The American Sardine Co.'s Boneless Sardines are much better, and less than half the cost of imported sardines.

THE BEST PRESENT

That a husband can give to his wife is a receipt for a year's subscription ($3.00) to the

Christian Observer

of Louisville, one of the largest and best of family religious newspapers. Presbyterian, but unsectarian, containing articles on practical religion from some of the ablest ministers in the South, able editorials, stories for the young, religious news from all the other denominations, miscellanious, scientific, farming and literary departments, general intelligence, and weekly markets. For specimen copies (sent free to any address), containing list of premiums, write to

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RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and is

The Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,

no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or Prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

IS A PERFECT, INSTANT EASE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS, CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS, SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA, CATARRH, INFLUENZA, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the Ready Relief to the parts or parts where the pain or suffering exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!!

STRONG AND PURE BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES; SO QUICK, SO RADICAL ARE THE CHANGES, THE BODY UNDERGOES, UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE, THAT

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other Fluids of the system, such a vigor of life, that its universal waste of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular Disease, Tumors in the Breast, Mouth, Throat, Neck, in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous discharges from the Ears, and the Worst Forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scaly Tetter, Ringworm, Erysipelas, Pimples, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, are speedily cured by the use of this wonderful Medicine. Scrofula, or wastes of the life [illegible] within the extensive range of this wonderful Medicine, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it, or either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes of life, complains that the appetite increasing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same by new material made from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure—a cure is certain, for when the cause of disease is removed a healthy [illegible] must follow. Nature, in the process of renovating the loss of wastes, in repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself stronger, his flesh firmer, his appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.

Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only true cure for

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

Urinary and Kidney diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Suppression or Retention of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are Urinary Deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, or there are white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the small of the Back and along the Loins.

Tumor Cured of 12 Years' Growth by Radway's Resolvent.

DR. RADWAY'S

Perfect Purgative & Regulating Pills

purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Liver Complaint, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals or deleterious drugs.

Observe the doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

"ASK AND TRUE." Send one letter to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren St., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

PAIN-KILLER.

FOR OVER THIRTY YEARS

Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain-Killer

HAS BEEN TESTED IN EVERY VARIETY OF CLIMATE, AND BY ALMOST EVERY NATION KNOWN TO AMERICANS.

It is the constant companion and estimable friend of the missionary and the traveller, on sea and land, and no one should travel on our lakes or rivers without it.

It has been before the public over thirty years, and probably has a wider and better reputation than any other proprietary medicine of the present day. At this period there are but few unacquainted with the merits of the Pain-Killer; but while some extol it as a liniment, they know but little of its power in easing pain when taken internally, while others use it internally with great success, but are equally ignorant of its healing virtues when applied externally. We therefore wish to say to all that is equally successful, whether used internally or externally, and it stands to-day, unrivalled by all the great catalogue of family medicines. It is sufficient evidence of its virtues as a standard medicine, to know that it is now used in all parts of the world, and that its sale is constantly increasing. No other medicine or agent has had such wide spread sale or given such universal satisfaction. It is a purely vegetable compound, and perfectly safe in unskillful hands.

After thirty years trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials as to its virtues, from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Physicians of the first respectability, recommend it as a most effectual remedy for the extinction of pain. It is no doubt the best remedy ever known for Bruises, Burns, &c., but for Dysentery or Cholera or any soft of bowel complaint, it is a remedy unsurpassed for efficiency and rapidity of action. In the great cities of India and other hot climates, it has become the standard medicine for all such complaints, as for dyspepsia, liver complaints, and other kindred disorders. For coughs and colds, croup, asthma and rheumatic difficulties, it has been proved by the most abundant and conclusive testimony to be an invaluable medicine.

Beware of all Imitations.

The Pain-Killer is sold by all respectable druggists throughout the United States and Foreign countries.

Price—25 cents, 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors,

No. 138 High street, Providence, R. I.

March 30, 1874. 9-4t

$50,000

FOR $1,00

THIS FIRST GREAT SALT LAKE GIFT Concert, authorized by and under the supervision of the city authorities of Corinne City, for the benefit and in aid of the

Public Free School,

"The Only Free School in Utah Terr'y."

Trustees of Public Free School:

Capt. S. Howe,

J. S. Gerrish and Alex. Toponce.

$226,500

—TO BE—

Distributed to the Ticket Holders

—AT A—

Grand Gift Concert,

TO BE HELD AT THE

Opera House, City of Corinne,

March 31st, 1874.

