The Weekly Star.

ARSINOE'S CATS.

GRAHAM R. TOMSON.

Arsinoe the fair, the amber-tressed,
Is mine no more;
Cold as the unsunned snows are is her breast,
And closed her door.
No more her ivory feet and tresses braided,
Make glad mine eyes,
Scant are my viol-strings, my flowers are faded—
My love-lamp dies.

Yet, once, for dewy myrtle-buds and roses,
All Summer long,
We searched the twilight-haunted garden closes
With jest and song.
Aye, all is over now—my heart hath changed
Its heaven for hell;
And that ill chance which all our love estranged
In this wise fell.

A little hon, small and dainty sweet
(For such there be!)
With sea-gray eyes and softly-stepping feet,
She prayed for me.
For this, through lands Egyptian far away,
She bade me pass;
But in an evil hour, I said her nay—
And now, alas!
Far-travelled Nicias hath wooed and won
Arsinoe
With gifts of furry creatures white and dun
From over the sea

—Longman's Magazine.

MAKING A SOLID SOUTH.

N. Y. Times, Ind. Rep.

We published yesterday morning a letter from our correspondent in Raleigh, which we take the liberty of commending to the thoughtful attention of Mr. John Sherman, Mr. Evarts, Mr. Ingalls, and the collection of gentlemen, candidates for the Republican nomination and others, who imagine that the way to carry the next Presidential election is to raise a hue and cry about the suppression of the negro vote in the South. Our correspondent, who has the best possible means of knowing the situation of the Republican party in the States of North Carolina, the two Virginias, and Tennessee, and who is, we may say an entirely orthodox and consistent Republican himself, reports that the once certain effect of what he calls "waving the bloody-shirt" must be to make the South solid and to destroy the "fighting chance" which he believes the Republicans have for carrying these four States. It will be a sore trial to the gentlemen we have referred to to acknowledge the fact, but, according to this most indisputable authority Mr. Cleveland's Administration has broken down the color line in a good part of the South, and especially in the States named. It has led to a spirit of political tolerance, has rendered the mass of sensible men among the Democrats sufficiently secure as to their own rights to persuade them to consider other matters, and has made it possible to divide them. If, now, the old, bitter, narrow, and proscriptive feeling is to be again around by the course of the Republicans in the North, it will be answered by a like spirit among the South, all hope of redeeming any Southern State will be lost, and the Republicans will be forced to rely wholly on the North for a possible majoritry in the Electoral colleges. Our correspondent declares that this is so sure to be the case that under these the Republicans in these four States will not take the trouble to name an Electoral ticket, but will devote themselves wholly to State matters.

Taylor vs. Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad Company.

Plaintiff had bought tickets for himself and wife from Wilmington to Old Point and return. These tickets were to be good "for return" only after being stamped by the agent at Old Point. Plaintiff stopped at Norfolk and did not go to Old Point. At Norfolk an agent of defendant stamped "the tickets," but the conductor would not recognize them as good because not stamped at Old Point. The plaintiff offered parol evidence to show that there was a waiver by the railroad company of the requirement that the tickets should be stamped at Old Point which the Superior Court ruled incompetent.

Held, That while parol evidence cannot be heard to vary a written contract, such as a ticket, yet it is admissible to show a waiver of some requirement, and that such waiver of a written stipulation may be by a verbal agreement.

Held, That the evidence rejected was competent.

Digest of Supreme Court Decisions.

Raleigh News-Observer.

Horner vs. Williams.

Held, The fact that the plaintiff had in a stock-law county turned his cattle into a forty acre pasture through which a railroad ran, does not constitute contributory negligence, one of the cows being killed by a passing train.

Burwell vs. Linthicum.

Held, That relief under sub-section 9, section 155, of The Code, can only be had in cases that are cognizable only in courts of equity, and where relief is demandable at law the section does not apply.

Held, That if a partner, not being authorized to bind the partnership by deed, execute a contract in the firm name under deed and delivers it as his own deed as well as that of the other partners, it would be a good deed as to him, although invalid as to the other partners; but where the agreement shows clearly that the partnership, and not an individual member, was intended to be bound, it cannot be more than a parol contrast of the firm and is subject to the three years bar of the statute of limitations.

