DAILY NEWS

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1879.

JOHN B. HUSSEY, - Editor.

HUSSEY & JORDAN, - Prop's.

Drunkenness.

On last Sunday afternoon the Rev. Dr. Atkinson, of the Presbyterian Church, preached at the Chapel of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, from the proverb, "Wine is a mocker and strong drink is raging: and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise."

The venerable gentleman seemed to address himself especially to enforcing the necessity of a change in the social custom, which regards the offer of strong drink as good evidence of hospitality. We think if the Devil is ever to be successfully routed in this his strongest fortress, that the point of assault should be the one pointed out above.

But this will require a reforming zeal, which it is hardly fair to expect from a generation trained to believe that generosity and quick wit largely counterbalance the faults of the drunkard and that it is not inconsistent with true gentility to occasionally "take too much tea." Of course the decree of eternal exemption from the joys of the future Christian kingdom is not lessened in its force by any opinion men may have of its justice. Nothing can be more foolish than the argument of probabilities as to what will or will not be done with us hereafter—based as it invariably is on human analogies.

"Poor fellow! pity he drinks!" is an expression of the very cheapest of cheap human sympathy. One may reasonably feel sure that it is not translatable in the other world.

The frequency with which this and kindred expressions occur, is evidence that we do not regard drunkenness in the same light in which Revelation looks at it.

As inducing us to adopt the Bible view, Mr. Atkinson would disassociate the habit from all the charms with which social courtesy invests it, he would have the acknowledged critics of poetry denounce the muse of Tom Moore, Burns, Byron and Poe as faithless to its heavenly ordered mission when stooping to hymn the praises of what is "earthly, sensual, devilish." Hand in hand with this movement he would have the law-makers force by taxation the ungodly gains into the public treasury. We have seldom heard a more sensible, direct and incisive statement of a case than Dr. Atkinson gave to his audience, which though small was attentive. There were present several members of the Legislature.

Magistrate's Criminal Jurisdiction.

The Senate bill to increase the criminal jurisdiction of magistrates may prove to be a measure of doubtful value. With some good features it contains the seeds of dangerous thistles, which are likely to yield a future harvest of annoyance to its authors. We published the bill in our issue of the 23d inst.

It gives justices exclusive original jurisdiction of all offences the punishment of which does not exceed in money $50 or in the deprivation of the citizens liberty, thirty days. It properly defines the meaning of one months imprisonment to be thirty days.

All proceedings in bastardy, assaults, assaults and battery and affrays where no deadly weapon is used will henceforth belong to the Squires, if this bill becomes a law.

One good feature, perhaps the best one of this proposed statute, is the authority granted to imprison the complainant, who fails to pay the costs in cases, where the defendant is acquitted. This will prevent the bringing into court of the grudges of a neighborhood and actions based on spite and petty malice. Our most serious objection however to this measure is its undoubted tendency to increase the crime of bastardy by removing in a large degree the publicity and attendant shame, which a trial in the Superior Courts of the State now necessarily carries with it.

To preserve the moral purity of a people is one of the first and highest duties of the law-maker. That this bill will give a freer license to open concubinage we believe; but we are equally sure that nothing could be farther from the intentions of its author, the excellent christian Senator from Rowan, than to effect such a result.

Of the practical abolition of the office of State's Solicitor which is effected under it and of the immunities likely to be enjoyed by roughs and rowdies, when the rod of punishment is held by the too easily bull-dozed Squire, we may speak again and at more length.

Meanwhile the Legislature might serve the State by exercising a masterly inactivity when the bill to extend the criminal jurisdiction of magistrates comes up for another reading.

Let us not be understood as opposing any increase in their authority. Our objection is confined to the broad grant given in this particular bill of exclusive criminal jurisdiction.

P. S.—Since the above was put in type the Senate proceedings show that on motion of Mr. Caldwell of Guilford this bill was indefinitely postponed.

CONGRESSMAN Stenger, of Pa., is also a candidate for Secretary of the Senate. The Washington Capital gives currency to the startling report that Stenger has secured one vote for that position. This, it seems has filled all the office-holders about the House with amazement, and every one, from the highest holder of the door string down to the custodian of the cloak room and purveyors of soap for the barber shop, broke out for Stenger in the wildest manner. They are all Stenger men. They are vociferously for the candidate that is sure of the vote; and it is resolved, when the Senate becomes Democratic, for all the agents of the House to go over in a body to the Senate. And this not because the duties are lighter or the pay better, but the employment is so much more dignified, and the tenure of office is more secure. It is sweet to die for one's country when one can die in office, and doubly sweet when one can be buried at the expense of one's country.

