Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C:

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1875.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Edward Cantwell, Esq.

YARBORO HOUSE,
RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 29, 1875.

My Dear Journal:

The more one thinks of it, the more monstrous seems the pretence set up by Edward Cantwell, Esq., that he represents the white people of New Hanover county. An advocate of the Civil Rights bill, he declared by his vote that he preferred a negro—the negro Mabson—to be the Presiding Officer of the body of which he was a member, rather than any of the white members. And yet he claims to represent the white men of New Hanover. Nor can I forget how he sought to use his official position as Solicitor for our District to break down his political opponents; how he went from county to county seeking to force from unwilling Grand Juries bills of indictment for libel against the Editors of the JOURNAL; how failure in one county only seemed to make him the more determined to achieve success in another. And now comes to light the remarkable fact that he made arrangements with the Commander of the Revenue Cutter to enforce the orders of his Court when he fined Mr. Holmes who called a negro by his acknowledged proper name! And this is the man who claims to represent the white men of New Hanover! But what brain, save that of Edward Cantwell, would ever have conceived the idea of executing legal process on dry land with a Revenue Cutter? What an imposing spectacle Sheriff Schenck would have presented moving up Market street followed by the Revenue Cutter! It reminds me very forcibly of the felicitous speech of the New Hanover Senator when he congratulated Vice President Wilson upon his having "gravitated up" to such a dazzling height of glory. To no brain but that which conceived the idea of gravitation "upward" could have occurred the idea of a Revenue Cutter in a sheriff's posse on dry land!

But the matter in hand is far too serious for mere ridicule or jest. Mr. Cantwell's speech on yesterday deserves, and shall receive at my hands, censure and condemnation far severer than any that can be conveyed by ridicule. The speech was one of the most incendiary and shocking character, calculated, and if Mr. Cantwell be a sane man, one must think intended to provoke a collision in our city, resistance to law and bloodshed. He declared the passage of the bill would justify Federal intervention; that it was unconstitutional; that certain people would not submit to it; that the rivers of Carolina would run with blood.

If blood shall be shed because men, under the influence of his speech, refuse to obey the laws of the land, let Edward Cantwell remember his responsibility. These are no times in which to counsel men to resist, with arms, the enforcement of the laws of the land, and yet Edward Cantwell virtually tells men in Wilmington they may resist the laws provided by the Legislature for their government.

I have heretofore been very charitable in my judgment upon Mr. Cantwell's conduct, for the reason that I thought the excentricities of his brain were so great as to render him morally irresponsible. Heretofore I have attached but little importance to his vagaries; in fact have been amused at them at times; but when a Senator rises in his place and utters such incendiary sentiments, and so blood-provoking as was done on yesterday, he is neither harmless or amusing, although he be Edward Cantwell. That speech ought to damn him forever in the opinion of all law-abiding men if he be sane. If he be a lunatic he ought not to be permitted to go at large.

A Senator who publicly proclaims that a law is unconstitutional; that it will not be obeyed; that its execution will cause the rivers to run red with blood, and will justify the interposition of the strong arm of the Federal Government in the government of a sovereign State, cannot blame ignorant negroes and intelligent white men for believing that he desires to teach the doctrine that such resistance is lawful, and that the blood shed by those making such resistance is lawfully shed. And this is the man who claims to represent the peaceable, law-abiding white men of New Hanover!

But in spite of all his denunciations Mr. Cantwell has failed to point to a single paragraph in the City Bill that is unconstitutional. Nor, indeed, so far as I know, did he attempt to do so. But what better ought to be expected from a native born Southern Radical? Can a silk purse be made of a sow's ear? Mr. Cantwell condemns Grant for sending soldiers to interfere in the organization of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana and justifies in advance his interference in the organization of the municipal Legislature of the City of Wilmington! What consistency! Why should there be one rule for Louisiana and another rule for North Carolina? Why should Federal bayonets and Federal Revenue Cutters be lawful in Wilmington and unlawful in New Orleans? Why denounce a Louisiana Outrage and justify a North Carolina Outrage?

Verily, if Mr. Cantwell be indeed mentally and morally responsible for the natural and probable consequences of his acts and speeches, he deserves to be forever damned in the opinion of all law-abiding men. S.

The Polar Sea was remarkably free from ice during the past year. The Pacific whaling fleet sailed farther east past Point Breeze than ever before, and it is said that a steamer might have gone clear through McClure's Northwest Passage.

The output of minerals in Great Britian last year amounted to the value of £59,479,486, exceeding that of the previous year by nearly half a million. The coal product composed £16,311,143 of the total.

CONVENTION.

Since the action of the State Executive Committee, composed of gentlemen from every section of North Carolina, by a vote approaching unanimity, requesting the Legislature to call a Convention, we have had little to say upon the subject. We did not believe then, nor do we believe now, that this request will be unheeded. We believe that the present Legislature will not adjourn *sine die* without first calling a Convention.