Depository, Bank of Corinne.

500,000 TICKETS

PRICE, $1.00 EACH,

OR SIX FOR FIVE DOLLARS

$226,5000 IN GIFTS!

AS FOLLOWS:

1	Grand Cash Gift,			$50,000
1	"	"		25,000
1	"	"		12,000
1	"	"		8,000
1	"	"		6,000
1	"	"		5,000
1	"	"		4,000
1	"	"		3,000
1	"	"		2,000
5	"	"	$1,000 each,	5,000
20	"	"	500 each,	10,000
100	"	"	100 each,	10,000
200	"	"	50 each,	10,000
700	"	"	20 each,	14,000
999	"	"	10 each,	9,990
1,300	"	"	5 each,	6,500
50,000	"	"	1 each,	50,000
52,024	Cash Gifts, amounting to			$226,500

ONE CHANCE IN EVERY NINE!

The distribution will be in public, and will be made under the same form and regulations as the San Francisco and Louisville Library Gift Concerts, under the supervision of a committee of prominent citizens selected by the ticket holders.

Reference as to the integrity of this enterprise and of the management is made to the following well known citizens:

Sam. L. Tibbals, A. Toponce, J. Malsh, J. H. Gerrish—Members of City Council.

Judge T. J. Black, Ass't U. S. Assessor; Malsh & Greenwald, Proprietors Metropolitan Hotel; Eugene More, City Marshal; W. W. Hull, Architect,—J. Kehoe, Constable,—J. Kupfer, Jeweler, Capt. S. Howe, Contractor, O. D. Richmond & Co., Commission Merchants; M. E. Campbell, Proprietor of Central Hotel; Singleton & Creath, Proprietors Pacific Stables, S. P. Hitch, Merchant, Sandy, Utah, A. G. Garrison, Helena, Montana.

We will also announce that each and every persons buying a ticket can at any and all times examine our books and all business transactions connected with the enterpaise,—and as the drawing of prizes will be placed in the hands of honest and disinterested men, it will insure a fair and impartial distribution.

Good Responsible Agents Wanted.

Liberal Commission Allowed.

☞ Money should be sent by Express or by Draft on any solvent bank, by Postoffice Money Order, or Registered Letter, at our risk. For particulars, address

E. W. MORGAN, Manager.

no 12-13 Rock Box 158, Corinne, Utah

HORRY NEWS.

T. W. BEATY, Editor.

☞ *We are in no wise responsible for the views of our Correspondents.*

TUESDAY, MARCH 24 1874.

Injustice.—The law under which the School fund appropriation is apportioned out to the different counties is very unjust in its workings.

The unfortunate individual who once gets behind, generally receives more curses than blessings, and so it is with Horry in the working of the law making the apportionment upon the basis of School attendants for the year ending June 30th, 1873, instead of the Scholastic population.

It was not because Horry had no children to send to school, or that they did not need education that they were withheld from school, but because there was no school for them to attend and the reason why there were no schools is precisely the reason that Jack gave for not eating his supper, "we could not get them."

$4,153,60 was apportioned to this County for carrying on the public schools in 1873, the attendance on which is based the present year's apportionment, of this amount the county recieved $1,484,53 which was expended for the maintainance of free schools; the remainder, $2,967,07,—was, to use the polite gentlemanly phrase now in vogue for stealing, *misapplied* by Mr. Niles G. Parker, the then State Treasurer. But for the liberal vote of this county for the maintainance of free schools, in this county, for 1873, this Township alone paying more than the whole amount received from the State, the schools maintained by the apportionment recieved, would have been for the present year less than $1,000. There is a quaer bearing and covering in Parker's *misapplication* of the larger portion of Horry's School fund for the year 1873, when its [illegible] in the present year's apportionment is compared with [illegible] other counties in the State, and one that we must confess looks decidedly *Pikeish* on the present Treasurer.

Of the $4,153.60 apportioned to this county, Mr. Cardozo was only able to pay $1,484.53, exactly one third Mr. Parker having *misapplied* the balance. Now if Mr. Parker stole $200,000 of $300,000 it is very clear that the other counties must have received *pro rata* the same as Horry, according to the apportionment to each county; and yet according to the present apportionment we find that schools actually increased in many other counties on this diminished fund, and that too without any other greater county aid than was voted by Horry to her schools.