MR. HENRY IRVING, the eminent English actor, who has become the manager of the Lyceum Theater in London, and whose Hamlet is just now exciting so much comment abroad, has created something like a revolution by providing the English people with a bright, airy, comfortable play-house, after the American pattern. To show how far behind the New York manager the Englishman is in everything pertaining to comfort, it is only necessary to say that the London papers are heaping their thanks upon Mr. Irving for having abolished the man who charges sixpence for a playbill.

IT is said that the Potter committee room turned blue when Butler walked in Saturday morning with a fourteen page telegram from New Orleans, filled with names of persons suggested as witnesses to prove that the downfall of the late Packard legislature was brought about by means quite as repugnant to honesty as anything intimated in the cipher dispatches. It is quite possible that General Butler will succeed in making himself disagreeable to Associate Justice Harlan of the Supreme Court before this new phase of the case is disposed of.

AS indicative of the laxity, which characterizes the enforcement of an unpopular statute in North Carolina, attention is called to the fact that only three counties paid the tax of fifty cents per ton on fertilizers bought outside of the State. The Commissioner of Agriculture recommends that this money be refunded to the counties which paid it and that the law imposing the tax be repealed.

GEORGIA by her enterprise and thrift, distinguished as the Empire State in the South, pays $125.00 per capita for the support of her insane. Slow, easy-going North Carolina, out of debt, fortunately, or at least, owing the insignificant sum of only thirty millions, on which she pays no interest, pays $225.00 per capita per year.

AN OBSCURE clause of our DECLARATION OF RIGHTS, reads. "The people of this State ought not to be taxed or made subject to the payment of any impost or duty, without the consent of themselves, or their representatives in General Assembly, freely given."

THE FIRST duty of a legislator is to study closely the constitution. How does Sec. 9, Art. XI, strike the intelligent representative, "It shall be the duty of the legislature, as soon as practicable, to devise means for the education of idiots." Eliminating idiots! As soon as practicable! The constitution might be pruned to advantage.

LOUISIANA is the next southern state to secure a constitution of its own. The convention bill was signed by Governor Nicholls on Friday last, and has been officially promulgated. The delegates, one hundred and thirty-four in number, are to be elected March 18, and the convention is to meet at New Orleans April 21.

HAYES has dug up another Old Line Whig and appointed him to office in Alabama. This is the wrong time for a President of the United States to set an example of body-snatching.

FARMERS don't wear home-spun clothes as a matter of preference. It is because they are paying one hundred per cent more for the support of their charitable institutions than is necessary.

THE RETRENCHMENT committee is hard at work. The members of the committee have been excused from other legislative duties for three days. Economy is growing.

MR. STAMPS, of this city, was yesterday nominated by Gov. Vance and confirmed by the Senate a director of the Penitentiary Board. The important trust will be discharged with fidelity to the State and credit to the trustee.

YOUNG, prosperous and economical West Virginia pays $115.00 per capita per year for the support of her insane. Debt-burdened, impoverished North Carolina pays $238.00 per capita per year.

BROWN'S "dougalace" is now attributed to miserable ventilation and mean whisky.

Our Penal Institutions.

Correspondence of Wilmington Star.

"These institutions were established more particularly for the care and support of them who are unable to care for and support themselves. It is a departure from the high name and purposes of charity to take and support, free of charge, those who are able to pay their way. Patients of means should of course be admitted and treated, but the law should be changed so as to compel such patients to pay, while those unable to pay should be taken in and cared for free of charge as now. There is many a poor unfortunate lunatic now unable to gain admission into the Asylum, because it is overcrowded by those able to pay, but who in this respect are gratuitously supported equally with those of unable to pay. And the same is true in regard to the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind. It is astonishing, remarkable, extraordinary, that those provisions have not long ago been expunged from the statute books by just legislation. They should never have been in existence. It, therefore, you wish, and our present Legislature desires, to make an equal and just application of this now very popular and much needed principle of retrenchment and reform, and to save much money to the State, exterminate these fundamental regulations as they pertain to these institutions, and abolish them."

