# Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1874.

Condensed from the Raleigh Sentinel.


## NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

### SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14, 1874.

BILLS.

Mabson, col., memorial from the citizens of New Hanover, remonstrating against the erection of a new county out of a portion of said county. Placed on calendar with the bill.

Mabson, col., memorial from citizens of the same county, protesting against the same division. Disposed of in the same way.

A similar protest was presented and disposed of in the same way.

By Mr. Ellis, of Columbus, bill to amend an act giving cities and towns jurisdiction of Justices of the peace. Referred.

By Mr. Troy, of Columbus, bill and petition to forbid the sales of spirituous liquors in certain localities. Referred.

SPECIAL ORDER.

At 11:30 o'clock the bill to lay off and establish the new county of Lillington was taken up as the special order for that hour on its third reading.

Mabson, col., offered an amendment providing that the bill should not become a law until ratified by the qualified voters of the proposed new county.

Mr. Murphy presented a memorial from citizens of New Hanover county in regard to the new county of Lillington.

The amendment of Mabson, colored, was discussed by Senators Allen, Mabson, col., Seymour, Harris, col., and Murphy.

Mr. Humphrey called the previous question on the passage of the bill, which being sustained, the vote recurred on the amendment of Mabson, col. The yeas and nays were ordered, and the amendment was lost—ayes 17, nays 22.

The question occurred upon the passage of the bill—ayes 25, nays 12.

The bill passed its last reading.

On motion of Mr. Troy, the rules were suspended and the bill was engrossed and sent to the House.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Waring, a resolution that in filling vacancies in the Governor's power to issue commission to his appointees, clothing them with the power of judges of election, and to which office can be filled by appointment without the advice and consent of the Senate, and that all provisions of law otherwise made, are null and void, and of no effect—Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A resolution incorporating the New River Canal Company was put upon its second reading.

Certain amendments were offered and adopted.

The bill passed its second reading—ayes 28, nays 7.

Mr. Scott moved that the bill be made the special order for Monday next.

Mr. Humphrey that the bill in relation to interest be made the special order for Tuesday at 12 o'clock.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Norment, from the citizens of Robeson county, asking for a prohibitory law within two miles of Chinora Baptist Church. Referred.

The following bills were introduced and referred to appropriate committees:

Mr. Jones, of Orange, a bill in relation to persons in jail working the public roads.

Mr. Satterfield, a bill to amend section 21, chapter 69, Battle's Revisal.

Mr. Richardson, a bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors within three miles of the M. E. Church at Abbottsburg, Bladen county.

Mr. Cox, a bill to prescribe the duties of the clerks of the Superior Courts and Justices of the Peace in relation to bills of cost.

Senate bill regulating the time of holding the terms of the Superior Courts of the fourth judicial district and for other purposes, passed its several readings.

The rules were suspended and the resolution in favor of Josiah Turner, Jr., was read, and after some discussion the substitute recommended by the committee on the judiciary was adopted. On a call of the yeas and nays the vote stood, yeas 73, nays 13. Passed its several readings and ordered to be engrossed.

House bill to incorporate the town of Engelhard, in the county of Hyde, passed its several readings.

House bill to enable indigent persons to appeal to the Supreme Court. Substitute adopted and passed its several readings.

The Senate bill to give the county of Cumberland three terms of the Superior Court each year, and to regulate the time for holding the same, was read, and Mr. Lutterloh offered a substitute accompanied by a petition, and moved to recommit to the judiciary committee. Agreed to.

The bill to prohibit the sale of ardent spirits to minors, was amended and passed its second reading.

House bill to make attendance upon the public schools of the State obligatory, was tabled.

Bill requiring justices of the peace to give bond, was indefinitely postponed.

Bill declaratory of the meaning of section 21, chapter 15, of Battle's Revisal, in regard to assignees and administrators, passed second and third readings.

Mr. McNeill, a petition for the formation of a new county from the counties of Cumberland and Robeson. Referred to committee on propositions and grievances.

### SENATE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 15, 1874.

EXPLORATION OF RIVERS AND RESOURCES.

By Mr. Moreheed, of Rockingham, a bill explanatory of section 32, chapter 26 of Battle's Revisal. Referred.

By Mr. Dockery, a bill to incorporate the North Carolina Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Referred.

By Mr. McCauley, a bill to punish illegal marriages. Referred.

