

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 hereafter. Unless you do both changes can not be made.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for an ordinary advertisement, 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.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money order or Registered Letter. Post masters will register letters when so desired.

Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Specimen copies forwarded when desired.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

President Arthur devotes much space in his message to the consideration of civil service reform. Every reflecting man admits there is great need of reform, and every observant man has but little confidence in the consummation of this much desired end. We have heard so much said by Republican politicians about reform in the public service, that the country is ready to get up a big disgust at the very mention of the subject.

President Arthur may mean well, or he may, like Hayes, be only airing well sounding platitudes and phrases. As long as corrupt men are appointed to office no man of sense can have any confidence in promises of reform. President Arthur has not shown thus far that he is anxious to select none but a good and true man for office. As long as Federal officers are made to pay a part of their salaries to swell the corruption funds of the Radical party, no man of candor can say that he has any hope of any genuine reform under such an Administration.

Look at Virginia, and when you see Federal officials compelled to pay in order to elect a Republican Monarch ticket, then say if you can regard with confidence the plausible reflections of the President, who favors such a prostitution of authority? Look again, and when you see a corrupt bargain made between Radical Senators and a man proclaiming himself at the very hour of perfecting the bargain a Democrat, elected by Democrats, and two Republican Administrations consenting to the bargain at that, and then say if you attach any importance to the discussions in State papers of abstract theories bearing upon reforms of any kind in the public service?

We have no patience with rhetorical palaver meant only to deceive. The President cannot be in earnest. His recent acts give the lie direct to anything he may write concerning civil service reform. He has used his patronage, great as it is, to debase a great Southern State. Hear what the Governor of Virginia says in his last message concerning the outrageous interference of United States officials in the local elections of that State and then say what you think of the Presidential gabble about reform among Federal officials. Says Governor Holliday:

"It has been charged—the facts will pass into history and will show—that this great Government has invaded the limits of our State, and by power, patronage and money has controlled its affairs. Virginia has been accused of attempting the mean crime of repudiation. It has been charged—the facts here, too, have gone into history and will show—that the Federal Government, or the party directing its destinies, has used its patronage, power and money to hurry her along that rugged and disreputable way. If this be true, then, if there be any stigma, it has been taken from our commonwealth and fastened upon the Republic, and will be with difficulty, if ever, erased. The transfer will not hide it."

THE SOUTH'S RIVAL.

We had seen intimations in English publications that a stronger effort would be made to develop in Egypt the cultivation of cotton, which, unlike the cotton of India, is said to be equal to that grown in the Southern States. We learn now from our recent dispatches, that English spinners are urging the Government to encourage the growing of cotton in India. The object is to have a supply in case of a failure of the crop at any time in the South. The South has but little to fear, we suppose, from India. If Egypt were to raise all the cotton possible it would prove a formidable rival by reason of its quality. English mills cannot afford to work India short-staple as long as it can get Southern or Egyptian cotton, because our own mills will work the long staple and the goods thus made will be superior to the Indian goods. But it is certain that Great Britain and Europe will not be content to rely in the future almost exclusively on Southern cotton. The sound has gone forth that the production of cotton in India, Egypt and South America is to be stimulated as rapidly as possible.

Some few weeks ago we noticed a Northern writer deriving satisfaction from the prospect in the future

that the South would not grow all the best cotton and would not dictate the price of the great staple. This was a crumb of comfort the writer was endeavoring to extract from foreign rumors and from the threatened rivalry of the South in cotton milling. If the South will diversify its crops, raise no more cotton than will fetch sixteen or eighteen cents, which will be the case if it will not grow more than 4,000,000 bales annually for the next five years, and manufacture at home two-thirds of its crop of cotton, then it may laugh at Surat cotton, or Egyptian cotton, or New England or Old England mills, and be rich and prosperous in spite of all croaking and all ill-boding prophecies.

A Western editor, in a communication to the New York Times, concerning the unjust effects of the present tariff, refers to what a correspondent in New England writes him concerning a certain cotton mill owner, which is suggestive and perhaps characteristic of the others. He writes:

"That mill owner had just bought an entire equipment of English machinery, made by the leading Rochdale company, for an entire new monster mill, which cost him, after paying 40 per cent. duty, \$300 a set less than the same American machinery, and was given the preference by price mainly, and quality somewhat."