Bryan vs. Moring.

Held, An appeal not docketed within the first eight days of the term or before entering on the call of cases from that district will not be dismissed on that account, but continued.

Transcript of the record should embrace only so much of the record as may be necessary to present the questions raised by the assessment of error. An intelligent and careful preparation of the transcript should be made.

When the Clerk of the Superior Court misapprehends what the transcript should embrace, and the record sent up as insufficient, a new one may be obtained and filed before the case can stand for argument.

State vs. Howe.

Held, In an indictment for a statutory offence, it is general sufficient to describe the offence in the words of the statute; but where the Legislature by inadvertence omits words, the equivalent of "unlawfully and willfully," to create the offence intended, a proper construction of the statute requires them to be supplied.

Held, That such words are not necessary to support an indictment under the statute for keeping a gaming table.

Supreme Court.

Raleigh News-Observer.

Court met at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. The following appeals from the seventh district, were disposed of:

Cade vs. Davis, from Cumberland; put to end of district.

Warden vs. McKinnon, from Cumberland; argued by R. P. Buxton for plaintiff and Thos. H. Sutton for defendant.

Appeals from the eighth district will be called next Monday in the following order:

289 Young vs. Kennedy.
290 Scroggs vs. Alexander.
291 Scroggs vs. Stevenson.
292 Summers vs. Reynoids.
293 Silver Valley case (argued at former term).
294 Silver Valley case.
295 Barfield vs. Turner.
296 Cannon vs. Telegraph Company.
297 Grubb vs. Lookabill.
298 Bank vs. Waddell.
299 Perry vs. Perry.
300 (disposed of).
301 Freeman vs. Leonard.
302 Dobson vs. Simonton.
303 Smithdeal vs. Wilkerson.
304 State vs. Horton.
305 State vs. Miller.
306 Ramsay vs. Green.
307 Grubb vs. Foust.
308 State vs. Bailey.
309 Michael vs. Foil.
310 State vs. Hargrave.
311 Wilhelm vs. Burleyson.

Appeals from the 7th district were disposed of as follows yesterday morning:

Allen vs. Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad Co., from Cumberland; argued by N. W. Ray, T. H. Sutton and W. A. Guthrie for the plaintiff and G. M. Rose and Duncan Rose for the defendant.

Pemberton vs. Simmons, from Cumberland; argued by Duncan Rose, for the plaintiff, and N. W. Ray for the defendant.

Shaw vs. Williams, from Cumberland; argued by R. P. Buxton for the plaintiff, and N. W. Ray for the defendant.

Court met at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. Appeals from the seventh district were disposed of as follows:

Thornton vs. Brady, argued by N. W. Ray for plaintiff and Duncan Rose for defendant.

Troy vs. C. F. & Y. V. R. R. Co., argued by T. H. Sutton for plaintiff, and G. M. Rose for defendant.

Buie vs. Brown, put to end of district.

One of Vance's Yarns.

Senator Vence, of North Carolina, tells of a stuttering friend of his in Asheville, a lawyer, who had for a client a man that had been accused of selling liquor without a license. The prisoner had a decidedly alcoholic appearance; in fact his nose might have done service as a beacon near Cape Hatteras on the darkest night. The testimony was taken and the case went on until Mr. Vance's friend rose to make his plea.

"Y-your honor," he began, "l-look at the j-jury. G-gentlemen of the j-jury, l-look at his h-honor. Y-your h-honor, l look at the p-prisoner. P prisoner, l-look at his h-honor. G-gentlemen of the j-jury, l-look at the p-prisoner. D-d-does he look as if he'd s-sell a p-pint of liquor to any body?"

The argument was irresistable. The nose of the accused outweighed all other testimony and Senator Vance's friend triumphantly won the case.

The Tariff an Oppressive Robber.

Senator Vance in Baltimore *Sun*.

