TUESDAY APRIL 22, 1879.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

As was well known the capital with which this newspaper was established con sisted in what the war's results had left to its editors : their hands, brains, and professional experience. There was none to spare in furnishing papers on long credits. But the exceeding pressure of the times forced compliance with frequent applications which yet daily reach us to wait s more convenient season for the small sums due by persons known to us as sure to pay them when possible; and as it was impossible or too expensive to keep two systems in operation, this, like the other North Carolina newspapers, has done what it should not have done and accumulated on its books a large number of small accounts. How large, was unknown until now when time has been taken, to ascertain what one doing three men's work has not had time to ascertain heretofore. It is found that quite a large number of its subscribers, within a few score of three thousand of the many thousands on its lists, are indebted in various small sums. The payment of these sums will not seriously incommode The possession of the great aggregate, amounting to many thousands of dotlars, will very materially serve us, as the lack of it has seriously inconvenienced us

A statement of his account is enclosed this day to each debtor. On the first day of May the name of each subscriber whose indebtedness is not discharged will be erased from the mail books. No name of a subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, and each subscriber's paper will be stopped when the time paid for expires. There will be no variation

It is earnestly hoped that few will fail to meet the reasonable request that is made. THE OBSERVER is attached to its subscribers, as it believes they are to it, and to part with any of them will be very unpleasant. But THE OBSERVER needs the money due it, and in calling for it allows nock modesty to prevent the plain statement that what is due has been amply earned by the service it has been able to render to each subscriber, to as party, and

NEW LAWS AND CHANGED LAWS.

To provide for the payment of jurors, an act ratified March 14, 1879, levies atax of \$2 on each party convicted under indictment in either Superior or Inferior Courts; and of \$5 on any one adjudged to pay the costs in any civil suit in said courts. Clerks to charge said taxes in bills of costs, Sheriffs to collect and pay into county treasuries, to be set apart for a jury fund.

The Register of Deeds is required by act ratified March 14, 1879, to serve by mail all notices issued by Boards of County Commissioners to Justics of the Peace, Road Overseers and School Committeemen, in lieu of the service by the Sheriffs of the several counties, and shall receive as his compensation his actual expenses for mailing and nothing more. The act is not to apply in any county, with insufficient mail facilities.

What to Do With Drunkards, AN ACT EXPLANATORY OF CHAPTER FIFTY-SEVEN

The General Assembly of North Carolina

do enact : Section 1. That any person who habitually, whether continuously or periodi-cally, indulges in the use of intoxicating liquors to such an extent as to stupefy his mind and to render him incompetent to transact ordinary business with safety to his estate, shall be deemed an inebriate within the meaning of chapter fifty-seven (57) of Battle's Revisal: Provided, The habit of so indulging in such use shall have been at the time of inquisition of at least [one] year's standing.

Sec. 2. If upon inquisition any person shall [be] found to be an inebriate, the Probate Court or the Superior Court in or out of term shall immediately appoint some one of his nearest relations by blood or marriage, such relation being a d'screet person, guardian of the estate of such inebriate, as in case of orphans. In case such inebriate shall have no relation by blood or marriage competent in the judgment of the court to act as such guardian, or in case such relation shall refuse to act as such guardian, the court shall appoint some other discreet person as such guard-

Sec. 3. Every guardian of any inebriate shall have all the rights and powers over the estate of such inebriate and shall be subject to all the duties which are conferred and imposed by law upon guardians

Sec. 4. Whenever an inebriate for whom a guardian shall have been appointed shall become a sober person, and capable of managing his own affairs, the court which appointed such guardian is hereby authorized to remove him and restore to said inebriate all his property, to manage and control in as full and ample a manner as he held the same prior to his having been adjudicated an inebriate.

Sec. 5. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification. Ratified the 14th day of March, A. D.

Five YEARS ago the assessed valuations of real and personal estate in New York were \$1,154,000,000; last year they were \$1.098.000.000. In 1874 the rate of taxation was 2.80 per cent.; for 1879 it will be about 2.55 per cent. The aggregate amount of tax to be levied this year is \$4,000,000 less than it was in 1874.

Mossy was not the foolish man the Washington letter writers represented him to be. He did not refuse to wear store clothes, only declined invitations until he could get them, as was decent and proper. See ernment organ.

RAIL AND WATER CONNECTIONS.

