could not well have been mistaken." They were near the man. They saw the height and depth of the popular favorite, and they honored him as no other contemporary North Carolinian was honored. Gov. Caswell was not intellectually the leader of all men in his day. He was surrounded with many men whose minds were as lofty and capacious as his. In fact, there were more purely intellectual men in North Carolina than he throughout his career. This fact is recognized by Senator Vance and he happily gives the secret of his marked success. He was a statesman of the practical kind—a man of judgment and great common sense. But let us copy a paragraph from the oration. Senator Vance says:

"His courage and skill as a soldier were undoubted—his zeal and activity as a patriot were beyond question. He was not a man of eloquence either of speech or of pen; although his letters, State papers and speeches in debate were both strong and well constructed. He does not appear to have been either a learned and profound lawyer or statesman; he has left nothing behind him that will compare with the letters, essays and arguments of Iredell, Hooper, Moore or Davis for literary and logical excellence; yet practically he did more than all of them. Now organizing the militia, now in the field fighting them, in the Provisional Congress, alone struggling with the disorders of the State, again and again Chief Magistrate, and from that to the field as Colonel of the 4th Regiment in 1781—everywhere—at all times and in all cases—he did his duty, and it well—so well and faithfully in fact that the joy of death found him in the broken enjoyment of that public confidence which he had won so early in life—and which was all the compensation he asked for his life's service.
"Great abilities combined with great personal honor alone could have produced this so early, and sustained it so long."
The folly of men is great when in the last quarter of the nineteenth century they essay to reverse the judgment of the men of the Revolution in regard to one of their compere. Richard Caswell was the leading spirit in the "days that tried men's souls." He had more of the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens than any other man of those troublous times when heroes were born and great deeds illustrated the annals of our State. No man in North Carolina was ever so trusted and honored. Says Senator Vance:

"What a cluster of distinctions, acquired by one man—the stranger Maryland boy—in so brief a space of time. Think of him in 1774 a delegate to the Continental Congress; in 1775 Treasurer of the State; in 1776 Colonel of the 4th Regiment; in 1776 Brigadier General, member of the Provisional Congress, President thereof, and, before the year was out, Governor of the State. All in less than two years. I doubt if any man in our annals ever rose so rapidly from the ranks of so many and such able contemporaries."
To the close of his eventful, chequered life he was the recipient of public approval and public honors. He died in office, performing a public duty. Gov. Caswell, from the first, was the sincere friend of the people. With Gen. Tom Person, of Granville, and Wiley Jones, of Halifax, he was for a Government of the people and by the people. Like those eminent patriots he resisted all attempts to create an aristocracy, and from first to last was a true republican of the Jeffersonian type. Says Senator Vance:

"We saw an anti-Federalist and took the side of the people against Alexander Hamilton. It happened to him like many others of like views to be often characterized as a demagogue and flatterer of the mob, and yet he had such a high opinion of the people as to wish to live—a life—a life—the life of a Federal colleague."
But for Caswell and Person and Jones and other kindred spirits North Carolina would have been turned over to men who were Hamiltonians in principle, and a strong government would have been the inheritance of our people. All honor to the memories of these illustrious patriots who loved liberty better than life—liberty for the citizen, liberty for the soul!
We hope Senator Vance's excellent oration will be printed in pamphlet form for preservation. We would be glad to know that it was read generally by our people. It will do good, so let it be scattered broadcast that the people may read it.
There is one historical point to which we must direct our attention for a moment. Senator Vance made some excellent remarks upon the importance of erecting monuments to eminent public servants. We cannot now quote what he said, but will refer to it at another time. At the close of his oration he said:

"Oh my countrymen, let us amend these things. To-day we have done a good work. Let us make the future more careful of the day of the faithful and the brave, to whom we owe so much. The great German people have thought it worth while, after the lapse of more than 18 centuries, to remember the Roman liberator of Germany—Hermann the Prince of the Cherusci—and have erected a statue in his honor. There is hope that North Carolina will yet do justice to the memory of her great dead."

The distinguished Senator has fallen into the common error of regarding Hermann as a "barbarian." He was no more of a "barbarian" than was Alfred the Great of England. He was well educated, spoke and wrote the Latin language, had resided for years at Rome, was familiar with Roman history and civilization, had served with distinction in Roman armies, and had risen to the rank of the equestrian order. He was anything else than a coarse, vulgar "barbarian." Roman writers have given us a description of the great German leader and liberator. They describe him as of fine personal presence, of great physical strength, of animated countenance and sparkling eyes. Bayard Taylor gives an interesting account of him in his "History of Germany." In fact Hermann, or, as the Latins called him, Arminius, was a Roman citizen. This had been conferred upon him. But Arminius remained unswayed by Roman refinements and dignities. Neither honors, nor luxury, nor high civilization could purchase the great German. He returned at twenty-five to his native land and prepared to expel the Romans from his country. This he accomplished. He destroyed the Roman Legions under Varus in A. D. 9.