They are also in the wrong equally, it seems to me, in asserting that protection can be one of the purposes of the taxing power at all. It has been decided again and again by the highest courts of both States and the United States that taxation can only be levied in a free country for public purposes. The very essence of freedom is involved in this. It is the marked and characteristic distinction between liberty and despotism that the power of the State shall not touch the property of its citizens except for the support of government, which is a public purpose. Our organic laws forbid the taking of private property except for public purposes and upon adequate compensation. When corporations require the use of private property it is necessary to confer on them by law the power to condemn it, but this can only be done if the purposes and objects of the corporation are *public*. Taxes are a condemnation of the property and effects of a citizen. If they be not for public purposes the exaction of them is the simplest despotism. So likewise it is to collect them when the government does not need the money. But when they are imposed avowedly for the benefit of private individuals, it ceases to be taxation and becomes simply robbery. The Supreme Court has not hesitated to say so.

The only question therefore which remains to be considered is whether or not protection has a private purpose to subserve or a public one. What is the first effect of a protective tariff, and on whom does it operate? This is the proper test of its constitutionality. The law will not judge it by its remote and possible results. It is not lawful to kill a man in cold blood, although his taking off might be a great benefit to his family and his neighbors; the act is murder. Well, the direct effect of such a tariff is to raise the price of all foreign goods on which it is levied, and of all similar goods owned by private citizens. It operates upon all as to taxation, but only a part as to benefits; all pay out, but only a few receive back. Therefore, when it is levied for *protection* and not for *revenue*—that is, to enrich the individual and not the public treasury—if that be not a *private* purpose it is hard to conceive how language can describe such a purpose as contra-distinguished from a private one. If one man only received the benefit, every one would naturally admit it was private; so if only a hundred or a thousand. Well, where will you draw the line? What number of beneficiaries will make an unconstitutional law constitutional? Does it depend on numbers at all, or on the grant of power in the instrument itself? Ordinarily, one would say that according to Democratic usage it would become a public purpose if shown that it benefited a clear majority of the people, but this would be equally inadmissible. If the majority had the lawful power to tax the minority for the individual benefit of the former, no meaner robbery, no despotism more outrageous could be conceived.

SENATOR VANCE ON THE TARIFF.

The Powers of Congress Limited.

Baltimore Sun.

As our government is one of limited powers defined by a written constitution, and as our safety and prosperity on the whole depend mainly upon the faithful observance of these limitations, I maintain that it is the first duty of a citizen, when he undertakes to investigate for himself the propriety of our present tariff laws, to consider whether or not they be conformable to our constitution. There is no doubt whatever that Congress has power to impose tariff duties. The constitution expressly confers it. The words are: "Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States." But this grant of power is limited to certain powers, as appears by the language. Of couse it could levy and collect taxes, &c., for no other purpose than those mentioned; to wit, pay the debts, provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States. It will be noticed that these purposes mentioned are all public, and there is no intimation whatever of a power to levy and collect taxes for any private or individual purpose. "The *debt*," of course, is public. The defence is common. The welfare is general. No one will deny that the object of this power was to raise revenue, *money*. Whilst it is not possible to draft a tariff bill in such terms as would yield the precise amount of revenue desired, yet it is a sufficient compliance if the object of the law be in fact and truth to raise revenue—in other words, is designed to effect either of the public purposes mentioned in the constitution. The protectionists claim that under the term "general welfare" a tariff may be lawfully framed, not to raise revenues, but to afford protection to the manufacturers of this country; that is to say, that it is lawful to impose a tax upon foreign products that will increase the price of their own products. They then go on to argue in the general welfare of the United States is provided for by providing for their citizens individually engaged in certain pursuits, inasmuch as their prosperity will in divers ways redound to the prosperity of all, &c., and so on. It seems to me that this argument is to be met at the threshold by an absolute denial of its truth. Congress is authorized to lay and *collect* taxes in order that with the *money* so derived it may pay the debts, provide for the common defence and general welfare. These objects are to be effected with the *money results* of taxation, and not by any method of levying taxes. They are to provide for the general welfare with the cash collected and placed in the Treasury, not by so arranging the law for levying taxes as that no taxes shall be collected or by any other collateral results. The general power of enacting laws to further the purposes of the federation are to be found in other parts of the Constitution, and not under the head of the taxing power. They are all contained in the remaining clauses of section 7, article 1. Clearly, if you could not devote the money collected under a tariff law to the object in question you cannot lawfully make the method of its collection serve the purpose as a primary object. For a still stronger reason you cannot effect the object by prohibiting the collection of money under a tariff law. The Constitution says "lay and collect" taxes, &c., to do certain things. A protective tariff says "lay" taxes so as not to "collect" and provide for the general welfare in that way. That is, the taxing power is properly exercised when used to defeat itself.