The few papers in the State yet opposed to this movement have been more active since the meeting of the Executive Committee than before in pressing their objections to the call. While all admit the paramount importance and necessity for Constitutional reform, some few oppose any movement looking to that end, influenced by motives of policy and not of principle. One marked difference, however, is apparent in the opposition to what it was a few weeks since. Then we were told that it was not good political policy to push the matter before the present Legislature, but we must wait until after the election in 1876, for fear it might jeopardize the election; now we are told that if the Legislature calls a Convention *at once*, Grant will send Sheridan with his cohorts to disperse the delegates, or Congress will burden us with new Acts of Reconstruction. The opposition have abandoned all their old grounds and base their objections on fears originating in the Louisiana imbroglio, and in the desperate and dying efforts to regain power. This very fact furnishes the best evidence that the former opposition to Convention at least, was not well founded, and could not and did not stand the test of intelligent controversy.

This new opposition, like the old, is exaggerated. We do not believe it is wilfully or perversely done. We hope not. But we are unwilling that some papers shall publish, and others less bold, shall greedily copy, statements which cannot be sustained, in order to prejudice the question of Convention either with the public or with the Legislature.

The Charlotte *Democrat* of a late date, for whose editor we have the highest personal regard, in speaking of a Convention says, that "the "whole Democratic delegation in Congress from this State advise against "it, and think it very imprudent in "the present condition of the country."

The Wilson *Advance*, with whose senior editor we were, in former times, always in political accord, and with whom latterly we have so frequently differed, and always with deference, makes substantially the same statement. We can tell these gentlemen, and others who have published or read these statements, that our delegation in Congress have given no such advice. On the contrary they expressly and in so many words declined proffering any advice on the subject saying very properly that the people at home knew better than they did the necessities for a Convention, and could judge better of the state of public feeling. In response to an inquiry of the Executive Committee, they stated what every intelligent reader knew, that the relations between the States and the Federal Government were much disturbed by the recent troubles in Louisiana. The Committee, by its action, acknowledged this fact, but was not deterred from recommending that the Legislature should call a Convention.

The people of the State are quite as unanimous as the Committee were in favor of a Convention, and if the present Legislature adjourn *sine die*, without favorable action, a blow will be given the party from which it will not soon recover. It will no longer be the party of reform. Its candidates can no longer hold up to the scorn of an outraged and injured people the crimes of those who forced the present Constitution upon us. It becomes our Constitution. We embrace, voluntarily, its burdens and the disgrace it entails.

But what of the future if Convention fails? When such of our people as have been led to believe that in 1876, or in 1878, or even in 1880 the promised time shall come and we shall reform our Constitution, and their hopes and expectations are destroyed by the want of the requisite majorities in both Houses of the Legislature, what then? How can those who now protest against the judgment of a very large majority of the party reconcile the people with their disappointment? Nay, how can they atone for the irreparable injury which they will have brought upon their fellow-citizens, their children, their children's children? It is, in our humble judgment, a fearful responsibility which our misguided friends are attempting to assume.

We are glad to believe that their efforts will be futile, and that the present Legislature will be true to its party, to its constituents and to the State, and will not adjourn without giving the people an opportunity, the only one probably they will have during the present generation, of adopting a Constitution suited to their wants, in sympathy with their prejudices, and in accord with their honor and prosperity as a people.

Brevet Brigadier-General B. S. Roberts, United States Army, died in Washington, on Friday night, of pneumonia. Deceased had been on the retired list for some time.

Well, where's the tomb-stone?

The Boston *News* says that the temptation for Grant to indulge in a Spanish war may be strong, but the people should make an early attempt to aid him in resisting it. They can certainly aid him by cutting off army and navy appropriations. Having given way to the temptation to ruin Louisiana, Grant will undoubtedly be laid on the shelf in 1876 to give place to a man who can resist temptation, and be plain President of a Republic.

The University of Oxford has an income of £47,000; the colleges and halls, £336,000; the University of Cambridge, £34,000; the colleges and halls, £306,000. For the year 1871, Exeter College, at Cambridge, with an income of £14,000, had from 170 to 180 undergraduates; Merton, with £17,000 a year, had 54 undergraduates; and Baliol, with £8,000 a year, had 145. At Cambridge, Trinity College, with £59,000 a year, had 445 undergraduates; King's, with £34,000, had but 31; and Corpus, with £9,000, had 130. Oxford has 359 fellowships, with an average value of £260 a year; while Cambridge has 340, with an average value of £280. Oxford has in all 24 colleges, and Cambridge 17. The average income of a head of a house at Oxford is about £1,600, and at Cambridge about £1,200. Oxford also spends some £25,000 a year on professorships, and Cambridge only £17,000.

THE GALLANT PHIL.

