# Wilmington Journal

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1874.


### ANOTHER CONVENTION BILL.

Mr. MEANS, the talented young member from Cabarrus county, introduced into the House of Representatives on Thursday a bill to call a Convention. The Raleigh *News* says the bill "is complete in its arrangements, containing all the machinery necessary for the election and the very striking feature of allowing *the people* to restrict without endangering the call of a Convention."

### CIVIL RIGHTS IN NEW ORLEANS

The white people of the South have very frequently been told that the negroes do not desire to mingle with them upon terms of social equality. That these assurances are utterly untrue we have constantly had abundant proof, and from every section of the country.

The latest attempt of the negroes to force themselves into the society of the whites, that has been put upon record, happened in New Orleans on Monday of last week, and it came about somewhat in this wise: Some two weeks prior to the trouble the School Board issued circulars to the intermediate schools directing the principals to prepare and forward, previous to the 11th inst., a list of the pupils for examination for admission to the high schools. At no time had the Principal of the Girls' Upper High School receive any information, official or otherwise, of the purpose of the negro women to apply for such examination, and the *Picayune* expressly avers that "the attempt to introduce negroes there was in direct contempt, not to say violation of the regulations established and promulgated by the School Board.

Notwithstanding this however on Monday morning about 9 o'clock, sixteen negro women appeared in the school room and applied for admission as pupils. Thereupon the girls of the school, as soon as they saw what was going on, rose in a body and protested against such a violation of propriety and refused to proceed with the usual exercises until the matter was settled. A written protest was then prepared and handed in, whereupon the girls withdrew, leaving the school without a pupil.

Of course the excitement in the city was great, and as was to have been expected, the attempt to establish "mixed schools" resulted in failure, public opinion being so strong against it as to force the colored applicants for admission into the school to withdraw their pretensions.

But this brief statement does not comprise all that was done. Before the difficulty came to an end it got noised abroad that the Principal of the Upper Girl's School, Mr. Boothby, had used language derogatory to the character of the girls who without w from the school. For this supposed offence, Mr. Boothby was met upon the streets on the next day by a party of gentlemen, who laid violent hands upon him, took him to the schoolroom and made him apologize to the assembled pupils. In addition to this he was forced to sign a certificate that he would do all in his power to prevent mixed schools. It appearing however, that Mr. Boothby was not the party who had used the insulting language, further enquiry was made and it was found that Mr. A. E. Adams, an *attache* of the *Republican*, was the individual. Thereupon Mr. B. A. McDonough, a friend of several of the girls, purchased "a goodly cowhide" and went in search of Adams. He found him, and, according to the *Picayune*, "seized him by the collar and cowhided him until he was tired, and then turning him loose, gave him a parting lash as he rapidly retreated, rubbing his body and giving such signs of pain as would induce one to believe that unless the chairs in the *Republican* office are padded for some days to come they will for him have no inducements."

And that is the progress made towards the establishment of "mixed schools" in New Orleans. We rather think the institution will not thrive in that latitude.

### PLAIN TALK IN CONGRESS ABOUT THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

There were some plain and wholesome words spoken in the House of Representatives at Washington on Friday last. The time is rapidly approaching when the curtain will be lifted from the corruptions and rascalities of the Federal Government, and in no department do we believe the exposure will be more damning and disgraceful than in the Department of Justice, so-called, while under charge of Mr. Attorney General Williams.

And in this connection we cannot refrain from expressing our unfeigned regret that the country is so soon to lose the valuable services of the distinguished member from Kentucky, Mr. BECK.

The country can ill afford to spare such a man as Mr. BECK from its councils. His long experience in Congressional legislation and knowledge of the manner in which the government has been conducted, a knowledge that the want of Democratic strength in the House has heretofore rendered of little avail, would peculiarly fit him to take the lead in the next Congress. We regret and we believe the country regrets his retirement to private life.

The following, which we take from the Washington *Republican*, are the remarks which we referred to in the outset of this article:

Pending the consideration of the contingent expenses of the Department of Justice, Mr. Beck made a *pro forma* amendment, and said that Mr. Hale, of Maine, in defending the Attorney General and the Department of Justice, had referred to a statement made by him (Mr. Beck) that the Department of Justice was covered all over with fraud. That is his (Mr. Beck's) deliberate opinion. If he could have an investigation he would prove all his charges. Last Monday he offered a resolution for an investigation in part, and it was defeated by the vote of Mr. Hale and the votes of his political friends. He said then that this Attorney General had dismissed the Assistant Attorney General, Mr. Riddle, from further participation in the safe burglary prosecution because it was known to him as well as to every member of the house that if there was an investigation there would be shown such frauds as would make the people of the country stand aghast. The Attorney General is more guilty for the condition of affairs in Louisiana than was Judge Durell, who was reported for impeachment by a committee of this House. Durell usurped authority in the issue of his midnight order, but he not would not have dared to do it unless he had received backing from the Department of Justice at Washington.