The Goldsboro, Snow Hill and Greenville Railroad is a northeast and southwest connection between the Neuse and Tar rivers of some fifty miles, and extended in a direct line for fifty miles more would reach Plymouth at the head of the Albe-

When the proposed railroad shall reach Greenville it strikes good water navigation on the Tar, and if it should there deflect and pass on to Washington, twenty-five miles below, it forms a junction with the Jamesville and Washington Railroad, and ecures the benefits of a good water terminus. The route which this road will take from Goldsboro to Greenville is through a rich agricultural portion of Wayne, Greene and Pitt, striking the Marlboro and Farmville section in the latter county, which, twenty years ago, was up in agriculture with any part of the United States, and the spirit of improvement is still alive there. In Greene, as well as in Pitt, and also in Wayne, the progress of the farming interest has kept pace with the general movement of the age, and all the lands being fertile and susceptible of the highest state of culture and improvement, agriculture finds here its highest type of illustration to be found at the South. A narrow gauge railroad through any such portion of our country cannot fail to be remunerative to its undertakers.

Two-thirds of the territory to be penetrated by this line was formerly, and to a great extent is now, tributary to Wilson, and the better to facilitate the trade of that section, a narrow gauge road was proposed from Wilson via Stantonsburg and Marlboro to Greenville, and it was an unaccountable oversight that the road was not long since built. The construction of the line from Goldsboro to Greenville will draw off from Wilson trade within ten miles of that market, completely isolate her from Speight's Bridge, Snow Hil. and the Marlboro section, and cut the trade of the Stantonsburg region. The Wilson railroad will now become a vital necessity to the business of that place, and she must move in the matter along with her rival, Goldsboro, and neighbors, Snow Hill and Greenville. If Goldsboro shall make the Tar River connection, it behooves Wilson to make a Neuse River connection, and abandoning Greenville she should take a route by way of Stantonsburg, Speight's Bridge and Snow Hill to Kinston, about the same length of line as the Goldsboro and Greenville, and through an equally good section of the country. The Wilson and Kinston line would possess advantages for Wilson which the other route does not hold out for Goldsboro, and crossing the latter at Snow Hill it would at least divide the trade of that section, bring perhaps as much from the Marlboro direction as it now enjoys, and retain Speight's Bridge and Stantonsburg.

But the greatest advantage in a shipping point of view would be the direct connection this line would establish between Wilson and Beaufort Harbor. Beaufort, Newbern, Kinston, Snow Hill and Wilson are on an almost direct northwest air line of a hundred and five miles.

Free and unrestricted communication by rail with Beaufort harbor has always been a necessity to Wilson, and although she is by rail, only one hundred and nineteen miles from that port, she is by the rule of combination in railroad management as completely cut off from Newbern and Beaufort for all commercial purposes as if she stood a hundred miles from any line of railroad. By building from forty to fifty miles of narrow gauge road to Kinston, she establishes in connection with the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad and Neuse River at Kinston, an independent system of her own, and in the future progress and development of the coast towns and seaports of our State, such a connection is of the highest importance to the section under consideration, and claims

immediate attention.

THE ARMY IN CIVIL AFFAIRS. In the last eighteen years, what has not been done by the army in civil affairs, sometimes under act of Congress and sometimes not? Some things that it has done were stated by Mc. Tucker in his speech on the army bill, when he said that "by act of Congress eleven States were put under the absolute control of the President through the army. Legislatures were dissolved, constitutional conventions were called, suffrage was extended, taxes were collected, and public moneys of the States disbursed by the orders and under the control of the army. In my own State all the Judges of the Court of Appeals, elected by its State Government, which had been fully recognized as the lawful government by the Federal authorities, were removed and successors appointed by order of the military Governor of District No. 1, which was the Old Dominion. Circuit Judges were removed at the will of the military power, and replaced by others. Citizens in the South were tried by court martial, and the privilege of the habeas was denied to them. The jurisdic tion of the Supreme Court of the United States, stretched out to rescue McCARDLE from the grasp of the military, was taken away by the passage of the DRAKE bill over the veto of l'resident Johnson. The exection of MILLIGAN, an Indiana citizen. by sentence of court martial, was only prevented by the Supreme Court's judgment. And who can have forgotten the part played by the military in the legislative halls of Louisiana and South Caro-

Tue thousand million issue of Greenbacks proposed by Mr. DE LA MATTE on Saturday, as the platform of the Greenback party, is not original with him. The hard-money Radical press of the money centres which unsparingly ridicules him AND now it turns out that Colonel as next of kin to an idiot, will find the idea stowed away as a feeler in one of the messages sent to Congress in 1873 by its present Presidential favorite. To cut a ditch from anywhere or nowhere to the same place, was President GRANT's plan the official statement taken from the Gov- for setting things straight after the panic on taking the Government loans as though of that year.

THE COTTON MOVEMENT.