[The Star's able correspondent is right. But the remedy lies in amending the Constitution. Art. XI, Sec. 10. The General Assembly shall provide that all the deaf mutes, the blind, and the insane of the State, shall be cared for at the charge of the State.]

The Clean Against the Unclean.

Extract from Col. Polk's Report.

By Sec. 7. of the Act your Board is specially charged with such investigations as may best promote this industry, and with the collection and publication of such statistics as may encourage it, "and more particularly for the suppression of the ravages of dogs." I have been untiring in my efforts to ascertain the sentiment of the people in regard to this question. I have discussed it in all its phases, freely and fearlessly, to the best of my ability, before all classes of our people, from one extreme of the State to the other, whenever and wherever I have had the honor to address them; and I have on file in this office hundreds of letters from intelligent, enterprising men in all parts of the State, and all agree that the dog nuisance must in some manner be abated. And, to give an idea of its enormity, permit me to quote official figures from the returns before referred to, inacurate and incomplete as they confessedly are. In the seventy-eight counties reported there is an agregate of 111,039 dogs—about one dog for every three sheep. In several of the counties the number of dogs actually exceeds that of sheep. The number of sheep in these counties for the year past was 28,081—about 8,000 more than were destroyed by disease.

Matt Carpenter.

Detroit Free Press.

Matt Carpenter who was beaten by Republican bolters in 1875, goes back to the Senate from Wisconsin, replacing the venerable Howe, who has wearied the Senate for eighteen years. It will relieve that body greatly to be no longer inflicted with Howe's insufferable dullness. Carpenter, at least will be a sprightly and interesting member of the Senate. He is a man of great ability, and when in the Senate was much less of partisan than the insignificant personage, supposed to have a judicial temperament, who was chosen his successor. After his defeat in 1875, Carpenter continued in good standing with his party until 1877, when he had the temerity to argue on the Democratic side before the electoral commission. Then he was solemnly read out of the party by nearly all the organs. These same organs will now join in applauding his election, and Carpenter will take his seat in the Senate when that other unstained reformer and pure statesman, Logan, does. It will be something like old times to have them back again. In the case of each of them Republicanism, when left to itself, reverted to an unsavory type.

A WICKED Northern exchange of the Independent class, thus expresses its misplaced confidence in Mr. Tilden:

Perhaps, after all, it was a providential event in which excluded S. J. Tilden from the Executive chair at Washington. Heretofore he has been universally regarded as a shrewd and astute unscrupulous lawyer and politician, but now he begins to room up as the only honest politician this continent whose nomination for President is to be the Pre-ident of a national Sunday School league. Hence, on the whole, there may be reason to rejoice rather that a man so guileless a blossom has escaped the rank, unwholesome atmosphere of the White House.

Governors' Salaries.

Wilmington Star.

We have put ourselves to the trouble to ascertain the salaries of the Governors of the States. Alabama pays $4,000, Connecticut $2,000, Iowa $3,000, Kansas $3,000, Maine $2,500 Michigan $1,000, Minnesota $2,000 Nebraska $2,5000, New Hampshire $1,000, Oregon $1,500, South Carolina $3,500, Vermont $1,000, West Virginia $2,500, Arkansas $3,000, Georgia, most prosperous of Southern States, pays $4,000. Illinois, with three times the wealth and population of North Carolina, pays but $6,000. Missouri, double as large and as rich, pays $5,000. Ohio, with its three and a quarter million people, pays but $4,000.

[The Georgia Legislature last year reduced the Governors salary to $3000, and the salary of Superior Court Judges to $2,000.]

The Decision Against Polygamy.

From the Atlanta Constitution 26th.

The further we go, in this matter, the more fully we see what a maze of difficulties our remissness in the past has got us into. We have permitted an institution to grow up in the heart of the country that is an offense to all civilized society; we freely admit the wickedness of polygamy; we heartily desire its extinguishment; but in casting about for a method by which to reach the desired end, we are startled by proposed encroachments upon cherished rights, outgeous appeals to force, or a sentimentalism that would doubtless be as ineffectual as it is soft-hearted. The decision in the Reynolds case is, in short, but the beginning of a long and thorny road that our own sins in the past compel us to travel. It will be found in the end that we are in a position to deal only with future infractions of the law, and that we must leave to time the curing of what we have, with full knowledge and consequently of participating guilt, permitted to take place.