By Mr. Ellis, of Columbus, a bill with an accompanying petition to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors within three miles of Shady Grove Baptist Church, in Bladen county.

By Mr. Stafford, a bill to make wagoners responsible for damages occasioned by fires from their camps. Referred.

By [illegible] a bill to tax dogs and for other purposes. Referred to the Senator from Orange.

CALENDAR.

Senate bill to authorize the Commissioners of Anson county to levy a special tax, passed its second reading.

The Senate bill in regard to the appointment of special terms of the Superior Court, authorizing the Governor to appoint terms for the trial of both criminal and civil cases, passed its second reading.

Senate bill supplemental to and explanatory of all corporation acts passed by the present General Assembly, passed its second reading.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On motion of Mr. Avera, the bill in relation to the Oxford Orphan Asylum was taken up and made the Special Order for Wednesday next.

On motion of Mr. Powell, the bill to amend chapter 189, laws of 1871-'72, was taken from the table and referred to the Committee on Corporations.

On motion of Harriss, col., of Wake, the bill to prevent flogging in the State prison, was taken from the calendar and referred to the Committee on Penal Institutions.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The bill to enlarge the Insane Asylum, and to provide for the better government of the same, came up as the special order at 12 o'clock, and, on motion of Mr. Murphy, its further consideration was postponed till Tuesday, at 12 o'clock M., and the bill ordered to be printed.

At 12 o'clock the bill providing for the appropriation of $65,000 for the support of the Insane Asylum the present year, was taken up.

Mr. Ellis, of Columbus, Chairman of the Committee on the Insane Asylum, had fully examined into the affairs of this institution, and stated his views in reference to the additional appropriations asked for, giving a detailed account of the operations of the Asylum, &c., said the Committee had prepared this bill to meet the demands of the institution.

On motion of Mr. Ellis, of Columbus, the further consideration of the bill was postponed till Saturday next, and made the special order for 12 o'clock on that day.

At 1 o'clock the bill to appropriate $46,500 for the current expenses of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum the present year, was taken up as the special order.

Mr. Murphy, as Chairman of the Committee on this Institution, stated the objects of the bill, its necessity, &c. In regard to the appropriation for the completion of the building for the colored Asylum, Mr. Murphy said the Board of Directors had exercised due economy in the construction of the building not yet completed, and which this bill asked an appropriation for. The building when completed will be an ornament to the State, and a credit and honor to the General Assembly. He hoped the Senate would, for the sake of humanity, pass the appropriation.

Mr. Ellis, of Columbus, called for a division of the vote, as he was determined never to vote for this appropriation asked for by the Board of Directors who had illegaly exceeded their authority.

Mr. Murphy again "rose to explain," and at some length advocated the appropriation, again reminding the Senate of the economy that has been observed in the erection of the new building.

Mr. Avera, though aware of the stubbornness shown by the Governor in the appointment of the Board of Directors, and wished "to God that this General Assembly had the backbone and nerve to impeach the Governor for his stubbornness," yet he would support the bill.

Mr. Scott at considerable length argued in favor of the bill, replying to the arguments of Senators in opposition to the bill. He said the building was just such a one as was required for the purpose and such a one as contemplated by the Legislature; that it was clearly shown that the Building Committee had observed the utmost economy, and the building, as it now stood, was worth every cent of the amount thus far and proposed to be expended, etc.

Mr. Humphrey called the previous question.

The vote recurred on the passage of the bill on its second reading, which prevailed by a vote of 29 ayes to 5 nays.

On motion of Mr. Murphy, the further consideration of the bill was postponed till to-morrow.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

By Mr. Outlaw, a resolution adjourning *sine die* on February 24, 1874. Calendar.

By Mr. Copeland, a bill to amend chapter 105, section 18, Battle's Revisal. Referred.

By Mr. Paschall, a bill appropriating $8,000 to the Oxford Orphan Asylum. Calendar.

By Mr. Brown, of Mecklenburg, a bill to amend chapter 104, Battle's Revisal. Referred.

By Mr. Michael, a bill to prohibit the sale of liquor within one mile of churches, school houses, &c. Referred.

By Dudley, col., a bill to protect the fish interest of North Carolina. Referred.

By Mr. Shackleford, a bill to prohibit the sale of liquor in the vicinity of a certain school house in Onslow county. Referred.