The New York Chronicle figures up the receipts for the week ending on Friday night, April 18, at 40,187 bales, against 44,851 the preceding week, 54,283 the week previous, and 60,698 three weeks since. Since September the receipts have been 4,258,541 against 4,043,751 bales last year; increase of 214,790 bales. The detailed week's receipts for 1879, 1878, 1877, are :-

eccipts this week atew Orleans 9,328
obile 2309
narieston 1,612 Port Royal, &c..... avannah.....

 Galveston
 2,418

 Indianola, &c.
 149

 Tennessee, &c.
 8,801

 Florida
 496

 North Carolina
 902

 Norfolk
 6,799

 City Point, &c.
 2,836

 Total for week 40,187 89,016 18,010

The week's exports were 48,938 bales, of which went to England 35,881, France 3629, other Continental States 9,428. The exports last year were 57,458; decrease of ,520 bales. The exports since September foot up 3,069,871 against 2,882,136 last year; increase of 187,735 bales. The stock on Friday night was 418,802 bales against 504,348 last year; decrease of 85,546 bales. The week's sales for future delivery were 720,800 bales; for immediate delivery 4,909 bales, including 4,588 for consumption, 321 for speculation. The demand for spot cotton from home spinners has been good and the market closed at 117 for middling, a material advance, and with large business. Favorable advices from Liverpool caused a general advance in futures

also.		
The	visible supply is thus local	ted:-
Stock at	Liverpool	. 549,000
Stock at	London	56,500
Total	Great Britain stock	605,500
	t Havre	
Stock a	Marseilles	2,000
Stock at	Barcelona	27,50u
Stock at	Hamburg	3,500
Stock a	Bremen	24,500
Stock a	Amsterdam	43,500
	Rotterdam	
Stock a	Antwerp	3,750 7,500
Diock a	t other continental ports	,000
Total	continental ports	295,750
Trot al	European stocks	901,250
	otton afloat for Europe	
	an cotton afloat for Europe	
	Brazil, &c., afloat for Europe.	
	United States ports	
Stock in	United States interior ports States exports to-day	57,328
Total	visible supplybale	8, 2,162,380
Of t	he above the totals of Ame	rican,&c.,
follow	:	
A	merican—	
Liverpo	ol stock	442,000
Contine	ntal stocks	270,000
Americ	an affoat to Europe	572,000
United	States stock	418,802
United	States interior stocks	57,328
United	States exports to-day	3,000
Total	Americanbale	8, 1,7.3,130
	ndian, Brazil, &c-	protection of the same
1000	ool stock	107,000
London	stock	56,5 0
Contine	ental stocks	25,750
India a	float for Europe	180,000
Egypt,	Brazil, &c., afloat	30,000

Total visible supply..... 2,162,380 These figures indicate a decrease in the cotton in sight of 435,128 bales as compared with the same date in 1878, a decrease of 799,409 bales as compared with the corresponding date of 1877, and a decrease of 755,791 bales as compared with

Total East India, &c.....

The interior ports recei	Decelote	Deseints
	Receipts 1879	Receipts 1878
Augusta, Ga	703	313
Columbus, Ga	452	201
Macon, Ga	68	115
Montgomery, Ala	1,002	315
Selma, Ala	520	377
Memphis, Tenn	4,845	4,715
Nashville, Tenn	1,129	5 4
Dallas, Texas	44	176
Jefferson, Texas	141	210
Shreveport, La	1,015	956
Vicksburg, Miss	529	1,649
Columbus, Miss	78	123
Eufania, Ala	. 59	125
Griffin, Ga	. 72	10
Atlanta, Ga	237	350
Rome, Ga	204	275
Charlotte, M.C	354	212
St. Louis, Mo	4,684	3,556
Cincinnati, O	6,804	3,932
Total	22,940	18,243

The receipts from plantations last week were 25,148 bales; in 1878, 26,362; in 1877, 13,058. Since September 1, 4,344,-855 bales; in 1878, 4,123,248; in 1877,

Storms last week were severe, but in general where the storm was severest cotton was not sufficiently advanced to receive much harm. About Indianola a severe gale has done much injury, while Southern Texas is suffering greatly from

Middling uplands quoted at Liverpool on Friday at 64; in 1878, 5 15-16; 1877, 6 1-16; 1876, 6#d.

