

The Wilmington Sun.

\$7.00 a Year.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1878.

3 Cents a Copy.

SUN TELEGRAMS.

EARLY AND MIDNIGHT REPORTS.

SENATOR GORDON.

An Eloquent and Patriotic Speech
ATLANTA, GA., Nov. 22.—Senator Gordon, in his speech before the Legislature, after referring deprecatingly to the recent speeches of Senators Blaine and Conkling, and Secretary Sherman, said: "Will the masses of republican voters sustain these leaders in such a policy of oppression? I cannot believe it. I cannot believe they will be sustained by that wing of the party which supported President Hayes in his patriotic recognition of the Republic, and which was ended in the withdrawal of troops, and leaving Louisiana and South Carolina the rights of self government. [Applause.] I wish you also to know my countrymen, that there are hundreds of thousands of patriotic men in that party who, if they saw their danger and the reactionary danger to them, would unite with you to avert it."

There are thousands of christian men in that party who do not sympathize with these wrongs, whose hearts bleed for our recent afflictions, and whose purses were employed to relieve the Southern suffering. [Applause.] That was the spectacle that presented the better side to these men, and was the spectacle that touched and moved the great Southern heart and caused it to beat once more in responsive throbs to the great heart of the North as deep as call to the deep [loud applause.] and that Southern prayers ascended that Jehovah would not only reward them a thousand fold, but that this great Southern we made national by God-like sympathy, might become the grave of all sectional animosities. But now that revolution and contrast, at the very moment when Southern suffering and Northern beneficence were binding together these estranged sections, these grave Senators seek to reopen wounds that were healing and revive passions that were dying. At an hour when good will was being restored, when races were at peace, and when both races alike were enjoying the blessings of education and good government, these leaders bring out the bloody shirt again, run it up the party staff and fly it as a symbol of new civilization and restored union."

Kaufman Presents a Sword.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—A Berlin dispatch to the Times says Gen. Kaufman has delivered a costly sword to Murshida Mohammed Hassan, chief of the Afghan legation at Tashkend, to be transmitted through him to the Ameer of Cabul. When presenting the sword, Gen. Kaufman delivered the following address: "My illustrious sovereign, in whose empire the sun never sets and whose raised finger causes millions of soldiers to take up arms, sends this pledge of friendship and unchanging affection to his friend and ally, the noble and chivalrous ruler of the Afghans and Belooches. History teaches that Russia ever espouses a just cause, that she has always known how to protect her allies from the attacks of any enemy however powerful. Whosoever sides with Russia, need not fear that a hair on his head will be injured. The power of the Russian sword is great. This is a fact known to the enemies of Russia as well as to her allies. May God protect and preserve the two powerful sovereigns, the Czar and the Ameer. May God promote the welfare of the two allied countries to the benefit of Afghans, Russians and Christians alike. May the echo of these words awaken consolation and hope where oppression and tyranny are paramount."

The blade of the sword has the following inscription in the Persian tongue: "May God give thee victory over the infidels."

A dispatch to the Times from Philippopolis says: "Words of Gen. Todleben during his recent visit here, in regard to the Bulgarian Russian authorities that they must conform to the treaty of Berlin, adding that on his recent trip to Livadia the Czar expressed a firm intention to execute that treaty."

Austria and Russia.

PESTH, Nov. 22.—Count Andrássy, the Austro-Hungarian Premier, has informed the delegation that Prince Labanoff, Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, has declared to the Porte that East Roumelia would only be evacuated three months after the Porte signed a treaty replacing the treaty of San Stefano. Austria's views being asked by several Powers, she declared that the treaty was a Russo-Turkish affair, but that the postponement of the evacuation of East Roumelia was contrary to the treaty of Berlin. Russia admitted the view, and disavowed Prince Labanoff's declaration. Russia has since emphasized her wish to conscientiously execute the treaty of Berlin, only demanding that the Porte shall do likewise. The expectation that the Porte will do so is justified by the benefits it derives from the treaty.

Liverpool Cotton Circular.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 22.—The weekly circular of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association, in its review of the cotton trade, says: "Cotton has been in fair demand throughout the week, but the market has been generally dull, except for long stapled, which has advanced. For American the demand was fair, but quotations are reduced 1-16 @ 4d., except for ordinary grades, which were unchanged. Sea Island was in improved demand; medium grades of Florida are rather dearer and the supply is small. In futures business was limited; an advance of 1-16 @ 3-32d. was obtained last Friday morning, but was mostly lost during the day, and the market has since gradually weakened, closing 1-32d. below last Thursday's prices."