Repudiation Ahead.

Washington Capital.

It is to be hoped that the President will have nerve enough to veto the bill called the arrear of pensions, that passed Congress almost unanimously. It takes, at the lowest calculation, fifty millions from the Treasury, and adds so much to the mountain load of debt from which the people suffer, that it will end in a repudiation of all. The way in which we are bled, under the name of pensions, is something simply infamous, and goes to show the utter hypocracy and dishonesty of law-makers who are professed patriots and practical demagogues.

Pay the Judges.

Wilmington Star.

Pay the Judiciary well. Their labors are very heavy, and they are compelled to be absent from their familes much of the year. The expense of the Circuit Judges are necessarily very considerable. We believe their pay is inadequate. The men who have to preside in our courts should be men of learning, of ability and of and of the strictest integrity and honor. To obtain the best talent you must give fair compensation.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

"The Nigger in the Wood Pile.".

Correspondence of the News

Mr. Redwines's bill yesterday to reduce the servants (and their hire) allowed officials in the State Capitol, comes in good time. These servants of our official servants cost the taxpayers about $3 300 last year. In 1860 the same service cost $180.

We read in history that the King of Persia allowed Themistocles the revenues of a certain city for his provisions, that of another city to pay for his clothing and so on. The taxes of what county should be set apart to pay for servants to wait upon our officials? There are nearly half the counties neither one of which pays enough to the State for this purpose (exclusive of the public school tax.) Neither do such counties as Burke, or Harnett, or Carteret, or Franklin pay quite enough to run the servants. It will take a pretty good county.

X. X. X.

Change the Law.

Correspondence of the News.

THOMASVILLE, N. C.

Farmers throughout the State are becoming more interested with reference to the rearing of stock particularly sheep, to the taking care of the insectivorous birds. They are, consequently, put to much trouble in "posting their land" to prevent their farms being overrun by hunters and sheep-killing dogs. Why not change the law making it a penal offense to hunt on any man's land without the permission of the owner. This would put the burden or trouble upon the hunting party and not upon the farmer. In those sections of the State, or upon those farms, where the proprietors are willing to have their lands hunted upon, their permission could easily be obtained, and the law would certainly cut off many marauding parties that now, despite the farmers overrun all the limits of right and justice to propriety. In this higher state of civilization let the law be made to favor the higher interests of society.

J. L. W.

The Reform Legislature.

Correspondence of the NEWS.

GREENSBORO, N. C

The Legislature has now been long enough in session for experts to judge of its quality and intentions. These may be frustrated or blunted by a long session, or by the incessant efforts of those who would maintain the existing condition of affairs at the capitol and in the charitable and penal institutions. It is the honest purpose of the Legislature, I believe, to retrench, but it should be done quickly, thoroughly and judiciously.

RENO.

Retrenchment.

Correspondence of the News.