The terrible insurrection on the part of the white majority in Louisiana having been at length suppressed, and a whole Legislature whipped out by the regiment of bayoneted blue coats commanded by Lieut. Gen. P. H. Sheridan, that redoubtable warrior is now on his return to Chicago, where doubtless a grand ovation will await him in the offices of the *Tribune* and *Inter-Ocean*.

The magnificently bloodless campaign just concluded by this matchless soldier with the long ears is one of the most glorious achievements on record—indeed it is the only thing of the kind ever known in this country. Who planned it is still a matter of conjecture and doubt; Grant, in his modest message, seems anxious to award the glory to Phil, while Phil, filled with the flush of his achievements at the bagatelle tables in the Crescent City, is unwilling to assume all of the glory of the campaign to himself. He is willing, we presume, as we have previously suggested, that the "ladies of the force" shall father this responsibility.

But, wherever the glory may belong, and to whomsoever it may appertain, certain is it that the achievement in itself is a grand one and that the victory obtained will not soon be forgotten by the people of this country and especially by the "banditti" of New Orleans. There is nothing equal to it in history unless it is Sherman's March to the Sea or the gallant Sheridan's ride through the Valley of Virginia or, possibly, his war with the Piegan Indians.

We predict for the gallant Phil a new career of glory. There is a fine opening just now for brave men like him—men who are "not afraid"—out in the West subduing the refractory Indians. We hope that Phil will go there and meet the "warrior's death" he no doubt covets. He will find plenty of "ladies" in the forces of the hostile Indians and what greater poetic justice could be meted out to the phenomenal Phil than that he should die under the fair hands of some brave squaw who will sing such a beautiful war song while gently removing the chieftain's gory scalp and who will recount his deeds of bravery to soothe the lacerated feelings of the dying warrior. He and Canby can then fight over their battles again when they meet in the happy hunting grounds, where there is no more pain and sorrow and strife with refractory rebels and where the thermometer is never below zero.

THE NEW RULE.

The telegraph tells us that the bitter fight in the National House is over with at last and the new rule, intended, ostensibly, to prohibit "dilatory motions," has been adopted.

We have before spoken of the effect this rule will have in legislation in depriving the minority of their only weapon of defence against an aggressive majority. At first sight there appears to be something really plausible about this rule as well as about the pretext that it will serve to expediate the transaction of public business towards the close of the session, but its real object, in the present instance, is but thinly disguised. The word "fillibustering" so often used of late in connection with the proceedings of the House will now lapse into disuetude, with the ability of the minority to interpose any delay to the progress of injurious legislation.

In reality, the rules of the House of Representatives are the result as much of long experience as well as of knowledge of parliamentary law in their compilation. They have heretofore worked well, and the very rule so recently annulled has been found to be one of the very best in the entire code. If it is true that the power conferred by this rule on a weak minority, is sufficient at times to retard necessary legislation, when it may be so designed by unscrupulous partisans, it is equally true that it has often been exerted as a powerful weapon for good, and has in times past checked many acts of bad legislation. As it is now, the majority are complete masters of the situation and can enforce just such acts as the necessities of the party, and not of the people, may demand. That the power conferred by it will be exerted to the utmost, there is but little doubt in the minds of clear-headed people. The great work on hand is to revive the waning fortunes of the Radical party, and to this end right and justice and equity before the law, even the very constitutional instrument itself will be swept aside. Already a motion has been introduced and considered to recall the Civil Rights Bill from the committee to which it was assigned and we may look forward during the next four weeks to a system of legislation which will completely overshadow all of the previous hideous iniquities of the corrupt Republican party.

"TAKE AWAY THE SWORD."

The Savannah *Advertiser* says a cord was touched in the hearts of the bandits at New Orleans on Monday last when Mr. Lawrence Barrett opened at the Varieties Theatre, in his unequalled personage of Richelieu, and a feeling incident "not on the bills" occurred. The grand old Cardinal retured the sword to Francois with the words,

"Take away the sword; States can be saved without it."

No sooner had Mr. Barrett's grand voice rolled out the sentiment than its perfect patness to the situation struck the house. The seats were all filled with the "banditti;" and with one spontaneous impulse every hand in the house joined in the loud, long and enthusiastic applause. The gentleman who described the scene to us declares that in all his experience of New Orleans, he never heard such a kindly round of approval. It rose and fell; swelled into thunder and died away, only to rise again. The splendid interpretation of the lines by the greatest of elocutionists struck a cord in the Southern heart, and it was full three minutes before he could proceed. During that time the Cardinal Duke sat in his red chair, and "was not afraid!"