The Western editor, a Republican, thus comments:

"This is truly an amazing confession. The patriotism of that Massachusetts person is all gone now. He is a wicked emigrant of George III., whose ghost still haunts the Protectionists, and instead of buying protected American machinery, he rushes off to England and buys better machinery for less money."

There are three facts in connection with New England manufacturing: First, they buy machinery abroad because it is cheaper and better. Second, they employ all the cheap foreign labor possible to the exclusion of natives. Third, there is great complaint among New England operatives as to the wages paid.

It is the opinion of Mr. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, that there is a limit to railroad building, but that the limit will not be reached before the close of the century. He says there were 91,000 miles of railroad in 1881, and by 1900 he thinks there will be 209,000 miles. Then there will be enough. In the mean time, and within the next seven years, he expects a great commercial crisis and a big railroad panic. The following is instructive:

"Heads that the State of Massachusetts had on the 1st of January, 1881, one mile of road to each 4.12 square mile of surface, and the rest of the world followed in this order: Belgium, England and Wales, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Ohio, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Indiana, New Hampshire, Switzerland, ending with New York, which has one mile of road to each 9.8 square miles. He concludes that some sections of the country will never need more than one mile of road to 64 square miles, while others will have it for 32, 16 and 8, since the presence of navigable streams and wide mountain ranges will affect the need and adaptability of a country for railroads."

NUMBER OF COTTON FACTORIES IN THE STATE.

Georgia claims to have some fifty-five cotton factories. Georgia leads in the size of its factories if not in numbers. Its spindles equal those of any five Southern States combined. But North Carolina is second in the number of its spindles, and possibly first in the number of its mills. At any rate, we are assured by a gentleman of this city who is in a position to know, that he has an accurate list of the cotton and woollen mills in North Carolina, and that to date the figures stand thus: cotton factories, fifty-three in operation, six others completed nearly; total cotton factories, fifty-nine. There are four or five woollen mills in operation. We are confident that in five years we shall have one hundred cotton mills in operation. The Georgia mills—all of them—average twelve per cent. profits, some of them much more.

Tom Keogh and "sieh" are the instruments to dissolve, defeat and overwhelm the Democratic forces of North Carolina. Such men cannot divide and capture. But here is what the Washington Star says:

"Governor-elect Cameron, of Virginia, who has been in the city for several days, left yesterday for his home. While here Colonel Thomas Keogh and other Republicans of North Carolina had interviews with him, seeking his advice in regard to the movement—somewhat similar to the Mahone movement—which it is proposed to inaugurate in North Carolina in order to break down what is called 'Bourbon rule.'"

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS FOR MUSICAL PEOPLE.—Organists, the new musical wonder, \$10; Accordeons \$1 to \$25, Musical Boxes \$1.50 to \$5, Musical Albums \$5 to \$10, Harmonicas 5 cents to \$5, Violins \$1.50 to \$100, Guitars \$3 to \$75, Flutes \$1 to \$50, Banjos \$1 to \$15, Tamborines, Cornets, Flutes, Flute Harmonicas, Music Boxes, Piano Stools and Covers, Music Books, Metronomes, Toy Cornets, Drums, and all kinds of noise-producers, \$30,000 stock. Lowest prices South. Satisfaction guaranteed. Articles not satisfactory can be returned. Large 40-page Catalogue free of charge. Address LUDDEN & BATES' SOUTHERN MUSIC HOUSE, SAVANNAH, GA.

THE GREAT MONOPOLY—A HUBBEN.

Two of the ablest Democratic Senators, Beck, of Kentucky, and Garland, of Arkansas, have spoken on a tariff for revenue. We are glad of this, for the tariff is next to be an important issue in the next Presidential campaign. Whilst one man in fifty in the South may be a Protectionist, the great mass of the Southern people, irrespective of party, we think, are for a tariff for revenue only, or for free trade. We do not think the number of free traders is as great as the number that favor a tariff for revenue. They may regard free trade abstractly as the right principle, but as we must have revenue for Government expenses they are willing to adopt a system that is not free trade strictly or protectionist strictly, but a blending of the two in some degree. That is to say, the imposts for revenue are laid on certain articles and in so doing certain benefits to manufactures accrue incidentally. This will be found, we think, a final position of a very large majority of the American people, if you could have a vote on the naked question irrespective of party.