As proof of this let us make a comparison. According to the census of 1870 Abbeville county has a population of 31,120 and Horry a population of 10,721. The apportionment to Horry out of the present year's appropriation is $2,151.60, and that of Abbeville $15,610, thus it is seen that Abbeville receives a fraction over 50 cents to each head of her population and Horry a fraction over 20 cents to each of hers.

Malborough with a population of 11,814 gets $10,355.80. We do not mean to say that the apportionment is in the least incorrect or unjastly made, according to the law, but we mean to say that the effect of Parker's steal is seen and felt in some counties to a greater proportion than in others.

School Fund Appropriation.—The State superintendent, Hon. J. K. Jillson, has made the apportion of the appropriation for common school purposes. In accordance with the provisions of the law this year, the apportionment is made upon the basis of school attendance for the year ending June 30, 1873, instead of the scholastic population, as has been heretofore the case. The following is the list: Abbeville, $15,619 10; Aiken, 7,425 50; Anderson 14,7779 85; Barnwell 15,103 45; Beaufort 18,492 60; Charleston 38,962 40; Chester 6,419 10; Chesterfield 5,466 00; Clarendon 3,815 90; Colleton 12,294 00; Darlington 7,948-30; Edgefield 10,003 80; Fairfield 6,639 55; Georgetown 4,516 50; Greenville 9,929 10; Horry 2,151 60; Kershaw $5,718 50; Lancaster 4,310 20; Laurens 10,103 35; Lexington 5,409 10; Marion 7,779 45; Malboro' 10,355 84; Newberry 5,850 05; Oconee 6,504 40; Orangeburg 9,100 50; Pickens 4,929-00; Spartanburg 13,940 60; Sumter 10,117 60; Union 7,041 40; Williamsburg 7,251 25; York 9,580 60; Ritchland 7,450 40.

In one of the county schools in England, the art of telegraphing is taught to the children with much success.

An Act to Amend an Act Entitled "An Act to Revise and Amend an Act Entitled 'An Act to Reduce all Acts and parts of Acts to Determine and Perpetuate the Homestead into one Act, and to Amend the Same.'"

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Charolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same:

Section 1. That an Act to revise and amend an Act entitled "An Act to reduce all Acts and parts of Acts to determine and perpetuate the homestead into one Act, and to amend the same," approved March 13, 1872, be amended by substituting in line of section 12, the following: "And in case any woman having a separate estate shall be married to the head of a family who has not, of his own, sufficient property to constitute a homestead as herein above provided, the said married woman shall be entitled to all of the provisions and benefits of this Act, so as to exempt all the property herein above allowed as a homestead, exemption from attachment, levy and sale under any execution against her for debts of her own contracting. And in case of the death of any married woman entitled to homestead as above provided, the minor children of each woman shall be entitled to the right of homestead in the manner, and to the extent as now provided by law for the minor children of the deceased head of a family: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to allow any one family a greater amount of property in the aggregate than is allowed, in sections 1 and 2 of the Act herein amended, to the head of any family.

Sec. 2. That section 12 of the Act herein amended be know and denominated as section 13 of said Act.

Approved March 3, A. D. 1874.

A Bill to Regulate the Times of Holding the Courts of General Sessions and Common Pleas in the Fourth Circuit.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same:

Section 1. That the Circuit Courts in the Fourth Circuit shall be held as follows:

(1.) The Court of General Sessions for the county of Chesterfield, at Chesterfield, on the first Monday in January, May and September; in January and September to continue for two weeks, if so long be necessary, and in May one week. The Court of Common Pleas at Chesterfield, for the County of Chesterfield, on the Wednesday after the opening of the Court Sessions on the first Monday in January, May and September.

(2.) The Court of General Sessions at Bennettsville, for the County of Malboro, on the third Monday in January, second Monday in May and third Monday in September; to continue for two weeks in January and September, if so long be necessary, and one week in May. And the Court of Common Pleas at Bennettsville, for the county of Malboro, on the first Wednesday after the third Monday in January and September, and first Wednesday after the second Monday in May.

(3.) The Court of General Sessions at Darlington, for the County of Darlington, on the first Monday in February, the third Monday in May and first Monday in October; to continue for four weeks, if so long be necessary, in February and October; and one week in May. The Court of Common Pleas to be holden at Darlington, for the county of Darlington, on the first Wednesday after the first Monday in February, third Monday in May and first Monday in October.

