

THE HANGING in effigy of the President of the United States by the citizens of any State is certainly a most expressive manner of showing their contempt and hatred for him; and this is what some of California's exasperated citizens did when they heard last week that President Arthur had vetoed the anti-Chinese bill. Indeed they were so indignant that they would doubtless have been better pleased to have hanged him in his own person, than in effigy, if they could only have laid their hands on him. Such an extreme proceeding should receive general condemnation, and we are glad that it did not occur in any Southern State. If it had occurred in the South it would have been denounced throughout the North as another indication of the rebellious and turbulent character of our people, but as it was done in a Northern State it was scarcely noticed. If these Californians thought that Arthur ought to be hanged in effigy for his veto of the anti-Chinese bill, what would they have done with Grant, if they had been citizens of any of the Southern States during his two terms? We all have a vivid remembrance of the oppressive, unconstitutional and degrading outrages perpetrated upon the Southern people during Grant's corrupt and despotic reign, and yet in all that long and trying period we cannot recall a solitary instance of his being hanged in effigy. The white people of California have never suffered, nor is there any danger of their ever suffering, from the Chinese as much as the white people of South Carolina have suffered from the negroes. Our white brethren in California are in a condition now to somewhat appreciate the feelings and sufferings of their Southern brethren, and if "A fellow-feeling makes us wondrous kind," they should now feel more kindly towards us.

THE NOMINATION of our candidate for Representative from the State at large is being, and should be, much discussed. Quite a number of prominent gentlemen have been suggested as the proper person, and one of whom would make a suitable Representative, if elected—but there's the rub. Can any of them be elected? We think there is one who can be elected beyond doubt, and who would reflect honor on the State—some whom the people of the State at large would be proud to claim as their Representative. The gentleman to whom we refer is a democrat who has received no recognition whatever for his invaluable services to the party rendered in every campaign; is an orator without an equal in the State, who would wage a vigorous and aggressive campaign and thoroughly arouse our people; is a man of temperate habits and incorruptible morals; but was a strong anti-protectionist at the late election; is most widely known throughout the State and popular wherever known—of course we refer to DANIEL G. FOSTER. Can a better man or more available candidate be nominated? If so, name him!

PISCICULTURE, or the raising of fish, is beginning to attract the attention that its importance so much deserves. We publish on another page a communication from one of our most enterprising cultivators in regard to this subject, and we hope that his letter may awaken others of our farmers to the cheapness and practicability of raising fish. Every farmer in the county ought to have a fish-pond. He had better have a fish-pond than a hog-pen, as he could get more and cheaper food from it. If every man had a fish-pond what a saving in meat it would be! It costs very little to try the experiment, and the success of others should encourage us.

Anything should be encouraged that will make food more abundant and cheaper, and our people ought to learn all they can in regard to so important a matter as pisciculture. If people eat more fish and less bacon they would be more healthy.

THE STATE FAIR will be held next October as usual, and we are informed by Maj. Gulick, the Secretary of the Society, that he is now engaged in the preparation of the Premium List and that he solicits suggestions from all persons who feel an interest in the subject. It is hoped that with good crops this year the next fair will be unusually successful, and the Society hopes to embrace in their exhibit every interest of the State, whether belonging to Agriculture, Stock Raising, Mining, Mechanics or Manufacturing, and to so classify the premiums that all kinds of products shall be suitably considered.

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8th, 1882. The veto of the Chinese bill and its probable effect upon the immediate future of political parties has been the chief topic of interest among the politicians for some days. The Democrats were solid for the bill, and there is among them entire unanimity of opinion as to the result. There is hardly a doubt that it will give them a clean sweep on the Pacific States, with possibly Colorado thrown in. The people of those States are thoroughly in earnest about this matter, and all the Representatives from that section agree with Gen. Rosecrans that it will surely be worth while for the Republicans to organize for a campaign in that section, after defeating the measure. Advice from other sections indicates that workingmen are heartily in sympathy with the people of the Pacific States, and are preparing to send them in their fleets to support the Chinese. From a notice in the Administration ranks which your correspondent has generally found correct, it is learned that the members of the Cabinet were divided upon the propriety of a veto, Attorney-General Brewster earnestly advising that the bill be permitted to become a law by the lapse of ten days after its passage without the Executive approval; others advising that a message be sent with the approved bill, protesting against its features, after the manner of several Presidents during the past twenty years. What with the veto and reports of success in the spring elections, the Democrats are very much elated. It is now considered about two to one that they will control the next Congress.