In the general cry for retrenchment which now comes up from every direction there is danger of going to the other extreme and finding our policy bordering on niggardness, if there be such a word. It is not pleasant task to differ and contend with our friends, with whom we would like always to be in harmony, but in times like the present when the whole democratic car is, plunging headlong down towards "Retrenchment" station there must be brakemen or we shall run past the point of destination. As one of Senator Graham's constituents and supporters, I regard that his bill to regulate salaries and fees, in my judgment is already passed that point. No doubt the Senator wants to get as far back to the good old times when the Governor's salary was three thousand dollars, which we fear his bill will not accomplish, if it becomes a law. The labors of the Governor at that time must have been much less than now. The expense of living in Raleigh, even at the present reduced prices, is no doubt more than then and the Constitution dedicates he shall reside at the seat of government." But are we to pay our Governor a bare support, which some say the present salary does not provide? Have we no pride in this matter which asks us to pay to the Chief Executive of a great sovereign State a salary he may not be ashamed to acknowledge among his peers? Or must we yield to the down-pulling and traveling process of time serving demagogues till we behold a Governor engaged in some trade or traffic for the support of himself and family? The other salaries mentioned may all admit of reduction except the Judges. I have heard two or three of the best of our Superior Court Judges threaten resignation because the present salary ($2500) is not sufficient to pay their expenses of traveling over their circuit, and support their families. Of course there are plenty of men who will be willing to be called "Judge" if the salary was only half the amount proposed, but what sort of Judges would they make? There are many lawyers in the State who will not accept the position with the present salary, and if that be reduced yet lower, there is little doubt the standard of North Carolina Judges, not now to a high, will be proportionably lowered. But why make difference between the Supreme and Superior court Judges? Their powers are the same while honors are more nearly equal than the labor, expense and exposure. "The laborer is worthy of his hire." We should have our lawyers to fill these places, but we cannot expect them to give up a practice worth vastly more than the salary proposed. The whole amount proposed to be taken from the Governor and nine Judges ($5500) would make but little difference in the governments expenditure, and no apparent difference in the taxes of the people. This small amount has not caused, or in any way contributed to the financial troubles we are now battling against, nor will it's being kept from the already poorly paid officers, afforded us any adequate relief. Cannot the assembled wisdom of the State, search out and apply some remedy for these depressing times, rather than drag all down to the level of starvation. I don't believe the tax-payers of the State demand this reduction of the already low salary of our Governor and Judge, however much they desire retrenchment in other respects. They demand the strictest economy in all expenditures of the public money but they do not ask such a reduction of their salaries. But sec. 11, of the Senators bill is the worst part of it. I take it that County commissioners are included in "all other county offices whatsoever" and will have the pleasure of fixing their own "mileage, fees and compensation." Justices of the Peace are county offices. They elect the commissioners and might possibly have a word to say about their own "fees and compensation". But the pay of these officers comes mostly from the law breakers of the land and not from the public Treasury. For this reason they should be fixed at a uniform rate and sufficiently high as to make fair compensation for the services to be performed. The fees of Justices of the Peace are entirely too low to induce men of the requisite capacity to accept the office in many counties, and often the place remains vacant. The senators plan would show fee bills in the different counties differing as widely as the different Boards of commissioners in their respective estimates on the value of the services to be reduced, and presenting an inconvenience most intolerable. These thoughts have been hastily penned, with no purpose to criticise the good work of real reform in our public expenditures, or our Senator's move in that direction. They all presented calmly and kindly for the more mature consideration of those who have the matter under consideration with a hope that they may be as kindly received and reflected unon.

The democratic party promised retrenchment and reform and if it has not already fulfilled the promise, let it be done, but done in the right way.

If there remains any rottenness or extravagance many of the uncleansed corners recently filled with radicalism clean it out, but stop the continual cry of retrenchment in the places already purified, else the rads will say we accuse ourselves, which we do not.

M.

A Plea for Wilmington from the West.

Correspondence of the News.

MT. AIRY, N. C., Jan. 23, 1879.

Reasoning from analogy and the success of other States it would seem that the Rail Roads ought to converge to a common centre, and that centre should be the best seaport. Look at the rail road maps: South Carolina has her Charleston; Louisiana her New Orleans; Maryland her Baltimore; Pennsylvania her Philadelphia; New York her New York; Massachusetts her Boston; Alabama her Mobile; Georgia her Savannah; Virginia her Norfolk and Richmond and so on through many more.

North Carolina has her Wilmington, but does her railroads radiate to the mountains from the main commercial centre? No. If we had a more important Seaport where the most of the citizens could resort to as is usual with a real Metropolis would not our people be better acquainted? Would not there be more unanimity and concert of action more homogenity—more State pride and prosperity? How many North Carolinians go to Wilmington to buy goods? —aye even groceries and tropical fruits? Every true North Carolinian, if he will reflect a little, will see that these things ought not to be so. Charleston rejoiced not many months ago at the prospect of tapping by rail our western transmontane section at Asheville. Why should not Wilmington rejoice at the prospect of tapping the nearest mountain section to her? Would it not look fair since the long way of the State has one road from the mountains to the sea that the short ways should have one too? I was glad our patriotic Governor recommended State aid to the Fayetteville and Greensboro Rail Road. This through the Cape Fear, would for the present be a step towards recognizing more fully than we have heretofore done the fact that we have a Commercial Metropolis. But to make this a paying road to the State and thus lower the taxes and more fully carry out the first named object it should by all means be extended further north, near Danbury, Stokes county. Because it would utilize and develop the great mining interest of the highly favored section—highly favored by Nature, but hitherto much neglected by man.