(4.) The Court of General Sessions at Marion, for the County of Marion, on the second Monday of March, fourth Monday in May and second Monday in November; to continue for four weeks, if so long be necessary, in March and November, and one week in May. The Court of Common Pleas to be holden at Marion, for the county of Marion, on the first Wednesday after the second Monday in March, fourth Monday in May and second Monday in November.

(5.) The Court of General Sessions at Conwayboro, for the county of Horry, on the first Monday in March, August and November; to continue for one week at each term. The Court of Common Pleas to be holden at Conwayboro, for the County of Horry, on the first Wednesday after the first Monday in March, August and November.

Sec. 2. That for the Spring and Fall Terms of the Courts in Darlington and Marion counties, the Board of Jury Commissioners for the counties, respectively, shall draw two sets of Common Pleas and petit jurors, each set to serve two weeks.

Sec. 3. That all Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

The *Journal of Chemistry* says that a chain of compressed cakes of gun cotton tied around the trunk of a large tree and exploded will cut it down instantly by the violence of its action. The cut through the trunk is as sharp as that done by the keenest axe.

A Sight for the Shade of Sumner.

Charles Sumner, the blind and unreasoning champion of the colored race, is dead; and it is as likely as not that his last earthly thoughts were given to those whose advocate he was as slaves, and whose friend he was as freed-men—for whom he bore obloquy and reproach, stripes and blows; to whom his allegiance was always loyally given. It was granted to him to see the Abolition movement grow broader and deeper, until it became the rallying cry of unscrupulous politicians, and the cause of a fratricidal war which cost the country a sea of blood and millions of treasure. The negroes were baptised as freedmen in the ensanguined tide of battle. Their charter of liberty was incarnadined by the life-drops of the opposing hosts of Northern men and Southern men, who, like the Christian soldier who sleeps on the plains of Hindostan, strove to do their duty.

After the war the freedmen were made by Mr. Sumner and his associates the actual masters of the white man in more than one Southern State. The ebon idol was set up in the high places in the Republican temple, while Sumners and Greeleys looked admiringly on. It was their work! They had put the negro in a position to prove that he was fit to rule himself and others; that it was unjust to say that he could no be honest or tell the truth; that it was a libel to declare that he was disqualified, by Nature as well as training for the privileges and responsibilities of citizenship. And in this once proud Commonwealth, which New-England loved the least, the negro became supreme. In him there was no love for the powerful politicians who had raised him from the dust. The Joneses and the Eliotts and the Nashes claim supremacy in South Carolina as their right, and for it they thank their dusky skin, their receding frontal bone, their projecting lip and their flattened-nostril. South Carolina was then in Mr. Sumner's knowledge, the Black Republic. To it he might well have given his dying prayer. Could his aspirations have been gratified, he would have desired to see once more, before eternity, his wards and those of the nation. And perchance, ere his soul bade the world farewell for aye, he looked fondly down upon his pupils and friends in the marble halls of the Capitol at Columbia; all unconscious they, that his soul was there. And what would the spirit of a man who never lied and never stole have seen in the chambers where laws are made for South Carolina? [illegible] the record speak! The spirit of Sumner [illegible] garnished with brocade and [illegible] seen walls ered with tapestry which were paid for with the agony and sweat of white men, and are spit upon and defiled by uncouth negroes. And what was the subject of debate? It was a proposal to tax the white people for the payment of claims which no man believes to be just, and must men know to be false and fraudulent. He would have heard one colored member declare that the bill was passed by "corrupt means, and that member instantly branded as a liar" by one of his associates. He would have heard the first speaker, unconscious of insult, declare that he was able to prove that some of the members had been paid $1,500 for their votes; and another one admit that the bill did include "fraudulent claims." He would have heard one especial claim denounced as fraudulent by the very person in whose name it was made out, and would have heard a member announce that he had been "offered money to support the bill." He would have heard another colored man declare that this bill was "the worst scheme that had come before the Legislature," and another say that "the justice of the claims was not a matter of consideration." He would have heard the colored members call each other rogues, thieves and liars, and at last would have seen the infamous swindle passed by the House, and in a fair way to become a law. And could he have lingered till the next day he would have seen worse exhibitions of brutal rascality. He would have seen oaths bandied and pistols brandished; whiskey on the lip and gall in the heart.