In special to the New York Times from Indianapolis, of the 10th inst., it is said that Senator Voorhees is confident that he will be sustained in his Atlanta utterances concerning the tariff, and that he had received letters from twelve Democratic Senators, mostly from the South, who assured him of their sympathy. We do not believe that twelve Democratic Senators can be found advocating protection. If they are so found then it is certain that they will misrepresent their people. We say this because the Democratic party in national convention assembled, has time and again delivered the opinion that a tariff for revenue only was the doctrine of the party.

Some Southern writers, in their zeal for protection, insist that the mass of the people are not burdened by the Morrill tariff, but only the rich. This is very absurd. Take cotton machinery in which the South is so much interested. The tax paid is 41 per cent. In the town of Lewiston, Maine, one factory giving employment to 1,000 operatives increased the population 5,000. We get this important fact from an educated native of that town. Every new Southern factory is so much gained. A mill erected at Raleigh, of the dimensions of the Lewiston mill referred to, would increase the population thousands, and add to the prosperity and wealth of the town very greatly. The Memphis Appeal understands exactly that a tariff for protection is an oppression and dead-weight on cotton milling. It asks that all obstructions be removed and says:

"Take off the odious cotton-tax, let the manufacturer be relieved by allowing him to get his machinery and whatever else he may require in his business where he can get them the cheapest. Then he will be in a position to enter the world's markets and sell where he can sell dearest." The so-called protection is an obstruction and a fetter, and the cotton industry will take a rapid spring forward when the country is relieved of an incubus that presses upon its energies and retards its progress."

As we showed before, the Congress has no right under the Constitution to levy a tariff for protection, other than is secured by a "tariff for revenue." Whenever you lay a tariff for protection, pure and simple, you violate, first, the Constitution, and, second, you create a tremendous monopoly. These two facts ought to make a protective tariff a stench and an offence in the nostrils of every Southern Democrat who reveres the sacred instrument of our forefathers as the very sheet-anchor of our safety as a free people, and who knows what great dangers lurk in grasping corporations and gigantic monopolies.

The Indianapolis Sentinel makes a calculation that applies to all Southern States. Of course the figures vary, but the principle is identical. It first calculates the number of families in Indiana, giving them at 285,000. It takes the article crockery to show how these families are taxed. It says:

"We will suppose that the annual expenditure for crockery will amount to \$5 per family, or an annual expenditure of \$1,285,000. The tariff on crockery is 40 per cent.; as a consequence the tax on the amount paid by the people of Indiana each year is \$570,000, or \$2 per family on the one article of crockery."

It then shows there are 25 establishments manufacturing crockery in the United States. These establishments have invested \$1,000,000 and employ 1,250 persons. We now quote:

"To protect their interests the people of Indiana are taxed annually \$70,000, or 28 cents per capita for every man, woman and child in the State. Would it not be well to modify the tariff tax on crockery, so that our people shall be relieved of at least one-half of their crockery tax burden? If the Legislature of Indiana were to pass a law requiring every family in the State to pay

\$2 each for the benefit of the twenty-five crockery manufacturing establishments in the country, it is safe to say there would be a small rebellion in the State. But that is just what the present tariff law is doing. The present tariff, while it taxes the laboring man's cups and saucers, plates and dishes, 40 per cent., taxes Vanderbilt's diamonds ten per cent. It is high time to revise the tariff for the benefit of the people, especially the working people."

Those who think the present tariff does not affect the poor man would do well to read up. An examination of the schedules would probably change their notions. We expect from time to time to gather a fund of information bearing upon the great giant monopoly of Christendom—the American—High Protection—War—Prohibitory Tariff.

LEGISLATION.

The number of bills introduced thus early in the Congress is enough to occupy its attention until next May if another bill was not introduced. Every legislator has some crochets, or some measure of relief, or some scheme. He is anxious for "the dear people" to see how very zealous he is for their benefit and what glorious vistas will open up to them if his great measure for the relief of the people shall be adopted. His new political medicine for the cure of the ills of the country is warranted to be unfailing in its efficacy—a sort of panacea; or catholicon.