That decree of Durell's was given assurances on the part of officers of the United States, who had no authority to give such assurances, that the Attorney-General would sustain him with the whole army of the United States; and yet it is well known that the Attorney-General had no authority to call upon the army. If Durell was so guilty that he was compelled to resign the Attorney-General was more guilty than he for the part he took in the matter. This Attorney-General, too, has appealed all cotton cases to the Supreme Court, and he dismisses all cases unless his party friends are employed with the case as counsel. He has used the army of the United States for the basest purposes, and for inflicting wrong upon the people. He was a Department of Injustice instead of Justice, and if the opportunity were afforded he would make good all that he had ever said about the Attorney-General and the Department of Justice.

Mr. SHOBER, of Pennsylvania, said that under a law of last session the Attorney-General was required to send to Congress a detailed statement of the expenditures of the contingent fund. No such statement was made, but the Attorney-General reports in a bulk that he had expended all of the $21,000 appropriated for his contingent fund. A year ago the country was scandalized by an exposure of the manner in which the contingent fund had been used, and yet, in defiance of his duty, and in the teeth of the law, this Attorney General refuses to say how this money was expended. What was it expended for? How many penknives did it purchase for the Attorney-General's friends? How many horses and carriages did he buy? Who were they for, and for what purpose were they kept? Not one dollar of contingency money should be given to the office while the present incumbent is there until he tells Congress how he has expended the last appropriation.

### CIVIL RIGHTS AND SOCIAL EQUALITY AT THE NATION'S CAPITOL.

One Mrs. Trenilli, an English woman, and a poetess, seeking admirers for her genius among the dusky land sons and daughters of this and other climes, has come to grief in Washington City. The papers are full of the affair and the tender creature has given vent to her overwrought feelings, not in poesy, but in profanity, we had almost said, but that may not possibly be exactly accurate. It may rate the fair daughter of song, or maybe (whichever is the correct expression) certainly did some swearing, for she swore to the outrage before one Thomas J. Bien, Notary Public. Well, we have to say it is a white woman who holds social converse with a negro man upon the door steps, may swear and swear profanely too, without injury to her character.

Commenting upon this occurrence, the Washington *Republican* says:

"While Congress is deliberating what is best to be done to protect our native-born citizens, we have a case right to the point in this city, occurring in the experience of a lustrous of Greeley, Brown, Trumbullite, Liberal and the daughter of a life-long friend and correspondent of the late Senator Sumner, a lady who has a poem which she has written to deliver to the country, has been ejected from her boarding house, for inviting a respectable colored gentleman, who ministers to one of the Methodist churches in this city, into the parlor long enough to take his name and number. Other gentlemen she has been expelled to receive on the front door steps of her boarding house, among them a Hon. Mr. Bassett, United States Minister to Hayti. We chronicle the event and leave it to speak for itself."

Like the *Republican*, we have the event to speak for itself.

### MR. V. V. RICHARDSON.

The Hillsboro *Recorder* pays the following handsome compliment to the worthy representative from Columbus county, Capt. V. V. Richardson. No one has better opportunities for making proper estimate of the worth of the members of the House of Representatives than has the Editor of the *Recorder* who is its Principal Clerk. The *Recorder* says:

"In our notice of the discussion in last week's issue of the debate on the Carolina Central, we inadvertently did Mr. Richardson injustice by including him among the opponents of the bill. It was one of those slips of the pen, the result of haste, which we could not afterwards rectify before our paper went to press.

Mr. Richardson on the contrary was a warm advocate of the bill, and stood firmly by Mr. McRae in the mêlée. And we would add that few gentlemen in the House have higher claims upon our consideration than Mr. Richardson, for natural gifts, thorough cultivation, knowledge of law, a sincere and enlightened devotion to the interests of the State, and withal, a clear forcible power of expression of his opinions.

The lower Cape Fear region will owe much of reputation to the ability of Mr. Richardson, who has taken up the banner he likely to have fallen into unworthy or incompetent hands."

### DE FACTO SECRETARY.

The appointment of Pardee as the successor of Durell, of Louisiana, has already been announced. Judge Pardee is a native of Ohio, thirty-nine years of age, and during the war rose to the rank of a brevet brigadier general in the Federal army. In 1865 he settled in New Orleans, engaged in the practice of law, met with flattering success in his profession, and won the confidence and respect of citizens of all classes. In April, 1868, he was elected Judge of the Second Judicial District of Louisiana, and was re-elected in 1872 with very little opposition, serving with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the people. The New Orleans *Times* declared several days since that Judge Pardee had never soiled the ermine by corruption or partisan action.

Mr. SCHURZ has formally declared that he could not and would not accept the Senatorship at the hands of the Democratic party in Missouri—a declaration that cost Mr. SCHURZ very little self denial considering the etreme improbability of his getting any Democratic votes.