It is probable that the Democrats in Congress will oppose by every means in their power the passage of the Tariff Commission bill and the bill for the admission of Dakota as a State. It is their intention to compel the Republicans to be shown up before the country as afraid to trust the question of revising the tariff to the representatives of the people, and this will be made an issue in the approaching campaign. A number of leading Democrats have pledged themselves to stick together in this matter, and, if necessary, to carry their point, filibustering will be resorted to in every session. The opposition to the admission of Dakota is very determined and nothing will be left undone, in the line of parliamentary maneuver, to prevent it. The whole purpose of the proposed admission at this time is political advantage. In view of these facts it is probable that beyond passing the regular appropriation bills, not much other business will be done, and that we shall have some lively times before the end of the session.

The Senate recently passed a resolution to pay Mr. Ingalls \$8,195 for alleged expenses incurred by him in relating the charges of bribery of members of the Kansas Legislature to secure his election to the Senate. This is following the expensive precedent recently set by the Senate in allowing the alleged expenses of Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, and Mr. Kellogg, of Louisiana, in defending their right to the seats occupied by them. The Senate of the United States has long been known as the most expensive legislative body in the world, and many of its items of expenditure are gross and outrageous. It has in its employ three times as many clerks as are necessary for the proper dispatch of public business, and the principal occupation of many of its members seems to be the devising of means and methods to increase their own emolument and convenience and add to their own emoluments at the expense of the people. Ethics committees are constantly created for the avowed purpose of giving some Senator a room for his private use, and a clerk to transact his private business, and to be paid out of the Treasury. There is not a Senator and there is not a clerk of the Senate who does not know perfectly well that the expenses of that body average three or four times as much as they ought to be, and yet expenses are piled up year by year with a recklessness and an indifference to public opinion which is reprehensible. For two years the House of Representatives, whose expenses are ever so much less in proportion, has undertaken in the appropriation bills to cut down the subordinate and excessive expenses of the Senate, but in vain. This new raid is about the most inopportune of all, and nobody can tell where it will end, for as Senators are simply no more nor less than voracious politicians \$8,000 in a lump is enough to tempt many of them to put up jobs to have their seats contested. There are few with any knowledge of the case who do not believe to this day that John J. Ingalls did buy his last election, and it is not a very pretty piece of business to pay him back from the Treasury a part of the money expended.

There is a difference between some civil service reformers. An amendment to Mr. Pendleton's civil service reform bill provides that appointments shall be distributed among the States on the basis of their census population. This is substantially what Gen. Washington once suggested on the subject. Mr. Dudley, Commissioner of Pensions, however, who is asking for several hundred additional clerks, has just formulated a statement in which he holds that the distribution should be based on the Republican votes cast in the different States and the appointments should be Republican voters, following the Democratic vote as the basis whenever the pendulum shall swing around their way and the Administration passes into Democratic hands. There is an old saying, often quoted hereabouts, of a practical politician, so called, who remarked that, "it is the hay at the end of the pole which makes the horse trot ahead."

Representative Allen of Missouri, died at Washington on the 8th inst.

The W. N. C. R. R.

From the News and Observer. On Tuesday, April 4th, His Excellency Governor Jarvis, Senator Vance and Treasurer Worth left Raleigh for a trip of inspection, as required by law, over the Western North Carolina Railroad. The following is a report of the commissioners, as appears from their official letter book in the Executive Department: "We, the commissioners, passed by regular train over this road as far as Reary's, and by special train to Warm Springs, on April 5th, to inspect and report upon the condition of the work. On the 6th we went by special train to Paint Rock and, returning to Asheville Junction, went out on the DuPont line by special train as far as Penland's, some quarter of a mile east of the Pigeon River. We find, since our last inspection in November, that about thirty miles of iron have been laid and that the road is now open to Paint Rock on the Tennessee line, and to Penland's on the Pigeon River, for such travel and traffic as the country along the line offers. The crosses, ties and iron for this thirty miles having been put down during the wet weather of the winter season, this part of the road is not in as good condition as it would have been if built under more favorable circumstances. The track, like all other new roads just open for the passage of trains, needs lining up, leveling, ballasting, the temporary trackings replaced with permanent ones or with proper fills; the higher grades properly reduced and other improvements, to make it a first-class road. We found a sufficient force at work making these needed improvements, so that, upon our next inspection (which we expect to make some time during the summer) we shall probably find the track in fine condition. The splendid iron bridge at Deep Water, across the French Broad River, was found in position and ready for the passage of trains, but yet needing the finishing touches. The whole of the contract force we found at work west of Pigeon River, and we were informed by Major Wilson, the chief engineer, that there was in addition to the convict force a considerable force of free labor employed in grading the line west of the Pigeon River.

