TAXATION.

American impatience of taxation resulte in rebellion and freedom from British rule. The signs of the times indicate that Ameran impatience of taxation will this year selt in successful revolt from Radical rule; that is to say, from the rule of a class of politicians whose legislation for the last twenty-three years seems based upon the theory that the nation's wealth and progress can best be promoted by taxation. Since 1861, the people's politics have been controlled by the passions of the civil war and the sectional questions growing out of its results; but these passions are passing away, and their passage from men's minds makes room for reflection on material interests, Once more, the voters of this country are in their cool, sober senses, and being so understand as their fathers did that taxation, no matter for what purpose, is a burden upon labor, must increase the cost of production, must affect every man's

Taxes are necessary, but the less of the better. There is an enormous of them now, a burden which e lightened.

w they must be lightened, and why estions that will be thoroughly dis d in these columns. Just now, as luctory to any discussion, it is the se of the REGISTER to give, as briefly v be, the history of Federal taxation he Democratic party's record on it. story is said to be a lie; but this histhe REGISTER makes bold to say, is s true as taxes is; and nothing's truer

Taxes, or more accurately the want of them, the need of some way of levying and collecting them, broke down "the United States of America," as they begun life under the "Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union," adopted on July 9, 1778. The Confederation failed, because, as Judge MARSHALL said, it was a government authorized to declare war, but relying on independent States for the means of prosecuting it; capable of contracting debts and of pledging the public faith for their payment, but depending on thirteen distinct sovereignties for the preservation of that faith. Such a government could only be rescued from ignominy and contempt by finding those sovereignties administered by men exempt from the passions incident to human nature. Those sovereignties were not so administered; and appeal after ap-States resulting in no payment ssments, Congress, in 1786, laimed that the play was played it was vested with power to nue by imposts, by a tariff, on imerchandise. The States were unopposed to the presence in them eral tax-gatherers, which Mr. HAMhad long and strongly urged for the of strengthening the power of gress and weakening that of the States the influence of officers deriving their emoluments from, and consequently interested in, supporting the power of Congress." But they were well disposed to tariff taxation. The Convention of 1787 resulted, and that body framed the "Constitution of the United States of America, giving to Congress the power to levy and

THE TARIFF TAX.

The first Congress under the Constituthe at its first session fixed the policy of he country, and adopted the plan of raising the revenues of the United States that was acceptable to the States-that of raising them by duties on imported articles, by a tariff. There was entire unanimity on this matter of the tariff plan being the proper plan, in such a Government as this, for raising revenue, and the universal feeling in its favor was made stronger by the universal knowledge that this method of raising the necessary revenue would incidentthe tarin othod would be to render taxaneouragement and protection of manufac-

This policy of a revenue tariff, with such rotection resulting as was a necessary incident to any tariff for raising revenue, continued unflisputed until 1817. In that of blood." year Mr. Monroe became President. Old party lines were nearly extinct. Congress was almost unanimously Democratic, and | Congress because in time of war the tariff the period is known in the history of the United States as "the era of good feeling." The era came to the beginning of an end to pay the debts of war. For this latter at the beginning of Mr. Monroe's second term, in 1821-22, when a marked division manifested itself among the Democrats, for a purpose so necessary it was so abhorwho were the Congress, and Mr. BARBOUR, a revenue tariff man, was elected Speaker tax-internal revenue it is now calledof the House by only four majority over took place the first division into parties Mr. TAYLOR, an advocate of a new policy under the new Government. The objecof long duties upon foreign imports not tion here was not simply that which had domestic manufactures. The new nd popularity secured the passage of an erties of States arose. Here, that great session on January 8, 1790. Early in the act imposing tariff duties upon several ar- body of people attached to State Rights session Mr. Hamilton, then Secretary of ticles of foreign importation with the direct view of affording protection to the manufacture of like articles in this country. A wide and permanent split in the Demowho followed him becoming what were self into their particular concerns, and ex- an excise tax on home-made spirits. Con-

called National Republicans. In 1827-28, Mr. Adams President, and policy was extended, and after long debate strengthen the General Government by suband much excitement in Congress and in jecting the people to "the influence of offithe country, a tariff law based upon the protective policy and known as "the Bill of Abominations" was passed. The excite- power" of the Central Government, and ment continued, increased, and culminated the danger of permitting it, strengthened in the nullification troubles. The Demo- an opposition that was earnest enough cratic I sident, Andrew Jackson, was without that added incentive. Legislaequally hostile to the protective policy and tures (that of North Carolina among them) to nullification, to Mr. CLAY and to Mr. CALHOUN. He caused a bill to be introduced into Congress, 1832-38, to wipe out They wanted no Federal tax-gatherers the protective tariff, and issued his procla- among them, even for so necessary a purmation to wipe out nullification. His bill pose as the payment of the price of inde-

promise Tariff" of 1833. This was based community. The taxes were collected by the Capitol: upon the principle of an abandonment of force or the fear of it, when collected at the protective policy. The bill provided all for a gradual reduction of all duties then above the revenue standard: that is to say, Mr. JEFFERSON in 1801, and at once reso high as to be prohibitory in fact and pealed all the excise taxes—on stills, spirits,

defeating the object of a tariff, which is refined sugar, manufactured tobacco, carto raise revenue. One-tenth of one-half riages and stamped paper. of all duties for protection above that In 1813, to carry on the war with Engstandard was to be taken off annually for | land (which cut down the revenue from imten years, at the end of which period the ports), direct taxes and excise taxes were whole of the other half was to be taken again necessary. The war ended in 1815,

off; and thereafter all duties were to be and the Democrats were able in 1817 to levied mainly with a view to revenue, and dispense with the internal revenue, and re- House. pealed the levy. In 1842, the year fixed by the Compro- In 1863 they were again necessary to demise for the regulation of duties on the fray the expenses of the war between the tion. revenue standard, the protectionists rallied States. The list of articles taxed would In 1870, the Democrats regained control