Mr. SCHURZ takes the ground that he has too long been fighting the Democracy now to eat bread from its hands. This is what he says. Other people say that he, or his friends for him, are now beseiging Grant to send him abroad as Minister to Russia! And so we go!

### AID TO THE SOUTH.

The Philadelphia *North American* has come to the conclusion that the South is desperately poor, that after the war there was nothing left but land labor and tools, that stock was so scarce the Southern armies were permitted to take home with them what they had in their possession with quantities of forage and subsistence, and that food was so scarce there that the Government had to distribute rations to keep the people from actual starvation. There was neither capital nor credit, the banks were collapsed and the railroads nearly as bad. But the Southern people went to work heart and soul, men, women and children, and with the help they received accomplished very much, but much remains still to be done.

The question that now presents itself is whether this "very much" remaining to be done before prosperity shall return to the South, can be done by the Southern people without further help from the other portions of the country. The *American* thinks not; and it thinks too, that it will be a good thing for the rich North to aid the poor South—not from any puerile philanthropic feeling in the matter, but because it will put money in its purse—for, as the *American* truly says, the South is the market of the North and pour people their customers.

Upon the question of the legal right of the Federal Government to extend aid to the South, the *American* entertains no doubt if it has any right to feed starving people. The West has been aided in every way, shape and form and is still asking for more. And now it is time to help the South, doubtless in order that we may become larger and more promptly paying customers to our friends of the North.

The upshot of the whole business is that the *American* thinks the bill now pending before Congress asking the Federal Government to lend a helping hand in the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad ought to pass and this is the proximate cause of all this new born Southern sympathy. But notwithstanding, we appreciate the motives of this cry for help to the South, we shall be well satisfied if it shall prove successful. The building of the Southern Pacific Railroad would undoubtedly give great relief to many portions of the South. That it will be built sooner or later is no longer a matter of doubt, but we are not quite sure that its present application to Congress for Federal aid will be successful. All of our Northern friends are not like the Philadelphia *American*. Many of them that have hitherto had neither conscientious nor constitutional scruples about giving government aid to works of internal improvement are now quite shocked at the idea and their tender consciences are utterly unable to bear the burden of such a palpable violation of the Constitution. How much of this newly awakened sensitiveness of the Northern conscience, is due to the fact, that in times past the works of internal improvement that asked for Federal aid, were mainly for the benefit of the North and that the present application is for one that threatens to prove an irresistible rival to them, it is not now necessary to enquire.

All we have to say is that we sincerely trust the Southern Pacific Road will be very soon built and to that end that all the help that it can get will be given and that right speedily.

### THINGS AT WASHINGTON CITY.

The Radicals in Congress at Washington are much given, just now, to caucusing. There have been caucuses and caucuses. There has been a caucus of the whole and a caucus of a part; a caucus of Radicals generally, and a caucus of carpet-baggers specially. The carpet-baggers complain that they are snubbed by their Northern brethren, and lost as the salvation of the country depends upon the Radical party, the salvation of the Radical party depends on the carpet-baggers. *Ergo* the carpet baggers must not be snubbed. In fact they take high ground and solemnly swear by all their plunder, they will no longer permit themselves to be treated like a poor man at a frolic. They are grown persons and must be treated "as sich" and their views as to the proper manner to run the government machine in the Southern States must be respected and obeyed accordingly; otherwise they will break up the party, and that will break up the Government, and that will be a bad state of things, and every mother's son of them unhappy.

Blood is what they want. Blood is in their eye, and troops, more troops, troops all the time upon their lips, and they have laid down their ultimatum. They say the South can not be governed except by troops, by the boys in blue, and that "boys in blue" they must and will have. All this was done in the wheel within the wheel in the carpet-bag caucus within the Radical caucus, and the ultimatum was presented to the general caucus, but that body could not see it, not even the man MORTON, who, to the everlasting disgrace of Indiana, is now one of her Senators. So the carpet-baggers will not get their "boys in blue" unless they get them from the lovely Ulysses. But we are not quite sure that Ulysses will not prove more complaisant to the carpet-baggers. Carpet-bagger Ames, who writes himself Governor of Mississippi, and his piebald legislature, have called upon Grant for troops, and straightway Ulysses proclamates a lot of carpet-bag lies and orders all lawless people home in five days. So much for Vicksburg and Mississippi.

And now a word as to Louisiana. The Radical caucus have again considered that unfortunate State. MORTON thought everything was all right and that Kellogg was *de jure* Governor and mulatto Pinchback *de jure* U. S. Senator, but some of the others could not stand that, and so it is said that a compromise has been effected, declaring Kellogg to have been duly elected Governor, but that the Legislature that elected Pinchback was not legally chosen. So much for so much.

At the headquarters of the human hair trade in Germany, dealers are reserving choice samples for exhibition at our centennial. The rarest color and the most prized is a pale gold color, a switch of which there displayed is worth about $100.