In noting the various schemes favored by Congressmen and introduced on Tuesday we find the following, among others: women suffrage; improvement of the civil service; to elect postmasters, revenue collectors, judges, marshals, &c., by the people of the States; to provide for the Presidential succession; to reduce the internal revenues; to reduce the price of public lands; to provide against illiteracy in the States; to establish ocean mail service between certain countries; to reduce tax on distilled spirits to 50 cents a gallon; to establish post route between the United States and Central America; to appoint a tariff commission; to improve the Mississippi river and sundry subsidy schemes. These are the more important of nearly eight hundred bills introduced in a few hours during one day's sitting. If these bills shall be considered properly the time of the present session will be occupied fully.

It must be admitted that some of these bills are important and necessary. Whether the Congress will be disposed to tackle woman suffrage, election of postmasters and other Federal officers by the people of the States, to foster subsidy schemes and send colored commissions into the South to examine into and report upon the intellectual condition of the colored people, or not, remains to be seen. This country and especially the South, is not ready yet for woman suffrage. The Southern people revere female character too high to allow them to favor a bill that will give to women political power at the expense of much that is held as sacred and lovely now. As to the intellectual condition of the negroes that is known and read of all men. Where is the report of the last Census on the subject, and where are the annual reports of the Superintendents of Public Instruction in the States that such a colored commission is necessary? What could they learn? They would have to give a most superficial glance and make a report based on very insufficient observation. The scheme is demagogic—only that and nothing more. Instead of showing zeal where not necessary, suppose the North go to work and raise money—tens of millions—for relieving the illiteracy among the negroes. Voluntary contributions ought to pour in by tens of millions now that the facts are known. Why await commissions or anything else? The negroes were ignorant necessarily after they were freed, and there is wide-spread ignorance now, although there has been very remarkable progress. The negroes should be educated and the Northern people should furnish the means. In the meantime the Southern whites are doing a noble work, however insufficient, in behalf of the colored people whom they appreciate, and for whom they cherish naught but kind feelings.

That there is need of legislation of a strictly practical kind is certain, and we hope Southern members will give their time and talents to business and let political questions be kept in abeyance. The country is disposed to be at peace. The common sorrow over the murdered President has had a good effect upon the passions and prejudices of sections, and legislation looking to developing the resources of the country, relieving the people of useless burdens, curtailing needless expenses, and making such improvements as ex-

perience and wisdom suggest, is what the country needs and desires. Less politics in legislation and more genuine zeal and practical statesmanship in behalf of the whole people are the things demanded of the members of the Congress.

WISHED FOR ANXIOUSLY.

There is nothing more certain in the future of our national politics than the overthrow of the local rule of the so-called Conservative Democracy in the Southern States. What is to take its place is less clearly revealed at the present time. But the elements of progress are at work in that section.—New York Times, Rep.

The wish is father to the thought. Local rule in the Southern States of the Democracy will not be overthrown very soon. Mark it. But even if it was, the solidity of the South would not be dissolved necessarily so far as a general election is concerned. Virginia would vote today for Hancock, as she voted in 1880, if an opportunity was offered. Mahoneism—but another name for traitorism—has not lost Virginia to the Democratic party. As to North Carolina, there are disturbing local issues, it is true, but with a first-rate ticket the Democrats will carry the election in 1884, as they carried it in 1880 and in 1876.

It is not that the Democrats are enamored of Radicalism—another name for high taxes, for wild-cat schemes, for a destruction of common schools, for giving the control of the State to the ignorant—that there is danger in 1882, if there be danger. But it is that many Democrats are disgusted with machine politics and their results, and that there are one or two questions of a State character that have a disintegrating tendency.

But we are willing to believe that the Democrats of North Carolina are far too patriotic and wise and prudent, and have a far too acute recollection of Radical tyranny, corruption, profligacy in the past to agree for a moment to so split up among themselves as to give the State again into the tender keeping of the party that so sheared it in the past, as to leave it stripped and naked and shivering and friendless and penniless to be spit upon and laughed at and kicked at by the united Radical press in the North.

The New York Times is a very able paper. It is sometimes a very just and discriminating paper. How it can refer to the progress of Mahoneism in the South as that progress which is to be commended and approved is something inexplicable. It knows that the success of Mahoneism in the South would be to place intelligence and honesty and capital under the control of ignorance and vice and poverty. It knows this, and yet it talks about "the elements of progress" being "at work" in the Southern States because the success of Mahone by the use of repudiation means the triumph of the negroes and a faction of disgruntled and greedy whites over the great mass of the whites. And this is "progress" in the estimation of the ablest Republican paper in the land.