The bill to prohibit the sale of liquor to minors, was taken up.

Mr. Bennett moved to amend by excepting minors who are married, and whose time has been forgiven them by their parents from provisions of the bill.

The amendment was adopted.

After a long discussion, and the rejection of a large number of amendments, Mr. Brown, of Mecklenburg, called the previous question, and it was ordered. The bill then passed its third reading by the following vote:

Ayes, 69; nays, 30.

On motion of Mr. Brown, of Davidson, the motion to reconsider the vote by which the amnesty bill was rejected was made the special order for Wednesday next at 12 m.

By Mr. McNeill, a bill to establish a new county out of portions of Robeson and Richmond counties, to be called the county of Jura. Referred.

The bill to establish the county of Lillington came over from the Senate, and was referred to the Committee on Counties, Towns, etc., and made the special order for Thursday next.

A message was received from the Governor, transmitting a copy of the correspondence between himself and Col. J. P. Thomas, Superintendent of the Carolina Institute, Charlotte, N. C. The correspondence was read and ordered to be placed on the Calendar.

The bill to amend chapter 110, laws of 1870-'71, was taken up and passed its several readings.

The Senate bill to incorporate the Peoples' Bank, of Monroe, was taken up and passed its several readings.

The Senate bill to incorporate the Diamond Cotton Chopper and Cultivator Company, was taken up and passed its several readings.

By Mr. Gorman, a bill to repeal chapter 61, Private laws of 1872-'73. Referred.

### SENATE.

FRIDAY, Jan. 16, 1874.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. Cabe, a petition from citizens of Edgecombe county, asking that Edgecombe county be transferred to the Sixth Judicial District.—Referred.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Mr. Ellis, of Catawba, a bill to authorize the town of Hickory to issue bonds for the completion of the Carolina Central Railway to that town and for other purposes. Referred.

By Mr. Johnson, a bill to authorize Judges to appoint members of the bar to preside in certain cases. Referred.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The bill appropriating $46,500 for the support of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylum for the current year, was taken up as the special order for 11½ o'clock, and passed its third reading by ayes 35 to nays 3.

At 12 o'clock the bill for the adjustment of the Senate debt was taken up.

Mr. Norwood's amendment, as a substitute for the bill offered by Mr. Worth, was first read and considered.

Mr. Norwood offered two amendments, which were adopted, to his amendment, correcting clerical errors only, and at considerable length advocated its adoption.

Mr. Morehead, of Guilford, offered an amendment to the bill.

Mr. Cunningham argued at considerable length in favor of Mr. Norwood's amendment.

Mr. Humphrey addressed the Senate in opposition to the views of Messrs. Cunningham and Norwood.—After which the Senate adjourned.

The bill comes up as unfinished business to-morrow, when the discussion will continue.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

By Mr. Moss, a bill to prevent the obstruction of the waters of Black Creek, Wilson county. Referred.

By Mr. Whitmire, a bill to allow owners of land to impound animals inflicting damage upon their property. Referred.

By Mr. Moss, a bill to charter the Bank of Wilson. Referred.

By Fletcher, col., a bill to prohibit the sale of liquor near a certain Church in Richmond county. Referred.

By Mr. Shaw, a bill to amend chapter 82, Battle's Revisal. Referred.

By Mr. Jones, of Caldwell, a bill in relation to Commissioners of Deeds in other States. Referred.

By Mr. Mitchell, a bill for the relief of physicians. Referred.

By Mr. Brown, of Mecklenburg, a bill to amend the act in relation to fences.

By Mr. McNeill, a bill to prohibit the sale of liquor within four miles of Beinel Church, Robeson county. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Brown, of Mecklenburg, the bill prohibiting the sale of liquor in a large number of localities in the State, was taken up, and after undergoing much amendment, so as to include a number of other localities, passed its several readings.

By Mr. Maxwell, a bill concerning Inspectors in the city of Wilmihgton. Referred.

The bill to protect the agricultural interest of the State, was taken up and on motion, was laid on the table.

The bill to require the registration of deeds was taken up and, on motion of Mr. Trivett, was laid on the table.

The bill in reference to amending the laws of North Carolina, was taken up and on motion of Mr. Maxwell, was indefinitely postponed.

The bill to amend Title 2, chapter 17, Battle's Revisal, was taken up and on motion of Mr. Bennett, was laid on the table.