### HON. F. E. SHOBER.

The Washington correspondent of the *Petersburg Index and Appeal* says there is a rumor current at the National Capital to the effect that the Hon. F. E. Shober, of this State, is a candidate for the principal clerkship of the House of Representatives, of the Forty-fourth Congress.

Commenting upon this the Raleigh *News* says:

"If this be true, we sincerely trust that the claims of Mr. Shober will meet with favorable consideration by the Democratic members-elect to the next House. No fitter selection could be made. Mr. Shober has all the abilities necessary to an efficient and acceptable discharge of the delicate and important duties of the position, while his previous services as a member of Congress gives him intimate acquaintance with its routine requirements. His eminent qualifications for the position would make him a valuable officer, while his pleasant address, courteous, genial manners would make him one of the most popular officers that the House has ever had.

North Carolina deserves some recognition at the hands of the Democracy, since by her splendid victory in August, she gave volume and impetus to the tide of revolution in political affairs, which afterward swept over the land, driving Republican placeholders from power; and the election of Mr. SHOBER, to the position he seeks, would be hailed with great satisfaction by the party which he has frequently and faithfully served. In the name of the Democracy of North Carolina, we commend his claim to the attention of our political friends in the 44th Congress."

We heartily concur in what the *News* says about Mr. SHOBER and sincerely trust he may find favor with the new Congress.

### CONTESTED SEATS IN THE LOWER HOUSE OF CONGRESS.

In the House of the Forty-fourth Congress the following are the contested seats, so far as known:

| State. | Cong'l Dist. | Seat claimed by | Seat contested by |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 1 | Haralson, R. | Bromberg, D. |
| Alabama | 4 | Hays, R. | Jones, D. |
| Alabama | 2 | Williams, D. | Kapler, R. |
| Florida | 1 | Finnix, R. | Anderson, D |
| Georgia | 1 | Hatridge, D. | Bryant, R. |
| Georgia | 2 | Smith, D. | Whitley, R. |
| Georgia | 5 | Cabell, D. | Dubose, D. |
| Illinois | 2 | Harrison, D. | Ward, R. |
| Illinois | 5 | Farwell, R. | LeMoyne, D. |
| Illinois | 9 | Whiting, R. | Ross, D. |
| Indiana | 9 | Hunter, R. | Rice, D. |
| Indiana | 13 | Baker, R. | Kelly, D. |
| Louisiana | 6 | Walsh, D. | Lewinski, R. |
| Maryland | 3 | Hoge, R. | Albert, D. |
| Massachusetts | 4 | Frost, R. | Cox, D. |
| Minnesota | 2 | Strait, R. | Searle, D. |
| Ohio | 6 | Neal, R. | Sherwood, D. |
| Pennsylvania | 1 | Erdman, R. | Florence, D. |
| Pennsylvania | 27 | Egbert, D. | Curtin, R. |
| S. Carolina | 3 | Begg, R. | Mobcomb, D |
| S. Carolina | 4 | Wallace, R. | Kershaw, D. |
| Virginia | 2 | Goode, D. | Platt, R. |
| Wisconsin | 8 | Batt, R. | Bichlin, R. |
| Total | | Republicans, 13<br>Democrats, 9 | Democrats, 13<br>Republicans, 9 |

To the above number of twenty-two seats must be added several (perhaps all) of the Louisiana seats, and possibly others of which we have no advices of a contest. On the other hand, some of the above-mentioned contests now spoken of in the press may not be brought before the House.

Mr. SMITH'S Cotton Tax Bill meets with no favor in any quarter of the Cotton section of the South. Most, if not all, of our exchanges have commented upon the proposition to take the cotton planters money and pay the public debt, in sterling terms. With one consent it seems to be regarded as a piece of Buncombe requiring an infinite expanse of "check" for its perpetration. If Mr. Smith desired a little newspaper notoriety, his end has been accomplished, but if he really desired to pay the public debt, he will have to mend his lick and try again.

From the Washington Republican.