In Paris, a roller has been invented calculated to clear the streets of snow by means of fire inside of the machine.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Failure of the Radical Blockade of Legislation—The Independent Republicans Indomitable and the House Adjourned—The Civil Rights Bill a Dangerous Measure.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1875.—A half-past ten this morning the Republicans in the House gave up the struggle and consented to an adjournment. Everybody was glad when the long siege was over. It was conducted with great harmony and propriety, and there was no ill feeling on either side. The Democratic leaders thought it their duty to protest in the only manner possible for them under the circumstances against the adoption of the Civil Rights bill. They say that this measure came before the people last Fall, as part of the Republican policy, and was rejected by them, and that it is therefore morally wrong to enact it now, Congress being a representative body. They hold, too, that if this measure becomes a law it will be used to give needless and very great annoyance in the Southern States to hotel keepers and others, and will be the means of protracting ill feeling and creating bad blood. It is doubtful, however, whether the annoyance will be confined to the South. It is quite possible that, if the measure is forced through and becomes a law, its application to hotels will be made first in New York, Boston and Philadelphia, for it would not be a very costly experiment to engage a hundred of the stray colored population of this city to go on and take up their quarters for a week or ten days in the principal hotels of those cities, their bills being paid for them.

It is proper to say for the Democrats that they disclaimed, during the protracted session, any intention of needlessly or factitiously obstructing the business of the House. One of the most prominent and influential men of the Democratic side said last night, "the Republican majority have matters in their own hands. By the use of entirely proper and established parliamentary methods they can pass this measure with but little delay. A majority can undoubtedly in a proper manner change the rules, and a majority can pass the bill. But it is our duty to resist what we believe to be a bad and dangerous measure by all legitimate and fair parliamentary methods. More than this we do not mean to do."

Whether the Republicans mean to make the civil rights bill a law will now be seen. Some of them assert that it is likely to hurt their party in the next election, because it furnishes a very ready means of annoyance and of exasperating and prejudicing the people; but others believe that it will secure the negro vote in the South, and the more violent Administration men think of it, probably, as another means of dragooning the South, for the bill provides numerous causes for making arrests. The proposition to alter the rules will meet with Republican objections unless it is so framed as to exclude from the admission by majority votes all bills in the nature of subsidies and jobs, and in fact all bills making appropriations of money. The danger of gagging the House in such a manner as to prevent discussion and to deny dilatory measures on all bills, is seen, and if an attempt is made to do this it is likely to create trouble in the Republican side. The design of the administration leaders in bringing matters to a deadlock is plainly perceived. Indeed, it was openly spoken of as a means mainly to bring odium on the eighteen Republicans who the other day manfully resisted the gagging of the House. It was believed that they could be whipped in, but it is doubtful if any of them will be driven from what they believe to be the right.

THE NEW ORLEANS INQUIRY AND THE FUTURE SOUTHERN POLICY.

The report of the New Orleans Committee is awaited with a great deal of curiosity here, though it is not certain that Congress will take any action on it. The Southern policy of the administration will be developed next week in the House.

EFFORTS TO RESTORE HARMONY IN THE REPUBLICAN RANKS—THE IRRECONCILABLES.

Efforts are making privately to bring about harmony in the Republican ranks. The Vice-President who has been very busy in this work for some time, has made several brief journeys North, it said here for consultation with leading and moderate men. Ex-Senator Morgan, of New York, has been here for some days, and counsels moderation and conciliation; but such freesoilers as Senator Logan, Conkling and Sherman do not help the cause of peace, and as they are understood to speak for His Excellency, the President, and to represent his feelings and policy, moderate counsels seem to be of little use for the present. "For purpose of conciliation such speeches as Logan's and Conkling's are useless. You might as well conciliate your horse by sticking pins into him," said a Republican yesterday.

The library of the British Museum purchased no less than 3,415 manuscripts last year. Among them was a curious treatise in French on the Holy Sacrament, composed by King Edward VI., of England, in 1549, and written in his own hand.

The Khedive of Egypt is searching the mosques and monasteries of his dominions for manuscripts to form a library at Cairo. He is said to have obtained thirty different manuscripts of the Koran, and among them one computed to be 1,150 years old.

The total value of the woolen goods turned out from the Maine mills during the past year is placed at some $7,500,000. A North Berwick factory has done a large business in flannels, manufacturing $175,000; Waterboro factory about $75,000 in blankets; the Bates mill of Lewistown, $204,900 worth of Moscow beavers and repellants; a Winthrop factory some $250,000 worth of blankets.

An automaton card-player is on exhibition in London, which plays at whist and a number of other games, and also performs several card tricks. The figure is seated on a sheet of glass, and a spectator may stand by its side and see that no person is concealed within its body.

In England there is one lawyer for every 1,249 of the population; in France one for every 1,970; in Belgium, one for every 2,700; and in Prussia one for every 12,000 only. Another curious fact is that in England the number of persons belonging to each of the different professions is nearly the same. Thus there are 34,970 lawyers, 35,483 clergymen, and 25,995 physicians. In Prussia, on the other hand, there are 4,809 physicians to only 1,862 lawyers.

Herr Braun, a German savant, has perfected an addition to the nephoscope, an instrument intended to serve for measurement of the direction and apparent velocity of clouds, by which the absolute height of clouds may be determined without any calculation, and thence also their absolute velocity. An elevated position is taken from which a view of the cloud's shadow is obtained, and then the height of the cloud above its shadow is measured.