"High in his hall the Emperor sat,
Octavian Caesar Augustus sat,
They filled up wine-cups, wine-cups filled
For him the highest—wine-cups filled they up
For him the highest, Jove of all their state,
The flutes of Lydia loved of all their state,
Before the messengers—the 'Highest' springs
The god against the marble pillars, wrung
By the dread words, striking his brow, and
Cried aloud in agony, Varus! Varus!
Give back my legions, Varus!"
A word more. Americans of English descent are interested, especially in Hermann. Professor Creese, of the University of London, has shown that he is more truly a national hero, of England than of Caracaus himself. He says, and it is worthy of quotation: "It may be added that an Englishman is entitled to claim a closer degree of relationship with Arminius than can be claimed by any German of modern Germany." He proves this, but we cannot go into the evidence. Americans who are descended from the English may claim Arminius as one of their heroes, for they are all Anglo-Saxons, and the Anglo-Saxons were descended from the old Saxons, and the Cherusci tribe were members of the old Saxon family. Arminius of

Germany was of the Cherusci. The old Saxons were destroyed, and their sole descendants are the English. Hence Hermann is more nearly allied to them than to the modern Germans. Northern member of the Cabinet scouted the idea of surrendering the S. C. Forts. But he adds, and it is significant and important:

"As to Buchanan's failure to reinforce Sumter he says 'the main fault should be laid on Gen. Scott, the head of the army.' The following is interesting: 'The failure to reinforce Sumter, which I thought and still think was the cardinal error of the Administration, was caused mainly by the course pursued by Gen. Scott concerning the military situation. He continually declared that it could not be done with any force at his command, for certain reasons which I firmly believe to be true. He assumed the right of 'contradicting' me in the presence of the President. It might have been better, but not better, that he should have been quiet. As a great lawyer, an honored judge, a deep and strong thinker, a man of the highest integrity; Buchanan's warm and intimate personal friend, Attorney General and Secretary of State; as one of the surviving members of the last of the antebellum Cabinets, and the most conspicuous of the trio, this utterance of Judge Black will command the interested attention of every American who can read. The subject and the man have provoked bitter controversy both on the part of the new and strong lights."

JUDGE BLACK'S INTERVIEW.
We ran through the long interview of Judge Black by a reporter of the Philadelphia Press. It is not as important as we were led to suppose by the cackling of the editor over it. It is a defence of the distinguished jurist and statesman. It seems he has been under suspicion in the very suspicious North, and has been accused of disloyalty to the Union, or, as the Rads call it, the Nation, on the eve of "the late unpleasantness," and while Secretary of State under Buchanan. The Judge frees himself from the force of such a charge, makes himself a great enemy of secession, and establishes that he was the most belligerent member of the Cabinet. This is all well enough. Judge Black is a conscientious man, and he did what he considered to be his duty. He went with his people. No Southern man will ever object to that. But if the veteran Judge was so dead against secession before the war, he is equally against centralization now that the war is over. There is no Northern man who has written so well, so forcefully, so eloquently, so earnestly in behalf of good democratic government who has hit the Republican party and Republican leaders such heavy blows because of their deep corruption and their attacks upon the liberties of a free people. In fact, Judge Black has shown himself to be a thorough Republican, a true Democrat. That is to say, that he is for the Constitution and the Union as framed by the great forefathers of the Republic.

Judge Black pays ex-President Davis a high and deserved compliment in one place. He says: "I have often in my mind applied to him what Dr. Johnson said of Thurlow: 'His controversial talk he says his mind flew up against yours—no evasion, no falsehood.' I speak what I know or thought of his twenty-four years ago, for I have not seen him since his retirement from the Senate in 1861. I do not believe that he would now make a wilful misstatement for my early consideration. But when he told you that Mr. Buchanan had decided that he did not give up the forts at Charleston Harbor, he said what was not only inaccurate, but absurd."
In these degenerate days, when public men are venal too often, lack the courage of honest convictions, are afraid of the truth, are afraid of the performance of high moral duties, and do not offer incense at the shrine of Truth, it is a great concession that the Pennsylvania makes to the illustrious Southerner. It is the testimony of the purest, the bravest, the most truth-loving, the ablest statesman of all the North in favor of one of the great men of the South. It is because of this that the statement is so remarkable. Judge Black knows what the truth is. His declaration is, therefore, of the greatest value. Pure and incorruptible and truth-bearing, he recognizes these virtues wherever they exist.
Judge Black has a poor opinion of the late Gov. John B. Floyd, of Virginia. He was the cause of Floyd's being forced to leave Buchanan's cabinet. On one occasion Buchanan said to Floyd:

