

Hayes Crawfishing.

As a reformer, conciliator, constitution-respecter, Hayes, the bogus, fraudulent, so-called President has played out within the brief space of twenty days. Like Grant he went in with abundant and fair promise, and like Grant his promises are turning out to be nothing but wind.

He is pious mud in the hands of Morton, Sherman, Blaine & Co., who made him what he is and against whom he cannot and dare not turn. He made a little splurt when he came in as if he intended to act independently, and instantly Blaine threw his lasso, Sherman put on the halter, Morton the bit in his mouth. He shook his head and evinced at first as if he was going to break things all to smash, but the lines tightened, he discovered he was in the hands of skillful drivers, that kicking would only hurt his own shins, came to time and will soon be pulling in the Radical harness like an old stager.

"Conciliation," "reform" are the cant expressions that demagogues and frauds gull the unsophisticated populace with; that's all. Hayes never intended to carry them into effect and every act of his since he stole into the chair the people didn't elect him to go to prove it. His advisers, and the men that have constantly cast their shadows over him since, are the same rancorous, villainous crowd that drove Grant from the line of his liberal professions and ran him for eight years in the ruts of proscriptio and hate.

At the very moment when, under their sinister dictation, he began to temporize and hesitate, like a woman questionably approached, he fell and lost his prestige. He became a mere tool in the hands of his manipulators, to be used as their ambition or interest demands. The pretence that he has pursued in the execution of the policy he professed in reference to the South, to familiarize himself with the actual condition of affairs is an absurd subterfuge. There is not an intelligent man within the limits of this Republic who is not perfectly familiar with the political condition of the Southern States, particularly Louisiana and South Carolina, whose history of late years has been so prominently brought before the public by delegations of "visiting statesmen," congressional committees and the press of the country. The country at large knows more about them to-day than it does about New York or the State from which the fraudulent occupant of a stolen chair hails. He knows too much about it for his own comfort and peace of mind for he knows that he never occupied the position he now does had it not been for the successful aid rendered him by the conspiring villains who are attempting to hold those States against the will of the people who have so emphatically pronounced against them at the ballot box. Packard, Chamberlain, Wells & Co. are mighty because they managed the machine, know the secrets, and hold them in terror over the head of the creature they have made. He dare not deal summarily with them without incurring their enmity, subjecting himself to exposure and revealing the infamous plot by which the choice of the people was cheated, and he led into the office, his only title to which is the most damnable and gigantic fraud of the nineteenth century. Go back on the heels of his pals, Packard & Co! Not a bit of it. A brigand go back to the men that follow him! No. They made him what he is; he knows it, and if he had the disposition at one time, which few observant people believe, he has neither the independence nor moral courage to do so. He is shirking the whole responsibility, or trying to do so, and keep on good terms with the men he dreads, by designating a commission, under the pretense of a desire to hear all sides, to patch up a compromise, or drag the thing out till Congress meets and then throw the responsibility on that body.

And that's the conciliating reformer who was going to inaugurate an era of universal fraternal feeling and a political millennium. Frauds never amounted to much as reformers, and Kuther-a-raud will not prove an exception to the rule.

The Charlotte Democrat suggests the establishment of agricultural fertilizing manufacturers in this State. Oh, no; we would rather send a couple million dollars a year to other States for it.

The name of the Carolina Messenger, a capital paper, by the way, has been changed to Goldsboro Messenger, out of compliment to the town, and celebrates the event by coming out in a new suit.

Blue Eyes. The New York Sun relates a story of infatuation for blue eyes. A Dr. Easton, of New Orleans, stopping at one of the New York hotels, the father of six dark eyed, dark skinned cherubs, pined for a blue eyed, fair-haired baby. At the office of the Pennsylvania railroad he saw his ideal in the arms of his mother, who was trading the streets in search of employment to provide food for herself and child. It was dirty and ragged, but pretty and bright. Its magnetic blue eyes caught the Dr's and he was captivated. He took it up, talked to it, played with it, hugged it and said he wished it was his. The little one cooed in response and reciprocated his embraces. He was in dead-level earnest and so was the baby. He asked the mother for it. She, thinking he was not in earnest, laughingly consented. He took her at her word and suddenly bolted with his new-found treasure. The mother pursued but soon lost track of the man in the thronged thoroughfares and, wild at her loss, applied to the police for assistance in her search. They soon found the Dr. and the little one, which rigged out in an entirely new outfit, seemed perfectly at home in its new apartments at the hotel. The mother could not be induced to yield to the liberal promises of the Dr., seconded earnestly by his wife, who seemed as much attached to it as he, but clasped it to her bosom with a mother's fondness, and bore it into his luxurious surroundings back to its hotel, dirt and rags. She could starve with and for it, but could not give it up.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Herald interviewed Bob Toombs, of Georgia, on the situation and asked him if he thought the conferring of Federal offices on Southern Democrats would "demoralize the Democratic party." Bob granted his nephew jaw, leered significantly, and replied: "Do you think it would demoralize a whale to get a good breakfast? It would depend a good deal on whether it was a square breakfast or only a 'bait' to lure his whaleship into the trap. However, our 'whales' are not going to be fed so sumptuously after all."