A WRITER in the London Times draws a forcible contrast between the progress of American industry and that of Great Britain in cotton weaving, the difference being due in a great measure to the superior inventive skill of our countrymen and the promptness with which they take hold of and apply new improvements in machinery. In the twenty-five years from 1853 to 1878 the average weekly product of English weavers rose from 825 yards in 60 hours to 975 yards in 57 hours—an increase in productive capacity per hand of 3.7 yards per hour, or 23 per cent. in the average rate of production. In the decade between 1865 and 1875 the cotton operatives of the United States increased in number 150 per cent. and in aggregate rate of production 500 per cent. The progress due to improvement in processes was more than ten times as rapid in this country as in England. The ability to double in the course of only ten years the number of yards a cotton weaver can produce in a given time makes the competition of the United States a very formidable thing for Great Britain. The Times writer further says that for some time American manufacturers have brought to bear upon their processes "an eager spirit of improvement and economy, combined with a remarkable affluence of mechanical invention," and that in conse-

In the face of the great Democratic r volution, the distinguished financiers go the country intended to last forever.

quence of this they are able to produce

many grades of goods at a less cost than

their English rivals can.

NEW YOLK CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondence of THE OBSERVER.] NEW YORK, April 19, 1879.

EDITOR OBSERVER: - Maj. G. W. F.
Harper, of Lenoir, Mr. Huram Webb, of
Asheville, and Mr. E. W. Ferguson, of Littleton, are in the city. I had occasion the other day to step into the great dry goods store of A. T. Ste

wart & Co., and your lady readers will doubtless be surprised to learn that it is the third time I was ever in it during the twelve years of my sojourn in this city, and on neither occasion did I remain ten minutes But it was marvelous to behold the crowds that spread over its two acres of one floor, the only one that I saw. It was like a bee hive, and almost all the bees who were en gaged in making honey for Stewart were lady bees. Many of them might more aptly be termed butterflies, but butterflies do not make honey. It looked as if all the shoppers in town might be present, but they were not, for on going four blocks higher up, to Fourteenth street, throngs of them were to be seen the streets and in the stores. It was a lovely afternoon, and they were probably making up for the lost time of the two preceding days, when it rained, or

laying in a stock to tide over the three folowing days, when it rained again. What busy, bustling, gadding world it is, and how full of interest and amusement, if one only had time to look at it. Only ten of the forty-one walkers in Gilmore's Garden held out till midnight last night, the end of the fifth day. They had accomplished 406 miles, 397, 388, 358, 351, 306, 267, 242, and 221. It is said to be distressing to look upon them. In General Taylor's remarkable book. Destruction and Reconstruction," he

says, "No wonder that all who enjoy the friendship of Jefferson Davis love him as Jonathan did David." This may be so. Not being among those who enjoy his friendship-I never saw him but once, and had then no reason to fall in love at first ight-I cannot say how correct General aylor's remark may be. But it seems to ne that it is calculated to mislead. Mr. Davis had qualities to command respect in the public mind, but nothing to inspire ove in the public heart. His devotion to the cause in which his country was engaged, the extraordinary ability of his State papers, and the heroism and dignity with which he bore the insults and cruel ties of his malignant captors after the contest was over, and he was powerless, all conspired to make Southern people regard his cause as their own, as indeed it had been throughout the four years of furious war. But I never heard that anybody outside of the circle of his immediate friends loved him. He certainly stood by his friends, sometimes to his country's damage, and frowned upon those to whom he felt dislike, also to his country's loss. But I do not recollect ever to have heard any one say that he loved Jefferson Davis, Gen. Taylor's account of his friend Gen. Ewell, is very amusing. He represents him as saying, "General Taylor! what do you suppose President Davis made me a Major General for?" And Gen. Taylor adds. "On two occasions in the Valley, during the temporary absence of Jackson from the front, Ewell summoned me to his side and immediately rushed forward among the skirmishers, where some sharp work was going on. Having refreshed himself, he returned, with the hope that 'old Jackson would not catch him at it.' He always spoke of Jackson, several years his junior, as 'old,' and told me in confidence that he admired his genius, but was certain of his lunacy, and that he never saw one of Jackson's couriers approach him without expecting an order to assault the north pole. Later, after he had heard Jackson seriously declare that he never ate pepper because it produced a weakness in his left leg, he was confirmed in this opinion. With all his oddities, perhaps in some measure because of them, Ewell was

adored by officers and men. General Taylor's book is already out of print, and I could not to day get some copies that I wanted to fill orders, but a new edition will be ready in a day or two. About a thousand persons have applied for employment on the "Woodruff Scientific Expedition Around the World.' Among them 82 wan to be steward; 370 waiters-Irish, English, American and African; 200 barbers; 90 professors, one of whom proposes to teach boxing, dancing and arithmetic; engineers, seamen, seacaptains, photographers, etc., etc. This is the ship on which the Rev. Mr. Deems, son of Dr. D., has been appointed chaplain. A friend who heard him preach on Sunday last tells me that he is "a chip of the old

block," and, if anything, " more so." I never owned a dog, and never attended a dog show, but think I would go some distance to see such dogs as those owned by Sir Walter Scott; that is, sup posing the following account of them to be