Therefore to lay and collect taxes on foreign goods for the purpose of increasing the price of goods in the hands of a citizen would not be constitutional unless you could apply the money collected for the same purpose—admitting that the tariff permits none to be collected. When it permits none to be collected, being placed so high as to prohibit foreign importations, surely no one would pretend that the law could be justified under this taxing clause of the Constitution. Nor can it be sustained under the third clause, which gives Congress power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, for this would be to destroy, not to regulate, and a power to regulate is not a power to destroy. Those who advocate a tariff for protection, therefore claim in effect that Congress has the power to lay taxes which are not to be *collected*, in order to provide for the general welfare, and to defeat *pro tanto* or *in toto* the object for which the taxing power was granted.

— The Wilmington STAR has it that Scotland Neck is a village of about 300 inhabitants. The STAR will please note that Scotland Neck is a thriving town of 1,200 to 1,500 inhabitants, the most moral town in North Carolina of its size, and has the cleverest people under the sun.—*Scotland Neck Democrat.* [It has grown very much since we saw it. We beg pardon.—STAR.

— Charlotte *Chronicle:* A telegram received in the city yesterday, announced the sudden death at Starke, Fla., of Dr. A. M. Powell, a citizen of Catawba, who moved to Florida some years ago. —The negro who recently cut several passengers on a Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta train, and tried to shoot Capt. Sprinkle, the conductor, was yesterday arrested and is now in jail in Columbia.

— Raleigh *Recorder:* Twelve professions and eight baptisms at Shooting Creek, Clay county, in a recent meeting of Bro. F. M. Jordan's.

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FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Tariff Speech by Senator Saulsbury—Large Number of Bills Passed—Urgent Deficiency Bill Passed in the House—Number of Bills Reported from Judiciary Committee.

[By Telegraph to the Morning STAR.]

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Mr. Saulsbury addressed the Senate on the subject of the President's annual message. The Democratic party, he said, had always maintained, and still held, that the only proper motive of taxation was to provide the necessary revenue for the wants of the government; and that every man was bound to contribute his just share. Taxation for any other purpose was unjust and indefensible. The Democratic party was in favor of revision and reduction of the tariff, and would carry it out unless thwarted in its purpose by combinations of Democrats (actuated by local interests) with Republicans who favored high rates. The Republican party, judging by the statements of its leaders and of its press, would oppose any proposition of reduction; and, if it could reduce the surplus by large and unnecessary appropriations it would do so. He thought he stated the views of the two parties throughout the country fairly, when he said the Democrats favored the tariff in the interest of the people, and that Republicans favored it in the interest of protection. There might be a few Democrats who were protectionists. How anybody could assert that the President or the Democratic party was in favor of free trade, was beyond his comprehension. Such statements, however, had been recklessly made in the Senate with the full knowledge on the part of those who made them that there was nothing in the history of the Democratic party, past or present, that justified them. The Democratic party was not in favor of free trade, but it was earnestly in favorof reducing tariff rates, so that no greater taxation would be imposed on the people than was necessary to meet the just demands of the government. He declared himself opposed to the repeal of the internal revenue system. He was in favor of retaining the taxes on whiskey, beer and tobacco, in order to relieve from taxation everything essential to the comfort and happiness of the masses of the people, but he would vote for any measure that would obviate the objectionable methods of collecting those taxes.

At the close of Mr. Saulsbury's remarks, Mr. Riddleberger offered a resolution that the rules providing for executive sessions be suspended during consideration of the Fisheries treaty, and asked unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

Mr. Cockrell objected and the resolution lies over.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of bills on the calendar in their regular order, to which no objection was made, and passed a number, principally of a local or private character. Among the bills so passed are the following: To provide for aCommission on the subject of the alcoholic liquor traffic. The Commission is to be "non-partisan." Its members shall be chosen with regard to personal fitness, capacity and impartiality, and shall not be composed wholly of persons favoring prohibitory legislation or total abstinence. It appropriates $10,000 to carry into effect its purposes.