John D. Lee, a Mormon Bishop, convicted of the Mountain Meadow massacre, in 1857, in which a large company of emigrants from Arkansas to California were ruthlessly butchered, men women and children, by Indians and Mormons, was last Friday executed on the spot where the slaughter was committed. According to usage out there he had the privilege of being hanged or shot, and chose the latter. Five bullets entered his heart and death came instantly. He protested his innocence and published a statement from which it would seem that a lot of first-class devils had been running the institution of the "Latter day Saints," in Utah.

EDITORIAL SQUIBS. A Oakey Hall ex-Mayor of New York has mysteriously disappeared. Snits entered at Raleigh against the N. C. Agricultural Association for \$10,000. The stock law is in force in Mecklenburg county, which is completely fenced in. Washburne, Minister to France, has resigned, and comes home in May. Boss Tweed has compromised with the city of New York by surrendering his property and will be released from jail.

Columbus Alexander and Geo. Hill, Jr., two prominent Washington Democrats, have become Fred-Douglass bondsmen. Ex-Gov. Washburne, of Massachusetts, is dead. He was one of the five brothers, all noted and successful politicians. The Marfreesboro Enquirer and Wilmington Star will please accept our thanks for flattering allusion to the Patriot. We hope Hampton will not accept Hayes' invitation to Washington. It is time that see-saw game was ended.

"Nip," a New York terrier, killed his 100 rats inside of sixteen minutes and won \$200 for his master. Don, son of Simon, has been elected to the seat in the U. S. Senate made vacant for him by the resignation of the old rooster. The Camerons own Pennsylvania. The Elizabeth City Economist suggests the name of Judge Brooks of the U. S. District court, eastern district of this State, for the vacancy on the U. S. Supreme Bench. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy, is said to have taken up the study of Latin, German and French after he was sixty, and encouraged by his success he is boldly tackling the language of the marines. At last accounts he could get nearly through the verb damu-me-yes without assistance.

Josh Billings is going into the ranch business in Texas. Then he will have an opportunity to learn something more about the "peculiarities of the mewel."

The cause of home government secures another advocate in the U. S. Senate by the election of Stanley Mathews from Ohio, provided he don't take a summer set and forget all he has said about it. Carl Schurz is tendered the mission to Berlin, which, it is thought, he will accept. The poor man is worried daily with basketsful of gilt-edged, sweet-scented effusions from devoted spinsters who want to be Mrs. Schurz since they have learned that he paws ivory. McCrary, Secretary of War swept out a store and made fires for the privilege of sleeping in the store while struggling to educate himself. He was an industrious, honest boy with fair promise, and now see what he has come to—a member of a bogus President's cabinet. The Wilmington Star commenting on a 108 year-old girl the Philadelphia Press found over in Austria, invites that journal to come down this way if it is hunting for old folks. They flourish here at 120 to 130 years, one named Johnston having just closed his career in Chatham county at 120. The Star remarks that it has been its "privilege to record the death of much older people."

Washington Correspondence. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25, 1877. The course that is to be pursued by the administration towards the States of South Carolina and Louisiana is the principal gossip of the average politician around the National Capital and hotel lobbies. The idea of having a second edition of a high joint returning board to visit those disputed States strikes every well thinking and liberal minded person as being utterly futile and extremely absurd. The verdict is made up before they even cross the Potomac River—8 to 7. The extra session of Congress in June and the organization of the house of Representatives affords another field for chat and political speculation among the politicians. The Republicans say, boasting, that they intend to capture the next House by running popular and liberal men for the various offices. Col. Charles Foster, of Ohio, is the coming man for their Speaker. On the Democratic side for the same position there are several names mentioned and the friends of each are making strong efforts for their man. There is a strong feeling among Southern and Western members to push in a Southern man for the Speakership. The most prominent yet brought up are Gen. A. M. Scales, of North Carolina, and Gen. Charles E. Hooker, of Mississippi. The indications at present show that Scales is much the strongest in the West and East. Several of the leading newspapers will soon advocate the cause of Scales as being the most available. Randall has many warm friends in the South, but great opposition in the West. The contest may be brought down between Saylor, of Ohio, and Scales, of North Carolina. It seems to be the opinion of well informed politicians in the Democratic ranks that it will not be a good policy to make any changes in the officers of the House, as it might result in disaster and total defeat. If the South cannot get the Speaker we think justice she ought to have the chairmanship of several important committees. We are disposed to believe that there is as much mental and administrative ability in the South as any other sections of this Union. Virginia has her Goode, Cabell and Tucker; North Carolina her Scales, Robins, and Yates; Alabama her Cook and Hartree; Georgia her Forney; Mississippi her Hooker; Louisiana her Ellis and Gibson; Texas her Pegrum and Throckmorton; Arkansas her Sherman and Gunter; Tennessee her Young and Adkins. Any of the above mentioned members would make most excellent chairmen of committees.