We were pleased to find the work in so good a condition and the work so far advanced, notwithstanding the long continued rains of the winter, rendering track laying difficult. We take this opportunity of expressing our gratification at the energy now being displayed by the present owners and builders of this road since our last inspection, in complying with the contract made with the State for the completion of this important line of railway. The continuance of such energy will continue to receive our approval and support."

A Poor Boy's Ambition. We have read with much pleasure the oration delivered by Hon. Edwin G. Reade, on the 7th of last September, at the laying of the corner stone of the new building at the Oxford Asylum. In that oration he thus refers to an incident in his own life: "Twenty miles west of this, on a large rock on the side of a mountain, some fifty years ago, two poor boys were casting the probabilities of their future lives, which seemed gloomy enough, when one of them sprang up and clenched his hands, and stamped the rock and said: 'There is a peg in the State of the United States for me to bring my hat on, and I mean to do it.' Some thirty years thereafter, when he had been that day elected the Senate of the Confederate States as a member thereof, the first thing that he saw was a large hat-box with pegs in it. And he hung his hat on it, and instantly the incident on the mountain rock flashed across his memory. And if he were on the mountain rock to-day it would speak to him as plainly as he speaks to you."

General News. Congress refused to pass the anti-Chinese bill over the President's veto. A mob of sixty men in West Virginia hanged a man for committing rape. Alabama presents a solid front. Every member of her Legislature is a Democrat. Grain prospects for Georgia and South Carolina are better than ever known before. Two pleasure boats were capsized by a sudden squall on Lake Geneva in New York and five students were drowned, last Monday. Despatches from New Orleans show that the crisis in the inundated districts of the lower Mississippi valley has been passed. Robt. B. Lynch and Edmund B. Jones, of North Carolina, have been appointed cadets to the Military Academy at West Point. Mr. Jones and Mrs. Gray were poisoned at a farm in Surry county, Va., by arsenic in a dew, a servant girl is suspected of the crime. A Floridian lady who has long been confined to her bed was cured the other day when lightning struck the house. The electricity did it. In Paris the bride who is past her youth does not wear pearl gray or lavender tulle lace belonging to the widow who marries again. Daniel Betts, the lion tamer of Camp Creek, while about to enter the lion's cage for a street procession, at Augusta, Ga., fell dead of heart disease. The boiler of the steamer, Bella Mae, exploded on the Mississippi river last Friday, blowing the boat to pieces, killing six persons and injuring eleven others. At the decoration of the graves of the Confederate dead at New Orleans, on the 6th inst., handsome floral offerings were presented by some officers of the federal army. Friday night a passenger train on the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad was derailed near Burn Station, Hill county, Texas, and the passengers robbed by five unmasked men. The river at Yazoo, Miss., has fallen five feet. Laborers and mules are being rapidly transported to plantations in the valley, and planting, it is said, will go on without further interruption. A terrific tornado swept over a portion of Iowa and Michigan, on last Thursday night, destroying much property and killing many persons. In some places the wind sucked all the water out of the wells. Rev. H. L. Hamilton pastor of the Independent church at Oakland, California, died suddenly last Sunday in the pulpit, during his discourse. He paused in his sermon, and sinking down, expired almost instantly. The President has nominated Senator Teller, of Colorado, for Secretary of the Interior, vice Kirkwood; Wm. E. Chandler, of New Hampshire, Secretary of the Navy, vice Hunt; Wm. H. Hunt, late Secretary of the Navy, American minister to Russia.