From only intermarrying among themselves two great evils have resulted to the Spanish noblesse—they have no link with the people, and they have degenerated physically and intellectually. A young guards-man having omitted at court to make the usual salaam to a great nobleman, excused himself by saying that he was not aware of his grace's exalted rank.—"My friend," said the candid Duke, "the safest way to suppose that everybody in the palace who looks like a monkey to be a grandee of the first class."

Condensed from the Raleigh News.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

FORTY-FIRST DAY.

JANUARY, 30th, 1875.

Mr. Bell, a petition from certain citizens of Craven county against a bill to protect small farmers.

Mr. Standford, a bill to amend chapter 60, of laws of 1873-74. Referred.

Mr. Marler, a resolution to add two members to the Joint Committee on Penal Institutions. Adopted. Messrs. Waddell and Boddie were appointed as said members.

The usury bill coming up as unfinished business, on motion of Mr. Morehead, the further consideration of the bill was postponed until Monday at 11½ o'clock.

Mabson, colored, arose to a question of privilege, saying that the News report of the discussion on Thursday, on the bill to amend the charter of the city of Wilmington, quoted him as saying that "he *heard* a Democrat in Wilmington making threats that the Democrats intended obtaining control of that city at all hazards." He had said in the debate that there was such a *rumor* in Wilmington, but he did not hear a Democrat so state.

Note.—In the session Friday night but little was done of moment, except the consideration of the resolution of Mr. Cantwell to relieve W. W. Holden of his disabilities. On motion of Mr. Kerr, the bill was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 27 to 8.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Bennett presented a petition from citizens of Brunswick county, asking for the repeal of the prohibition law in certain localities in said county.

By Mr. Bennett, a bill repealing a certain part of chapter 152, laws of 1873-'4. Referred.

By Mr. Bennett, a bill to incorporate the Roanoke Valley Railroad Company. Referred.

By Mr. Oaksmith, a bill to revive the Board of Internal Improvements. Referred.

By Mr. McRae, a bill to incorporate the Greensboro & Fayetteville Railroad. Reierred.

House resolution of request to our representatives in Congress to use their efforts to secure a repeal of the law taxing liquors made from fruit. Rejected.

House resolution of inquiry to W. A. Smith concerning the affairs of the Western North Carolina Railroad taken up and referred to Joint Committee on State Railroads.

Joint resolution, requesting the Joint Committee on the Public Debt to ascertain at what price the construction railroad bonds, issued by the State, can be purchased or taken up, passed its several readings.

House resolution to promote fish culture in the State, passed its readings.

A joint resolution providing for the raising of a joint committee to proceed to New York to investigate the affairs of the Carolina Central Railroad was taken up.

Mr. McRae moved to table, on which motion Mr. Norment called the ayes and nays. The motion prevailed.

House resolution in regard to appropriations for increasing the capacity of the Insane Asylum. Referred to Joint Committee on Insane Asylum, with instructions to report back in one week.

Bill to relieve counties from the costs of proceedings in criminal actions, passed its readings.

Bill requiring an additional report from townships in regard to public roads to the Superior Court, tabled.

Bill concerning jurisdiction of Magistrates, tabled.

A bill to transfer the jurisdiction of the Superior Court, violation of the laws for selling liquors on election days, passed its readings.

Mr. Strong called up, under a suspension of the rules, the bill concerning the city of Raleigh, which provides for the redistricting of the city into five, instead of three wards, and seventeen Aldermen, instead of nine Commissioners, as now provided. The bill also provides for the election of the Mayor by the Board of Aldermen.

A number of amendments were offered, but the bill passed its readings, as originally introduced, by a very large majority.

FORTY-THIRD DAY.

FEBRUARY 1, 1875.

Mr. Graham, bill to incorporate the North Carolina State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry. Referred.

Mr. Waring, a bill from the Joint Committee on the Public Debt, comprising several amendments to the bill committed to the Committee. Ordered to be printed.

THE USURY BILL.

The usury bill coming up as unfinished business, Mr. Shaw took the floor in favor of adopting stringent usury laws, and in answer to the position taken by Mr. Busbeeon Saturday.

Pending the discussion, further consideration was postponed until tomorrow.

Mr. Waring arose to a question of personal privilege. The Wilmington JOURNAL, editorially, had reflected upon his action in wishing to grant to the Senator from New Hanover the time he asked to consider the bill to amend the charter of the city of Wilmington. This was only a matter of justice and courtesy to a Senator in the minority upon this floor when questions of much importance to the citizens of his county are being considered, and he should always vote to extend this courtesy. He had not been unfriendly to the bill in question, as his vote showed, nor was he unfriendly to the city of Wilmington. His friendship for that city had dated many years back, and he had now at his home a valuable set of silver service presented to him because of services he had rendered in behalf of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad, and he did not wish to be understood to-day as opposed to anything that would tend to promote the interest of the city of Wilmington; but he did not think he should be required to deprive another Senator of that right which ordinary justice demanded in order to prove this friendship or his friendship for any other section of the State.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

By Mr. Norment, a petition from the brothers of Henry Berry Lowrie asking a prohibition law for certain localities in Robeson county.