The present Post Master of the House, Capt. James Stewart is a Southern man, born and raised in old Virginia and bears the true type of a Southern gentleman. His official duties have been discharged in a most gratifying manner in every respect. His social and pleasant manners have won him many warm and abiding friends among the members of the House regardless of party lines. Whenever you hear the name of the House post master mentioned there is but one response, that is, he is a perfect gentleman, and every body respects him. The party whose interest he so well represents will undoubtedly continue him as the faithful steward of their mails. Col. John H. Patterson the chief custodian of the door keeper's department is the right man in the right place. His civility and politeness towards every body has made him a great favorite as a public officer, and especially so with the Southern members. His re-election would be very gratifying to his numerous friends throughout the country. The members of the press are kindly disposed towards him and will do all in their power combined with printer's ink to replace him in June. It is to be hoped that all personal feelings will be laid aside in the organization of the House and thereby secure the election of such men as are most available. We have noticed within the past few days several distinguished persons in the city from the South, fortune to meet Gen. J. M. Leach, of North Carolina, who is here giving his attention to some important legal matters before the department. He has had much ex-

perience in such affairs and will, no doubt, succeed with his claims. Gen. O. H. Dockery, from the same State, is here on a different mission. His has a political significance; something in the way of a foreign mission is desired by him. Major Badger was also here in some political interest. The names of office seekers is legion. The departments are daily besieged with this class of persons.

The following from the Chicago Times gives the figures on every election since 1824, and will be found of interest for reference. ELECTION IN 1824. Jackson..... 155,872 Adams..... 105,311 Clay..... 46,557 Crawford..... 44,282 Adams, Clay, Crawford (com.)..... 186,130 ELECTION IN 1828. Jackson..... 647,231 Adams..... 569,097 ELECTION IN 1832. Jackson..... 687,572 Clay..... 530,189 ELECTION IN 1836. Van Buren..... 761,549 Harrison..... 736,656 ELECTION IN 1840. Harrison..... 1,275,011 Van Buren..... 1,192,702 Birney..... 7,059 Van Buren, Birney combined..... 1,137,761 ELECTION IN 1844. Polk..... 1,337,343 Clay..... 1,290,062 Birney..... 62,300 Clay and Birney combined..... 1,361,362 ELECTION IN 1848. Taylor..... 1,360,099 Cass..... 1,220,544 Van Buren..... 1,511,807 Cass and Van Buren combined..... 3,022,651 ELECTION IN 1852. Pierce..... 1,601,474 Fremont..... 1,386,578 Hale..... 156,825 Scott and Hale combined..... 1,543,403 ELECTION IN 1856. Buchanan..... 1,838,169 Fremont..... 1,341,264 Fillmore..... 874,534 Fremont and Fillmore com..... 2,215,798 ELECTION IN 1860. Lincoln..... 1,866,332 Douglas..... 1,375,157 Breckinridge..... 845,763 Bell..... 589,541 Douglas, Breckinridge and Bell combined..... 2,210,501 ELECTION IN 1864. Lincoln..... 2,216,067 McClellan..... 1,585,726 ELECTION IN 1868. Grant..... 3,015,671 Seymour..... 2,769,613 ELECTION IN 1872. Grant..... 3,597,070 Greeley..... 2,234,079 O'Connor..... 29,489 Greeley and O'Connor combined..... 2,263,568 ELECTION IN 1876. Tilden..... 4,284,265 Hayes..... 4,033,296 Cooper..... 81,737 Smith..... 3,522 Hayes, Cooper and Smith com..... 4,124,547

Important Insurance Decision. Affirming the Right of a State to Exclude Companies from its Territory. WASHINGTON, March 19.—The Supreme Court to-day decided the case of Doyle against The Continental Insurance Company, error to the Circuit Court for Wisconsin. In this case the decision of the Home Insurance Company against Moore is reaffirmed, that an agreement to abstain in all cases from resorting to the Circuits of the United States is void as against public policy, and that a statute of the State of Wisconsin, requiring such an agreement is in conflict with the Constitution of the United States and void. The present opinion also takes the following grounds: "A State has the right to impose conditions to the transaction of business within its territory by an insurance company chartered by another State, if they are not in conflict with the Constitution or laws of the United States. It may entirely exclude such companies from its territory, or having given a license, may revoke it for good cause or without cause. The motive or intention of the State is not open to inquiry. The company has no constitutional right to transact its business in such State, and hence its exclusion therefrom, from whatever cause, violates no constitutional right. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion; dissenting Justices, Bradley, Swayne and Miller.

Did Everts and Schurz Buy Their High Places? A Washington special says:—There is a prevalent belief here that the induction of Mr. Hayes into office was attended by a good deal of treachery and dicker, not only in securing Southern support in the House for findings of the Electoral Commission, but also in obtaining Republican support of Hayes when nearly overwhelmed by the infamies of the Southern returning boards. There is a bit of gossip now going the rounds, the facts of which leaked out through W. E. Chandler, of New Hampshire, the same who was one of Zach's emissaries to Florida. The story goes that when Everts came to Washington just before the electoral bill passed, he had no idea of defending Hayes before the Commission; but, on the contrary, Democrats to act as counsel for Zach Chandler in endeavoring to retain his services, but failed to make an agreement. Afterward ex-Governor Dennison, of Ohio took the matter in hand, but it was not until two interviews had taken place that Mr. Everts allowed himself to be retained. It is asserted that at the first interview Everts was diplomatically reticent, but made it understood that he considered that his fitness for the office of Secretary of State should receive recognition from Hayes if he should succeed in getting in. At the second interview Everts was able to assure Zach Chandler that he would support Hayes, and supplied the eager majority of the Electoral Commission with their alibi pretext. It is also asserted that Carl Schurz's sudden change of base in the beginning of the last campaign was effected by assurances that the success of Hayes meant a cabinet position for himself.