Criminal Record.

BRIDGEWATER, MASS.—Geo. B. Stelson, for many years the selling agent of the Bridgewater Iron Company, with office in New York, and who had also been a director and president of that company until quite recently, is alleged to be a defaulter to the amount of \$23,000.

When a tramp demands a meal of an Arkansas woman she sticks a pistol under his nose and tells him to "eat that."

WASHINGTON.

The New Orleans Mint—Organized Resistance by Blockaders.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The New Orleans mint will be reopened about the 1st of January. Commissioner Baum received a telegram from Collector Braxton, dated Columbia, Nov. 21st, stating that Captain Hoffman telegraphs that his detachment of the revenue force was surrounded last night in a house where they were stopping in Abbeville county, near the Georgia line, by a band of armed men, about fifty in number, and ordered to leave the county. Their lives were threatened and a number of shots fired. The officers withdrew to Abbeville Court House to await reinforcements, which Braxton ordered. He says warrants for the arrest of the offenders he obtained and executed. Also that Special Deputy Sheriff Wood reports the seizure, near Sparta, of two horses, a wagon and seventy gallons of whiskey, and the arrest of two blockaders.

The Commissioner replied, instructing Braxton to reinforce Hoffman sufficiently to overcome all resistance and make all proper seizures and arrests, and concludes: "I wish it distinctly understood that I will oppose any further amnesty in your State. Offenders must expect to be punished to the full extent of the law."

In his report to the War Department General Gibson, commanding the Department of Dakota, after describing the murder of Edward Frazier by the Indians, tenders his contribution to the literature of the Indian Department. After stating what would be the effect of placing the control of Indian affairs under two departments, he says: "The average Indian agent, while preparing the red man for heaven, as he thinks, is actually making a hell upon earth for him by leaving him unclashed and unfed, while frequently the price of his clothing is put in the agent's pocket. The army officer, on the other hand, who has been educated, account for every cent's worth of property received from the government, and are anxious to have the Indian fed and clothed to keep him peaceful. If the system of responsibility which prevails in army existed in the Indian Department much of the now well founded charge of looseness and fraud would be avoided."

The total estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury for the support of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879 are \$275,137,250.94. The aggregate for 1879 was \$280,688,796.38, showing a reduction for the next fiscal year of \$5,551,545.44.

An order issued to-day reduces the amounts to be spent at the several navy yards twenty per cent., taking from Norfolk \$5,000 and Pensacola \$3,000.

The warrant for the fishery award was today drawn at the Treasury for \$2,000 and placed to the credit of this Secretary of State.

At the Cabinet session this afternoon Secretary Everts announced that the Portuguese authorities have placed Angell, the defaulting cashier of the Pullman Palace Car Company, in the custody of the U. S. consul at Lisbon, and although no extradition treaty exists between the United States and Portugal, his return to this country may be expected as a matter of international courtesy on the part of the Portuguese government.

The Secretary of the Interior has forwarded to the Attorney General the report of the agent sent to Florida to investigate the depredations of the timber lands with the request that those who have violated the timber laws be prosecuted.

Dr. Scott, United consul at Honolulu, has submitted to Secretary Everts an official communication arguing that the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Hawaiian kingdom should be amended. He says the value of the articles imported into this country from the Sandwich Islands is six times that of our exports to them, and that the reciprocity treaty returns the relinquishment of the customs duties on Hawaiian sugar and rice products.

The House appropriations committee commenced preparing the annual appropriation bills to-day. The impression is that no more material reductions can be made from the totals of last year without detriment to the service.

The Pope and King Humbert.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Dispatches from Rome to the Times says the Pope did not telegraph directly to King Humbert, but directed the Archbishop of Naples to convey the expressions of the Pope's feeling of indignation at the execrable attempt on his Majesty's life, and also the hope that his Majesty might at length recognize the danger of the policy which by violating all divine and human laws had so thoroughly demoralized the people. The statement that the Italian government had granted an exequatur to the Archbishop of Naples, is untrue.

More Georgia Judges.