By the same, a petition from members of Ashpole Baptist church asking a repeal of the prohibitory law for said church.

By Mr. Barnett, a bill to incorporate the Norfolk, Roxboro and Greensboro railroad. Referred.

By Mr. Shackelford, a bill to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors within two miles of Prospect Church in New Hanover county. Referred.

Senate resolution requiring the burning of, or otherwise destroying all canceled bonds and coupons in the Treasurer's office passed.

House bill to amend chapter 35, section 1001, Battle's Revisal in regard to salaries and fees passed its readings.

The first special order—the bill to amend the adultery act, was on motion, re-committed to the Committee.

The second being the bill in relation to the sale of the Western North Carolina Railroad, was postponed till today week.

On motion of Mr. Walker, of Richmond, the bill to amend the charter of the city of Wilmington was taken up. Mr. Walker advocated the bill as being an act of justice to the tax-paying population of that city.

The three colored Representatives, Lloyd, Brewington and Moore, and Mr. Boyd opposed it as being unjust to the whole people of that city.

Several amendments were offered, but all rejected, and the bill passed its readings by a strict party vote, 69 voting in the affirmative and 31 in the negative.

SENATE.

FORTY-FOURTH DAY.

FEBRUARY, 2d, 1875.

A communication was received from the Attorney General, in response to a request from the Senate, asking his opinion as to the constitutionality of taxing dogs. His opinion was that a license tax on dogs would be unconstitutional.

Mabson, colored, a bill to better compensate commissioners. Referred

Mr. Graham, a bill to incorporate the Direct Trade Union, Patrons of Husbandry. Referred.

Mr. Waring, a bill to prohibit tenants or croppers from selling more than one bale of cotton under certain circumstances. Referred.

Mr. Love, a resolution urging the Congress of the United States to extend aid to the Western North Carolina Railroad and the Texas or Southern Pacific Railroad, and to establish a national guage of 4 feet 8½ inches. Referred.

The usury bill being the special order, Mr. Busbee stated he regretted that he was compelled to have been absent from his seat yesterday when such a furious onslaught was made upon his position. He did not design speaking upon the subject at present, but desired having the following certificate read:

At a meeting of District Grange, No. 1, on the 3d September, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

DISTRICT GRANGE No 1,
Office Secy,

Resolved, That the repeal of the usury laws will tend to cheapen money.

B. C. MANLY, Sec'y.

A true copy of resolution passed September 3d, 1874.

B. C. MANLY, Sec'y.

Mr. Busbee stated that District No. 1, was composed of 80 subordinate Granges, in the counties of Franklin, Granville, Nash, Wake, Johnston, Johnston, Orange and Chatham, averaging over 40 members each, representing nearly 4,000 farmers.

On motion, the further consideration of the bill was postponed until tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Love, a resolution sending greetings to Tennessee over the election of Andrew Johnson to the United States Senate. It heartily endorsed the election of Mr. Johnson, and declared the belief that this election was a glorious triumph of the cause of liberty.

After considerable discussion, participated in by Messrs. Kerr, Mills, Love, Standford and Waring, Mr. LeGrand moved to table the whole question, which was done by a vote of 35 to 5.

On motion of Mr. Waring, the bill on the Public Debt was made the special order for Tuesday next at 12 o'clock.

MONDAY NIGHT'S PROCEEDINGS

The calendar was taken up, and a large number of bills passed their second reading. The bill to authorize the working of convicts at other places than in the Penitentiary was indefinitely postponed. Bill to prevent white children from being bound as apprentices to colored masters passed its third reading by a vote of 36 to 3.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

By Mr. Oaksmith, a bill to protect consolidation and complete State railways. Referred and ordered to be printed.

By Mr. Richardson, a bill in relation to the public taxes of Wayne county for the year 1870. Referred.

By Mr. Means, a bill to prevent live cattle from running at large in counties and townships adopting its provisions. Referred.

By Mr. Norment, a resolution of instruction to the Finance Committee to inquire into the condition of the State's interest in the various banks, and report as early as practicable what legislation is necessary to secure the same. The rules were suspended and the resolution adopted.

House bill to amend the laws of 1872-'73 so as to give the Commissioners of Onslow county discretion in the sale of the Alum Spring property in said county, passed its readings.

Senate bill in regard to the paving of the streets of the city of Wilmington was taken up, and after discussion, postponed till to-morrow week, and made the special order for that day at 12 o'clock.