### The Texas Pacific Road.

The memorial presented to Congress yesterday in behalf of the Texas and Pacific and the Atlantic and Pacific Railway Companies is signed by Thos. A. Scott and A. Pierce as the representative Presidents of those corporations, and sets forth the following, among other arguments, in favor of the enactment of the bill, whose main provisions were published last Monday: They say a Southern trunk line of railroad to the Pacific is a necessity, and its construction should be insured by the Government as a practical means of settling the Indian question and enabling its vast territories to be safely inhabited and developed. The completion of this line would, it is claimed, enable the Government to move troops cheaply and rapidly, dispense with probably three-fourths of the escorts employed in Texas and the Southern Territories, and thus relieve the Government of an expenditure amounting to millions of dollars yearly; and it would moreover be of immense advantage to the nation "by bringing into market hundreds of millions of acres of good land which are now dead property to the United States; by adding millions of population to the present number of producers and tax-payers of the country; by more than doubling, or, indeed, indefinitely increasing the annual yield of precious metals in the United States; by a vast increase of our revenues to be derived from importations from Asiatic countries: by the general stimulus and trade in all the States east of the Mississippi to supply the wants of the settlers in the near regions to be traversed by the road; and by all that diversified good, in the pursuit of which England, France Belgium, Holland, Russia and Austria have spent such enormous sums of money, pledged without stint to their public credit, and found their reward in the control of the commerce and trade of the world." It is further argued that the construction of this open highway, unobstructed by snows during the entire year, across the continent, would prove to be a practical measure of reconstruction for the South, and that the increased yield of cotton and tobacco from the newly developed country would swell the value of our exports, and thus aid materially in the retention of our gold and silver for home circulation. The memorialists assert it is conclusively established that the saving in transportation alone of Government supplies has averaged two thousand dollars per annum for every mile of Pacific railroad heretofore built, and call attention to the fact that the same amount of interest which the Government is asked to guarantee in order to secure the construction of this Southern line is $1,750 per mile per annum. No guaranty of the principal of the bonds is solicited, and as security for the guaranty of the interest on the bonds the Government is to have a first mortgage on all the property, franchises and net earnings of the railroads; the entire proceeds of sales of lands heretofore granted by the United States to the two companies; a restoration to the Government of about 30,000,000 acres of land heretofore granted and reserved to aid the construction of the two lines to the Pacific, some fifteen hundred miles of which are to be dispensed with under the plan proposed; and the retention in the United States Treasury of one-eighth of all the bonds issued, to be sold by the Government if at any time during construction the sale of lands, the Government transportation and the entire net earnings of the road shall not prove sufficient to provide for the interest guaranteed and the sinking fund required. The memorialists say in conclusion that they do not propose to besiege Congress by personal pressure and solicitation, but to rely confidently on the merits of the case as now presented.

Correspondence N. Y. World.

### The King of the Cannibal Islands at the White House.

This evening a brilliant reception was given by the President at the Executive Mansion to King Kalakaua. We may be republican to the last fibre of our natures, but there is scarcely something very attractive about the "dignity that doth hedge a king," for all this Republican capital has been eagerly stretching its various necks for the least possible peep at the monarch from the Kingdom by the Sea, who has been in our midst for the past week. So the individuals who were lucky enough to receive cards today never dreamed of sending a regret. Long before 9 o'clock the drive to the White House showed its line of carriages, from which emerged various shapeless bundles quite as unlike the brilliant beauties we met a few minutes ateras a butterfly and its chrysalis. Outside the gate, along the walk and inside the portico, stood the dear public who might not pass the threshold. Inside, courteous attendants showed the way to the cloak rooms, where belongings were rapidly checked and bestowed. Fair hands squeezed into gloves that were too small, so I heard more than one pettish exclamation from sweet lips when rebellious buttons went flying into space. Waiting only a minute for escorts, we passed through the Grand Hall to the East Room, where the President and the King stood side by side. Postmaster Jewell and Secretary Robeson acted as masters of ceremony, presenting the guests, who came slowly up on the King's left hand and were duly introduced, then greeting the President, passed on his right, making room for new comers. Tall, manly, decidedly fine-looking we found His Majesty. He wore no insignia of rank, being simply in elegant evening dress, and shaking hands with cordial grip which was far more satisfactory than many another gingerly touch we received before the evening was over.

President Grant looked weary and tired. It must be a dreadful strain to one's muscles to repeat so many times the energetic clasp which he bestows upon the never-ending succession of people who claim his courtesy. Mrs. Grant looked well in her sweeping dress of richest black velvet, with its rich lace trimming, and the white plume crowning her braids was vastly becoming. Colonel Fred Grant looked supremely happy, as indeed he might, when such a bright laughing face was close to his shoulder, when the dark eyes sought his so constantly with an expression that made all the other young ladies envious. Mrs. Colonel Grant seems quite too stately a title for the young lady, who was constantly chatting with the easy self-possession which the Chicago girls seem to inhale from the free lake breezes which bright in their eyes and their checks with such dangerous beauty. Her dress was of lavender. I am almost sure it was satin, but I couldn't swear to it. Anyway it was exceedingly rich, while its point-lace trimmings were faultlessly beautiful; and we couldn't help thinking that the fancy designing such exquisite patterns might have been capable of artistic work in other directions, whose fame would have been deathless.

Mrs. Grant is not so handsome as her sister, Mrs. Palmer; but *n'importe* she is lovely enough for any man of this generation.

Mrs. Fish, with her air of perfect good breeding, stood near the young couple. Mrs. Bristow was there, more charming than ever in her black velvet dress with its rich trimming of lace and jet.

Mrs. Attorney-General Williams was, of course, a centre of attraction and admiration. She is certainly superb in evening dress. To-night it was an azure silk, *en traine*, of course, with floods of costly lace decorating the lowcut corsage, while the apron overskirt of the same fairy fret work was caught at the back with sprays of brilliant flowers.