ATLANTA, Nov. 22.—Thos. J. Simmons is elected Judge of the Macon Circuit, for the full term and W. L. Grier for the short term; Gen. Hillyer Judge of the Atlantic circuit and H. L. Crisp for the Southeastern; Robert Whitfield Solicitor General for Ocmulgee and Thos. G. Easton Solicitor General for Oconee. This concludes the elections for the session.

The Irish Linen Trade.

BELFAST, Nov. 22.—The long continued pressure on the linen trade, shows its effects. The failure of a large firm of flax spinners and power loom weavers is announced, with liabilities estimated at from £50,000 to £80,000.

The flax spinning and power loom weaving firm referred to in above dispatch has failed, says Mitchell Bros.

Boiler Explosion.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 22.—A special dispatch says the boiler of an engine of the Co-operative Coal Company at Springfield, Ill., exploded last evening. One killed and several scalded, two seriously.

Eight Men Killed.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., Nov. 22.—The explosion in the coal mine at Sullivan yesterday, was caused by the ignition of gas. Eight men were killed. There were at the time twenty-seven miners at work, of whom fifteen were in the lower vein. Seven were saved after the lapse of an hour. The twelve men in the upper vein were badly stunned.

WAR COMMENCED.

The Fighting Opened—Afghan Gun Silenced and Fort Abandoned—The Vice Roy's Proclamation.

KHYBER PASS, Nov. 21.—At daybreak this morning General Brown stood on a little plain beyond Jumrood, watching the march to the front. A picket of the enemy's cavalry was visible on the top of Shagai Ridge, beyond range. The advance guard marched briskly on and presently crested the height, whence, at 10 o'clock, a skirmishing fire was opened on the enemy's picket. The latter retired after a desultory reply, our force pressing on and occasionally firing, reached Shagai Ridge, whence Ali Musjed is clearly visible. At noon Ali Musjed fired the first shell, which burst in the air. The second shell was well aimed, striking the flagstaff on Shagai Ridge, and, without bursting, going beyond. A long halt was necessary to allow our heavy battery to come up, and the interval was utilized by the horse artillery in placing the guns on the height. To our right Fort Ali Musjed replied and the firing became somewhat brisk. Meanwhile firing was heard to the left of Fort Ali Musjed and some persons construed that it was McPherson's turning movement on our right coming into operation. But the Afghans about Fort Ali Musjed held their ground, although thus apparently threatened on flank and front. Our horse artillery fire was fairly served. The Afghans replied with spirit from Fort Ali Musjed at first but afterwards slackly.

At 1 o'clock p. m. forty-pounders reached the scene, as also the Magenaiss nine-pounders. The horse guns then moved off the ridge and gave place to the nine-pounder battery, while the forty-pounders played against the right of the Afghan position. The Afghan guns slowly but steadily replied, making good practice, especially from their seven-pounders in the central battery.

About 2 o'clock two forty-pounder shells crashed into the central bastion, crumbling a great portion of it, and apparently dismounting the gun which had been so stubborn.

LONDON, Nov. 22, 6 p. m.—A special dispatch from Jumrood dated this morning and published in an extra edition of the Daily News says: "The Afghans abandoned Fort Ali Musjed in the course of the night. General Tytlen's brigade having occupied a defile in their rear we took possession this morning without firing a shot and dispositions for advancing are now being made."

The proclamation of the Viceroy of India recounts the history of the relations between India and Afghanistan for the last ten years. It says: "In return for the kindness of our actions and intentions as witnessed by the Ameer's reception at Umballa by the material aid offered to him from time to time, and by the commerce with India accorded to the Afghans we gained only ill will and discourtesy. The Ameer openly and assiduously attempted by words and deeds to stir up religious hatred and bring about a war upon the British Empire in India and although he had repelled all efforts for an amicable intercourse by the Indian government, he formally received a Russian mission was still at Cabul, he forcibly repulsed the English envoy, whose coming had been duly notified to me, and met our attempts to promote friendly relations with open indignity and defiance. The Ameer, mistaking for weakness the long forbearance of the British government, thus deliberately incurred its just resentment with the Sardars and people of Afghanistan. The Indian government has no quarrel, as they have given no offence."

"The independence of Afghanistan will be respected, but the government of India cannot tolerate that any other power should interfere in the internal affairs of Afghanistan." The proclamation concludes as follows: "Upon Ameer Shere Ali alone rests the responsibility of having exchanged the friendship for the hostility of the Empress of India."