Here are to be found inexhaustible mines of iron, coal and lime which if developed by means of a Rail Road would in return make it yield rich dividends to the State in the way of freight and travel; for be it known that these mountain counties are exceedingly romantic and attractive not only as affording delightful summer and winter homes, but especially attractive to the summer tourist, who needs the cool invigorating mountain air and health giving waters, which are no doubt designed by the great Designer for the invalid of the low country. Let them have a short and cheap Narrow Guage to get to these places. But this Road should not only penetrate Stokes county but to ensure its success as a dividend paying road beyond a possibility of doubt it should be extended to the village of Mount Airy near the Blue Ridge. Not simply because this town has a very extensive back country never in the natural of things to be much farther penetrated by any similar road, which might direct trade to the detriment of the scheme under consideration, but also because this grand back country must necessarily come to this Rail Road at Mt. Airy. And why so? The dirt roads, many in number running through the mountain gaps all converge to this point, and they are remarkably good roads considering they are not graded. The citizens in the adjacent counties of Virginia will come South, because it is so difficult to go North to the Virginia and Tennessee Road. Horses, cattle, hogs, bacon, lard, hay, rye, oats, apples, buckwheat, iron ore, coal, lime, corn, wheat, tobacco, &c., would swell the business of this Road. Would the Virginia and Tennessee Rail Road lose something? Of course it would. But Virginia is pulling for the trade of the Dan and Coalfields, and why not pay back in equally good coin.

Butler and St. Martin Sparring.

Correspondence N. Y. Star.

Witness was asked if he had gone to Mr. Sherman or any one to take any steps to prevent the great wrong done to Mr. Stenger before the affidavit was published in the newspapers. He said no.

Gen. Butler—Then you failed to correct this lie?

Witness—It was a mistake and not a lie, and I don't intend to take your insults.

Gen. Butler—You will answer my questions.

Witness—But I don't propose to be called a liar again. I am on the stand, and that's where you have the advantage of me. You won't come outside and say I lie.

Gen. Butler—Well, call it a mistake or lie, as you choose. I call it a lie. Now, why did you wait so long before the affidavit was corrected?

Witness (hotly)—I don't propose to answer your questions any longer; you can lock me up for contempt if you want to, but I'll be d—— if I answer any more.

Gen. Butler—You won't. Well, we'll see.

Mr. Hiscock protested at that point that the witness was answering questions with all fairness, and objected to his being examined in that way, and after a little general talk the examination proceeded, the witness declaring that he had corrected the mistake as fully as he could.

Attorney General's Salary.

Wilmington Star,

Senator Graham's bill puts the salary at $500 and fees as Attorney General, and $1,000 as Supreme Court Reporter. This is more than enough, as he can practice his profession in the Courts. The tone of the State press is very decided in regard to a reduction of salaries.

Mrs. Senator Logan.

Pittsburg Dispatch.

Mrs. Logan was triumphant in the republican caucus of the Illinois legislature, and John will go to the United States Senate. This will encourage other wives in the country to follow in the footsteps of good Mrs Logan and make their husbands senators.

The District of Columbia.

Washington Capital.

We do thank God that he moved Rutherford B. Hayes, President, to appoint one Hagner, from Maryland, the judge to fill the place left vacant by Judge Olin. We are thus thankful for, not what we received, but for what we escaped. It is believed that the appointment rested between Mr. Hagner and our Riddle. We don't know Judge Hagner; but we are told that he has a good digestion and a clear head, while he is sufficiently copper-bottomed to insure long sitting and patient hearing. But with Mr. Riddle we should have passed from paralysis to dyspepsia, from bad to worse. Mr. Riddle is a good man, who writes bad novels. He can advocate women's rights with better phrase and more learning than any man we know of. But dyspepsia on the bench makes the gods howl with anguish.

His Excellency said, in excuse for overlooking our bar and going into the wilderness after Hagner, that our courts were not local, but United States courts.

Of course they are, and so is everything else in this District. We have nothing. Our wives and children, our maid-servants and men-servants, our houses and households, our cows and horses and asses and goats and pigs are not ours. That is, they are not, if anybody wants them.

This District of Columbia is only a national door-mat for Administrations to wipe their feet on; and, Lord help us! but they are very dirty feet generally!

Our courts are United States courts; our commissioners are United States commissioners. Have we anything that is not the property of the United States?

We would well wish to see His Excellency take a man from Maryland and make him judge of a court in New England, or one from New England and locate him in Ohio.