How Does Hayes' Southern Policy Differ from Grant's? It is mortifying enough to be compelled to ask this question after our strong and warm indorsements of the new President's Southern policy given on our faith in his declarations. But it is acts, not words, performance, not mere promises, that must control our judgment of the conduct of a public functionary when he has had time to translate his good words and fine promises into acts and performance. We do not yet despair of President Hayes; and if it shall turn out that he succeeds in accomplishing circumspectly what we should have preferred to see him do directly, we will not withhold a just word of praise. But the time is past for judging him by his words. We await his acts and hold our judgment in suspense. He cannot very well afford to disregard our opinion and advice. Our columns aim to express, and more or less succeed in expressing, the average judgment of the country. We are free from any temptation to indulge in the snarling, captious invectives of the opposition press, and have no motive for chiming in with the adulation of administration organs. We think we have some skill in estimating and interpreting the drift of public sentiment, following its changes, and judging how far it rests upon reasons which are likely to make it steady. We tell the President with the frankness of honest friendship, that the first flush of popularity which attended his accession to office will be as transient as the moving cloud and the early dew if he disappoints the expectations raised by his admirable promises and declarations in the inaugural address. This great tide of popularity, these "blushing honors thick upon him," are a tribute paid by an eager country which sees repose, to the supposed sincerity of his declarations. The people understood him to mean that his Southern policy would be a contrast to that of his predecessor, and their joy at the expected change sprang up like favoring winds to waft him on his projected voyage. But they find, after all, that he does nothing different from what President Grant would have done had he remained in power, all the flattering applause and marks of encouragement with which the new President has been greeted will give way to a feeling of profound discouragement.

Judged by actual measures and not by mere promises, what is President Hayes doing which would be equally in character if done by President Grant? He is maintaining the status quo precisely as Grant maintained the status quo. He does it with professions of reluctance, but Grant's professions of regret and reluctance were never wanting. He even falls behind Grant in one respect, for before Grant went out of office he publicly said that State governments which could not sustain themselves ought to be abandoned, and he continued the troops in New Orleans and Columbia merely not to embarrass his successor or deprive him of the credit of his policy by anticipating it. Why should President Hayes hesitate at a point where President Grant was prepared to act? Had Grant remained in office he would have withdrawn the troops before now, for he was not a man to shrink from doing a thing to which he had once made up his mind. What, then, have we gained by the exchange? As yet, nothing. We walk by faith and not by sight; and our faith, too, exactly corresponds to the description that it is "the substance of things hoped for and the evidence of things not seen." Do let us have some visible evidence that there is a change in Southern policy and that our exuberant rejoicing has not been in vain.—N. Y. Herald.

Easter in England. Of Easter Monday rites various curious relics still linger. One, called "dipping the church," is performed by children of the charity schools, amid crowds of people and shouts of joy. They place their backs against the outside of the church, and join hands till the circle is complete and the building surrounded, when the ceremony is over, and they go to another church. Another custom in Durham, is for men to go about the streets and take off a shoe from every woman they meet, unless she will pay a small fee to prevent it. The next day, as is but fair, the woman retort by doing the same to men. In some parts a still more ridiculous custom is found, called "heaving" or "lifting." On Easter Monday the men "lift" women, and on Tuesday the women lift men. It is done thus: a strong man crosses hands in the way we used to call "making a chair," in my school days, or they carry a chair lined with white, and decorated with flowers and ribbons. On meeting a woman in the street, they invite her to take a seat, and, in fact, insist upon it. They then lift her in to the air three times, when she must kiss each of her lifters, and give them money besides. In the time of Edward I. this custom was so general that even the king was "lifted." In Kent, the young people on Easter Monday "go a pudding-pieing." That is, go to public houses to eat pudding-pie, a dish about the size of a sancer, with raised paste rim, and extend inside. And everywhere, and at all times, are eggs, eggs, eggs; boiled and colored; striped and mottled, and gilded; ornamented with names, or mottoes, or pictures. Common ones are variously adorned with designs drawn with a bit of tallow, which keeps the dye from taking on those parts. A better kind of decoration is to scratch the design with a sharp knife on an egg that is dyed; landscapes, mottoes, etc., can be made very neatly. A common game—which, perhaps, you know—is played with boiled Easter eggs. The owner of a hard boiled Easter egg challenges any one he meets to strike eggs with him. If his egg breaks the other, it is called "the cock of one," and its owner has the broken one as a trophy. When it has broken two,

it is "cock of two," and so on. If an egg which is cock of one or more is broken, the conqueror adds the number of trophies won by the victim to his own score. The custom of making presents of eggs is said to be Persian, and to bear allusion to the "mundane egg," from which the world was fabled by certain nations to have been derived. It is a custom among Jews, Egyptians, and Hindoos, and was adopted by Christians to symbolize the Resurrection. This feast of eggs, therefore, very properly occurs at Easter.—Olive Thorne, St. Nicholas for April.