Indian Outrages.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 22.—A special dispatch says John Taylor with his wife and two children, and Miss Clatz, left Springfield, Missouri, in a wagon for Colorado from them until a few days ago, when a letter was received from Miss Clatz, which stated that the Indians had captured the party and murdered all except herself. She was afterwards rescued by United States troops. The letter graphically describes the fight with the Indians, about 20 of whom were killed and wounded before capturing Taylor.

France—Duel—Reclamations.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The Times' Paris dispatch says: "The conditions of the duel between M. Garretta and M. de Fourton provided only for one exchange of shots. At the conclusion, seconds shook hands, the principals lifted their hats and all left the ground. Riffled pistols were used, and the conditions of duel was a single fire at thirty-five paces."

South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 22.—The Spanish Consul at this port, Louis D. T. Bernades, died to-day of paralysis.

The Sheriff and Deputy of Sumter county was arrested to-day, charged with resisting the process of the United States Court in arresting Sam Lee, who it is alleged was already in the custody of the United States Marshal as witness in the United States Court.

Rev. R. E. White, Baptist Minister, who was shot in the head while going in a buggy with his wife to the Baptist Convention at Sumter. It is supposed he must have been mistaken for a gentleman who took an active part in the late election. A negro named Coleman was arrested to-day on suspicion.

Mail Robbing.

FORT FELTERMAN, Nov. 22.—The mail which left Fort McKenney on the 20th inst., was robbed by two masked men this morning 21 miles south of here. Two passengers lost all their valuables. The mail bags were cut open, the letters nearly all torn and scattered over the ground, and all the money taken out of them.

The Public Health Association.

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 22.—In today's session of the Public Health Association, the executive committee reported that the invitation of Governor Porter, of Tennessee, for the Association to hold its next session at Nashville, had been accepted, the time of the meeting to be announced hereafter. The Association elected the following officers for the ensuing term:

President—Prof. Cabell, of the University of Virginia.

First Vice President—Surgeon J. S. Billings, United States Army.

Second Vice President—Dr. Choppin, of Treasurer—Dr. Henry B. Baker, of Michigan.

Executive Committee—Dr. C. B. White, of New Orleans; Dr. T. J. Cornubert, United States Army; Dr. E. M. Hunt, of New Jersey; Dr. J. D. Plunkett, of Nashville; Dr. C. F. Falsom, of Mississippi, and Dr. C. D. Hewett, of Michigan.

Secretary James, of New York, holds over another term.

A resolution was adopted appointing a committee of five to urge Congress to publish a catalogue of the medical and sanitary libraries, now under the direction of Surgeon General Woodworth.

The Committee on Resolutions reported that they have duly considered the resolutions presented by Dr. Baker, of Michigan, in relation to obtaining legislation by Congress on several subjects pertaining to the public health, while they cordially approve the subject and matter of these resolutions they deem it unwise and inexpedient to commit the Association at this critical period of public agitation of kindred topics to any definite form of organization of a public health service. The Committee think the object sought can best be obtained by the appointment by the Association of a suitable committee on legislation, empowered to secure legislation necessary to the organization of an adequate public health service connected with the General Government. They suggest that in such an organization each State represented in the Association shall have a member, and that the chief medical officer of the army, of the navy, of the marine hospital service, and of the Commission of Education or such officer as they may designate, shall be members together with the President of this Association. This committee should have an executive committee conveniently located to act together during the session of Congress, to whom should be referred all resolutions on matter pertaining to Congressional action. The report was adopted. Resolutions were also adopted, as the judgment of the Association, that it is the duty of every State to establish and maintain an efficient State Board of Health, to protect the public health of the whole country.

The discussion on yellow fever—origin, portability, contagion, &c.—was opened by Dr. S. S. Herrick, of New Orleans, who was followed by Drs. C. Halliday, of New Orleans, Sternberg, of the U. S. Army, Vandeman, of Chattanooga, Mitchell, of Memphis, A. L. Gibson, Medical Inspector, and others. The report of the U. S. Navy, and William Selden, of Norfolk.

SHORTER TELEGRAMS.

The Pall Mall Gazette says that Parliament will be summoned to meet in December next.

The Oil producers continued their session in New York yesterday. The meeting was strictly private.