The House bill authorizing the President to arrange a conference between the United States of America and the Republics of Mexico, Central and South America, Hayti, San Domingo and the Empire of Brazil, to consider subjects of international arbitration, improvement of business intercourse and reciprocal commercial relations. It appropriates $100,000, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State for expenses incidental to the conference. The Senate had amended the bill in several particulars and a Committee of Conference was ordered.

Altogether there were 31 bills taken from the calendar and passed.

Mr. Sawyer, from the Post Office Committee, reported a bill reducing the postage on seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, &c., to one cent for four ounces. Passed

An executive session was held and the Senate adjourned

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

In his prayer this morning the Chaplain returned thanks to God for His protecting care over the members of the House and all persons in the Capitol during yesterday's storm.

After the reading of the Journal the floor was accorded, under special order, to the Committee on the Judiciary, and the following bills were reported:

To divide the Northern Judicial District of Georgia into two divisions, to be known as the Eastern and Western Districts of the Northern District;

To provide for the holding of U. S. Courts at Mississippi City;

To give validity to certain patents for inventions which have been signed by the Assistant Secretaries of the Interior instead of by the Secretary;

Amending statutes so as to provide that the record of a State Court may be certified by the presiding magistrate or any other judge of the Court;

Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to remit all duties collected upon all animals heretofore imported for breeding purposes, whether for the importer's own use or for sale.

A short debate was had upon the bill providing that on the trial of all civil and criminal cases in Circuit and District Courts, the judge shall charge the jury in writing, if so required by either party. It was opposed by Mr. Morrow, of California, on the ground that it imposed an unnecessary labor upon the judges, and would result in delaying the administration of justice.

Mr. Oats, of Alabama, said that the effect of the bill would be to cut short the speeches of the judge and make him more concise and careful as to what instructions he gave a jury. That was right, for it was an ancient maxim that the judge should not follow the crooked thread of discussion but "the golden mete, the wand of law." The bill passed—as did also a bill amending section 988, R. S., so as to read as follows: "That whereby the laws of State defendants in the courts thereof are entitled to a stay of execution, defendants in courts of the United States held therein shall be entitled to a like stay, upon the same conditions, including the giving and enforcement of bond or other security for the performance of judgment thus stayed."

Also a bill providing that judgment and decrees of the U. S. Courts, rendered within any State, shall be liens on property in the same manner and to the same extent as the judgments and decrees of the courts of that State.

Mr. Burns submitted a conference report on the Urgent Deficiency bill, and it was agreed to. As passed the bill appropriates $6,876,500.

Adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Butler, in his opening prayer referred to the death of the Chief Justice in the following words:

"We rejoice, oh Lord, that our lives are in Thy hands. Thou numberest the hairs of our heads; the sparrow cannot fall without Thy notice; we bow reverently and humbly before Thy shadow of death. Oh, God, comfort and sustain those who are sorely heart. Teach us so to number our days that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom. We ask of Thee guidance so that in our lives God may be glorified, and that having served our generation we may, when we fall asleep, be gathered to our fathers. We bless Thee, for the life of Thy departed servant; for his faith, for his labors, for his faithfulness in life, and for the services which he has rendered."

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday, when Mr. Edmunds rose and moved that its further reading be dispensed with.

That order having been taken, the presiding officer laid before the Senate a communication from Mr. Justice Miller, notifying the Senate (by direction of the Supreme Court of the United States), that the Chief Justice died at his residence this morning at 6.10.

Mr. Edmunds then rose and said (the Senate chamber being unusually hushed), Mr. President, on the 21st of January, 1874, Chief Justice Waite received his commission and took his seat as the presiding officer of that great tribunal, and for now more than fourteen years, partially in times of great excitement and difficulty and struggle, and through a career in that Court and out of it, embracing questions of the widest importance to human right, both of life, liberty and prosperity. The Chief Justice has been a conspicuous figure in the jurisprudence of this nation, and perhaps not less conspicuous in respect of the jurisprudence of the whole world. His career is ended for this life. It has been touched in these fourteen years by no stain, by no reproach, by no fault or failing, either official or personal. Upright, brave, high minded, impartially patient, affectionate, kindly as a citizen and in every walk of human life, he has filled his career with honor, great honor to himself, and with infinite benefit to his country, I move, Mr. President, that the Chair appoint a committee of five Senators to take such order as may be expedient in respect to attending the funeral of the Chief Justice, and to other matters concerning it. (Agreed to.) I now move that, as a further mark of respect, the Senate do now adjourn till Monday next.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