College to be Sold.

From the Greensboro Patriot. The Greensboro Female college is advertised to be sold on the 1st Monday in May. It is believed that the sale will be deferred one month in order not to interfere with the present scholastic term, which closes June 1st. The property is to be sold to satisfy a judgment in favor of the North Carolina Railroad company for \$30,000.00. Mr. Wilson, as trustee of the sinking fund of North Carolina Railroad company, advanced the money for the construction of the college buildings, taking a mortgage on the property as collateral security for the advances made. After the failure of the Wilson & Shober bank this security was turned over to the Railroad company. Subsequently suit was brought to foreclose the mortgage, and by agreement the decree was so drawn as to permit the liquidation of the debt by annual installments. The first installment was paid. The second installment, amounting to about \$4000, and falling due last June, has not been paid. The third installment, amounting to about \$5000, falls due in June next. Efforts have been made, and are still being made to raise the amount necessary to pay off the installments and liquidate the whole debt. We are informed that there will be a meeting of the trustees of the college at an early day, when an effort will be made to raise the money necessary to extricate the college from its financial embarrassment.

The No-Fence Law.

From the N. C. Farmer. As to the No Fence or Stock Law in our State one fact is very significant and that is, it takes no step backward. Though its progress is slow it is forward all the time. No township or county after a trial of its workings goes back to the old fence system. Commencing with Meclenburgh county, on the South Carolina line a few years ago it has gradually extended to contiguous townships and counties until quite a large area of the State is embraced within its lines. Another fact worthy of notice is that wherever adopted it increases in favor and popularity, even its most strenuous opponents becoming its warm advocates. In Anderson county, South Carolina, where it was first adopted in that State, not a voice can be found in favor of its repeal. It would take an army of men to restore the old fence law in Mecklenburgh Co., where it was first adopted in our State, and so it might be said of all. These facts are worthy of consideration by all who favor the old fence system.

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Wm. Westobaker who was appointed by Thomas Jefferson as Secretary of the Faculty and Librarian of the University of Virginia, in the year 1825, and who has filled that office ever since, died last Thursday night, in his 85th year.

Judge Wylie, of the Criminal Court in the District of Columbia, has decided that the Star Route indictments are good and sufficient. A motion to quash was overruled and the indictments stand.

Grateful to Invalids. Florestan Colozne is grateful to invalids, because it is refreshing with out the sickening effect of most perfumes.

A Foolish Mistake. Don't make the mistake of confounding a remedy of merit with quick medicines. We speak from experience when we say that Parker's Ginger Tonic is a sterling health restorative which will do all that is claimed for it. We have used it ourselves with the happiest results for Rheumatism and when worn out by work. See adv.—Times.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Having qualified as Administrator of Mrs. Ann Smith, deceased, I hereby notify all persons holding claims against and owing to her to exhibit the same to me on or before the 1st day of April, 1882. J. D. WILLIAMS, Administrator.

WM. M. JONES, MANUFACTURER OF Sash, Blinds, Doors, &c., CARY, N. C. March 2, 1882.

NOTICE. MR. JNO. D. WILLIAMS HAS sold his interest in the firm of Williams & McLaughlin, Wilmington, and Merchants & Co., New York, to the remaining partners, and has purchased from them their interest in the firm of J. D. Williams & Co., Fayetteville, N. C. J. D. WILLIAMS, J. D. WILLIAMS, J. W. WILLIAMS, J. W. WILLIAMS, W. E. SORLEY. Jan. 3, 1882.

REFERRING TO THE ABOVE correspondence of purchase and sale, I hereby give notice that J. D. Williams & Co., of Fayetteville, N. C., are authorized to sell all the stock and other property of the firm of J. D. Williams & Co., of Fayetteville, N. C., to the highest bidder, on or after the 1st day of April, 1882. J. D. WILLIAMS, Fayetteville, July 11, 1882.

At the Old Stand of J. D. WILLIAMS & CO. NEW FIRM.

THE UNDESIGNED HAVE entered into partnership under the firm name of J. D. Williams & Co., of Fayetteville, N. C., and are authorized to sell all the stock and other property of the firm of J. D. Williams & Co., of Fayetteville, N. C., to the highest bidder, on or after the 1st day of April, 1882. J. D. WILLIAMS, J. D. WILLIAMS, J. W. WILLIAMS, J. W. WILLIAMS, W. E. SORLEY. Fayetteville, July 11, 1882.