The Democrats returned to power in 1845, the revenue tariff of 1846 was and bank deposits, wax tapers and cigar the States from the beginning of the Govadopted, and under it the country pros- lights, playing cards, patent liniments, ernment, they commenced to wage war

In 1861, the Republicans obtained pos- and the innumerable notions made by "pri- of instruction to Senators and Representaession of the Government and war came. vate formula or occult secret or art;" toilet tives. In 1870-71-73, the tax was reeded Since that day the tariff has been protect- waters, cosmetics, hair oils, and the number- by the Government to pay the debts of ive; that is to say, prohibitory. For years less devices to beautify or spoil "the hair, war, and the instructions were to seek resuch a tariff, cutting off revenue that mouth or skin;" even the "aromatic ca- ductions and modifications, if such were should have come to the public treasury, chous" to take away the smell of the taxed possible. But in 1874, 1876, 1881, 1883, has imposed an enormous burden on the draught with which the beau strives to the tax being no longer necessary, the depeople, who have paid for home manufac- brighten his wits for conversational en- mand has been for repeal. Annexed are tures the prices of foreign goods increased | counter with the belle; all have been made | the "resolutions of instruction to our Senalmost by the amount of the duties that free again, and there only remain taxes on ators and Representatives in Congress, effectually excluded the foreign goods of tobacco and whisky—the only articles of ratified November 30, 1874: like kind and quality. It is not so now. home growth or production, the only prop-The stimulus of protection has so increased erty in the United States, now taxed or production that the body of the people proposed to be taxed by the United feel no burden from protective tariff taxes. States Government. The effort to retain The goods in use by the great masses of the taxes on them is earnest, and it is powthe people are cheaper here than they can erfully backed. The taxes and the absobe brought from abroad if admitted duty lutely necessary regulations make whisky The consumer has been oppressed,

turer's man, waxed fat. The manufacturer | levied in this instance against American as | their bosoms a spirit of hatred and disregard for the manufacturer's man are now the well as foreign competition—the whisky chief sufferers, but the consumer suffers ring has grown to be the strongest and them. Neither knows when the wealthiest ever known in this country, addstay turned. Both are tiring of the un- tional banks, which "carry" the 100,000,- of the producer Both have learned sense by 000 gallons of whisky held in bond. dearly bought experience, and both are How thoroughly did Mr. HAMILTON unteadily tending to the knowledge that the derstand the effects of the introduction of old policy is the better policy and that the a swarm of Federal tax-gatherers into the sooner it is again the policy of the country | States! How plainly he foresaw the dwarfthe better for all. Men are beginning to ing of the power of the sovereigns, the see plainly once more, and to recognize the giant growth of the power of the creature! truth of the axiom that it is by "growing Twenty-five years ago a Federal Court and producing what we can grow and in North Carolina, in all except the charproduce most cheaply, and by receiving acter of its officers, was a fit subject for the rom other countries what we cannot pro- pencil of a rollicking cartoonist. An old duce except at too great expense, that the and deaf and decrepit Judge, who could greatest degree of happiness is to be com- hear nothing of the little that was necesmunicated to the greatest number of peo- sary to be said about the trifling admiralty ple; that the great interests of the country matters that came before the Court; an are inseparable; that agriculture, commerce older, and deafer, and feebler Clerk, for and manufactures will rise or fall together, whom when it was necessary for him to say and that all legislation is dangerous which anything another said it; a Crier, on whom proposes to benefit one of these without all the effects of age and revolutionary serlooking to consequences which may fall on vice were even more manifest than in Judge the others." The commercial marine of the and Clerk; these made the Court, and a Union has been swept from the seas, and Court fully competent to the transaction of only the immense territory of the Union, all the business that an occasional suitor which assures a living to its inhabitants, might bring into the dingy, out-of-thewhatever happens, has saved the great way premises occupied by the Federal

mass of the people from financial ruin. THE INTERNAL REVENUE TAX.