In his prayer this morning the Chaplain said:

"We remember how in Thy inscrutable providence Thou hast called away thy servant, the late Chief Justice. Help us to say the Lord gave, the Lord hath taken away. Be very near to his afflicted family, to his associates in office, to all of our people in high places and in low places, that we may love Thee and serve Thee and do with our might all that our hands find to do."

On motion of Mr. Matson, of Indiana, the consideration of the Logan and Blair Pension bills was postponed until Friday next.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from Justice Miller, of the Supreme Court, announcing the death of the Chief Justice.

Mr. E. B. Taylor, of Ohio, said:

"It seems that the great office that was occupied yesterday by Mr. Morrison R. Waite, is vacant to day. Second in dignity to none that I know of in the whole civilized world, it has been occupied by him for many years with an ability, an industry, a disposition to conscientiously discharge his whole duty in such a way, that to-day the whole nation is in mourning for his decease. This is not the time for an eulogy, nor in fact for any extended remarks, but for the purpose of exhibiting the fact that this House has respect for his memory, I ask the Clerk to read, and the House to adopt, the following resolutions."

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved That the House of Representatives has heard of the death of Chief Justice Waite, of the Supreme Court of the United States, which occurred this morning at 6 o'clock, with feelings of deep and sincere sorrow.

Resolved, That while the nation mourns the loss of one of its most useful and illustrious sons, it is fitting that the House, representing the people, express its deepest sympathy with the family of the deceased in their affliction

Resolved, That the House will attend as a body the funeral of the late Chief Justice and the Speaker is requested to appoint a committee, consisting of nine members, to act with a committee of the Senate in any necessary action relating to the funeral

Resolved, That as an additional mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the House do now adjourn.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted and the House at 12:25 o'clock adjourned until to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Senate not in session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Steele, of Indiana, from the committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill providing for the promotion of army officers after twenty years' continuous service in one grade. Committee of the Whole.

The floor was then accorded to the committee on the Judiciary and the House went into Committee of the Whole, (Mr Hatch, of Missouri, in the chair), on the bill to define and regulate the jurisdiction of United States Courts.

Mr. Stone, of Missouri, in an exhaustive speech, urged the necessity of separating the machinery of the State Courts entirely from that of the Federal Courts.

Mr. Weaver, of Iowa, while giving his adherence to most of the features of the bill, opposed the provision for the appointment of nine additional Circuit Judges. He was in favor of legislation which, instead of providing for more judges, would tend to curtail the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts and turn the business of the country into local tribunals.

The argument was continued by Messrs. Anderson, of Iowa, Wilson, of Minnesota, Holman, Culberson, and others.

Pending debate the committee rose and the House adjourned.

—Fayetteville *Observer:* The engineers, Messrs. H. L Fry, Robert Strange and D O'Hanlon, commenced work on the line between this place and Wilmington yesterday. Mr Fry has charge of the party, which Messrs. H. Evans and James Kyle of this place accompany as rod-man and chain bearer.

—Asheville *Citizen:* We regret to learn of the death of Mr. William Pickens, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Buncombe county, which occurred at his home near Weaverville, on the 20th instant. —Mr. Richmond Pearson sailed from France on the 20th inst. He will arrive home about the 15th of next month.

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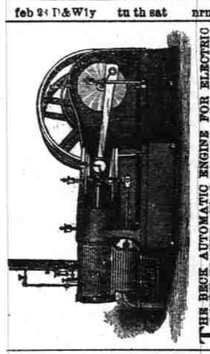
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We have a large assortment in White and Colored Spreads, embracing some entire new styles. 75c, 90c, $1.00, 1.35, 1.50, 1.75, 2.25, 2.50, 2.75, 3.50, 4.00, 5.00 and upwards.
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