Next to this party Miss Clara Louise Kellogg made the principal attraction. Her dress was a creamy white silk, a marvel of well and taste. Mrs. Bass, of Buffalo, N. Y., in her bridal dress, made a most picturesque appearance. But the wife of the new Japanese Minister, who was presented so-day, to the President was the observed of all observers. Dressed in the costume of her island home, she certainly was remarkable. It was of white silk, the train wide, hanging sleeves and tunic bearing a broad band of scarlet where birds and flowers brocaded into lifelike shapes made most unique ornaments. Her husband was of precious little consequence beside this gorgeous figure, and she, poor thing, looked heartily delighted to make her escape. Miss Meigs looked sweetly in a white illusion, with garlands of roses draped from girdle to hem. Mrs. John A. Logan wore a handsome brown satin with velvet bodice and sashes, and all over the room there were such crowds of lovely shoulders, such a profusion of glittering jewels, such bewildering poems in the shape of tasteful toilettes that the gentlemen in attendance received little notice. Sir Ed. Thornton's coat was profusely decorated; indeed all the gentlemen of the foreign legations made striking figures, and none were more noticeable than those from the Ottoman Empire, their funny little red caps, with pendant tassels, looked so odd in such an assemblage. No one was more gorgeous than the Ambassador from Peru. His uniform glittered with broad golden stripes, and the lady on his arm was also splendid in her array.

Altogether it was an assemblage we shall never forget. All the American eagle in our composition plumed itself, stretching its remotest pinions, and wondering where under the broad Heavens a finer-looking "crowd" could be collected. The cards had been so limited that there was no crushing, and if King Kalakaua was not pleased with the welcome tendered him, if he is not sure of our cordial greeting, I don't know what would content him. There were the greatest of all our land before him, from the President, Vice President, and Cabinet to the Judges of the Supreme Court, Senators and Members of Congress. And then there were our military and naval chieftains in their handsome uniforms; Generals Sherman, Marcy, Meigs, Myers, Babcock, Admiral Worden, and a host of others. Chief Justice Allen, of the King's suite, looked eminently delighted and there passed between him and Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, a bit of personal reminiscence that was most interesting. They had served together in the Legislature of the old Bay State more than twenty-five years ago, but the old love between them knows no change yet. The Chief Justice says he is sure we shall yet learn that the Sandwich Islands are of some importance as a kingdom, and we certainly wish his prophesy all the fulfilment he desires.

Judge Bond, of the United States Circuit Court, for South Carolina, has decided that the Air-Line railroad company is not subject to state or local taxation, and the South Carolinians, who are paying heavy annual taxes for the building of that road, are very indignant. The case, however, has been carried to the Supreme Court for final adjudication, and the taxpayers are restraining their wrath in the hope of securing a conclusive reversal of the decision rendered by Judge Bond,

Condensed from the Raleigh News.

## NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

### TWENTY-NINTH DAY.

#### SENATE.

SATURDAY, Dec. 19, 1874.

The consideration of the landlord's bill, upon its third reading, was postponed on motion of Mr. KERR, to the 25th of January next.

Mr. McCOMY, from the Committee on Public Buildings, reported the dome of the Capitol to be very much out of repair, and also the roof over the Hall of the House of Representatives, and that immediate repairs were necessary for the preservation of the building itself. A skilled mechanic had reported that the necessary repairs would not cost more than $1200. The Senate authorized the Keeper of the Capitol, under direction of the Governor, to have the repairs made.

Exempting disabled N. C. soldiers, who served in the Confederate army from paying certain license taxes, embracing billiard saloons, bowling alleys, auctioneers and peddler's licenses.

After some discussion, it was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

House resolution to celebrate the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence in Charlotte on the 20th of May, 1875.

Mr. LeGRAND moved to indefinitely postpone the resolutions.

Messrs. Morehead, Waring and Kerr favored the object of the resolutions, but moved their reference to the Committee on Centennial in order that some plan of celebrating this event might be perfected.

Mr. LeGRAND opposed the wording of the resolutions—he did not want to see such "spread-eagle oratory" go forth from the Legislature. He wanted no legislation of that kind.

Motion to indefinitely postpone lost, and resolution referred.

Senate refused to concur in the House amendment giving County Treasurers 2½ per cent. on both receipts and disbursements in counties where the compensation of the said Treasurer cannot exceed $500, the County Commissioners to have discretion in the matter, but subsequently a Conference Committee reported that the House had agreed to amend their resolution by making it where the salaries does not exceed $250. This was concurred in.

Bill to punish obtaining money or goods under false promises, was, on motion of Mr. French, postponed until the 26th of January next.

The bill to create the new county of Lillington was made the special order for the 26th of January next.

A large number of bills passed their second readings, but will not reach their third reading until after the recess.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

By Mr. Erwin, a resolution requiring W. A. Smith to make a report as Receiver of the Western North Carolina Railroad. Referred.