100 Buggies, Rockaways, Spring Wagons, &c. To be sold regardless of cost. Parties in want will seek their own interest by examining our stock and prices before buying, as we are determined to sell, and have cut down our prices so they cannot be met by any other house in the State. Also a full stock of Hand Made Harness REPAIRING done at bottom prices, and in best manner. Sent for prices and catalogue. A. A. McKEITHAN & SONS, Fayetteville, N. C.

PATENTS. E. A. Lehmann, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, Washington, D. C. All business connected with the Patent Office, the Patent Office of the country, promptly attended to. No charge unless a patent is secured. Send for circular. 10-10-11-12.

D. T. JOHNSON, COTTON SELLER. Commission Merchant. Ag't for Barker's Standard Gunns, and Chemicals.

ORDERED FOR GRAIN, MEAT, MOLASSES, &c. PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. Correspondence solicited. Office, S. E. corner Wilmington and Marine Sts., RALEIGH, N. C. W. E. ANDERSON, President. P. A. WILEY, Cashier.

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK OF RALEIGH, N. C.

SEWING MACHINES! SEWING MACHINES!! The "DOMESTIC" stands at the head—has made the greatest progress—is the lightest running, hand-sewn and best Machine made. Call and see one at W. L. LONDON'S.

Dr. WM. LYNCH, DENTIST. Will visit Chapel Hill on the second Monday in each month. All calls left with Dr. A. B. Robertson or Dr. McClellan will be promptly attended to. Feb'y 3, 1882.

TO FARMERS. FARMERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that I am Agent for the celebrated "Star Brand" Guano, and also for Allison & Addison's Acid Phosphate which I will sell on time at 25 to 30 per cent. Profit—on hand. J. F. FROELINGER, Miscellaneous S. C. February 23, 1882.

Miscellaneous Advertisements. OUR STOCK OF Spring and Summer CLOTHING, GENTS' FURNISHINGS AND HATS, IS COMPLETE AND OUR GRAND SPRING OPENING Will take Place April 4th. To which we respectfully invite our friends and the public generally, BERWANGER BROTHERS' LEADING CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS, Fayetteville Street, Opposite U. S. P. O., RALEIGH, N. C. Orders sent by mail will receive prompt attention.

RALEIGH MARBLE WORKS. I. W. DURHAM, FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH, N. C. DEALER IN NATIVE AND FOREIGN GRANITE AND MARBLE MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, TABLETS, &c. ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. FERTILIZERS AND SUPPLIES IN STORE AND DAILY ARRIVING: 20,000 pounds of H. Sides and Shoulders. 20,000 pounds of Bran. 20,000 pounds of Choice Timothy Hay. 1,000 bushels of No. 1 Corn. 1,000 bushels of No. 2 Corn. 1,000 bushels of No. 3 Corn. 1,000 bushels of No. 4 Corn. 1,000 bushels of No. 5 Corn. 1,000 bushels of No. 6 Corn. 1,000 bushels of No. 7 Corn. 1,000 bushels of No. 8 Corn. 1,000 bushels of No. 9 Corn. 1,000 bushels of No. 10 Corn. 1,000 bushels of No. 11 Corn. 1,000 bushels of No. 12 Corn. 1,000 bushels of No. 13 Corn. 1,000 bushels of No. 14 Corn. 1,000 bushels of No. 15 Corn. 1,000 bushels of No. 16 Corn. 1,000 bushels of No. 17 Corn. 1,000 bushels of No. 18 Corn. 1,000 bushels of No. 19 Corn. 1,000 bushels of No. 20 Corn. 1,000 bushels of No. 21 Corn. 1,000 bushels of No. 22 Corn. 1,000 bushels of No. 23 Corn. 1,000 bushels of No. 24 Corn. 1,000 bushels of No. 25 Corn. 1,000 bushels of No. 26 Corn. 1,000 bushels of No. 27 Corn. 1,000 bushels of No. 28 Corn. 1,000 bushels of No. 29 Corn. 1,000 bushels of No. 30 Corn. 1,000 bushels of No. 31 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