Tax Exemptions. The following opinion of the State Treasurer about the amount of salary and income exempt from taxation is of great importance to the public generally.—We procured the letter of the Treasurer from the Clerk of the Board of Mecklenburg County Commissioners: TREASURY DEPARTMENT N. C., Raleigh, March 12, 1877. T. L. Vail, Esq., Chairman, &c. Dear Sir:—Yours of 7th inst., transmitting for my consideration the opinion of Messrs. Jos. H. Wilson & Son, respecting the exemption on personal property and taxation of income, has been received. You ask my construction of the law as bearing upon the subject matter contained in the opinion. I reply in brief as follows: 1st. You are correct in your view as to the \$25 exemption on personal property. 2d. The invariable construction of this Department, as to the income exemptions has been that the \$1,000 mentioned in Class II of the Act to raise revenue, and the \$500 mentioned in section 9, subdivision 8 of the "Machinery Act," taken together, are deductible from income as derived from all sources that may be taxable. It must, of course, be understood that a tax payer is not allowed as family expenses the \$1,000 exemption unless it reaches that amount. A man with an income of \$2,000 from any taxable source or sources. He is, under the former revenue laws, (the one just passed strikes out the \$500 exemption) allowed deductions to the amount of \$1,500 if his expenses reach \$1,000—paying tax on the \$500 residue. You perceive that this construction differs from the opinion expressed by the Messrs. Wilson, but I am sustained by the opinion of the Attorney General to whom your communication was submitted. Very respectfully, J. M. WORTH, State Treasurer.

Temporizing with Fraud. The Commission Trick—How the News was Received. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette says relative to the Commission trick: The news was very differently received by the leading Democrats here. They are disgusted to a man over the shiftings policy as now clearly outlined by Mr. Hayes, and have come to the unanimous conclusion that they have been seduced into a surrender of their State rights and self-respect, and that the President has been guilty of a most flagrant breach of faith with the Southern Conservatives, who joined his standard against their Northern party friends during the perilous days of the presidential count, and have, so far, heartily endorsed his policy, in the hope that the miseries of their local governments would soon be ended by a quiet withdrawal of the troops. It is now known beyond all doubt that the recent bargain and sale in the Democratic House was effected on the strength of contracts regularly drawn up and signed by Stanley Matthews and Charles Foster, acting as authorized agents of Mr. Hayes, and it is significant that the liberal Republicans here who sympathized with this contract, and believed it would be carried out to the letter, feel chagrined over the appointment of a dilatory commission. Foster and Matthews were both telegraphed to-day to come at once by these gentlemen and several of the Southern men, who charge that their cause has been betrayed. These written contracts are now in possession of several leading Democrats of the South, and are as explicit in terms as language can make them. The administration was pledged to withdraw the troops, and let the governments stand on their own bottom, which was all the Southern gentlemen demanded. TELEGRAPHING THE NEWS SOUTH. General M. C. Butler telegraphed as follows to Governor Hampton: "No relief yet for our State. Another edition of eight to seven." To this Governor Hampton replied, asking whether it would help things along for him to visit Washington at once. It had been suggested that both he and Chamberlain should present their claims personally, and it was in response to this he sent that reply. General Butler answered that he had better stay at home, where his presence would be needed more at this time, when no one can foretell the next move on the checker-board. T. J. Mackey of South Carolina shares the indignation of his Democratic Hampton friends, and has been all day at the War Department hunting up the unsavory records of some of the carpet-baggers of the State, principally Paterson and Worthington, and intending to make things warm around their headquarters without any further delay. The State has been infested with these pirates about long enough, they say, and they don't propose to stand the nonsense any longer. They have appealed to the North and got a verdict in their favor, and the administration is under pledge to execute the popular judgment. The Southerners in consultation have decided to proceed ahead with their affairs just as if no commission had been formed. They are sick of commissions. They consented to one violation of the constitution in recognizing the authority of the electoral college, and they do not think this present arrangement can have no jurisdiction in the premises. The constitution vests the Executive

with these powers, and does not provide for delegating them at will. In Louisiana, therefore, the Democrats will go ahead with renewed energy to get control of the various parish offices and intrude themselves firmly. There will be no violence unless provoked by the other side; but the conviction that the President means to sell them out in gaining ground among the Conservatives and exasperating them beyond endurance. Patience is a good thing, but they want a little prosperity and good faith with it.

THE CARPET-BAGGERS JUBILANT. The carpet-baggers are more than jubilant. It gives them time with the prospect of an 8 to 7 decision, and to day their expectations are away above par. About 4 o'clock this afternoon Kellogg and three Southern carpet-baggers telegraphed to Packard: "Hold the fort. The troops will not be removed. Go ahead with your Legislature." They claim to have assurances from headquarters that Jim Blain's remnant of republican-ism between the Potomac and Rio Grande will not be deserted. General Augur will still hold New Orleans with his troops as a standing indication of this policy, and Columbia will be similarly menaced. While the liberal Republicans are secretly worried over this arrangement, and do not look upon it as a square and honorable fulfillment of the contract made with conservative Democrats, the Northern Democrats are as jubilant over it as the carpet-baggers. Speaker Randall is now here, and in conversation to-day said that this action would unquestionably make the Democrats of all sections solid against the administration, and would make a political outlaw of any Democrat who should henceforth be found conniving with Hayes. It is hailed as a good omen for a Democratic success over the speaker. The cabinet decided furthermore to call the extra session for June 4, by which time it is expected that all negotiations with the South will be completed. It is authoritatively given out this evening that the South Carolina case will be adjusted to-morrow.