Sir Walter Scott was a great lover of dogs, and always had many fine ones around him. One day, in conversing with a friend, he said: "Those dogs," pointing to two fine hounds lying on the hearth, "understand every word that I say." The friend expressed his doubts of this statement. Sir Walter, to prove it, took a book, and began thus to read aloud: "I have two lazy, good-for-nothing dogs, who lie by the fire and sleep, and let the cattle ruin my garden." Both dogs instantly sprang up, ran out of the room, and finding no cattle in the garden, returned and lay down by the fire. The Baronet again read from the book the same story. Again the dogs ran out, and again returned disappointed, and lay down. The third time their master read the story, when, instead of going out, the dogs came up to him,

the third time." Prof. Simonds at Mebaneville.

looked in his face, whined and wagged

made game of us twice, you cannot do it

[Correspondence of THE OBSERVER.] MEBANEVILLE, April 20, 1879. EDITOR OBSERVER: We have just had a very pleasant, and, to us, a very profitable visit from Prof. Simonds, of Chapel Hill. He came upon invitation of the faculty of visit from Prof. Simonds, of Chapel Hill.

He came upon invitation of the faculty of the Bingham School to lecture for the cadets, which he did most successfully. His subject—the blood and the blood vessels—was ably handled. His style and manner. was ably handled. His style and manner with argument, and clothed in the most are attractive, his knowledge extensive and apt and appropriate language. At the conthorough. He makes very skillful use of the blackboard. By the use of red, blue and green chalk, the working of the heart was made plain to the eye and so to the mind, and the audience was delighted with the lecture. His skill, too, in drawing all kinds of things is wonderful and was very entertaining to the cadets, as were also the various things he showed with his micro-scope after the lecture was over.

The young professor made a fine impression for himself and for the University. In re-establishing the University, the trustees have shown nowhere more wisdom and given nowhere better omens of success than in the infusion of vigorous. young blood into the faculty, thus com-bining the old and the new and getting the benefit of both. From what we have seen of and heard from Prof. Simonds, s happier selection for his specialty could hardly have been made, for with a thorough knowledge of his work he unites enhusiasm, which alone can make abstract knowledge available. T. M.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON; April 19, 1879. EDITOR OBSERVER :- The political battle was fierce and desperate in the House

The morning hour was cons discussion of the bill offered by Mr. Stephens, from the committee on coinage, ing silver coin of less denomination than one dollar a legal tender in the sum of ten dollars, and requiring the Treasury to ex-change lawful money of the United States for silver coin of less denomination than one dollar, when presented in the sums of ten dollars or any multiple thereof.

Mr. Mills, of Texas, offered a substitute for the bill, which provides as a preliminary step to make all silver a legal tender, and exchangeable at the Treasury for lawful money; and compelling the same to be pald out to bondholders and all creditors of the Government alike. To understand the force of this substi-

tute, it is well to explain. In the first place, many people suppose that all silver is now a legal tender, but this is a great mistake. Only the silver dollar as recently coined, called the new silver dollar, is a legal tender. For instance, the Government has coined for circulation, say about \$180,000,000 in silver, while of this sum only about \$8,000,000 are in the denomination of one dollar, the balance being halves, quarters, ten cent pieces. &c Now the \$8,000,000 is a legal tender, being in dollars, while the balance is not except perhaps to the extent of five dollars. So that if A owes B \$100 he can compel B to take the same in silver of the lenomination of one dollar, but if the \$100 is composed of halves, and quarters, B is not compelled to receive the same Now, it is the true policy for all the money issued by the authority of law and having the stamp of the Government on the same, to be on an equality. Then "Othello's occupation is gone" from the greedy money proker. This would, however, make it necessary to recoin the halves and quarters. for while the legal tender silver dollar contains 412 grains, troy, the aggregate in two half dollars is only about 330 grains under the present coinage law. The two half dollars, or four quarters, should be equal to one dollar in intrinsic value.

BLACKBURN VS. FRYE, OF MAINE. At the close of the morning hour the House went into Committee of the Whole on the legislative appropriation bill. Mr. Blackburn in the chair.

Mr. Frye, of Maine, got the floor and proceeded to read from a paper published in Okolona, Mississippi, in which Blackburn's speech recently made in the House was construed to mean that all laws passed since the war should be repealed, and construing the argument to be that even the various constitutional amendments should and would be ignored by the Democratic

Mr. Frye read from this crazy newspaper edited by an Ohio carpet-bagger with great gusto.