At the second session of the first Congress a plan was reported, Mr. Hamilton its author, to provide for payment of the national debt, the price of liberty. To raise the necessary funds, Mr. HAMILTONproposed added tariff duties so far as they could be increased without destroying revenue, and an excise duty on home-made spirits. None were in favor of the excise; for a tax on domestic products has ever been the horror of all free States, and under an excise system officers must be authorized to go into the people's houses, their kitchens, their cellars, to examine into their private concerns, or the system fails preamble to the first revenue hw passed of practical value. It has never been fas-under he Constitution stated, one result of tened upon any country except by violence. as it has at last been fastened upon England by the bloodshed from which her ablest minister shrank, when to Queen CAR-OLINE's earnest instructions to put down the excise revolt and collect the excise tax by force, WALPOLE nobly said, "I will not be the minister to enforce taxes at the expense

The power to levy and collect excise taxes and direct taxes was only granted to plan might fail and revenue from some source would be necessary to wage war and purpose, Mr. Hamilton proposed the excise on home-made spirits. And yet even rent, that upon this question of an excise enue but with a view specifically to led to revolt in England—the horror of a tax upon domestic products and the necessamovement failed at this session. But rily inquisitorial methods of collection. 623-24, Mr. CLAY's eloquence, influence | There, no questions of the rights and liband opposed to centralization opposed the the Treasury, reported to Congress his excise even for so great a necessity as then plans for funding the war debt, and for existed. Imposts collected by Congress raising the necessary additional revenue,

on any domestic manufacture wore the He recommended for this latter purpose semblance of a foreign power intruding it an increase of existing tariff duties and cited serious apprehensions for State im- gress adjourned on August 12 without portance and liberty. Mr. Hamilton's long consideration of the revenue recommendacherished desire to weaken the States and tions, which went over to the third sescers deriving their emoluments from, and consequently interested in, supporting the passed resolutions protesting for these ressons against direct taxes and excise taxes. ould have passed, but Mr. CLAT's politi- pendence. But the Federalists were in a DAVID STONE, DAVID VANCE, BRNJAMIN profitable.

cal prospects were at stake, and would majority in Congress, and the tax prevailed SMITH, EDWARD JONES, WILLIAM BLOUNT, have been ruined by the abrupt repeal of against the votes of the Democratic party. JAMES KENAN, FRED. HARGETT, RICHARD his policy, which would also have brought The Pennsylvania rebellion followed, and CLINTON, WILLIAM B. GROVE, JOHN HAY. disaster to the country; Mr. Calhoun's was crushed; those who sympathized with JOEL LANE. These men and such as these, neck was in as great danger as Mr. CLAY's the cause being most active in stamping their colleagues, alarmed at the measures reputation: both were patriots, however out the effect which threatened the life of before Congress, passed a series of resolumistaken and opposed in policy, and they the infant Union. Other articles were tions of instruction to the North Carolina combined to avert strife and to beat Old added to the excise, refined sugar, manu- Senators in Congress. One of these reso-Hickory Jackson by the passage through factured tobacco, &c., &c., and the system lutions is thus recorded on the pages of Congress of Mr. CLAY's celebrated "Com- became more and more odious to the whole the original manuscript journals filed in

"RESOLVED, That they strenuously oppose every excise and direct taxation law. The Democrats came into power with should any be attempted in Congress."

The resolutions passed the House unanimously on Friday, December 10, 1790; were sent to the Senate on Saturday: passed that body with like unanimity on Monday; and on Tuesday a message from the Senate announced to the House its concurrence in the resolutions, which had been carefully considered before final action in Committee of the Whole by each

The State and the Democratic party in the State have ever maintained that posi-

and the Whig Congress passed a law in fill two columns of this paper. One by of the State Legislature, which had fallen which profection and not revenue was the one, as the need of taxes decreased, these into Republican hands in the days of rearticles have been stricken from the tax construction. Immediately, true to the law : Banks and bank checks, bank drafts policy of the State, and of the party in all salves, plasters, drops, tinctures, anodynes, against the excise tax laws by resolutions

"Whereas many citizens of the State are sorely oppressed by the practical workings of the internal revenue laws of the United states, which enure to the benefit of certain manufac tories to the great injury of the producersof our the most trifling, offences committed against said laws, from three to five years past, aid are being thrust into prison and their propert sacri ficed to pay costs of said prosecution; and manufacture a monopoly, and under the whereas the enforcement of said laws is not whilst the manufacturer, not the manufac- highest protective taxes-protective taxes only engendering strife and confusion imong the Government itself; therefore,
"Be it resolved by the House of Representa-

tives, the Senate concurring, That our Snators to use their influence to have said revenue laws wheel will turn, or how long it will ing to its own strength that of great na-

And these are the resolutions of intruction ratified January 26, 1883:

and burdensome to the people of NorthCarolina, and has proven a heavy embargo lai upon Southern commerce to support monopolis, proscribing Southern toil and checking the atural levelopment of Southern industry:

revenue laws is oppressive and inquisitoria, cenalizing in its tendencies and inconsister with the genius of a free people, legalizing unqual, expensive and iniquitous taxation, and, is en orced in this State, is a fraud upon the acred rights of our people and subversive of ionest government, prostituted in many instances to a system of political patronage which is idious and outrageous, corrupting public virte and eopardizing public liberty, and sustained by in limidation and bribery on the part of rvenu officials, to debauch the elective franchise Be it resolved by the General Assembly of

North Carolina: "1. That the internal revenue taxes of the United States ought to be repealed at once with such provisions, by rebate of ta:es or otherwise, as will be just to those who hold for sale articles for which taxes have been paid. That the collection from imports, un aided by internal taxation, of the large revenue now necessary for the administration of the Federal government, would give incidental protection to home manufactures amply sufficient

or their healthy development. 3. That, though Congress has power to lay and collect duties, yet to lay duties higher than he per cent. at which they would raise the greatest revenue, is, as to the excess above that ministers of justice. Eighteen years ago, per cent., to lay duties so as to prevent their colseven years later, a change came; the intion, and is, therefore, without warrant in the ternal revenue laws came, the Federal tax-Constitution, and that it is unjust and op-

gatherers, the necessary Federal spies and "4. That within that per cent. Congress may, informers, the inevitable blood-shedding, cles on which duties are laid, and the rates of and the Federal Courts became at once a the duties on them.