Civil Rights Tested-A Wise and Important Decision. BALTIMORE, March 22.—The case of Harriet A. Ullly, colored, against the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company which has been on trial four days in the United States District Court, before Judge Giles, was concluded this morning, and under instructions from the court, the jury rendered a verdict for the defendant. This action with seven other cases, was brought against the company under the civil rights act of Congress, of March 1st, 1875, which imposes a penalty of five hundred dollars on any person who should deny accommodations to any citizen, regardless of previous condition, in hotels, theatres and public conveyances. The plaintiff, a colored citizen of Maryland claimed to have been denied accommodations on the company's train, in June, 1876, and was compelled, as she alleged, to occupy a compartment car which was inferior, simply because of her race or color. The Company denied this and proved that colored persons have the same rights on all their trains as whites. The court, however, heard argument on the constitutionality of the act under the 13th amendment to the constitution, and held: First, That the Slaughter House cases, "16 Wallace," had determined that the privileges belonging to citizens of the United States, as such were different from the privileges belonging to citizens of the State as such, and that only the former were under Congressional protection; That this opinion had been subsequently affirmed by the United States Supreme Court. Second, That the right to ride in a railway car for purposes of local travel was not a privilege of a citizen of the United States as such, but was a privilege belonging to a person by virtue of his State citizenship, therefore for the denial of such privilege, the citizen must look for redress to the State tribunals. That it was not within the power of Congress to inflict a penalty for the denial of such a privilege. The act, therefore, was unconstitutional. This opinion accords with that of Judge Emmons, United States Circuit Judge for the Sixth Circuit, and Judge Sawyer, of California, and other Federal Judges.

Southern Manufacturing enterprise. A new cotton manufacturing company has been organized at Augusta, Ga., with a capital of \$150,000. The mill begins with 10,000 spindles, which will be increased to 50,000 as the times require. The stock was promptly subscribed, machinery secured and measures taken to have the mill completed within four months. Most of the capital was subscribed by Massachusetts manufacturers, one of whom is President of the new company.—Exchange. Here is another argument for the erection of cotton factories, Massachusetts manufacturers, who know where to place their money, and who have learned from experience that cotton spinning pays in the North, are willing to invest their capital in a new Southern enterprise. And why should they hesitate, if they can make it profitable to manufacture cotton fiber in the South in Massachusetts, from eight hundred to fifteen hundred miles from the place of production, why cannot they make it more profitable to manufacture the great staple where it is raised? We trust to have the privilege of copying the announcement of scores of such enterprises, and trust to learn that similar investments are being made in North Carolina.—Wilmington Star.

New Hampshire believes in the political equality of the negro, but an amendment to the constitution permitting Catholics to hold office in that State was defeated at the recent election.

Washington. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22.—The results of the consideration by the Cabinet of the South Carolina question have been the sending of letters to Chamberlain and Hampton, inviting them here in person or by delegate to confer with the President on the situation of affairs in that State. EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23, 77. SIR:—I am instructed by the President to bring to your attention his purpose to take immediate consideration of the position of affairs in South Carolina, with a view to determining the course, which under the Constitution and laws of the United States, it may be his duty to take in reference to the situation in that State as he finds it upon succeeding to the Presidency. It will give the President great pleasure to confer with you in person. If you shall find it convenient to visit Washington and shall concur with him in thinking such a conference the readiest and best mode of placing your views as to the political situation in your State before him he would greatly prefer this direct communication of opinion and information to any other method of ascertaining your views upon the present condition and immediate prospect of public interests in South Carolina. It reasons of weight with you should discourage this course, the President will be glad to receive any communication from you in writing, or through any delegate possessing your confidence that will convey to him your views of the impediments to the peaceful and orderly organization of a single and undisputed State government in South Carolina, and the best methods of removing them. It is the earnest desire of the President to be able to put an end as speedily as possible to all appearance of intervention of the military authority of the United States in the political management which affect the government and afflict the people of South Carolina. In this desire the President cannot doubt but that he truly represents the patriotic feeling of the great body of the people of the United States. It is impossible that protracted disorder in the domestic government of any State can or should ever fail to be a matter of lively interest and solicitude to the people of the whole country. In furtherance of the prompt and safe execution of this general purpose, he invites a full communication of your opinion on the whole subject in such form as you may deem most useful. By the direction of the President I have addressed to the Hon. Wade Hampton a duplicate of this letter. I am, very respectfully, your obt servant, W. K. ROGERS, Private Secretary. To Hon. D. H. Chamberlain.

Number of Township Magistrates. With some care we have tabulated the following list of Magistrates published by the State. The total shows that there are in North Carolina 94 counties, divided into 810 Townships for which 2,813 Magistrates have been elected. A good map of the State showing the Township Divisions is needed and would sell well.