May Satan seize us, but we wish we could change places with the Cheyennes and have the right to begin shooting officials.

However, they are all suffering from their bad whisky and their Kidwell Bottoms, and there is some comfort in that.

The Present Appearance of Babylon.

It is usual for travelers to dwell upon the utter desolation of Babylon, and to paint its site as a strip of desert, especially woe-begone and unfertile. But the eloquent gentlemen who dwell upon this aspect of the place could not have seen it in the middle of April. The date groves and gardens along the banks of the Euphrates are then things of beauty in their fresh spring verdure, and the plain itself is laden down with crops. Irrigation canals cross it here and there, and give trouble to the horseman. No grass grows upon the mounds, and there are patches of the level white with the nitre which is to be found here as in other parts of Mesopotamia; but the surface of the soil is on the whole green and pleasant to the eye.

The glad water of the river flows on in the bright morning sunshine, with palm and mulberry hanging over its banks, drinking in sap and life. The great city which counted its population by millions, and filled the world with a renown not yet forgotten, has disappeared under the dust of twenty centuries, but nature is as fresh and jocund as when Babylon was still unbuilt. Birds sing overhead in the pleasant spring air; butterflies flutter about in search of flowers; balmy odors regale the sense. It is difficult under the circumstances to feel as one perhaps ought to feel for the great capital which once cumbered this ground. Nature does not mourn for it, and it is hard to be sad at the bidding of sentiment when the bright Spring moves its grave. —Through Asiatic Turkey, by Graham Geary.

Christianity for Peru.

Special Dispatch to the Buffalo Courier.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The appointment of Christianity to a foreign mission is mostly a question of time. This matter lies in his own hands and there is reason to believe his nomination, probably as minister to Peru, will be made and accepted at an early day. The Senator has had the option of several foreign missions and his choice is understood to be the Peruvian chiefly because of the climate.

The Republican Riot.

From the Albany Argus.

The Republican majority in the federal Senate is very small, but it seems resolved to make its last days its worst days. It closes the doors and then breaks out into a riot of bad language about its own administration which it put in by fraud, and all because of two petty stipendiaries and their places.

A Democratic Lochinvar.

Cincinnati Commercial.

A new senator has come out of the west,
He lives in Missource, his name it is Vest;
When hung on his Washington peg they will find
That he's one of the old-fashioned, double breasted, low-necked, shad-bellied, democratic kind.

Straight Haired Georgia.

Memphis Avalanche.

The Augusta Chronicle says Georgia would not vote for Tilden. Which the same is stuff and nonsense. Georgia will vote for the Cardiff giant, George Francis Train, or the king of the Cannibal Islands, if labeled "democratic nominee."

Sketches of Logan and Carpenter.

Cincinnati Commercial.

Matt. Carpenter and John A. Logan will be glad to see each other in the senate. One has hair and brains, and the other tongue and hair. Both bloom with the same great principles.

Colonel Fred.

Galveston News.

Fred. Grant ought to comb the cannon balls out of his hair before he goes to reinforce Ulysses.

The Eternal Fitness.

Atlanta Constitution.

John Sherman ought to be made president of Windom's proposed colored territory.

We are astonished at the endeavors of parties to introduce new remedies for coughs and kindred complaints when they should know that the people will have Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and nothing else.

Private Boarding.

Having rented the large and well arranged dwelling house on Morgan street near Blount street, known as the Cayton House, I have furnished the same and am prepared to accommodate the public with good rooms, good fare and comfortable accommodations. Prices low. Transient Board $1.00 per day. Apply early, Mrs. C. Waller. *

SAVE YOUR HAIR | TO LEARN HOW TO IT READ AND WHAT FOLLOWS

KATHAIRON

Discovered thirty-five years ago by Prof. [illegible] of Yale, [illegible] for preserving and beautifying the Hair.

Besides being a delicious hair dressing ever produced, Lyon's Kathairon will positively prevent gray hair, and will restore new hair to bald heads [illegible] where the roots are not destroyed.

It actually performs these wonderful results, and the following is

A FAIR SPECIMEN.

[illegible] JOHN N. DORRANCE [illegible]

[illegible]
1. To Cure Baldness.
2. To Restore Gray Hair.
3. To Remove Dandruff.
4. To Dress and Beautify the Hair.