"5. That this discretion ought to be exercised tremendous power in the State. The scenes so as to raise a revenue not greater than is sufwhich followed are stamped upon the ficient for the strictly economical administration minds of the men, women and children of this generation of North Carolinians, and tribute the burdens of the tariff, and the incideutal protection given by it, as justly and need not now be recalled. They were equally as possible to every part of the country. not scenes to be etched by the hand of a and to all classes of the people. That these resolutions are not intended to mere fun-loving caricaturist. But the old

interfere with the application of the principle that it is just and wise to tax articles that are intended to be consumed as luxuries higher than the necessaries of life, and the materials ments and machinery consumed or used in producing, manufacturing and transportation. That the tariff of the United States ought to be reformed so as to make it conform to the

principles set forth in the foregoing resolutions.
"8. If Congress should deem it impracticable to modify the present tariff, and at the time abolish the internal revenue taxes, as dence that not even a ring so powerful as the the less of the two evils, we prefer the retention of the former and the abolition of the latter. whisky ring, with the force added to its 9. That the Secretary of State is instructed wealth of a taking, though false, appeal to to transmit copies of these resolutions to the Senators in Congress from North Carolina as an expression of the voice of the State on the the moral sentiment of the thoughtless among the temperance people, will be able sentatives in Congress from North Carolina fo to prevent the Democratic party in Congress from standing by its time-honored

doctrines and repealing at the earliest pos-A WORD OF CAUTION. sible moment this law for the collection of taxes by bloodshed, this great wrong

scenes and the new, the old Court and the

new Court, would make two pictures-

BEFORE and AFTER-worthy the pencil of

an equal to HOGARTH.

cling round the sun."

a greater than Nast, only to be done by

But it is not yet too late to take a step

backward. And the REGISTER has confi-

which afflicts the country, corrupts its cit-

zens' politics by fear or bribery, and their

blood with poisonous drink. The tide of

, and that tide once in motion never stops

THE NORTH CAROLINA RECORD.

From A to Izard, from the beginning

the Government to this day, the State of

North Carolina and the North Carolina

Democracy have been in complete accord

The First Congress began its second

remembered in North Carolina. In one

House or the other sat WILLIAM R. DAVIE.

WILLIAM POLK, JOSEPH McDowell, STE-

This is indeed a very big State, and within its borders are many very good people and very many valuable properties. But letter-writers and telegraphers to the public sentiment has set resistlessly towards Northern papers are rather overdoing the "boom" which begun at Atlanta and "any more than the earth stops in its cir- gained immense strength-if "booms" may be said to have strength-at Boston. The people who read the marvelous stories lately printed about the swamp lands of the East and the tin mines of the West nay take it into their heads to look into a eography, or into the Census Compenlium, or to make inquiries, before becoming immigrants or investors. If so, there with the Democratic party's record as is danger that they come to the conclusion that North Carolina is like history, all a lie. Keep within bounds, and do not overstep the modesty of nature, even in telling the truth. Few States have within them ation, but to let it die without rejection. such wonderful resources as this, and few The President is to "bring in another people can believe without seeing that they exist here. That was a shrewd Irishman who, dictating a letter which his employer was writing for him to his brother in the ould country, requested that it be stated that here in America he was allowed meat refuse the nomination if tendered to him. once a day, "Why," said the amanuensis, stopping, "why do you ask me to write that, when you know that you have meat three times a day?" "Ah," said the ser-Meantime, in November, 1790, the Legisvant, "but they would think me such a lature of North Carolina assembled—a body liar! They would believe never a word of composed of the State's most eminent citizens. There were few members of that

Assembly whose names are not even to-day No canvassing for subscriptions or advertisements has been made for the REGIS-TER. Now that it has been issued arrangements will be made for a thorough canvass of the State. In this city an agent will PHEN CABARRUS, JOSEPH GRAHAM, JOSEPH WINSTON, WM. LENOIR, JESSE FRANKLIN, at once commence work, and the REG-NATHANIEL MACON, THOMAS PERSON, ISTER hopes that he and the people may ALEXANDER MEBANE, DAVID CALDWELL, find their intercourse both plea

A HOME PICTURE GALLERY.

With a brief sketch of the life and public service of ALFRED WADDELL, the REGIS-TER to-day begins to hang upon its walls the portraits of distinguished North Carolinians as painted by other home folk. The Democrats named by the people as of the number from whom they will select a name so long and intimately associated their State officers for the next four years will first receive attention; and Colonel WADDELL is of those named for the highest the blood of the journalist and kindles

Among those who will succeed him in these columns, the REGISTER will doubtless find, has already found, the names of both those who have been or are its competitors | welcome, though to a certain extent unwilin the printing business, and for all such the REGISTER, as matter of party duty and newspaper courtesy, holds itself specially of the bound to see that the best places on the gallery walls are set apart.