A Bristol dispatch says: "In consequence of the continued inactivity of emigration the Great Western Steamship Company will discontinue their line to New York during the winter."

A meeting of the railway managers was held at the Grand Union Hotel, Cincinnati, yesterday, the object being the formation of a pooling arrangement for the east-bound freight to maintain its present rates.

Secretary Everts has instructed Bayard Taylor, Minister to Germany, to investigate and report the case of a naturalized German citizen of Wisconsin, who went to Germany and expressed himself to freely of the conduct of that government, with a view of interference in behalf of the citizens by our government.

A New York dispatch says: "Owing to a rain storm which prevailed during the night the mails on the principal western and southern routes, were a hour and a half late. The White Star Steamer Republic, remained outside the harbor during the night with the European mails on board."

The trial of Capt. Hindgins, of the schooner Maggie Gray, for the killing of a woman, was held at New York to-day. The voyage from Baltimore to Rio Janeiro in June last, commenced in the United States Circuit Court in Baltimore yesterday, and was concluded to-day. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty on the plea of insanity.

Farmer and Mechanic: In many outside regions the idea prevails that North Carolina is unhealthy, yet we boldly assert that in no State in the Union is the average of longevity higher. For example, the average of all the deaths, of adults, in our "Death Notices" this week, is 70 years—three being above 80. North Carolina has increased the number of her live stock nearly 800,000 in number, and about \$4,500,000 in value, since 1st of January, 1877.

Raleigh News: A rather strange accident occurred near Smithfield, Johnston county, a day or two since, to Wm. Riley. He was turkey hunting on horseback, and riding up in gunshot of a number of turkeys, dismounted and fired at them. He held the horse by the bridle and the animal, frightened by the report of the gun, ran away, throwing the unlucky sportsman to the ground and breaking the fingers of one hand, which held the bridle. The gun was also smashed. So disgraced and hurt was Riley that he did not even look to see how many turkeys he had killed.

Hosney is making a good paper of the Raleigh News.

LATEST MAILS.

A Goldsboro Marriage.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., Nov. 21.—This morning at 9 o'clock Mr. P. H. Adams, the courteous General Claim Agent of the R. & D. R. R., was matrimonially united to Miss Sudie, youngest daughter of the late Jno. B. Griswold, of this place. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. W. Larmour, Rector at the Episcopal Church, in the presence of a large number of friends of both the bride and groom. The church had been previously handsomely decorated with evergreens and flowers, a beautiful floral marriage bell being suspended within the Chancel.

The following ladies and gentlemen were the attendants:

Miss Mamie Hodges, of Portsmouth, and Mr. F. L. Custer, of Goldsboro; Miss Mamie Adams, of Goldsboro; Miss Walter Griswold and others of the road; Miss Mary Smallwood, of Newbern; Mr. Arnold Borden, of Goldsboro; Miss Georgie Raine, of Goldsboro, and Mr. Ed. H. Lee, of Raleigh; Miss Carrie Borden, of Greensboro, and Dr. Slover, of Newbern; Mr. Robt. Glenn, of Greensboro, attended the groom. The bride being escorted by her brother, Mr. H. H. Griswold, Mayor of Goldsboro, who "gave the bride away," a brief reception was held at the private parlors of the Gregory House awaiting the arrival of the train from Wilmington. The groom and bride, amid the adieus of many warm friends, left for Richmond, their future home, and your correspondent but echoes the heartfelt wish of all in wishing them a future of unbroken happiness.

RESUMPTION.

Interview with Secretary Sherman. Baltimore Sun Special.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The secretary said that he had studied the law so often and so thoroughly that he knew it by heart. He said that the law in New York is concerned the law is mandatory, and requires him to redeem all the greenbacks presented in sums of not less than fifty dollars. But while the law is mandatory as to New York, it contains no inhibition as to other cities. The secretary said: "I hold the meaning of the resumption act to be that a legal tender dollar shall be just as good as a gold dollar anywhere and everywhere in the United States on and after the first of next January."

The question was then asked of the Secretary whether he would redeem the greenbacks in Baltimore, Boston, San Francisco, &c., the same as in New York.

To this he answered: "It is a question of expediency. I do not yet know exactly, but I do not think the law prohibits us from taking legal tenders for customs dues at Baltimore, Boston, San Francisco or anywhere else. I am sure that the law means that a greenback shall be as good as the best dollar after January. I shall give it a full and thorough test, and round all the sharp corners to make it work smoothly."