"If, said he, addressing the Secretary, 'these forts should be taken by South Carolina in consequence of our neglect to put them in defensible condition, it were better for you and me both to be thrown into the Potomac with millstones tied about our necks.'"
Floyd assented but failed to reinforce the forts. Judge Black says he found at a later day that the President doubted himself as to the "wisdom" of attempting to send reinforcements. It was chiefly Black's work to keep the Buchanan Administration up to its duty. He says that every

The Democratic of North Carolina saw fit to make it a party question, and the result was an overwhelming defeat. Probably two-thirds of their own number voted against the proposition, but very few of them refused to vote for it—*New York Times*, Republican.
As we said before the Northern editors have not understood the election in North Carolina. An analysis of the vote will show that tens of thousands of Democrats voted for prohibition. Every one in this State knows that many Republicans supported it. Judge Reade, Gov. Holden, Maj. William A. Smith, ex-Retiree, representative in Congress, Judge Russell, ex-Treasurer Jenkins, Judge Dick, Mr. Ball, Judge Albertson and other prominent Republicans supported the measure. The Democrats in order not to make it a party question, were particular to have the election in an off-year. The Republican State Executive Committee endeavored to make it a "party question," and they succeeded in rallying the greater portion of their party friends. The Democrats as a matter of fact were about two to one against, as the vote shows.

The Whitaker trial cost the people \$25,000. The negro has immense cheek. He says he will appeal to the higher powers and fight to the bitter end. The country from the first believed that he mutilated himself, lied about it, and with very genuine devilishness tried to fasten it upon some Southern white ead. He deserves both ears clipped short and to be dismissed from West Point.
Gale compassed his feat of covering 6,000 quarter miles in 6,000 consecutive minutes. He added fourteen additional quarters and offered to bet \$500 if \$1,000 he could finish right off and cover 500 miles within seven days. You need not conclude from this talk that a Gale is blowing. He has legs and wind, and no mistake.

BRAIN AND NERVE—Wells' Health Renewer, greatest remedy on earth for impotency, loss of nerve, sexual debility, &c. At druggists, Dept. J. C. Munsell, Wilmington.

Bed Bugs, Roaches, Fleas, etc.—Relief, prevention, cure. Clear out with "Rough on Bed Bugs," "Rough on Roaches," "Rough on Fleas," "Rough on Mosquitoes," "Rough on Lice," "Rough on Hair Lice," "Rough on Hairworms," "Rough on Itch," "Rough on Stomach," "Rough on Cough," "Rough on Croup," "Rough on Whooping Cough," "Rough on Sore Throat," "Rough on Hoarseness," "Rough on Stomachic," "Rough on Colic," "Rough on Cholera," "Rough on Typhoid," "Rough on Dysentery," "Rough on Diarrhea," "Rough on Dropsy," "Rough on Rheumatism," "Rough on Gout," "Rough on Neuralgia," "Rough on Sciatica," "Rough on Headache," "Rough on Toothache," "Rough on Earache," "Rough on Eye Pain," "Rough on Sore Eyes," "Rough on Blurred Vision," "Rough on Stomachic," "Rough on Colic," "Rough on Cholera," "Rough on Typhoid," "Rough on Dysentery," "Rough on Diarrhea," "Rough on Dropsy," "Rough on Rheumatism," "Rough on Gout," "Rough on Neuralgia," "Rough on Sciatica," "Rough on Headache," "Rough on Toothache," "Rough on Earache," "Rough on Eye Pain," "Rough on Sore Eyes," "Rough on Blurred Vision."

GRASSHOPPER—The grasshopper is now coming in great numbers in North Carolina. It is a pest to farmers and gardeners. It eats the leaves of the plants, and does much damage. It is a green insect, about an inch long, with a brownish back. It has long legs, and can jump very far. It is a voracious feeder, and will eat anything that is green. It is a very common pest, and should be kept from spreading.

WATER—The water in North Carolina is generally of good quality, but there are some places where it is hard or contains iron. It is best to use soft water for domestic purposes, and hard water for industrial purposes. It is important to have a good supply of water, and to protect the sources of water from pollution.