"What constitutes a State? Not high-raised battlement or labour'd mound. Thick wall or moated gate. * * * Not star'd and spangled courts, Where low-brow'd business warts perfume to pride. No—MEN, HIGH-MIND'D MEN. * * * Men who their duties know, But know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain. * * * These constitute a State."

Foreign Shipments.

The following comprise the foreign shipments from this port yesterday: The Swedish barque *Ulrika*, Capt. Oederger, for Liverpool, by Mr. C. P. Mebane, with 2,448 barrels of rosin, valued at \$5,885; the Norwegian barque *Cathina*, Capt. Overgaard, for Liverpool, by Messrs. Alex. Sprunt & Son, with 1,323 bales of cotton, weighing 629,988 pounds, and valued at \$73,110; and the Swedish brig *Marie Louise*, Capt. Jensen, for Cork and London, by Messrs. Alex. Sprunt & Son, with 1,124 casks spirit turpentine and 500 barrels of rosin, valued at \$39,051. Total value of foreign exports for the day, \$107,996.

The steamer *Santo Domingo*, Capt. Pennington, referred to a few days ago as having sailed from New York for this port, arrived here yesterday at 1 p. m. She registers 1,641 tons, has double engines aggregating 800 horse-power, is 280 feet in length over all and 40 feet beam, is a three-decker, and has a complement of 89 men. She will take the place temporarily of the steamship *Benefactor*, which will be withdrawn for a short time to receive new boilers. The *Santo Domingo* is a fine steamer, belongs to the regular Clyde line, and usually runs regularly between New York and West India ports.

AS THOUSANDS DO TESTIFY so does Thomas Roberts, Wholesale Grocer, Philadelphia, who says, "BURNETT'S COCAINE always alls limitation of the scalp, and will most effectually remove dandruff and prevent the hair from falling out." BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS.—The superiority of these extracts consists in their perfect purity and great strength. They are warranted free from the poisonous oils and acids which enter into the composition of many fictitious fruit flavors.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

Dr. Canedo Again Visits Wilmington. Accompanied by Col. Peyton, Interested in Immigration.

Dr. A. H. Canedo, of the New York and Southern Railroad and Telegraph Construction Company, was in the city yesterday, accompanied by Col. Peyton, of New Jersey, late of Kentucky, who is interested especially in the matter of French immigration to this section of the country. Gov. Jarvis not having arrived, and Dr. Canedo being partially compelled, on account of the uncertainties of navigation at the present state of low water in the upper Cape Fear, to leave at once for Fayetteville, did not make the proposed trip down the river, or remain over here to-day, as he expected to do, but concluded to take passage on the steamer *D. Murchison*, which left last evening, accompanied by Col. Peyton, who is desirous of inspecting Col. J. Wharton Green's extensive vineyard, in connection with his scheme of immigration from the "vine-clad hills of sunny France." In lieu of the trip down the river, our visitors inspected the various maps and charts of the river and bar, and their surroundings, and received from Mr. VanBokkelen, President of the Chamber of Commerce, and others, pretty thorough explanations in regard to the improvements, past and prospective, in connection with the same; and we are glad to hear that they expressed themselves satisfied that our harbor was destined at no remote date to become one of the best on the South Atlantic coast.

Dr. Canedo and Col. Peyton will leave Fayetteville in ample time to be in Raleigh at the meeting of the Commissioners of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad, on the 19th inst.

A Perilous Journey and a Narrow Escape.

A Mr. Everett, of Burgaw, Pender county, was on his way to this city on Sunday last, and was in the act of being ferried across the Northeast river in a flat, when his horse, which was attached to a buggy in which he (Mr. E.) was seated, became frightened at something, dashed forward and sprang into the river before he could be restrained in his movements. Mr. Everett made a narrow escape from being carried over in the buggy, but fortunately succeeded in jumping from the buggy to the flat just in the nick of time. The horse and buggy sank immediately to the bottom, and the animal—said to be a valuable one—was of course drowned, while the buggy at last accounts had not been recovered.