The bill to repeal section 5, chapter 2, Revised Code, was taken up and on motion of Mr. Reid, of Mecklenburg, was laid on the table.

The bill for the relief of landlords, was taken up and on motion of Mr. Maxwell, was indefinitely postponed.

The bill to repeal section 1, chapter 97, Battle's Revisal, was taken up and on motion of Mr. Maxwell, was indefinitely posponed.

The bill to make the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace final in certain criminal proceedings, was taken up.—The substitute offered by the Judiciary Committee was amended and adopted, and the bill passed its several readings.

From the Washington Republican.

## GENERAL CALEB CUSHING.

### HIS LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT AND OTHER MATTERS OF INTEREST.

**The Character of the Persecution and the Motives for it—The Roane Letter and the Forgery—The Slander About the Rebel Flag—General Cushing and the Spanish Mission.**

The struggle for the Chief Justiceship, so far as Mr. Cushing is concerned, was ended yesterday afternoon by the withdrawal of his name for the position. The readers of The National Republican have been, from day to day, fully informed upon the various aspects and phases of the contest as it progressed, so that little remains to be added to what has been already published. The main objection to Mr. Cushing's confirmation was the letter to Jefferson Davis, introducing the clerk Roane, and commending him as a gentleman and a person of high literary attainments to Mr. Davis' consideration. The letter, it seems, was found by a clerk among the rebel archives, and immediately taken to the Secretary of War, who laid it before the President. As has been already stated, it was read by Senator Sargent in executive session, who declares that the first information he had of its existence was communicated in an anonymous note. This note, Mr. Sargent says, was received by him on Tuesday, and that immediately upon the receipt of it he went to the War Department to obtain a copy. Gen. Belknap was not at the Department at the time, having gone to the White House to attend a meeting of the Cabinet. There Mr. Sargent obtained a copy of the letter, and hastening to the Capitol read it at the second caucus, with what result is already known. The New York Herald and Tribune, in detailing the circumstances of the affair, intentionally or unintentionally fall into the error of declaring that the letter in question was laid before the President on Saturday, and that he kept it from the Senate purposely. The facts are, that he never saw it, heard of it, or knew of its existence until Tuesday.

Altogether, there is a good deal of mystery about the whole affair, so far as the opposition is concerned, which it is expected the next few days will fully develop, throwing a flood of light upon the operations of certain gentlemen who, under the shibboleth of "party" and "devotion to principle," have been endeavoring to advance their own corrupt and selfish interests. The bitter and venomous assault made by our cotemporary, the Chronicle, upon the loyalty and character of Mr. Cushing have astonished all who have read them. It was natural that in the disappointment at not having obtained the nomination of their pet candidate they should have used every means to blacken and defame Mr. Cushing, but that they should have been guilty of *forgery* to accomplish their purposes and bring odium upon the Administration was hardly to be expected of a journal claiming to be respectable. That they did commit forgery is conclusively shown by a comparison of the letter which Mr. Cushing did write to Mr. Davis with that which it is said he wrote:

THE FORGED LETTER.

Washington, D. C., March 21, 1861.

*Hon. Jefferson Davis:*

MY DEAR FRIEND:—The bearer of this letter, Archibald Rowan, has had seven years' experience in the Ordnance Department at Washington, and has been an efficient officer. He has been a contributor to DeBow's Review, where he has discussed the complications and causes which have resulted in the destruction of the American Union, and now leaves here for the Southern Confederacy through loyalty to the South. I think you will find him of special service to you.

Your friend,

CALEB CUSHING.

WHAT MR. CUSHING DID WRITE.

Washington, March 20, 1861.

DEAR SIR:—Mr. Archibald Roane, for the last six or seven years a clerk in the Attorney General's office, desires from me a letter of introduction to you; and he desires it not in the view of administrative favors, but that he may have the honor of your personal intercourse. Of this, I take pleasure in assuring you, he is eminently worthy. A Southern man by birth, family and affection, he has carefully studied, and ably discussed in Mr. DeBow's "Review" and other Southern works, the lamentable events which have been gradually undermining, and have at length overthrown, the American Union. Whilst a practical man he is also a ripe and accomplished scholar, with, indeed, predominant literary tastes and habits. In the discharge of his official duties he has continued in a singular degree the purest integrity and most enlightened intelligence with modest contentment in his lot, having more than once declined offices of more conspicuous employment in the public service. He now resigns his present office from sentiments of devotion to that which alone he can feel to be his country—namely, the Confederate States, from one of which (Texas) he was appointed. I most heartily commend him as a gentleman and a man to your confidence and esteem. And I am, with the highest consideration, your obedient servant,

C. CASHING.

*Hon. Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States.*

REPUTATION OF ANOTHER SLANDER.