The Supreme Court of the United States, in a decision made in 1872, Judge Miller rendering it, held as follows:

"To say with one hand the power of the government on the property of the citizen, and with the other bestow it upon favored individuals to aid private enterprises and build up private fortunes, is none the less robbery because it is done under the forms of law and is called taxation. This is not a metaphor. It is a declaration of principle. It is a rule that there can be no lawful tax which is not laid for a public purpose."
It is asked, does not this decision apply also to a protective tariff? Is not 'tariff taxation robbery'? We do not know whether this will hold or not, but to levy a high tariff of tax upon hundreds of thousands of consumers merely to benefit a few manufacturers, is, in point of fact, robbery and nothing else, in however disguised under the form of law.
The Louisville Courier-Journal says of the above decision:

"We submit that the Supreme Court of the United States here distinctly affirms the illegality of the tariff and bounty system, commonly called 'protection of American industry.' The Supreme Court affirms that the levying of a tax upon the sale of a few favored individuals in business and enable them to get rich, is nothing more or less than robbery. The position of the court cannot be successfully assailed. The constitution of the United States forbids the countenance the protection system."
Mr. Gladstone performed a grand act when he took steps to do justice to the Boers of South Africa. They had been wronged most foully by Beaconsfield and the Tories. Gladstone found a war raging and he stopped it. A special from London of the 9th brought the pleasing intelligence that the Transvaal had been restored to the Dutch Boers, and that the South African Republic was an accomplished fact. No British statesman ever did a truer, nobler act. All honor to Gladstone, the great Liberal leader.

The drought in North Carolina is fortunately not universal. We believe the crops east of Raleigh, in the direction of and towards Elizabeth City, are good. The crops in the counties of this Congressional district are very good in the main. But a fearful drought prevails in the western, the northern central and southwestern counties.
The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser thinks that there is a tendency in the public mind "to place proper restrictions" upon the liquor traffic by taxation and not by prohibition. North Carolina has decided by a very large majority that it will not continue to restrict and to what extent.

Mr. Robert P. Porter, heavy on statistics, says the total indebtedness of all the States is \$250,000,000. The cities owe \$59,000,000. The town, county, &c., debt, is placed at \$225,000,000. Total, \$1,069,000,000. According to some of the Virginia papers Maj. Daniel about annihilated Col. Cameron the first day. We have noticed that the Conservatives always overwhelm the Republicans, according to the newspapers.

Although the Hebrews could not make bricks for the Egyptians without straw, yet in this country we can put up a neat fire-proof chimney without bricks in a few hours. You can examine the drawing in another column.
The Vanilla Tree is now in season. The plant known as the vanilla, or more commonly as "dog tongue," is getting to be quite an important article of export here. About seventy-five boxes (about the size of cotton boxes) were received for shipment at the depot in this place during the past week, mostly from Mгноville, twenty-five of which were to go to New York, twenty-five to Chicago and the remaining twenty-five to some other Northern city. Considerable quantities of the plant are to be found in the neighborhood of Wilmington, and many of the colored people make it a part of their business to gather it in bags and take it to persons who purchase it for the Northern markets. The plant is said to be a very prolific one, the leaves, which are broken off being soon replaced by fresh ones, and is valuable on account of its medicinal and flavoring qualities. It is also prized by housewives, who use it to impart a pleasant odor to the contents of trunks, bureau drawers, &c.
We know from experience St. Jacobs Oil will cure rheumatism. —Patria (Ill.) Review.

A colored man from Brunswick county was in the city a day or two since who had been bitten through the thumb by a crocodile snake. It seems that he was at his hand to a pile of brush for some purpose, when the snake struck the finger, upon his privacy by inserting its fangs into the unfortunate man's hand. The thumb was badly swollen, and assumed a blueish cast, and it was believed by those who are broken off being soon replaced by fresh ones, and is valuable on account of its medicinal and flavoring qualities. It is also prized by housewives, who use it to impart a pleasant odor to the contents of trunks, bureau drawers, &c.
Our informant did not know the man's name.

From special in the FAR we give the following in regard to a duties named on the one side of "Prohibition" or "No Prohibition."

Prohibition—For 881; against 1588. Majority against 1507.
No Prohibition—For 189; against 2820. Majority against 2181.
Stokes—For 141; against 2026. Majority against 537.
Pasquotank—For 273; against 830. Majority against 537.
Macon—For 257; against 538. Majority against 301.
Johns—For 88; against 1705. Majority against 1108.
Gates—For 103; against 1124. Majority against 984.
Transylvania—For 230; against 202. Majority for 28.
Washington—For 154; against 1407. Majority against 1088.
Hambert—For 288; against 704. Majority against 318.
Rutherford—For 202; against 1404. Majority against 1097.
McDowell—For 585; against 704. Majority against 406.