Mr. Blackburn called Heister Clymer to the chair and took the floor, and denounced the newspaper report as a total misrepresentation, and that the conduct of the member from Maine was no less reprehen-

In the meantime, Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, who read a garbled extract from Mr. Blackburn's speech, came to the rescue of Mr. Frye, but Mr. Blackburn charged Mr. McKipley with willful and deliberate garbling and that for a purpose. And in the most severe and withering language exposed the vile attempt of the Republi can leaders to willfully misrepresent the Southern people. Perhaps, said he, the gentleman from Maine could tell how much was assessed on government employees to pay this Ohio emissary to go down to Mississippi and misrepresent the people of the South.

The excitement for a time was very high in the House. Democratic members from all parts of the House crowded to the front and formed a compact mass in front of the Chairman. Mr. Frve and Mr. McKinley and a few friends around them looked chopfallen and sat down, evidently mortified and whipped, while applause from the floor and galleries clearly indicated that the victory was on the side of Mr. Blackburn. But the greatest sensation of the day was the splendid speech of Walter L. Steele, of North Carolina. Colonel Steele 'went up head" to day in the best speech

of the session. He took a new line of argument, "carrying the war into Africa," by arraigning the Republican party for its plaring deeds of misrule and plunder under the infamous carpet-bag governments of the South. At the early beginning of Colonel Steele's speech, Mr. Frye, Maine, not being satisfied with the castiga-tion from Mr. Blackburn a few hours before, rose and said: "I wish to say to the gentleman from North Carolina that when made my speech, a few days ago, I was not informed of the condition of affairs in North Carolina, but now, if he could have a few minutes' time, he was prepared to show that North Carolina was not an exception, and that murder, intimidation, violence and ostracism to an alarming extent prevailed in that State-that the elections were there, too, carried by intimidation and fraud." Col. Steele listened quietly to this torrent of bloody charges from the bloody-shirt spouter from Maine, and ex-claimed "Good Lord deliver us, and may the Lord have mercy on his soul;" at this the crowd on the floor and galleries indulg-ed in loud and enthusiastic cheering. Col. Steele had his speech carefully and neatly prepared, and delivered the same with great self possession, and the effect was quite visible on the Republican side, and in the progress of the speech they reminded one of a gang of frogs slipping from a log—they would crawl out to the cloak their tails, as much as to say, "You have room, one by one, in order to avoid the terrible missiles from Col. Steele's battery. He explained the rise, progress, and final downfall of carpet-bag government in North Carolina, and in that way accounted for the origin of Ku Kluxism; hat since the Government had passed into the bands of honest men, peace prevailed, confidence was restored, and the State clusion of the speech Col. Steele was warmly applauded, and the congratula-tions continued for some time after adjournment. So, the "Old North State," as in the days of the past, is now, through her noble delegation in Congress, at the front. Her people need no sentinels of greater watchfulness and vigilance. W. H. M.

> A NORTHWESTERN Democrat named PRIOR spoke in the House on Saturday. A correspondent says that near the close of his speech he let the American eagle out of its cage, and, as he followed the bird in its unres rainediffight from the rock ribbed coast of the Atlantic to the golden lands of the Pacific and the orange groves of the South, even the enthused Democrats gave him rounds of good-natured applause.

NORTHERN WEATHER. - A heavy snow torm set in in northern New York and neighborhood at noon on the 15th instant. Sticking to It.—"My dear," said a vain eld man to his wife, "these friends here won't believe that I'm only forty-five years old. You know I speak the truth, don't you?" "Well," answered the simple wife, "I suppose I must believe it, John, as you've stuck to it for fifteen years."

In eighborhood at noon on the 15th instant. The spring season is a month later than it settled.—New York Financial Chronicle.

State and Canada. Barley remains unsettled.—New York Financial Chronicle.

A lucky dog in Georgia lately recovered a key containing \$12 000 in gold from a mill pond, into which it was rolled thirties ice. In so ne parts of Saratoga county the highways are impassable from snow—the fideral through the highways are impassable from snow—the fideral through the highways are impassable from snow—the fideral through the fideral through through the fideral through through the fideral through the fid

Col. Mosby and His "Swallow-Tail."