The following letter from Mr. Cushing's brother refutes another slanderous assertion to which our morning cotemporary gave circulation:

WASHINGTON, January 14th, 1874.

*To the Editor of the Evening Star:*

I beg leave to call your attention to a letter in the *Chronicle* this morning, intended to do prejudice to my brother, Caleb Cushing, as follows:

THE FIRST REBEL FLAG.

*"To the Editor of the Chronicle:*

"The first secession flag hoisted upon an American vessel was ordered hoisted by Caleb Cushing.

"Caleb and John Cushing owned a schooner which ran from Newburyport, Mass., to Charleston, S. C. This schooner was at Charleston at the time the Star of the West tried to reinforce Fort Sumter. Either the agents of this schooner, or Caleb Cushing himself, at Charleston at the time, ordered Captain Plummer, who was commanding the schooner, to hoist the rebel flag, and it was hoisted, though Captain Plummer did not like to do it.

"For this act of hostility the ladies of Charleston made up a purse and bought a little silver ship for Caleb Cushing, and presented it to him.

"This is well known in Newburyport, Mass., and I think can be substantiated.

"Governor Andrew knew it, and said he would not trust him with command of troops when he applied. In fact, this matter being known to Governor Andrew was the cause of his not giving him (Cushing) a commission."

This letter is a tissue of blunders and slanderous falsehoods.

It is not true that "the first secession flag hoisted on an American vessel," or any secession flag, was ordered to be hoisted by Caleb Cushing.

It is not true that any schooner belonging to Caleb and John Cushing was at Charleston at the time stated, or any other.

It is not true that Caleb Cushing was at Charleston at the time of the incident alleged.

It is true that Capt. Plummer, of the brig James Gray, belonging to Caleb Cushing, John M. Cushing and myself, did hoist the "Palmetto flag" on that brig, at the request of shippers at Charleston, as an act of complaisance to them; but this was done without the orders, knowledge or consent of either of the owners. The captain was censured for it the moment the act came to their knowledge, and all connection with it was emphatically and publicly denied at the time by Caleb Cushing.

It is not true that a little silver ship or anything ele, was ever presented to Caleb Cushing by the ladies of Charleston.

It is not true that these facts are well known in Newburyport, or can be substantiated, because all the statements are absolutely false, so far as concerns Caleb Cushing.

It is not true that it was on account of these incidents that Gov. Andrew refused a commission to Caleb Cushing, but for entirely different considerations, as I well know, for I read myself the letter of Gov. Andrew.

WM. CUSHING.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

### William Allen, Governor of Ohio.

William Allen was born in Edenton, Chowan county, at the head of the Albemarle Sound, North Carolina, in the year 1807, and is now sixty-seven years of age—more than one year the junior of Judge Swayne, of the Supreme Court. He was by the death of both father and mother left an orphan in his infancy. His parents were poor.

Allen's sister, elder by many years than he, was married to Pleasant Thurman, and they were living at Lynchburg, Va., where their only son, Allen G. Thurman, was born. They had, I think, three daughters, but one of whom is living. Pleasant Thurman had been originally possessed of means, but by becoming surety was rendered poor. He was not a man of more than ordinary intellect or energy, but he was still "the noblest work of God—an honest man." This reputation he bore through life, and has left behind him as an inheritance to his children and a remembrance to others. He lived and died a member and exhorter of the Methodist Church. To Mrs. Thurman both her brother and son are more indebted than to any other person for their advancement in the world.

When Allen G. Thurman was but four years old his father and mother removed from Lynchburg, Va., to Chillicothe, Ohio, where they resided until their death, and where the son lived until his election to the Supreme Bench in 1852. William Allen remained at Lynchburg, supporting himself, working, I believe, as a sadler's apprentice, until he was about sixteen years of age. He then collected together his worldy goods, tied them in a handkerchief, and set out on foot to seek the home of his sister in Ohio.