House bill for the enforcement of contracts, and the enhancement of agriculture was taken up and discussed at considerable length. The title of the bill explains fully its provisions. Mr. Means, the introducer, moved to recommit to the Judiciary Committee, upon which he demanded the yeas and nays. The motion prevailed, 98 voting in the affirmative.

House bill to amend and re-enact chapter 31, section 104 of the Revised Code, concerning appeal from Justice's Courts, passed its readings.

House bill concerning the jurisdiction of Magistrates, was laid on the table.

ANDY JOHNSON.

What Senators think of His Election.

The New York *Herald* is interviewing leading men on the election of ex-President Johnson. Here is what Senators have to say:

OH, DON'T!

Senator Cameron, Pennsylvania—"Don't press me for an opinion, for, while it is a very great victory for the man, I don't like him and never did, and I opposed his nomination for the Vice-Presidency!"

SWEET CONSOLATORY THOUGHT.

Senator Chandler, Michigan—"A happy memory for the future, for, though not re-elected to the Senate myself, consolation comes to me in the thought that I will escape Andy's Senatorial company."

CONDENSED SENTIMENT.

Senator McCreery, Kentucky—"It is a good thing."

GOOD IN HIS WAY.

Senator Hamlin, Maine, (with much gravity and low voice)—"He is a good man in his way, and if he will keep out of other people's way I see no objection to his returning to the Senate; but you cannot expect much from one so erratic."

"THE ETERNAL FITNESS OF THINGS."

Senator Kelley, Oregon—"He is not my choice; yet it does me good to know he will be the peer of those who seven years ago attempted to impeach him."

A TARTER FOR '76

Senator Merriman, North Carolina—"North Carolina has no interest in some way or another. Johnson may give the Democratic party trouble, especially if he and his friends have Presidential aspirations in 1876."

RENEWAL OF HIS OLD TRADE.

Senator Logan, Illinois—"He is just the man we want. I think he will rip things. He is not going to let Thurman be the leader of the Democracy in the Senate."

TENNESSEE'S BEST SPECIMEN.

Senator Morrill, of Maine—"I guess he will do well enough. They could not have sent any better from the State."

POETIC JUSTICE ACHIEVED.

Senator Bayard, of Delaware—"His election is a piece of poetic justice. He will not affect legislation. He is too old, and will not be in accord with any one on the Senate floor. He never did affect legislation."

MODERATELY JOYOUS.

Senator Allison, of Iowa—"I am pretty well satisfied."

"NOT OF OUR SET."

Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island—"Johnson was always a Union man; rather have him than a rebel general, though he was not the kind of Union man we were."

OUR NEIGHBOR'S SHOE PINCHES.

Senator Sargent, of California—"Johnson's election is a problem. Don't think the Democrats like it or find any consolation in it."

A MAILED WARRIOR.

Senator John B. Gordon, of Georgia—"It will depend on what whim Mr. Johnson takes. His election may do a great deal of good. He may do the Democratic party a great deal of harm. He is a powerful man. I do not agree with many of my brother Democrats in their apprehensions of him. He can say what he chooses to the other side without fear of their attacks."

"ALL THE BOYS AND MY SHOEMAKER."

Senator Matthew W. Ransom, of North Carolina, says:—"Johnson is aiming at the Presidency in 1876. He is a very ambitious man. He is a power. Where we politicians in the Senate are taking different views of it, the people are looking at it as the triumph of an honest man. They are in sympathy with him. All the boys around the hotel and my shoemaker to-night exhibited their exultation about Johnshon's coming back to public life. Johnson is in sympathy with the people."

STATE NEWS.

Edwin Adams drops in on the Charlottese on the 16th.

The Monroe Enquirer says: Shelby, the present terminus of the Carolina Central Railway, seems to be a growing town. A sewing machine factory and a new Methodist Church are to be erected there; also a telegraph line is in contemplation.

The Oxford Leader says: Messrs. Willis Daniel & Son, living three miles from Oxford, sold this week their crop of yellow tobacco to Messas. J. C & D. Y. Cooper, of Henderson, for the handsome sum of fifty dollars per hundred pounds.

The Wadesboro Herald says that John Long, "the blacksmith well known in the Southern part of Anson county, who mysteriously disappeared, was not murdered, as supposed, but has "turned up." He was not dead but drunk, and stayed out a day or two.

The Charlotte Southern Home says: Mr. J. A. Pope, near Alexandriana, raised a cotton stalk 13 feet 6 inches in height, and over 6 inches in circumference at the ground. It was well filled with large, sound bolls. It was a hybrid between the Sea Island and the Twin and Triple varieties. The seed were of the latter kind and the texture was Sea Island of a very superior order. Mr. Pope is a Granger.

The Charlotte Democrate says: It is strange how travelling drummers and agents for various things and schemes, swindle and fool intelligent men in Charlotte. Humbugging advertising schemes, show bills, charts, maps, &c., will gull a merchant, it seems, about as soon as the "40 acre and mule" fooled the negro just about the close of the war.