AMOUNT OF MONEY—The amount of money in circulation in the State is \$1,069,000,000. This is a large amount of money, and it is important to have a good supply of it. It is used for many purposes, and it is important to have it in the hands of the people. It is used for many purposes, and it is important to have it in the hands of the people.

DEVELOPMENT—The development of the State is now going on very rapidly. It is important to have a good supply of capital, and it is important to have a good supply of labor. It is important to have a good supply of capital, and it is important to have a good supply of labor.

CONCORD—The Concord is now in season. It is a very good article, and it is important to have a good supply of it. It is used for many purposes, and it is important to have it in the hands of the people.

WATER—The water in North Carolina is generally of good quality, but there are some places where it is hard or contains iron. It is best to use soft water for domestic purposes, and hard water for industrial purposes. It is important to have a good supply of water, and to protect the sources of water from pollution.

WATER—The water in North Carolina is generally of good quality, but there are some places where it is hard or contains iron. It is best to use soft water for domestic purposes, and hard water for industrial purposes. It is important to have a good supply of water, and to protect the sources of water from pollution.

WATER—The water in North Carolina is generally of good quality, but there are some places where it is hard or contains iron. It is best to use soft water for domestic purposes, and hard water for industrial purposes. It is important to have a good supply of water, and to protect the sources of water from pollution.

WATER—The water in North Carolina is generally of good quality, but there are some places where it is hard or contains iron. It is best to use soft water for domestic purposes, and hard water for industrial purposes. It is important to have a good supply of water, and to protect the sources of water from pollution.

WATER—The water in North Carolina is generally of good quality, but there are some places where it is hard or contains iron. It is best to use soft water for domestic purposes, and hard water for industrial purposes. It is important to have a good supply of water, and to protect the sources of water from pollution.

WATER—The water in North Carolina is generally of good quality, but there are some places where it is hard or contains iron. It is best to use soft water for domestic purposes, and hard water for industrial purposes. It is important to have a good supply of water, and to protect the sources of water from pollution.

WATER—The water in North Carolina is generally of good quality, but there are some places where it is hard or contains iron. It is best to use soft water for domestic purposes, and hard water for industrial purposes. It is important to have a good supply of water, and to protect the sources of water from pollution.

WATER—The water in North Carolina is generally of good quality, but there are some places where it is hard or contains iron. It is best to use soft water for domestic purposes, and hard water for industrial purposes. It is important to have a good supply of water, and to protect the sources of water from pollution.

WATER—The water in North Carolina is generally of good quality, but there are some places where it is hard or contains iron. It is best to use soft water for domestic purposes, and hard water for industrial purposes. It is important to have a good supply of water, and to protect the sources of water from pollution.

WATER—The water in North Carolina is generally of good quality, but there are some places where it is hard or contains iron. It is best to use soft water for domestic purposes, and hard water for industrial purposes. It is important to have a good supply of water, and to protect the sources of water from pollution.

WATER—The water in North Carolina is generally of good quality, but there are some places where it is hard or contains iron. It is best to use soft water for domestic purposes, and hard water for industrial purposes. It is important to have a good supply of water, and to protect the sources of water from pollution.

WATER—The water in North Carolina is generally of good quality, but there are some places where it is hard or contains iron. It is best to use soft water for domestic purposes, and hard water for industrial purposes. It is important to have a good supply of water, and to protect the sources of water from pollution.

WATER—The water in North Carolina is generally of good quality, but there are some places where it is hard or contains iron. It is best to use soft water for domestic purposes, and hard water for industrial purposes. It is important to have a good supply of water, and to protect the sources of water from pollution.

WATER—The water in North Carolina is generally of good quality, but there are some places where it is hard or contains iron. It is best to use soft water for domestic purposes, and hard water for industrial purposes. It is important to have a good supply of water, and to protect the sources of water from pollution.

WATER—The water in North Carolina is generally of good quality, but there are some places where it is hard or contains iron. It is best to use soft water for domestic purposes, and hard water for industrial purposes. It is important to have a good supply of water, and to protect the sources of water from pollution.

WATER—The water in North Carolina is generally of good quality, but there are some places where it is hard or contains iron. It is best to use soft water for domestic purposes, and hard water for industrial purposes. It is important to have a good supply of water, and to protect the sources of water from pollution.