By Mr. McRae, a bill to define what interest in real estate may be sold under execution.

The report of the Joint Select Committee on per diem and mileage, recommending the present law to remain in force, was read and adopted.

Under a suspension of the rules the resolution in regard to improvements on the Capitol building, was taken up and passed its several readings.

House bill No. 282, in relation to compensation of Superior Court Judges for holding special terms. Passed.

A message was sent from the Senate asking the House to concur in a resolution to adjourn on Monday, the 21st, at 8½ o'clock a. m. Carried.

Mr. Mosely moved to reconsider the vote which was had in relation to repairs on the Capitol. Carried.

Mr. Richardson moved that the further consideration of this matter be postponed until after recess. A sum was expended two years ago for the same purpose, and he thought it should be carefully examined, and the repairs made under proper supervision.

Mr. Wheeler said that the roof is considered dangerous to the lives of the members, and ought to be repaired immediately.

Motion to reconsider, carried.

### The New Finance Bill.

The following is the full text of the bill reported by Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Finance, to provide for the resumption of specie payments:

*Be it enacted*, &c., That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required, as rapidly as practicable, to cause to be coined at the mints of the United States silver coins of the denominations of ten, twenty-five and fifty cents, of standard value, and to issue them in redemption of an equal number and amount of fractional currency of similar denominations, or, at his discretion, he may issue such silver coins through the mints, the sub-treasuries, public depositories and postoffices of the United States; and, upon such issue, he is hereby authorized and required to redeem an equal amount of such fractional currency until the whole amount of fractional currency outstanding shall be redeemed.

Sec. 2. That so much of section 3,524 of the Revised Statutes of the United States as provide for a charge of one-fifth of one per centum for converting standard gold bullion into coin, is hereby repealed, and hereafter no charge shall be made for that service.

Sec. 3. That section 5,777 of Revised Statutes of the United States, limiting the aggregate amount of circulating notes of national banking associations to be, and is hereby, repealed, and each existing banking association may increase its circulating notes in accordance with existing law, without respect to said aggregate limit, and new banking associations may be organized in accordance with existing law without respect to said aggregate limit; and the provisions of law for the withdrawal and redistribution of national bank currency among the several States and Territories, are hereby repealed, and whenever and so often as circulating notes shall be issued to any such banking association so increasing its capital or circulating notes, or so newly organized, as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem the legal tender United States notes in excess only of three hundred millions of dollars to the amount of eighty per cent. of the sum of national bank notes so issued to any such banking association as aforesaid, and to continue such redemption, as such circulating notes are issued, until there shall be outstanding the sum of $300,000,000 of such legal tender United States notes, and no more. And on and after the 1st day of January, A. D. 1879, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem in coin the United States legal-tender notes then outstanding on their presentation for redemption at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States in the city of New York in sums of not less than $50. And to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare and provide for the redemptions in this act authorized or required, he is authorized to use any surplus revenues from time to time in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to issue, sell and dispose of, at not less than par in coin, either of the five-per-cent. bonds of the United States described in the act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," with like quantities, privileges and exemptions, to the extent necessary to carry this act into full effect, and to use the proceeds thereof for the purposes aforesaid. And all provisions of law inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

### CHARLIE ROSS.

#### He Still Lives and is Well—The Demands of His Possessors.

The Philadelphia Public Ledger of Monday contains the following:

It is generally known that on Monday last, immediately after the receipt of the news of the killing of Mosher and Douglass in the Bay Ridge burglary, Captain Heins, chief of the detective force of this city, went to New York, accompanied by a private citizen, for the purpose of learning everything possible as to the identity of the burglars with the abductors.

After the identification was completed they, in company with Mr. Francis D. Lewis, a relative of Mr. Ross, engaged in co-operation with Walling, the superintendent of the New York police department, in an effort to get some new clue to the whereabouts of the stolen child. The result of these efforts has already been published. They, however, in the course of the searching inquires made in New York during the last week, obtained circumstantial information confirming the dying statement of Douglass, that the child, contrary to the very general belief on the subject, is still living.

This information was given direct and in unmistakable form to one of the Philadelphia party, and by him to the police authorities, who were close at hand, but it cannot be published in specific form as he got it, because that might defeat the expectation of getting further information from the same source. The following, however, will give some idea of the facts that confirm the belief of the police departments of the two cities that no harm has come to little Charlie Ross.

The abductors had always adhered stubbornly to one plan; that is, they demanded that the $20,000 ransom should be paid to them. That they should then have some margin to examine the money and see that it was not marked and to get away to some distance; and that for these purposes they must have the money from five to ten hours before the child was handed over, the boy being held for that time as a kind of hostage for the good faith of his friends.

This plan the abductors stuck to from first to last. On the other hand, the police departments and those who represented the family and the citizen's reward fund were as resolute that no such plan should be carried out; that they would make every possible effort to recover the child and make his recovery the means of capturing the brigands, and that there should be no compromise of the matter that would enable the thieves to get the money and make their escape.