[Fr m the Washington Republican, 21st.] Recently published reports of certain al leged cantankerous social proceedings by Colonel Mosby, United States Consul at Hong Kong, prove to be grossly exaggerated and to have very little foundation in fact. They are to the effect that he had created some scandal among the American and other foreign residents at Hong Kong by rudely refusing to comply with the rules of social etiquette, which require that the guests of the Governor-General and all of the English officials stationed there shall appear in full dress at formal receptions; and further that Mosby had de clared his intention to wear North American clothes or none at all. The truth of the matter is that immediately on his arrival at Hong Kong he was invited to dine with several of the leading English officials and was compelled, as he writes to friend in Alexandria, to decline the invitation, for the reason that he "had no swallow-tail" with him. As the letter containing this explanation was written directly after he had declined the invitation, and before the reports referred to were made public, it is evident that instead of refusing to comply with the august social requirements of the occasion he was simply a victim of unfortunate circumstances. Subsequent letters from him, also written before these reports were printed, contain the further information that the Colonel had succeeded in getting a swallow-tail on short notice, and that he had worn it at a dinner given by the admiral of the English fleet in the harbor, and on one or two other occasions. It is believed by some of Colonel Mosby's friends here that these reports were created and circulated by ex Vice-Consul Loring, who was removed by him, and who, it is known does not entertain the most kindly feelings to him on that account. And this is the true story of "Mosby and his swallow-

One Thousand Million Dollars.

[Special to the Baltimore Gazette, 21st] WASHINGTON, April 20. - Representative De La Matyr to day filed a petition embodying a bill to establish a "greenback currency" and to relieve the financial dis-tress of the country by granting aid to cer tain companies incorporated by State authority for works of internal improvement. It provides that the Secretary of the Treasury be required to have prepared at the earliest practicable period notes and obligations of the United States to the aggregate amount of \$1,000,000,000, to be known as "greenback currency," for general circulation in such amounts and in such form as the bill provides, which notes or obligations when issued shall constitute a legal tender for all debts and shall be receivable United States government dues. The ized by the bill to loan from such "greenback currency" to the corporations here-inafter named, upon application of their properly authorized officers, providing said corporations shall file their bonds for the same, bearing their corporate seal, on the following terms: Said bonds shall be payable 50 years from the date thereof, and shall bear no interest for five years from said date, but at the expiration of five years shall bear interest at the rate of per cent. per annum, legal money, the interest to be paid semi annually. Among the corporations mentioned who shall have the advantage of the loan above described are the James River and Kanawha canal \$60 000,000; the Atlantic and Great Western canal; \$50,000,000; the Florida Coast canal, \$12,000,000; the Fort St Philip canal, \$10,000,000, &c.

The Disposition of the Bonds.

[Special to the Richmond Dispatch, 21st] Washington, April 21 .- Mr. Sherman o day said that the syndicate got \$110.-000,000 of the 4 per cent. bonds, and that the remainder of the \$150,000,000, to use round numbers, went to parties whose bids were received in advance of the bid of the syndicate. When asked whether he will give the banks any chance to take the \$44,000,000 reserved under the circular of April 16th for the ten dollar certificates, he replied that at present he was inclined to keep that for the purpose for which it was originally designed The banks, however, want it, and will ultimately get what is not taken promptly by the people. SPRING, 1879. originally designed The banks, however,

THE NEW YORK DRY GOODS TRADE. -The main features of the dry goods market are unchanged. The continued advance in cotton bas arrested the attention of package buyers, and given an impetus to the demand for nearly all cotton fabrics, in which there was a large movement during the past week. Prints also were distributed in liberal quantities, and stocks have been reduced to a remarkably low point in first hands. For dress goods and other seasonable fabrics there was only a moderate demand by package buyers, and woolen goods were devoid of animation. The tone of the cotton goods market was exceedingly strong, and many makes of plain cottons, printed calicoes, &c., were subjected to a further advance, which was in most cases acquiesced in by buyers, who continued their operations without hesi-tancy. The jobbing trade was uneven and, on the whole, sluggish, but large quantities of prints and cotton goods were disposed of in package lots by a few of the leading firms, and department goods met with moderate sales. The export movement in domestics was unusually large, 9,666 packages having been shipped from this port to foreign mar kets during the week ending April 15. There was rather more inquiry for overcoatings and low grade heavy fancy cassimeres by the clothing trade, but transactions were only moderate in the aggregate, as agents are not yet fully prepared to show their new fall styles. There was a sluggish demand for imported goods at first hands, and selections were mainly restricted to small parcels of the most staple fabrics and specialties in fancy dress goods, silks and millinery goods. There was a continued pressure on the part of importers to dispose of silks, and some large offerings were made at auction with poor success. - N. Y. Financial Chronicle. NEW YORK BREADSTUFFS MARKET. in the past week, and a material and gen-

steadiness, and to day a fairly active mar-ket at firm prices. Corn meal has declined. leading to more business at \$2.50 fcr Brandywine. The wheat market steadily declined, under duil foreign advices and the pressure to realize on stocks in store; and it was not until yesterday that a check was given to the downward course of values. Then, with better foreign advices, there was a partial recovery, and considerable activity. To day, the advance of yesterday was mostly lost, but at 1c. decline the close was steadier. Indian corn was also considerably depressed carly in the week, but recovered yesterday, with more activity for both spots and futures. To-day, the market was dull and scarcely so firm. Rye declined, with large sales of State and Canada. Barley remains unsettled. — New York Financial Chronicle.