After taking up his residence in Chillicothe, at which place he has ever since resided, young Allen was by his sister placed in the old Chillicothe Academy, where he received his only real instruction from a teacher.

Allen's sister, Mrs. Thurman, selected and supervised his general reading. In this he considers that he derived the greatest advantage.

Shortly after his election to the Senate Mr. Allen married Mrs. Effie Coons, formerly McArthur, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Gen. Duncan McArthur—his early, true, and only love. She chose Allen from among a host of distinguished suitors from several States. She inherited the old homestead and farm, where Allen, having added many acres to the latter, still, with his daughter, Mrs Scott, her husband, and their children and his grand-children, resides. It is well known that prior to her first marriage she and Mr. Allen were devoted to each other; and while her father, Governor McArthur, was not personally unfriendly to Mr. Allen, yet their opposition in politics and strong positive qualities caused him to think that their connection would cause them to antagonize, and ultimately to produce discord between them, and he therefore disapproved of their union.

He ever maintained a fearless and unflinching integrity, and the voice of calumny itself never accused him of licentiousness. In all these respects his life has been as pure as that of John C. Calhoun—far above the reputation of Clay or Webster, or even of Washington himself. Mrs. Allen died shortly after the birth of their daughter and only child, Mrs. Scott. In health and in sickness Mr. Allen was a most devoted and affectionate husband; and when she died he rode on horseback with the corpse from Washington City to Chillicothe. He has never thought of marrying since, and it is almost certain that if he had not married her, his only love, he never would have married at all.

Allen's vocal organization is a marvel. His ability to make himself heard when with General Cass at Buffalo, in 1848, in spite of two steamboats attempting to prevent his being heard, is true.

## HEADQUARTERS.

### THE MEXICAN VETERANS.

### THEY INTERVIEW QUARTER MASTER GRANT.

### THE CHEAP TRANSPORTATION CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, January 17—Noon.—The Mexican veterans at their meeting this morning, agreed upon a memorial to Congress asking pensions for those who were engaged in that war or their surviving widows and children. In accordance with previous arrangements, the Convention in a body proceeded to the Executive Mansion, and arranged themselves in line in the East room when the President entered and was received by ex-Governor Herbert, of Louisiana, who, as marshal of the Convention, said: the members of the Convention were glad to recognize in him an old companion in arms in the glorious and victorious battles in Mexico.

The President bowed his thanks in reply and then, accompanied by Gen. Denver and the President of the Convention, he passed from one veteran to another shaking hands. Among the incidents were the following:

Col. Ruddoch, of Maryland, asked permission, which was granted, to pin on the President's coat the rosette badge of that State.

Gen. Cadwalader, of Pensylvania, presented to the President in a few humorous remarks, an old colored man named Benj. Johnson, who during the Mexican war, served as Gen. Scott's cook.

One of President Grant's classmates at West Point made known the fact to him, and a brief but pleasant conversation followed.

Among the spectators were General Sherman, Senator Fenton and a number of ladies.

The President and members of the Convention seemed to be much gratified with the meeting.

The Convention then returned to their hall to resume business.

The ferry boats here and at Alexandria, are laid up on account of ice in the rivers.

In the Cheap Transportation Convention this morning, the majority report of the Committee on Railroads was adopted. It declares that relief must come from legislation, by which our present system of railways can be regulated and improved, and competition which will complete and carry out the form which legislation must inaugurate. It recommends National care in providing for a bureau of Commerce and Transportation, etc. It recommends to the members of the American Cheap Transportation Association to endeavor to obtain the passage of certain laws in their respective States, including a law prohibiting all railroad companies from making unjust and excessive discriminations against places which are not competing points, and a law obliging all railway companies to transport the cars of their companies or of individuals for a just and impartial compensation and with the same despatch as the cars belonging exclusively to said road, etc.

The report of the Committee on permanent officers was adopted.

Josiah Quincey, of Massachusetts, was elected President, with a Vice-President from each State in the Union. R. H. Ferguson was chosen Secretary. It was resolved that the next session be held in Richmond, Va. the time of meeting to be fixed by the Executive Committee. Jas. Baker and B. R. Bonner were admitted as delegates from St. Louis, and F. C. Capred and M. Kirstman as delegates from Canada.