BEAR IN MIND.—[illegible] Kathairon [illegible] and cleans the hair and [illegible] a pure and elegant vegetable [illegible] stores the hair by natural growth [illegible] It is splendidly perfumed, [illegible] to let dressing known. [illegible] SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

FOR RENT OR FOR SALE.

Interesting to Housekeepers.

SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS

worth of Furniture.

GRAND AUCTION SALE.

The undersigned will sell his entire stock of New Furniture, consisting of [illegible] Walnut and Poplar [illegible] Bedsteads, Walnut and Poplar Seats, Wardrobes to Match, Marble and Wood Top Bureaus and Washstands, Marble and Wood Top Tables, Walnut, Poplar, Maple Bedsteads, Walnut, Oak and [illegible] Cane Seat Rocking Chairs and Chairs, Wood Seat Rocking Chairs and Chairs, [illegible] Lounges, Walnut, &c., &c.

The Sale will commence on the [illegible] December, and be continued until [illegible] sold.

Up to that day every article will be sold at cost. If parties buying do not wish to remove their articles immediately, they can be left until Feb. 1st.

dec 2 A. W. PEGG

ON SATURDAY, FEBRUARY [illegible] 1879, at the Court House door in Raleigh, we will sell at auction a tract of land [illegible] adjoining lands of Rufus H. Day, W. G. Rodgers and others in Wake county, about seven miles northeast of Raleigh.

ALSO:—At same time and place, a parcel of land in the village of Oberlin, joining the lands of Henry Mordecai, [illegible] Road, containing about [illegible] acre.

ALSO—ON MONDAY, February [illegible] 1879, at the Court House door in Smithfield, A. C. Sanders's interest in the estate of [illegible] in Johnston county, covered by the dower of M. M. Sanders' widow of the late Elisha H. Sanders.

LANDS sold on the terms of ten [illegible] purchase money cash. Residue in [illegible] of nine months from day of sale [illegible] security required for deferred payments. Interest 6 per cent from sale.

Above property sold by virtue of deeds of trust executed by A. C. Sanders and wife, the undersigned recorded in the Register's office of Wake county.

S. F. MORDECAI
JOHN DEVEREUX, Jr.
Trustees.

Jan8-td

Notice!

BY VIRTUE of a power of sale contained in a mortgage deed executed on the 9th day of February, 1878, by [illegible] Jordan and Sorah H. Jordan, to Mabry, Bridges & Co., as appears of record in book 52, Public Register's office of Northampton county, we will at the court house door, in the town of Jackson, said county, on Monday, the 10th day of February, A. D., 1879, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the tract of land on which said John F. Jordan lived, containing one hundred acres more or less adjoining the lands of B. F. Jordan, Mary E. Jordan and others.

JOSEPH T. MADDRY AND J. [illegible] CROCKER, surviving partners of Mabry, Bridges & Co.

Notice,

BY VIRTUE OF A POWER of Sale contained in a mortgage deed executed on the 16th day of February, 1878, by John F. Jordan, and Margaret J. Jordan, to Mabry, Bridges & Co., as appears of record in book 312, book 50, Public Register's office for Northampton county, we will at the court house door in the town of Jackson, said county, on Monday, the 10th day of February, A. D., 1879, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the tract of land on which said John F. Jordan lived, containing one hundred acres more or less adjoining the lands of B. F. Jordan, Mary E. Jordan and others.

JOSEPH T. MADDRY AND J. [illegible] CROCKER, Surviving partners of Mabry, Bridges & Co.

HERE THEY ARE!

A match of fine Carriage Horses. Bay in color, 15½ hands high, 7 and 8 years old, round bodied, clean limbed and sound, a most stylish team in every respect, without exception, a perfect match in every respect, speed together as one horse and fast, drive single, don't shy or pull, not afraid of the engine, in fact a perfect family team. Correspondence solicited. Photographs cheerfully sent to parties at a distance.

dec 18 W. C. McMACKIN

Consignments of every thing in the country produce solicited. Special attention given to the sale of cotton and country produce.

dec 18tf W. C. McMACKIN

PRESCRIPTION FREE

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, Premature Debility, Nervousness, Despondency, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Defective Memory, and all Disorders Brought on by Secret Habits and Excesses. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address,

DR. JAQUES & CO.,
130 West Sixth St., CINCINNATI, OHIO.