The Charlotte Observer says: For the week ending last night, 1,150 bales of cotton were sold in Charlotte, against 1,996 bales the week previous. The sales for the month of January were a few bales short of 4,800. As will be seen by the above statement, the receipts last week were very light, but this is accounted for by the condition of the roads. The price throughout the week was fair, but not so good as week before last.

The Hillsboro Recorder says: Mr. W F Strond (of Chatham) made on 30 acres, 27 bales of 500 lbs. Mr. Jos. Baldwin made on 20 acres 16 bales of 500 lbs. Our representative, Mr. Matthew Atwater, a first rate farmer, who has hitherto given his attention almost exclusively to small grains, made last season a test of the capacity of his lands for cotton. On half an acre, he made at the rate of 832 pounds lint cotton per acre.

The Monroe Enquirer says: Mr. Theo. N. Ramsey, State Lecturer for the Independent Order of Good Templars, delivered a lecture in the Presbyterian Church in this place, on last Wednesday night, to a large and respectable audience of ladies and gentlemen. The speech was an excellent one, and resulted in adding many new names to the temperance roll in Monroe, and we hope will be productive of lasting results. After the audience was dismissed, a meeting was held in the Church and the Lodge of Good Templars re-organized with about thirty-five members, twenty-five of whom were obtained that night.

The Oxford Leader says: A friend has just told us of a genuine madstone that is at present owned in Caswell county. It seems that sometime ago an Italian was travelling through that county and stopped over night at the residence of Dr. Pointer. On leaving in the morning he stated that he had no money, but would pay whatever was owing for his accommodations he had received by giving the doctor a genuine madstone. The doctor, who was, by the way, an unbeliever in such things accepted it. The stone was soon tested in the case of a boy, who was bitten by a mad dog, with satisfactory results.

The Raleigh News says: We learn of a most brutal outrage at Neuse Depot, on the line of the R. & G. R. R., some ten miles north of this city, on Saturday night last. A young negro named Chavis, a track hand on the railroad and living at Neuse, became angered at his wife because she had visited her grandmother, and that, too, with his consent, beat her over the head and shoulders with an iron rod until life was almost extinct, and yesterday it was considered almost impossible for her to live through the day. The brutal fiend had left home, not having been arrested, but information was yesterday lodged with the Sheriff in this city, and steps will be taken at once to place him in custody.

The Raleigh News says: Andrew Johnson, seventeenth President of the United States, and recently elected U. S. Senator from Tennessee, was born in this city December 20th, 1808, and from the age of ten until the autumn of 1824 was the apprentice of a tailor in Raleigh. In 1826 he settled in Greenville, Tennessee, and worked at his trade. He was elected Alderman in 1828, 1829 and 1830, Mayor 1831, 1832 and 1833, member of the Legislature 1835 and 1839, and Presidential elector in 1840. He was elected to the State Senate in 1841, and sat in Congress from 1843 to 1853. From 1853 to 1857 he was Governor of Tennessee, and United States Senator from 1857 to 1863. He was nominated for Vice-President by the Baltimore Convention in 1864, and on the assassination of President Lincoln succeeded him in the Presidential chair.

Sothern said in a speech at the benefit of a certain stage manager in Birmingham, England: "He and I attacked the dramatic profession on the same night some twenty years since, he was then the very worst prompter I ever saw. After the performance he gently and most kindly intimated that was the most fearful actor he ever witnessed."

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE CITY CHARTER.

THE BILL PASSED.

Honor to Friends.

[SPECIAL TO THE JOURNAL.]

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 1st.

The bill to amend the Charter of the City of Wilmington passed its final reading in the House to-day, after a long and hard fight, and is now a law.

The election provided for in the act will be held on the eleventh of March. Registration begins on the fifteenth and ends on the twenty-seventh of February.

The special thanks of our citizens are due to Messrs. Richardson, of Columbus, and Walker, of Richmond, for the zeal and ability displayed in the passage of the bill through the House. S.

HEADQUARTERS.

THE STRUGGLE CONTINUES IN THE HOUSE.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD IN COMMITTEE.

MEXICAN WAR PENSION MEMORIALS.

THE SENATE STILL CONSIDERING LOUISIANA.

A HARD FIGHT IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 1—NOON—SENATE—A very large number of petitions were presented against the restoration of duty on tea and coffee, against the renewal of any internal taxation, and for the repeal of the law of 1872, relieving certain foreign products of 10 per cent duty. Referred to Committee on Finance.

The first resolution offered in the House was one by Hale, of Maine, to amend the rules by adopting the following: "Whenever a question is pending before the House the Speaker shall not entertain any motions of a dilatory character except one motion to adjourn and one motion to fix the day to which the House shall adjourn, but the previous question on the engrossment and the third reading of bill or joint resolution shall not be ordered during the first day of its consideration unless three-fourths of the members present shall second the demand; provided that this rule shall