Senator Windom, of Minnesota, being called upon, addressed the Convention and said that the Committee of the Senate, of which he is Chairman, had been employed in gathering much information. He could not now speak as to what that report would be but he had no doubt it would be satisfactory, and expressed the opinion that it would be ready to present it to the Senate about the first of February.

Col. Peyton, of Va., was next introduced, and spoke of the pleasure it would afford the people of Virginia to welcome a Convention there next year.

Mr. Coprod, or Canada, spoke of being instrumental in constructing the first railroad in Canada. He favored the opening of the Georgia Bay canal, from Lake Ontario to Lake Huron, a distance of 65 miles, which would give vast facilities to the great North and West.

On their return to the hall the President called their attention to a beautiful vase which had been placed upon a centre table in front of the platform, which came from South Carolina; he asked the Convention to receive it standing. He then called upon Judge Mackey, of South Carolina, to give its history. The vase stands upon a square base of about 10 by 12 inches, and 3 inches in length resting on eagle's claws, all of solid silver and beautifully clasped in frost work representing the charge and repulse at New Orleans. This vase was purchased solely by the ladies of South Carolina, 2,000 subscribing for that purpose, and it bore the following inscription on the front: "Presented by the Ladies of South Carolina to Major-General Andrew Jackson, January 8th, 1815." The inscriptions on the obverse coat of arms of South Carolina read: "Presented by General A. Jackson to Captain W. B. Stanly, in trust for the last survivors of the Palmetto Regiment."

Judge Mackey said that the vase was presented to Gen. Jackson by the ladies of the 39th Congressional District of South Carolina, at the close of the war of 1812. Gen. Jackson bequeathed it to the State, to be given to the man who, in the next foreign war, should be deemed entitled to it by acts of valor and gallantry. It was decided after the last war that one man should be selected to hold it, and it was presented to W. B. Stanly to hold in trust for the last survivor of the Palmetto Regiment.

A resolution was adopted asking Congress to remove the disabilities of those who took part in the Mexican war, but who were engaged in the late civil war, from receiving pensions.

Judge Mackey repeated a Constitution and By-laws for the government of the permanent Association to be known as the National Association of Veterans of the Mexican War, and providing for its officers, mode of management, and for an annual meeting in Washington on the 22nd of February, that being one of the days upon which the battle of Buena Vista was fought, as well as being the birthday of Washington.

The Convention elected the following officers of the permanent Association:

President. Gen. Geo. Cadwalader.

Also a Vice-President and a counsellor from each State and Territory, and five Secretaries and a Treasurer.

The Convention to-night adjourned *sine die.*

Judge Lochlane, of Georgia, opened the discussion on the report of the Railroad Committee. He maintained that Congress has no right to attempt the regulation of the railroad business, basing his argument on the Constitution of the United States. He concluded that competition through the natural water ways of the country must be the reliance of the people for cheap transportation.

Mr. Gilbert, of Chicago, followed, arguing that Congress has the right to regulate commerce by rail between the States and the several legislatures the same right in strictly State commerce. He argued that if legislation was enacted providing adequate penalties for violations, competing transportation companies would inevitably bring competion in freights to every railroad station in the country.

Mr. Thomas, of Iowa, presented a report from the Committee on Water Routes as follows:

*Resolved*, That some system of inland transportation, cheaper than that which we now possess, is the great need of the country.

*Resolved*, That water is one of the best and cheapest means for moving the heavy products of the field, forest, and mine, and that some system of internal transportation which shall bring into freer intercourse the different sections of the country, is imperatively demanded if we would revive our foreign commerce, and increase and develop our domestic trade.

*Resolved* That this Convention ask of Congress, as a means of affording relief to the country, the enlargement of the Erie Canal & Lake route, the enlargement and extension of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, to the Mississippi River at Rock Island, together with the completion of the work on the Illinois River, the improvement of the Mississippi River, and the Tennessee River route known as the Atlantic & Great Western Canal, and the Central Water Line through Virginia.

*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to present these resolutions to the Congress of the United States, and ask its favorable consideration.

Col. J. G. Burrell moved an amendment to provide for the extension of the Cheasapeake and Ohio Canal from Cumberland, Md., to some point on the Ohio river. In advocating the adoption of this amendment he spoke of the importance of completing the route, surveys for which west of Cumberland were now being made by the Government. The completion of the route would improve the capitol of the nation, in which all are interested, and develope the vast coal fields of the section through which the route passes. The amendment was adopted and the report of the committee, as amended, was agreed to.