"How about the refusal of the New York banks to take silver on deposit?"

"That is a local affair, and not the affair of the Secretary of the Treasury."

The Secretary indicated very plainly that all the ability of the Treasury Department would be exerted to have resumption go into effect simultaneously at New York and all the other money centres, and his disposition to receive the greenbacks in payment of customs dues would seem to be the point made at the meeting of the Baltimore clearing house yesterday. It is understood to be the policy of the department that the gold coin will not be concentrated at New York beyond the amount considered necessary to provide for all contingencies, but will be distributed among other points as far as may be.

Representative Baker, of Indiana, who was in the secretary's room at the same time as your correspondent, was anxious to obtain some light on the silver question, and the following is substantially what passed:

Mr. Baker.—"Mr. Secretary, how are you getting along on the matter of silver?"

The Secretary.—"I cannot get the silver away from centres, and the consequence is that the silver comes back into the treasury for customs dues. I have no doubt that if we could distribute the silver all through the country it would stay in circulation."

Mr. Baker.—"The trade dollar; how about that?"

The Secretary.—"It is a sort of fraud tender up to \$5."

Mr. Baker.—"But it was once legal tender up to \$5."

The Secretary.—"Yes. But that feature of it was repealed before it got into circulation here, and it ought never to be made a legal tender. It was intended to help China trade. It is nothing more nor less than so much bullion, and should not by the government stamp be made subject to the whim of the importer or exporter, who is guided by the ever-changing value of silver."

Murder of a Minister.

Special to the Charleston News and Courier. SUMTER, November 21.—The Rev. R. E. White, preaching at Kingstree, Mount Hope and Forrester, who was married to a month ago, while coming from Manning to Sumter today in his buggy with his wife, was shot in the head and killed by the nearest person. He was carried to the nearest house, that of Spencer Davis, nine miles from Sumter. He lived only twenty minutes.

Mr. White was educated at the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, and was a young man of great promise. He was born in Ireland. He was a delegate to the Baptist State Convention which assembled here to-day. There is great excitement to-night among the few who know this sad event. Col. Walsh, acting coroner, Dr. John S. Hughes and others will leave immediately to hold an inquest and post-mortem examination.

NOTES NORTH CAROLINIAN.

There's a whisper of new stores in Eden.

Shelby is well supplied with revenue of fees.

Shelby's oldest citizen, Mr. James Love, is dead.

The Swannanoa tunnel is almost completed.

"Possoms abound in Statesville. Likewise 'taters'."

An inhuman negro mother, near Windsor, burned up her new born babe in the ashes, and escaped.

The University has one hundred and seventy-five students.

Col. Patterson, of Salem, has purchased the Wilkesboro Witness.

Rev. B. L. Bell returns from Texas to Lenoir on account of ill health.

Cleveland county has sent to the penitentiary E. B. Curran, white, for larceny. In for twelve months.

Meetings are held nightly in the Presbyterian church, Greensboro, Rev. Dr. J. H. Smith, pastor.

The ladies of the Edenton Street M. E. Church, Raleigh, netted \$75 by their festive Thursday evening.

A nest of thirty-eight highland moccasins was found a few days ago by Mr. Albert Lassiter, of Washington county.

Capt. Henry T. Jordan, of Henderson, and Miss Annie Wynne, of Durham, were married in the latter place Wednesday evening last.

Mr. Phil. Abrahams, formerly a member of the firm of Davis, Abrahams & Lyons, well known in this State, died in Lynchburg Sunday.

The Enquirer learns that the people of Hertford are getting up a stock company for the purpose of having a county fair. It says the movement is assured.

Brother Shotwell, don't you know Dan Russell well enough to see that soft soap would be wasted on him. He has the grease, and so we just give him the lye."

Mr. P. H. Winston, Sr., of Bertie, has sold his Cedar Landing farm to Mr. John G. Mitchell for \$11,500. Mr. Winston declines an offer of \$15,000 for an adjoining farm.

Raleigh Observer correspondence from Windsor reports the burning of Mr. B. B. Gilman's uninsured cotton gin with six or seven bales of uninsured cotton belonging to Mr. Wiley Bernard.