eral reduction is made in quotations. The

action of railway companies, requiring the

prompt removal of flour received as

freight, has contributed to depression

caused by dull foreign advices and the de-cline in wheat. Yesterday, there was more

DRY GOODS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

YERS

WE WILL OFFER FOR THE Spring and Summer Trade

A LARGER AND MORE VARIED STOCK OF

HATS. TRUNKS. NOTIONS.

THAN EVER BEFORE. In consequence of the rise in cotton, Cotton Fabrics have advanced from 1/2 to 2/4c. per yard aince making our Spring purchases. We have decided NOT to advance our prices, but to give the trade the benefit of the low price.

We are selling some lines of goods at precise. ly the Manufacturers' price.

We offer a pair of Linen Cuffs and Collar to match for Five Cents (5c.) LADIES' DRESS GOODS OF EVERY STYLE, SHADE AND PRICE.

threads to the square inch than Lonsdale (12%c) at 10c. per yard, or 8% by the bolt.

A standard 10-4 Sheeting at 20c. by the piece The largest stock and greatest variety (Trimmed and Ready-Made Suits for Ladies We buy direct from the Manufacturers, Im-

A soft finish Cambric that will count more

porters and Agents, and are prepared to sell for THE LOWEST PRICES. L. H. YEARGAN. PETTY & JONES SPRING TRADE,

1879. AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF

SPRING GOODS

AND AT LOWEST PRICES Everything sold at a bargain, and no misrep resentation. I respectfully invite a look from

FIRST-CLASS COODS.

SHOES A SPECIALTY LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

WHITE GOODS. BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED DOMES-

Corsets, Hosiery & Gloves. I offer many new attractions in this line this

PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS IN NEWEST DESIGNS AND BEST MAKES.

Gents' Shirts.

LAUNDRIED AND UNLAUNDRIED, BOUGHT TO BE SOLD VERY LOW.

I am just in receipt of new and select styles of Boyden's Hand-Made Shoes The best in the country, which I am selling very low. Prompt attention given to orders

Thanking the liberal public for their past fa-Respectfully.

J. P. GULLEY.

New Goods! New Styles!

LOW PRICES!

IN BEAUTY. INSTYLE.

OUR STOCK EXCELS DRESS GOODS

in all the leading designs, and Fashionab
Fabrics: Paris Novelties, Black and Colored
Silks, Stripe and Checked Silks, Silk Brocades, Moire Silks, Pekin Satins, Plain
Satins, Trimming Silks, Satin
Stripe Ponges, Mummy Specialties in Silk and Wool Fabrics, Binges, Plain and Mixed, for walking and travelling costumes, Mohairs, Buntings in all

shades and qualities, Colored Grenadines, Black Grenadines, Plain and Fancy, and Ladies' Linen Suits.

Bargains in Bleached and Unbleached Domes tics, Sheetings, &c. Cotton Trimmings, Hamburg Edgings and Insertions, specialties of 25,000 yards.
Novelties in PARASOLS, SUN UMBREILAS,

"BEST GOODS AT LOWEST FIGURES." W. H. & R. S. TUCKER

MISCELLANEOUS. TO THE LADIES!

MADAME BEESON Informs the ladies of Raleigh that she has just

returned from New York, where she release with great care, a new and fine stock of LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS

Ohildren's Ready-Made Clothing OF THE VERY LATEST STYLES. This stock she has opened at her store formerly Mrs. Karrer's atand, corner of Salisbury and Martin streets, immediately in rear of the Postoffice. I adies are respectfully invited to example of the Postoffice.

apri-imo-SueTu mine her assortment NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGFED WILL SELL AT COL. D. M. CARTER's late residence in Ra-leigh, on Tuesday next, a pair o' carriage horses, two bug. lee, phæton and harness and other property. Terms cash April 19, 1879 R. W. WHARTON, Admir.

Notice to Bondho'ders.

INTEREST UPON THE PAST DUE FIRST Mortgage Boods of the North Carolina Rail-road Company will be paid at the National Bank of Greensooro on or after the 1st day of May, Holders of these bonds will please present them and receive the interest due upon them.

N. H. D. WILLON, Trustee.

GREENSBORO, N. C., April 18, 1-79.

FOR SALE.

\$5,000 ATLANTIC AND NORTH CARO-Apply at Citizen's National Bank to W. E. ANDERSON,