Mr. Thomas offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary to forward to the Governor's of the several States and the Dominion a report of the proceedings of the Convention, with a request that they lay them before the legislatures and ask for favorable action, to aid in its purposes.

Mr. Abell, President of the Buffalo Board of Trade, said he would prefer that any national aid be extended to Southern Canals. The Erie Canal in which he was interested was not so much in want of aid, as some in the Southern States.

The President before adjourning the Convention spoke of the entire unanimity existing, showing that the interests of all parts of the country, South as well as North, were at heart, and he hoped that the delegates would carry these feelings to their homes and thus do much to promote that feeling of brotherly love and increase the interest of all sections in the glory of our common country.

Mr. Cafrel, of California, submitted a plan for the Huron and Ontario Canal, which was referred to the Committee on Water Routes.

The Convention then returned a vote of thanks to its officers and adjourned *sine die.*

In House the day was occupied by a debate.

There was no session of the Senate to-day.

### MARRIED.

In Grant Ville county, on the 7th inst., Mr. WILLIAM BLACKWELL, Esq., Mr. R. WILEN NOTON to Miss ETTA DOBBITT.

In Granville county, on the 7th instant, Mr. FRANK TILLEY to Miss L. S. RAINEY, of Henderson.

In Halifax county, near Ringwood, Mr. JOHN BURGESS, to Miss MARTHA TAPPE BATTLE, daughter of Thomas J. Battle, Esq., of Nash.

Near Enfield, on the 8th instant, Mr. W. F. BROOKS to Miss A. J. GULLEY.

In Oxford, on the 7th instant, Mr. R. R. REST, of Greene county, to Miss JULIA A. ALLEN, of Granville.

At the bride's residence, on the 8th instant, by Mr. WM. R. TUCKER, of Raleigh, Mr. BRITTIE AUSTIN, of Warrenton. No cards.

At Norristown, Pa., December 24th, by Rev. J. Grier Ralston, assisted by Dr. A. Ierland Ormsby, Rev. W. FLEMMING, of Marion, N. C., to Miss ELLA M. BARNTON, daughter of the officiating clergyman. No cards.

On the 25th of December, 1873, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. Nelson, Mr. JOSHUA BARNES, of Robeson county, to Miss FLORIDA JANE CASEY, of Gaston, N. C. No cards.

In Sycamore, Ga., on the 1st instant, by the Rev. Dr. L. S. K. Axson, Mr. ALBERT G. BANKS, of Wilmington, N. C., and Miss A. J. PARKER, of Sycamore, Ga. No cards.

### DIED.

In Ridgeway, Warren county, December 29th, 1873, Mrs. ANN WILLIAMS, relict of the late Mr. Jesse Williams, and mother of I. S. A. Williams, in the 77th year of her age.

In Granville county, on the 7th instant, Mrs. ANN KIRKLAND, widow of William Kirkland, deceased.

In Raleigh, Thursday morning, the 15th inst., after a long and painful sickness, Miss KATE, only daughter of the late Rev. Wm. McPheters, D. D.

In Lumberton, at the residence of T. A. Norment, Esq., on the 1st instant, MAMIE, second daughter of L. A. and Amanda Normente.

In Robeson county, on the 8th inst., WILLIE, second child of Dr. P. and Lucinda Barnes, aged 1 year.

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100 Dozen Hacks,
100 Dozen Pullers,
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Jan 18 16

## Potatoes, Cheese and Shot.

100 Bbls. "Early Rose" Potatoes,
75 " "Peerless" "
100 Boxes cheese,
200 Bags Shot,
For sale by F. W. KERCHNER.

Jan 18 16

## Bacon, Pork and Rice.

60 Boxes D. S. Sides,
50 Boxes Smoked Sides,
75 Tierces and Bbls. Rice,
50 Bbls. Pork,
For sale by F. W. KERCHNER.

Jan 18 16

## Snuff, Bagging & Ties.

10 Bbls. and half Bbls. Snuff,
50 Rolls Bagging,
1,000 Bundles Ties,
For sale by F. W. KERCHNER.

Jan 18 16

## Bagging and Ties.

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1,000 BUNDLES TIES.
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