Table with 3 columns: Counties, Townships, Magistrates. Lists counties like Alamance, Alexander, Alleghany, Anson, Beaufort, Bertie, Bladen, Brunswick, Burke, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Caswell, Carteret, Caswell, Catawba, Cherokee, Chowan, Clay, Craven, Cumberland, Currituck, Dare, Davidson, Davie, Duplin, Edgecombe, Franklin, Forsyth, Gaston, Guilford, Graham, Granville, Greene, Halifax, Harnett, Haywood, Henderson, Hertford, Hyde, Iredell, Jackson, Johnston, Jones, Lincoln, Lenoir, Madison, Martin, Mecklenburg, McDowell, Mitchell, Montgomery, Moore, Newbern, New Hanover, Northampton, Onslow, Orange, Pamlico, Pasquotank, Pender, Perquimans, Person, Polk, Randolph, Robeson, Rowan, Rockingham, Sampson, Stanly, Stokes, Swain, Transylvania, Tyrrell, Union, Wake, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Wilkes, Wilson, Yadkin, Yancey.

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Our Little Ones.

Why Nellie was not Popular

BY CONSTANCE MARION.

"Well, Nellie, what is the matter?" asked Miss Percy, as she seated herself in a straw rocker on the piazza, where Nellie sat, chin in hand, pointing over a portfolio of prints that lay unopened before her.

"I'm mad!" was the reply. "Mad!" That is distressing. I hope you don't feel that!

"Oh, of course I don't mean that!" said Nellie, turning away from the pictures with an injured air. "I am vexed!"

"Then why did you say mad?" "Oh, you are too particular, Aunt Alice! What do you think Kate Sibley has done?"

"I cannot imagine." "Her mother gave her leave to invite three of the girls to go with her to the picnic in Cedar Creek, and she asked if the Morrises, and Miss DuBois, and left me out."

"I have worked every one of her examples ever since we have been in Denominative Numbers. It is just the way with them all. I do everything they ask me to do, and they all hate me. I'll be even with them, though—I'll hate them, too!"

"And the future misanthrope began to snifle and wipe her pocket handkerchief."

"Don't you think it would be a wiser plan to make them love you?" asked Miss Percy, gravely.

"I can't do it!" replied a chokey voice from behind the handkerchief. "I have tried, but I can't!—They all like Rosa Guignard, who never does anything for anybody, but—"

"An Neine did not seem able to finish what she wished to say, Miss Percy came to her relief by observing, quietly:

"The girls all like Rosa on account of a very rare gift which she possesses."

"Rosa Guignard gifted?" exclaimed Nellie, surprised into forgetfulness of her wrongs. "Why, Aunt Alice, she isn't pretty,—that is, until you get used to her."

"But it is a much rarer gift than either intellect or beauty, that which Rosa possesses," returned Miss Percy.

"Nellie's red-rimmed eyes asked a question to which Miss Percy replied with brevity, "Tact."

"Tact? What is that?" asked Nellie.

"I don't know any better definition of the word than one a great novelist has given: 'Tact is knowledge of what not to say.'"

"Don't I know what not to say, Aunt Alice?" asked Nellie, after a short silence.

"No, my dear; I don't think you do. You will take offense, probably, if I give you a few examples as proofs of this; but as I am in your mother's place this summer, I shall take the liberty of speaking plainly. Do you remember who were in the company yesterday when you coolly asserted that 'that Roman Catholic religion was nothing but humbug,' and went on to observe that, for your part, you looked upon a Romanist as no better than a Mohammedan, or a Jew?"

"There were so many—such a roomful—that I cannot—Oh, Aunt Alice! I do remember now! Mademoiselle Durand was here, and she is a Romanist. I am so sorry!"

"And Miss Lyons was here also, and she is a devout Jewess. Did you notice that she kissed Kate Sibley when she went away, and did not kiss you?"

"Yes; and I wondered what the matter. But Mademoiselle kissed me."

"Yes, Mademoiselle kissed you, although the flush had not died out of her cheeks which your thoughtless words had called up; and there she showed herself to be what Miss Lyons is not, a follower of Him who, when He was reviled, reviled not again."

"Well, Aunt Alice, I didn't mean any harm; and you know everybody makes mistakes once in a while."

"But you make mistakes a great deal oftener than other people do. Shall I give some other instances of your not setting a watch on your lips?"

"Oh, if you like." "Don't be sulky about it. I am cruel only to be kind." When we were told the other evening that Miss Collins had small-pox, you immediately declared that if you were in her place you would rather die at once than get well and be a fright all the rest of your life. It was too dark on the porch to see the expression on Miss Adger's deeply scarred face, but I remember the lady's next remark was, 'I can't endure pert children!'

"You can't expect me to see in the dark," muttered Nellie.

"No; but you ought to have remembered Miss Adger's presence. And you have not darkness for an excuse for what you said yesterday before Miss Pratt—that you believed all read-haired persons had bad tempers."

"Oh, of course I meant present company excepted."