The Accident at North East Ferry.

In our last we mentioned the accidental drowning of a horse in attempting to cross North East Ferry. Prof. H. G. Everett, of Rocky Point, who lost the animal, corrects some errors in our report. He says he was attempting to cross the Big Bridge Ferry on Saturday evening, and had driven the horse and sulky into the flat and dismounted, when the animal, frightened as the rays of light from a lantern in the hands of the ferryman, and before he could be stopped, plunged, sulky, and all, into the river over the broken railing of the flat, when, becoming entangled in the harness, he was drowned. The sulky has not been recovered.

Increased Cotton Receipts.

The receipts of cotton at this port from December 1st to December 13th footed up 13,001 bales, as against 9,943 bales from December 1st to December 13th last year, showing an increase of 3,058 bales in favor of 1881 and one day to spare. The receipts to date foot up 87,581 bales, as against 84,502 bales for the corresponding period last year, showing an increase in favor of 1881 of 3,079 bales.

The following, from a recent number of the National Board of Health Bulletin, is important in its correction of false impressions of our port: "Dr. Thomas F. Wood, Secretary of the State Board of Health of North Carolina, writes from Wilmington, under date of the 18th inst., calling attention to the report of J. B. Terres, United States Vice Consul General at Port au Prince, published in the Bulletin of October 8, regarding the arrival of the British barque *Sienna* at that port from Wilmington, N. C., having lost two men on the passage from yellow fever. Dr. Wood states that there has been no yellow fever in the Cape Fear river within the past ten years, and that the sickness reported by the Consul Officer at Port au Prince was probably the malarial fever of the river in the vicinity of Wilmington. This fever often assumes a malignant form, and it is considered dangerous for crews of vessels to sleep on the river during the summer months, extending usually from July to October. The fever, however, is a preventable disease, and every master of a vessel that arrives is notified of the danger and of the remedy, and either willful neglect or an unwise economy brings such disasters as occurred on board the *Sienna*. To protect sailors from the ravages of the fever the Seamen's Friend Society, of Wilmington, has a large building designed especially for lodging quarters for seamen, and the State Legislature has enacted for this establishment the most stringent prohibitory rules. Accommodations are here furnished for seamen at moderate rates, and much sickness is thereby prevented. In cases where masters of vessels do not avail themselves of this means of prevention, but persist in remaining aboard their vessels with their crews, the fever rarely fails to be developed, either while in port or after leaving for sea."

Foreign Shipments.

The British barque *Star of Hope*, Capt. Hamann, was cleared from this port for Bremen, Germany, yesterday, by Messrs. Williams & Murchison, with 1,063 bales of cotton, weighing 506,788 pounds, and valued at \$58,274.

E. L. Lottewer, Esq., cashier of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, says the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, was cured by St. Jacobs Oil of a stubborn case of rheumatism, which wouldn't yield to physicians' treatment.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Spirits Turbentine.

Leopold Harris, On December 4th, Minard Topics, Esq., died at his residence on Abingdon Court, at the advanced age of 92. Within the last twelve months Leopold has made rapid strides to the front. Trade has more than doubled. Last Saturday night, the passenger train jumped the track three miles beyond Icard and all except the engine was hurled down an embankment 30 feet high. Mr. John Daniel, of Hickory, was seriously injured and a young lady from Statesville, slightly injured. On Monday, there was another run off near Conover by which the engine was somewhat injured. It had seemed to us that if there were one man in North Carolina who could afford to let the "devil" past bury his dead, that man was Mr. Holden.

Concord Star: Judge Cloud was robbed of a bundle of \$120. That now is—Samuel B. Robinson, Esq., of Col. Thos. Robinson, of Poplar Tent, this county, died at Atako, Coleman county, Texas, on the 21st of November, in the 48th year of his age. One day last week Ed. Gilmer was passing along the road near Monroe Isehour's when a dog attacked him and was driven off with stones. Mr. Isehour's son, who was ploughing near by, remonstrated with the negro for throwing the stones. The negro got angry, leveled his gun and fired at the young man, filling his face and body full of shot. The negro had just been liberated from jail, where he had been committed for some "cattle mortgage" crookedness.