This is no over-colored picture. As much may be seen almost any day in the South Carolina Legislature. Let it be hoped that Sumner was spared the sight. It would have taught him that he had wasted his life, that he had led to ruin those whom he thought to save. His bitterest enemy would hardly wish Charles Sumner so awful a punishment as this.

News and Courier.

The Sumner Obsequies.

Boston, March 16.

There is a very general suspension of business today, including the closing of all the public schools, out of respect to the memory of Senator Sumner, whose funeral takes place this afternoon. An autopsy of Mr. Sumner's remains has been made, and discloses nothing abnormal in the brain or other organs. Dr. Brown-Sequard says that no traces of the assault committed by Preston S. Brooks were discovered in the brain.

The obsequies of Senator Sumner took place at half-past three o'clock this afternoon in King's chapel. The remains were conveyed from Doric Hill in a hearse drawn by four black horses, and were escorted by a force of mounted State constables, followed by a procession of the executive and legislative authorities, the Congressional committee and a delegation of United States officials, the municipal authorities and other bodies. The pall-bearers were ex-Gov. Clifford, ex-Gov. Bullock, ex-Gov Claflin, ex-Gov. Washburne, ex-Chief Justice Bigelow the Hon. N. P. Banks, the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, the Hon. Charles Francis Adams, John G. Whittier and Ralph Waldo Emerson. As the casket was borne from the hall down the steps, Balwin' sband played the dead march in Saul. The procession passed directly down Beacon street between a mass of people which required the vigilant exertions of a large police force to prevent from encroaching upon the street. Preceding the mayor were four men, who bore a massive cross nine feet in height, composed of callalilies, camelias, lilies of the valley, violets and other choice exotics. At the base, in a bed of white violets, were the words: "A tribute from his native city and home." It was one of the finest floral offerings ever seen in this city, and attracted the attention of thousands. After the services at the church, which were very impressive, the remains were borne to their last resting place in Mount Auburn.

Grantism in New Hampshire.

The Democracy are exulting over a partial success in New Hampshire, and predicting that it is a sure indication that their party will come in power in the next national election.

They won just such a victory there three years ago. There being three candidates for Governor, there was no choice by the people. The Legislature was barely Democratic, and Weston, the Democratic candidate, was elected by the Legislature. The result was then due not to the strength of the Democracy, but to the indignation of large masses of Republicans at the recent removal of Charles Sumner from his place as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations because he would not support Grant's San Domingo job. In a word, Grantism did it in 1871.

The same thing precisely occurs this present year. Three candidates [illegible] Governor and neither got an absolute majority. But the Democrats have a bare superiority in the Legislature, and Weston will again be chosen Governor by that body.

As in 1871, so as now, Grantism does it. The domination of Butler as shown in the appointment of Simmons to the Collectorship of Boston, throws the Republicans into a minority in New Hampshire.

The lesson is so plain that even wayfaring politicians ought to understand it. The Republican party must give up Grantism or make up its mind to lose those States where its majority is small. And it must not be long in determining which it will do.

N. Y. Sun.

Norfolk Versus Wilmington.

Under the above caption, we find the following rosy paragraph in the Norfolk *Virginian:*

In our advertising columns this morning appears the card of the Barry Brothers, commission merchants, No. 80 Water street. Maj. Robert P. Barry one of the members of the firm, which has for years been doing an immense business in cotton, buying in Wilmington N. C., has been in the city for some ten days, and finding the city furnished facilities which Wilmington does not enjoy, has located here permanently. The firm purchases for the largest houses in Europe and the North, and the Wilmington market was inadequate to supply the demand. They are perfectly satisfied that Norfolk will afford all they ask, and we cordially welcome them to our business community.

Our Norfolk friends certainly do possess remarkable "facilities" for counting *through* cotton as receipts and exports; thus enabling themselves to experience the delightful sensation of residing in the "second cotton port" of the United States. The thousands of bales of cotton received at Norfolk, consigned to "T. H. Webb, Agent," and "V. D. Groner, Agent," would be very profitable to the commission merchants of that city if it did not all pass through to the Northern cities And yet, our unsophisticated friends in Norfolk are so wretchedly imposed on as to religiously believe that all this cotton should be counted as receipts and exports, in order that Norfolk may be called the "second cotton port!"—*Wilmington Star.*

It was a North Carolina landlord who posted the notice in his dining-room that members of the Legislature would be first seated, and after the gentlemen