THE CAPE FEAR SCOTCH.

The Scottish people of the Cape Fear and Pee Dee country will read with interest Col. Cameron's article on the first page of the Register, explaining the settlement of the Highland Scots on Cape Fear, which took place many years before Culloden. The story was handed down by itself the most conspicuous example of the radition, and came to the accomplished writer from such reliable men as JONATHAN EVANS and HENRY ELLIOT and others of the Sand Hill worthies. Col. CAMERON, known to the people of sea-coast South whose Scotch name indicates his descent, perhaps more familiar than any living an with the facts and the legends of the Scotch settlements, and from time to time the REGISTER is to have the very great leasure of printing what he remembers of he "good old times" in the low and what ne sees of the rapid progress of these new Transvlvania had been cut from its extentimes in the hill country.

THANKS!

And hearty ones to the brethren who have said such kindly words of the RALEIGH REGISTER, old and new. Thanks again to old friends who have had the thoughtful kindness to mail to it their papers in advance of its issue. In a few days, it is hoped that all their cheerful faces will show themselves in the REGISTER office. His exchanges are not only an editor's familiar friends, but his working tools as well, and the value of one and the uses of the other are thoroughly appreciated by

READ AND CIRCULATE.

The REGISTER is mailed to many Subscribe to it yourself and send your neighbor's subscription with your own. "And whereas the present system of iternal Liberal compensation will be made to those who may interest themselves in rapidly extending its circulation.

> TEN decisions were filed yesterday by the Supreme Court, and of course are reported in to-day's REGISTER. The people have interest in these decisions, and the profession will doubtless be glad of an opportanity to have them promptly reported

TIE REGISTER'S edition to-day is the argest newspaper edition ever issued in tle State. The next will be as large. Those who have anything to advertise may d so thoroughly in its columns.

READ the advertisements of REGISTER remiums. These may be secured by subribers until April 1, when agents will be

NOTES ABOUT NEWSPAPERS.

The Chronicle of this city says it is prorous, and that its prosperity is both rapid l solid. It ought to be. New type and ough of it to make twenty-eight instead twenty-four columns, new subscribers new advertisements indicate plainly t it is. If a thorough knowledge of the d of newspaper work it has selected is orth anything to a North Carolina newsaper, the Chronicle's prosperity will be at it ought to be. Good luck to it. The Church Messenger has been removed tom Durham to Charlotte, and is to be enarged and well looked after typographially and in business matters. Rev. E. N. Joyner, the editor, has accepted a call to Rock Hill, S. C., but his removal to that place will not interfere with his editorial

The Kinston Free Press, already a large and handsome sheet, will celebrate its third birthday, April 1, by enlarging itself, beautifying itself with new type, and printing itself faster on a power press Mr. Joseph G. Bromell is to commence the publication of the Shoe Heel Print on March 4. The Rocky Mount Reporter says that Mr. Bromell is a practical printer and a good newspaper man.

Press and people are pleased that our old riend, Mr. Yates, has returned to journalm. The Charlotte Home-Democrat is now charge of Messes. Yates & Strong. The Greensboro Bugle has been revived its former publisher, Jas. W. Albright, isq., and will be published daily."

The Monroe Enquirer and Express comes dut in a clean new dress. An excellent paper, it deserves its prosperity.

STATE POLITICAL ITEMS.

Mr. Canaday, says a letter to the New York Sun, has taken a contract to deliver the electoral vote of North Carolina to the Republican candidate for President, to ave himself elected Governor of the State. and to come back to the Senate, not as a servant of that body, but as a Republican member in the place now filled by Senator

tively that Mr. Jas. Edwin Moore, of Wil-

of Lieutenant-Governor, and that he might The Richmond Rocket and Clinton Caucasian favor the nomination of Major C. M. Stedman for Lieutenant-Governor. The Washington Gazette says that Capt. Oct. Coke is gaining in favor as the next

liamston, is not an aspirant for the position

Democratic candidate for Governor. The Winston Sentinel suggests the name of Maj. Chas. M. Stedman, of Wilmington. for Lieutenant-Governor.

The Russian government's war with

ASHEVILLE.

The Story of the Mountain Mart, Its Goodly Present and its Bright Future, as "C" Knows how to tell it.

part of the State is so emphatically entitled

ASHEVILLE.

enriched with all the adornments of wealth

and taste, beautified with trees and shrub-

bery and flowers, such as, at Flat Rock,

THE ORIGINAL POPULATION.

other part of North Carolina.

new life in the West.

Correspondence of the RALEIGH REGISTER.]