Thus there was a struggle involving endurance and determination on both sides, the thieves expecting to wear out the patience of the suffering family and the resolution of the police, and the latter being determined to wear out the resources and purpose of the thieves. After a struggle of five months it became manifest to the abductors at the close of November that they were baffled and beaten in the plan they had stubbornly held to for so long a time, and that they would have to adopt some other.

They became very hard pushed for the means of living, and this doubtless compelled them to take the risk of the burglary at Bay Ridge. They had finally come to the conclusion to abandon their first plan, and on the night before they were killed at Bay Ridge, they were considering another that they had partially worked out, for reopening the negotiations on the basis of a simultaneous exchange of the child for the money.

The obvious deduction from this is that the child must have been alive at that time, (Saturday, December 12) or else the abductors would have had no necessity for considering any change of plans, especially a change that would delay the production of the child at the time when the money was to be paid. It may be added that the police authorities never had any reason to suppose the child had died, and now they have the foregoing reason for the belief that he was living a few hours before the abductors were killed.

#### "The Fashionable Narcotic."

The London Sanitary Record has the following: "Chloral hydrate is the new fashionable hypnotic, the means by which balmy sleep, nature's sweet restorer, is wooed. But the brief flourish of trumpets which announced its discovery has given way to a well-established and justly founded outcry against its abuse and the evils which attach to its employment. More dangerous than opium, more baleful than alcohol, an utterly destructive agent except in certain active sleepless conditions, when it should be given by medical men alone, chloral hydrate is working much irremediable mischief in our midst. I am sorry to have to record the opinion I am about to express, the more so that it is in the pages of a work intended to come before the lay public. But it must be done, even if it lead to some odium. It is but too common for some practitioners to advise a patient to do what they can discern he wishes to do. It is also a sad fact that any new line of treatment, any novel means of playing tricks with people under the misnomer of therapeutics, will meet with a ready adoption by those who either wish to be *au fait* with fashionable and new remedies, or are disinclined to give the necessary thought—individual thought—to each case and its special indications for treatment. Consequently the rash, ill-founded, and, as it is being rapidly found, the ill-starred confidence in chloral is now being generally deplored by the observant members of the profession. Shortly after bromide of potassium was ushered into notoriety, a plentiful crop of cases appeared in the medical journals telling of the consequences of its abuse, either when continued too long after being medically prescribed or self-administered. The evil consequences of the habitual use, or rather abuse, of chloral hydrate, are becoming much more vividly apparent. Its destructive action on the nerve centres, its production of a permanent condition of brain bloodlessness, and consequent imperfect function of the brain cells, are being widely recognized; and it is now established beyond all question of doubt that the adoption of chloral hydrate as a hypnotic in lieu of opium is the adoption of a greater evil than the one it has replaced. That chloral, though it may be and is eminently useful as a hypnotic in certain cases, in its habitual or occasional use is a destructive poison, carrying with it most baneful consequences, is generally admitted; and its widespread use as a soporific is fraught with mischievous results. The highest authorities, English and American, are now decrying its use, especially in cases of sleeplessness associated with depression or "low spirits," with mental worry, and with brain distress. Those who unfortunately have been induced to make resort to chloral as a practice have need to watch themselves carefully, and note quickly any changes they may feel, and eschew the poison as speedily as may be on the first appearance of any morbid effects."

#### Can't Find Time to Dine with Negroes.

The following paragraph appeared in the Washington Star on Wednesday:

"King Kalakaua has expressed his regrets to ex-marketmaster Sidney McFarland, of Washington, that other arrangements prevent his acceptance of an invitation to a private dinner and "the congratulations and welcome of the colored citizens of the United States, through a few of their representative men, to be present" at Mr. McFarland's residence this evening.

### A MOTHER OF CRIMINALS.

We find in the New York *Times* the following record of a family of criminals that lived in one of the counties on the Upper Hudson in New York. Says the *Times*:

Some seventy years ago a young girl named "MARGARET" was left adrift in one of these villages—it does not appear whether through the crime or misfortune of others. There was no alms-house in the place; but she was a subject of out door relief, probably receiving occasionally food and clothing from the officials, but never educated, and never kindly sheltered in a home. She became the mother of a long race of criminals and paupers, and her progeny has cursed the county ever since. The county records show *two hundred* of her descendants who have been criminals. In one single generation of her unhappy line there were twenty children; of these, three died in infancy, and seventeen survived to maturity. Of the seventeen, nine served in the State Prisons for high crimes an aggregate term of fifty years, while the others were frequent inmates of jails and penitentiaries and alms-houses!

Of the 300 descendants, through six generations, from this unhappy girl who was left on the village streets and abandoned in her childhood, a great number have been idiots, imbeciles, drunkards, lunatics, paupers and prostitutes; but 290 of the more vigorous are on record as criminals. This neglected little child has thus cost the county authorities, in the effects she has transmitted, hundreds of