"It would have been better not to mention red hair at all in Miss Pratt's presence, as her hair, though beautiful, is decidedly of a reddish tint. You made another blunder yesterday and I think it odd Dr. Mannigh had had Elisha's power, you would have stood in considerable danger of being torn to pieces by the bears after your facetious remarks on the subject of bald heads."

"Oh, I never thought about his being bald!"

"But, my dear child, these are matters that ought to be thought about. Let me give you one plain, simple rule, Nellie: Never remind any one of his or her personal defects."

"I'll try to remember that."

"There is another thing that you would do well to remember,—that comparisons are odious. When Kate Sibley played the 'Beautiful Blue Danube Waltzes' for me the other evening, it was scarcely polite in you to exclaim as soon as she had finished, 'Oh, Aunt Alice, you ought to hear Minnie DuBois play that! She does play it beautifully!'

"Later in the evening, when I asked Kate for the 'Etude Mazurka,' she

replied, 'Oh, you must wait and get Minnie DuBois to play that, a Nellie says she does play it beautifully.'"

"Resentful creature! Well, at any rate, I have never said any thing against Kate's looks."

"No; on the contrary, I once heard you remark to the presence of a dozen of her schoolmates that she was by far the prettiest girl in Mr. Radford's school; but then you went on to qualify your praise by coolly observing, 'However, I don't think that is saying much for her. You showed more temper than I imagined even you were possessed of in giving so many young girls to understand that you did not consider them at all pretty.'"

"Well, I don't think them pretty." "No, interestingly, at least so I judged the other night when, as they were going away, you observed, yawningly, 'Only ten o'clock! I thought it was a great deal later than that.' You are an unselfish child, Nellie, and always ready to give up your own pleasure to oblige your friends; but you will never be popular until you learn to bear this in mind, that although it is always wrong to tell falsehoods, it does not follow that it is always right to tell uncalculated truths."

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W. W. Ellington, of N. C.

THAXTON & NICHOLAS,

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No. 9 Governor or 13th St., Richmond, Va.

E. B. Taylor's Old Stand.

361-ft.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,

12th, opposite Bank Street and Capitol Square,

RICHMOND, VA.

T. W. HOENIGER, Proprietor.

A new and first-class Hotel, furnished in

1874 equal to any in the United States. The

Proprietor assumes comfort to the traveling

public. Mr. JOHN P. HALLARD will be

pleased to see his old friends and patrons.

Nov. 25, 1874-ly.

1876. Fall 1876.

CHINA, GLASS AND STONEWARE.

E. B. TAYLOR,

Importer and Jobber

1011 Main Street, Richmond, Va.

With greater facilities than ever before

I am able to furnish the merchants of

North Carolina with goods by the original

packages, or open, at the same price if

not lower than Northern houses, and all

as a trial.

My stock is complete in every particular

and consists in part of

FRENCH CHINA, F. G. & C. C. WARE,

GLASS WARE, AND

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

Manufacturer of Stone Ware.

C. S. TAYLOR, Salesman.

H. P. PHILLIPS, E. B. TAYLOR,

Aug. 16.

The Best Bargains Yet.

Happsome Broaded Dress Goods at 15c

per yard—also 12 1/2, 16, 20, and 25c

per yard—all much below regular

prices;

Striped Dress Goods in great variety at

Black Alpaca and Mohairs from 25c to

\$1 25 per yard;

Black Merinos, Bombazines, Henrietta

Black Australian Cloths, and Cash-

mere Carpets at 16 and 20c per yard;

English Tapestry Brussels at \$1 10 per

yard;

Stair Carpet at all prices;

Doan's Carpet or Rug, 14 yards

wide, at 50c, worth 75c;

English Druggets and Floor-Cloths;

Oil-Cloths in all widths very cheap—some

two yards wide at 75c per yard;

Oil-Cloth Rugs in all sizes;

Rugs at greatly-reduced prices;

Mats and Husks in great variety;

Nottingham Lace Curtains at \$2 25, and

up to \$25 a set for two windows—a

save of 25 per cent. or more on these

goods;

Best Tyeon-Rose at 16c per yard, re-

duced from 25c;

Casimere Robes—real French, all-wool

goods—the richest imported;

Black Silk from 90c to \$3 50 per yard—

we call particular attention to our Silks

at \$1 50 worth \$2, and at \$2 worth

\$2 50;

Black and Colored Silk Velvets and Vel-

RICHMOND.

A. L. ELLETT, CLAY DREWRY,

A. J. WATKINS, Formerly

Late Ellett & Watkins, Ellett & Dewry

STRENGTH & HIGHNESS,

Formerly

Hughes, Caldwell & Co.

A. L. ELLETT & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS

DRY GOODS AND NOTION

No. 1211 Main Street, Richmond, Va.

Orders Promptly Executed.

Mr. T. Rufin Taylor will be found

at our house. Mar. 11-ly.

FOR RENT. A good 9 Room House,

with stable, a well of water, and good

garden and located on a good part of way.

A good paying renter is desired. Apply

to C. G. YATES.

Dec. 13, 1876-455.

J. C. HARRIS,

Engraver on Wood.

OXFORD, N. C.

Cuts of every description made to order

on moderate prices. 435-ft.

Parties wanting THROUGH-BRED

BERKSHIRE PIGS

will find it to their interest to call