ASHEVILLE, February 22, 1884. The restoration of the honored and familiar name of the RALEIGH REGISTER. with the political and social history of North Carolina: and its restoration under the lead of one whose very name warms anew the general enthusiasm it kept so long inflamed, seem to make appropriate ts welcome by one by whom the name of the paper and the name of its editor are the enlarged and handsome "Eagle," have honored and revered. But in the lingly, I shall let the past alone; and as the REGISTER is a new birth, give its fresh which in the season are added boarding pages a picture of one of the richest gems houses innumerable. Few are the private For in the rapid march of change and development, of the throwing off of the old and the putting on of the new, all of North Carolina has become so rejuvenated and regenerated as to make the use of the word "new" apt and justifiable. And no

dry, elastic and invigorating. to such distinction as Western North Carolina; but as that is too large a field to compass at one measurement. I shall limit myself to some consideration of the present Asheville has been known to tourists and summer visitors for very many years; from pression. The rain-fall is less and the greater past facilities of access, better Carolina than to our own Eastern people.

Three-quarters of a century ago the people of Charleston, escaping from the summer RIDING AND DRIVING. heat and malaria of the coast, sought refuge in the mountains of North Carolina. Families of wealth and culture found such healthful retreat in Buncombe; long time ago, when it was the undivided "State of" Buncombe," and before Henderson and sive and beautiful domain, what is now Henderson county attracted and retained by far the largest number of these refugees for health; and so beautiful was the scenery, and so charming the climate, that what was first sought as a temporary in the service of pleasure. health resort, became permanent abodes

might be found, before the war, in no A portion of that stream flowed on as far as Asheville; was there arrested and became stationary; and, combined with the original population, always distinof such culture and intelligence as was sponsibilities.

always an astonishment to those of our own State who crossed the Blue Ridge for the first time with their preconceived opinion trans-mountain court house village For many years Asheville lived along this quiet life; almost unchanged in size, with little increase to its population, left in its day be had the material for many a grateful seclusion, disturbed sometimes during the summer months by the chance traveller, but attempting little addition to its numbers by inducements of business, it had a tered upon its city life career. relative importance of its own.

THE MART OF THE MOUNTAINS. It was the central mart of the then thinly settled Western North Carolina and it was on that great highway between the great grain fields of East Tennessee and the rich pastures of Kentucky and the cotton fields of the South, to which were driven the countless droves of hogs and sheep and cattle and horses and mules, the product of those fields and pastures. the fall and winter there was not a day, nor scarce an hour, when the main street one or the other of these animals, and made alive with the vociferous shouts and cries of the drivers or herdsmen.

WHAT THE RAILWAY BROUGHT construction and extension were made on to be a change. Strangers came in, busi- the diffusion of his money? Most clearly French Broad; and from that day dates than Atlanta it must the new birth of Asheville

legislative sanction, is situated on a broken plateau, elevated about 250 feet above the thus brought it to Asheville; it could not French Broad River, one mile from the have made its connection with the Tencourt house. Two miles south is the Swannanoa, which comes in from the east. Behind the town is a long, low range of east winds, not high enough to be picprivate dwellings, only one of which is yet occupied, but all of which in future time will form a magnificent girdle of elegant THE MOUNTAINS LOOK ON ASHEVILLE

the South, where mountain continuity is broken, are ranged the chains of moun tains which combine to present a scenery remarkable for its loveliness rather than its sublimity. The different ranges are near enough distinctly to impress all their beauties of outline and coloring: too far off to awe with their grandeur or offend by their rigidness. Prominent above all, its symmetrical pyramidal peak lifted far up into the azure sky. states Pisgah to the height of near six thousand feet: farther to the right, but some miles more distant, the still loftier peak of Cold Mountain rears itself above a long line of less lofty mountains sweeping in waving line until they terminate in the very conspicuous promontory of Thompson's Mountain, which projects itself into the valley of Hominy Creek. right of this valley begins the long line of ne New Found Mountains, with a mean elevation of 4,000 feet, which sweep away in varied outline of peak and pass until they lose themselves in distance and blend insensibly with the far away Smoky Mountain chain. Between the New Found and Thompson's Mountain the valley of Homny opens up a long vista, closed by the transverse bar of the distant Balsam, forty miles away, two of the highest peaks of close the view with their fir-clad summits.

To the north of Asheville the view is down the French Broad River, presenting forest, human industries and untamed nature, are happily blended or contrasted. Towards the north, up the French Broad, there is strange disappearance of mountain characteristics. The mountains on the right gradually diminish in perspective; while on the left isolated masses, off-shoots from the Blue Ridge, thrust themselves out into that great plain which forms so great a part of Henderson county. Between, and in the far distance, are seen the Blue Ridge, the Southern boundary of Hen-derson and Transylvania counties.

Each clear evening, when the sun is sinking to the West, throngs of visitors and townspeople gather on Battery Porter, a grass-covered hill in the very centre of in biding the authoress Winnizkaja, have been banished since the beginning of January. The prefect of the District of Lis hin has been arrested on the charge of horizon, and take in all the glories of the with unobstructed vision around the whole have passed over much perhaps of more interest to your readlers; but I cannot now interest to your readlers; and eraving their and invariably gorgeous sunsets, or delight itself in the changing coloring of the pamphlet hostile to the government. I landscape, as parting day fades away into

the shades of evening. To the stranger this spot becomes almost a holy temple ravishing in its ever present, yet ever changing beauties, and impressive in its

sublimity as it stands enclosed in its majestic wall of mountains.