Statesville Landmark: Miss Amelia McGilvary has, within the past week, finished a canvass of the town in behalf of the Oxford Asylum, and, as the result of her efforts, has secured for the orphans a box filled with clothing and such other supplies as will be acceptable and useful. Even yet all the farmers are not doing wheat. The tobacco now offering upon the market is generally of inferior quality, but is bringing capital prices. His friends in this community and elsewhere will regret to learn that adversity has overtaken Dr. A. M. Powell, of Cataula, near some of the best and wealthiest men of that county. His homestead was laid off last Saturday. The factory of the Catawba Manufacturing Company, of which Dr. Powell was a principal, perhaps the largest owner, has, consequently, his complications, suspended operations.

Edenton Enquirer: The little daughter of Mr. Frank Brown, who had been badly broken from a fall in Murfreesboro last week. On Wednesday of last week Master Rolie Rodgers, son of Mr. George H. Rodgers, and three colored men were crossing Chowan river at Winton, in Hertford county, in a boat owned by Rolie Rodgers and one of the colored men were drowned, the others barely escaping with their lives. —Northampton dots: A little son of Mr. Willis Knight, who lives near here, got his hand so badly cut in a cotton gin a few days ago that amputation was found necessary. —On Sunday night last Thomas Bolton, K. R. Bolton, and J. C. Vann got into a quarrel which resulted in the probable death of the first named, who was shot by the second named, and the sudden departure of the last named, who did the cutting. —A few mornings since some men were rabbit hunting near here, when one of them was accidentally shot by another. We did not learn their names.

Reidsville Times: No special admirer of Mr. Leach, we yet hold him the proper ruler of his own county, political and personal, and hence though six months ago when reliably informed by a gentleman high in both parties that "Leach had renounced his Democratic fealty," the Times thought best to let "dumb us" at last Mr. Leach himself heard from us as to the change and character of his own views. Now it proves that both reports were false and Leach is still holding fast to the banner of the Democratic altar. —Three negroes, two men and a woman were sentenced last Monday at Wentworth, by Judge Gudge, to be hung in this county on Friday, the 18th of January, 1882. They will be hung for the murder of Nash Carter, by the husband of Tilda Carter, the woman under sentence. The deed was done last December, the Friday night before the big snow. Last was the cause. Four negroes in all were engaged in the crime, but only three of the fourth, turned State's evidence and saved his neck.

Charlotte Observer: Ezekiel Austin was instantly killed in Bakersville last Thursday by the accidental discharge of his pistol, the ball passing through his heart. Austin was tried for his life at the last term of Mitchell court for the murder of Thomas W. Hester, a white man. He was about 25 years old. —Reports from the Hoover Hill gold mine in Randolph county still continue good. Since the rich strike was made a few weeks ago, it is estimated that the mine has yielded \$20,000, and it still holds out with splendid promise. This mine is owned and operated by an English company. —Morris Locke, colored, indicted for committing an outrage upon the person of a white girl, eight years of age, was tried at Rowan Superior court last week. The case was given to the jury on Monday evening, and after remaining out all week they came into court at 10 o'clock on Saturday night, the close of the term, and returned a verdict of guilty. Judge Eare declared that they could never arrive upon a verdict, whereupon the judge ordered the withdrawal of a juror, and a mistrial to be had, and remanded the prisoner to jail until the next term of the court. From this ruling the prisoner's counsel prayed an appeal. The jury was composed of eleven whites and one colored man, and it is said that from the beginning the ballot was eleven for conviction to one for acquittal.

Asheville Citizen: There will be one Supreme Court Judge and four Superior Court Judges to elect in North Carolina next year, together with members of the General Assembly, members of Congress, county officers, &c., &c. Our Western road, which as yet is only local, has over 130 cars of all kinds, borrowed from the Richmond & Danville, and other roads, besides those which belong to the company, and yet the freight cannot be moved with satisfactory dispatch because the supply exceeds the carrying capacity. The constant increase of capacity of the Western Woollen Mills, situated near the thriving village of Weaverville, in this county. Established some six years ago, during the severe period of the panic, and with but little capital, the managers have pursued their way with modesty and energy, until now they can fairly claim to be on a rapidly rising ground.

THROAT DISEASES OFTEN COME with a Cold, Cough, or unusual exertion of the voice. The incipient symptoms are allayed by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches," which if neglected often result in a chronic trouble of the throat. †