Goldboro Messenger of Thursday: The case of Lewis Taylor, charged with the killing of Calvin Etheridge, and removed for trial to Duplin, was called up at Kernaville yesterday. Hon. W. T. Dortch and A. K. Smedes, Esq., appear for the prisoner, and Solicitor Galloway is assisted in the prosecution by Messrs. John F. Wooten and Theo. Edwards.

NOTES SOUTH CAROLINIAN.

Charleston kept thanksgiving on Thursday.

It is proposed to pay the expenses of the men hauled before the courts on charge of tampering with the election. Good.

Governor Hampton's vote in the State reached 119,550 by official count of the board of canvassers. The board has adjourned.

The Flora of North Carolina.

STATESVILLE, N. C., Nov. 1878. Editors Landmark: The medical plants, indigenous to the State of North Carolina, form a collection of hundreds of varieties, and when classified, as they will be, shortly, their number will exceed two thousand. These plants abound and are inexhaustible, in their meadows, swamps, forests; likewise along roadsides, in old fields and cultivated fields; in her ditches, valleys and pastures; along the seashore, as well as her boggy places. Every plant has its latitude and time of flowering. To name or to particularize each plant, would consume much space and time, consequently the writer must be brevity.

Our eminent botanists, Curtis, Chapman, Darby and Porcher, have not given in their standard works on Botany, the proper credit due to the fertile soil of the Old North State, relative to the complete Flora of North Carolina. Not detracting from the merits of these distinguished gentlemen, it may be well to remark, that the fault lies in their inspecting tours, and that at certain periods they were absent, during the flowering season, and consequently much of the Flora, which is indigenous, has unfortunately remained obscure. Every locality in the State is lined with a Flora as varied and beautiful as the imagination can picture. The skies of Italy, nor California, whose soil is a carpet of beautiful flowers at all seasons, cannot equal the inexhaustible quantities and immense varieties that may be found within the borders of our grand Old State. It may well be termed "The Flower Garden of the Union."

Florida, with her many magnificent varieties, and her genial latitude, may come in for a share of nature's grandeur, but the brilliancy of North Carolina, along with her Rhododendrons and Azaleas, far surpasses all other rivals. Her sandhills, her pine barrens, her rocky places, all are clothed with the varied tints and hues of her lovely petals, from the commencement of the stormy March to the beautiful Indian Summer of October. And many, very many, lift their beautiful heads, only to droop and fade away, by the icy finger of December.

The re-discovery of many plants, together with the re-discovery of *Shortia galericifolia* will place North Carolina as the highest peer in the Union, relative to her intrinsic value for her flowery domain—and well may she merit it. The discovery of the above named plant, alone, is more valuable to the scientific world than all the other rare plants found elsewhere. This discovery is a crown rich in itself and will be delightful for scientists to reflect and meditate upon; besides which, many of the most eminent scientists will flock, next season, to visit the grandeur daily to be seen, at every point and avenue, in our much beloved State. M. E. H.

Owing to the great increase in registered mail matter between New York and Chicago, the mail service has been doubled.

Tilden's Campaign in Pennsylvania.

Washington Dispatch to the New York Times.

A prominent Democratic politician of Pennsylvania, who has been in Washington for several days in close conference with the managers of his party, reports that Mr. Tilden is actively engaged in carrying out plans to secure the next Democratic nomination for the Presidency.

According to this gentleman Mr. Tilden is convinced that he cannot secure the solid support of the Gulf States, and is, therefore, directing his attention at present to Pennsylvania. In this he is said to have the secret aid of Speaker Randall and W. L. Scott, of Erie. Mr. Scott will be recollections as having been instrumental, in company with Senator Harnum, in securing Mr. Tilden's nomination in 1876.

Washington dispatch to the Philadelphia Telegraph.

The discovery of a combination between the friends of ex Governor Tilden and a fraction of the Pennsylvania Democracy, headed by Speaker Randall and Scott, of Erie, who is one of Tilden's lieutenants, to secure in the National Democratic Convention the steadfast support of the Pennsylvania delegation for Tilden, has excited much feeling among the leading Democrats of the State. They are of the opinion that when the local laws of the National Convention that Tilden will not have a corporal guard in the State, and do not believe that he can carry any considerable portion even of his own State; that the sooner Mr. Tilden makes up his mind that he is a dead man in the pit the better it will be for the Democratic party.