THE INFLUENCES OF VISITORS. To the stranger is due much of the life of society and much of the life of the business of Asheville for several months of the year. Made of easy access by railroad from the East and South, and from the West and North, Asheville receives cach summer from 20,000 to 25,000 health or pleasure seekers. Their presence creates necessity for many and large hotels; and the spacious and elegant "Swannanoa," grown responsive to the demand; besides which are the Grand Central: the Central. the Carolina and the minor Hotels; to houses that do not entertain to the extent of their capacities. Nor is winter unmarked by the presence of visitors. Many come from the New England States, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, from Michigan, Iowa and Wisconsin, not that they

The climate of Asheville is its chiefest charm. Though at an elevation of 2,500 feet above the sea, its temperature is rarely lower in winter than that of the middle region of the State; while in summer it never reaches the height that marks onsnow-fall also much less than on the other side of the mountains; and the invalid has therefore more fine days for out-door exercise than elsewhere in the State.

The presence of the stranger has given birth to another peculiar feature of Asheville. No where in the State are there so many or so well equipped livery stables, nowhere so many elegant vehicles for hire. no where seen so many equestrian parties. and I may safely say, no where so many donkeys, the favorite beast for invalid ladies and little girls; and the long-eared, patient, sluggish animals are seen any day picking their deliberate way among the throngs of their more lively fellow-servants | Yadkin Valley system will be in regular

Connected with the livery service it is complete, brand newly equipped, from pleasant to add that within the last two Greensboro to Fayetteville, 97 miles, and vears great addition has been made to the ease and comfort of rides within the town (and outside the summer roads are is done from Greensboro to Walnut Cove, always good). Four miles of macadamized road, covering the full length of distributed along the line, and trackthe two principal transverse streets, de- laving will proceed right along past Greensmonstrate the enterprise of a people who boro without halting. The grading of the became aroused to the necessity of throw- South Carolina extension is finished to ing off the shell of the chrysalis village Shoe Heel, 36 miles below Fayetteville, guished for its intellectual energies and its stage and emerging into the full vigor of and of the other 21 miles to Bennetsville intuitive refinement, formed a community the city period, with all its duties and re- the South Carolina section is under con-

> And this was followed by the creation of eration from Walnut Cove to Shoe Heel a water-work system, which, although yet | 163 miles, making a line as long dusty streets, and from which will some and graceful fountain. And next will PEOPLE AND HOUSES.

Asheville has now a population of 5,000, increased since the railroad reached the Swannanoa Junction, in July, 1881, from 2,800. The change is not so much in the increase of population as in the valuation of property. Lots are not now sold by the acre, but by the foot. Two hundred dolplars a front foot, three hundred dollars. four hundred dollars are not uncommon. Suburban property, three years ago dull at fifty dollars an acre, commands five hundred, nay, one thousand dollars an acre. which seems Asheville was not throughd with droves Buildings have sprung up, are springing most now is up, everywhere, costly brick places of Fayetteville and business, handsome private residences, terest is seemi modest houses range themselves in streets | North Carolina. where not long since was the grassy com-When work on the Western North Car- mon, and thickly dot the fields where mote from the se olina Railroad was brought to the foot of lately grew the corn or waved the growing it with an inter-Is this advance to continue? Is it simply the impulse given to a summer the western side of the Ridge, there began | health resort by influx of the stranger and ness was enlarged, and impulse given to not. Railroads have already reached Ashehopes and plans that were justified when at ville; they already begin to radiate from length the road had pierced the mountain | it as from a common centre; and now the | in the public and made its way into the Valley of the fact is patent that even more imperatively that which gas

The road across the Blue Ridge could not The town, or city, as it may be called by have pushed its progress to the West unless it came down the Swannanoa, and nessee roads unless it followed down the trough of the French Broad, and thus brought it to Asheville: it could not have mountains, high enough to shut off the extended itself towards Murphy and Ducktown unless it followed up the valley of turesque; yet high enough, and yet acces- Hominy Creek, which opened into the valsible enough to give commanding sites for ley of Richland Creek, which carried it by easy grade to the top of the Balsam Mountains, unless it started at Ashevile. The yet incomplete Asheville and Spartan- Fear and Yad burg Road could have no hope unless it sought the northern outlet by Asheville. The Carolina, Cumberland Gap and All around the horizon, except towards Chicago Road, now in progress, must find its cheapest and most feasible route by and make bery. way of Asheville; the Asheville and Burns-

ville Road, with extension into Tennessee and Southwest Virginia, has no way to is practically restore reach the seacoast with its freights of coal and iron unless by Asheville; and the Charlotte and Rutherford Road, now the Carolina Central, finished to Shelby, some day will be pushed to its contemplated terminus, and must of necessity come to Asheville. The roads that are named will all eventually be built, and will all conerge upon this as their centre.

A GREAT TOBACCO MARKET. There is another solid foundation for the hope of lasting prosperity. Apart from other developments which follow the railroads, there is one product alone which will do for Asheville what it has done for Durham, Winston, Reidsville and Danville. Three years ago last August I visited Asheville to obtain information on the subject of tobacco. There was then one small warehouse, the annual sales of which did not reach 200,000 pounds. Now there are four large warehouses of brick, equal all respects to any in the State, at which during the month of January the sales amounted to 488,000 pounds. The sales here for the season will reach 8,000,000 which, each over six thousand feet high, pounds; and next year, such is the enthusiasm of planters at the high prices they receive, these receipts will be more than very wide one, embracing a large portion of all the trans-montane counties, some mountain landscape, in which farm and of the finest coming from Swain county. This is destined to be the largest field for the production of bright tobacco in the world; and whatever may be the judgment of tobacco critics on the comparative merit of the product as compared with that of Granville, Caswell and other noted counties, it is certain that buyers from all parts of the country have proved themselves eager to give prices not exceeded in any other market for any other quality. TOBACCO FACTORIES.

Tobacco factories have followed will follow until this staple alone will give the foundation for a great business and substantial prosperity. Much more I could say about Asheville: for I have only touched upon some of its points. Writing hastily and rapidly, I Gladstone's policy in Egyptian matter

CAPE FEAR AND Y

Wilmington and North cests Carolina—A State System— Past Generations—Present I terest—Wilmington as a Po

[WILLIAM A. HEARNE.] There appears to be more general interes manifest in the extension of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway than in the progress of any public work in North Carlina for many a day. Nor is this interest confined to the Piedmont, or Northwest, region, through which the road is so rapidly making its way, the Southern border section, through which it is penetrating into South Carolina, nor to the lower Cape Fear, where its extension from Favetteville to Wilmington is regarded of such great importance. OLD NORTH CAROLINIANS -THEIR LABORS

The Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley is tangibly developing into the proportions of a great State system—the lost or late lamented North Carolina system-and public sentiment, which has always been as a true touch-stone in our State, responds as readily as in the days a half century old hope to escape the cold entirely, but to when the men of a giant generation of find a climate much less rigorous than the broad-gauge statesmen projected this idenone they left, and to enjoy an atmosphere cal line of State improvement, as well as

others which grew into living realities. They had the patriotic impulse and pecuniary pluck to enter upon such stupendous undertakings as connecting the waters of the Yadkin and Cape Fear by canal; of making navigable the Yadkin, Deep, Upper Cape Fear, and the Roanoke above the Falls at Weldon; to connect the waters of Neuse River and Beaufort Harbor by canal; to restore the navigation on the lower Cape Fear destroyed by the ravage of New Inlet, all before the days of Railroads, when the people of other States had not aroused to the importance of public transpertation improvements, and when engineering skill and appliances were not equal to such undertakings as are made easy in this day and generation. It is no wonder the descendants of such a race of men are alive to the finally successful development of a scheme, the wisdom of which sixty years of progress and improvement have but confirmed. THE CAPE FEAR AND VADRIN VALLEY-

PRESENT AND PROSPECTIVE. the 1st of May the Cape Fear and working order, everything permanent and 16 miles further toward Bennettsville, on the South Carolina extension. The gaiding in Stokes, 30 miles, the cross-ties are being tract to be completed by July 20th. So that midsummer will find the road in op

ful streams of cool and undefiled mountain was completed, was noted as the largest water into what soon will be the dry and railroad in the world. 'The State, h relinquishing her interest, provided for the building of a branch to Danbury, and by the ingathering of the fall crops of \$84, come the electric light, almost provided the railway will be in operation from Wanut for, and then Asheville will fully have entered upon its city life career.

Cave to Bennettsville, 164 miles. Ancher year will find the road Mt. Airy 36 miles beyond Walnut Cove and a branch of twelve miles built to the Randolph otton factories on Deep river. The tital

mileage then will be 232 miles. THE OLD STATE SENTIMENT REVIVIN The progress of the road into North western North Carolina and its contempt tion on to connections with the country of the upper Mississippi Walley, reach the commercial centres of Cincina Chicago, and of the great Northwest States beyond is interes

the largest railr Greensboro, F fying evidence ing in the Nor been the desir inspiration of

noting the ra Cape Fear no Beaufort Hark of railroad is old Wilmingt possibilities o hope, when w improvements to

time have p resumed its work vig and has performed it to within twelve mile before the close of mington dock. Ship creasing size, flying commercial nation, port almost every d one foreigner for ev Her commerce, both is increasing, and sh

facilities of the best Atlantic ports don of Norfolk. When the engineers have developed twenty-four to twenty-six feet of water, as they say they will, it wil lie entirely with North Carolina to have port of her own equal, for all practice urposes, to any on the Atlantic coast. a reasonable suggestion then to point the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley people to Wilmington for a terminal port. And it behooves Wilmington interests that they see it. She has never been indifferent to her interests, or dead to public enterprise She will not-she cannot be to Through the closing of New Inlet, Wilmington must lose the trade of Osslow and that section until the inland sys The tobacco area proves to be a navigation is perfected, or railroad facilities afforded; hence the greater of reaching out and bringing the directly into Wilmington.

A WILMINGTON NORTH CAROLINA R The Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley North Carolina enterprise; it will Wilmington Railroad. The gentlemen saw it languishing, about to die, and take ing their hands from their pockets, placed them upon it, are all North Carolinians born. They took upon themselves a heavy but den, set before themselves an onerous task. Sampson county has volunteered to stand by them in the effort to reach tide-water Cape Fear. Let Wilmington respond with a cheerful readiness to hold up their hands.

The British House of Commons, in very full vote last week, sustained Mr