THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

ENGELHARD & SAUNDERS, Editors and Proprietors.

WHOM ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS MUST BE ADDRESSED.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

THE DAILY JOURNAL is mailed to subscribers at EIGHT DOLLARS per annum; FOUR DOLLARS for six months; SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS per month for a shorter period.

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL at TWO DOLLARS per annum, ONE DOLLAR for six months. No subscription received to the WEEKLY for less than six months.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 31. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1875. NO. 7.

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EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

RALEIGH, N. C., February 2, 1875.

My Dear Journal:

The City Bill, as your readers already know, passed the House of Representatives on yesterday, after a long and tedious fight. All of our New Hanover negroes spoke, Brewington, Lloyd and Moore, and like their colleague in the Senate, Mr. Cantwell, they all claimed to represent the white people of our city and county. It was a spectacle long to be remembered, but one to be witnessed with far more patience than that of Mr. Cantwell when the bill was on its passage before the Senate, for the reason that while the poor negroes excited pity because of their ignorance and want of opportunities to know better, Mr. Cantwell could lay claim to no such exemption.

The negroes claimed that the bill did violence to the wishes even of the Democratic party in Wilmington—that it was the work of only a few people of that party, &c. Bill Moore even went so far as to say there were two factions in the Democratic party in Wilmington, one headed by the JOURNAL and the other headed by the *Star*, that the JOURNAL favored, and the *Star* opposed the bill then before the House. They were all, we believe, constant and repeated in their declarations that there was a division in our party in reference to the matter, but as there was no Democrat here to vouch for the truth of their statements, no one credited them, and the bill passed by a strict party vote.

With the government of the city of Wilmington in the hands of a Board of Aldermen controlled by a majority of competent and proper men, and the administration of the criminal law in the hands of an unpartizan and impartial solicitor and an unpartizan and impartial Judge, the people of Wilmington and of New Hanover generally will experience a degree of peace and quiet and law and order to which they have for long years been strangers. The law abiding men of the city have it in their power, by lawful, peaceful means, to control the municipal government. If they fail to do so it will be because they lack the wil

WHEN THE NEW BOARD GO INTO OFFICE

And just here it may be well enough to correct an error into which the *Star* has fallen in reference to the time when the first Board of Aldermen to be elected under the new law shall enter upon the discharge of their duties. The *Star* says that time will not arrive until August next. If the text of the Bill had been more closely noticed it would have been seen that the act extending the term of office of the present Board until August had been expressly repealed. If, therefore, the repeal shall be effectual the new Board will go into office immediately upon their election and qualification. So the *Star* spoke a little too confidently. It is true, however, that there is a question of law involved just here, and it was to insure an honest adjustment of that question, by the advice of the best legal counsel, that the section was put in the Bill making it a misdemeanor, punishable with a fine of two thousand dollars and imprisonment in the Penitentiary for two years, in case any Alderman of the city shall refuse to surrender his office after its expiration by due course of law. Two years imprisonment in the Penitentiary, after conviction before an unpartizan Judge, with the certainty of an unpartizan Governor before that time, for illegally holding over will, I think, ensure the employment of the very best legal talent by the present Board. There will be no bluffing on either side, nor any violence, nor any force used. The question is one purely of law, and one that the present Board will decide wrongly at very great peril, for it will be seen the Judge has no discretion in the matter, but upon conviction will be compelled to inflict both the prescribed fine and the prescribed imprisonment. It was to put the matter precisely in its present condition that the term of office of the new Board was made to begin "when the term of office of the present Board of Aldermen shall expire by operation of law," that the act of extension was repealed and that the penalty for illegally holding over was inserted.

THE USURY QUESTION.

The best opinion here, I think, is that the Legislature will take no step in the direction of free trade in money. If any change is made in the present laws, in regard to usury, it will be to make the penalties more severe, and possibly to lower the rate of legal interest. The question has been much discussed, but the end has not yet been reached by any means. Nor do I object to this, for I am not one of those who clamor about discussion in Legislative bodies. Discussion does not do half as much harm as the want of it. It is from the want of discussion that we have so much crude, imperfect and injurious legislation. When laws are made without debate and critical examination of their provisions, legislation, as a general rule, amounts to little less than log rolling, in which one man votes for his neighbor's bill because his neighbor will vote for his bill. Certainly no important measure ought to be passed without thorough and full examination and discussion. And how can it be determined whether or not a measure is "important" without examination and discussion? One of the poorest tests of the inefficiency of a legislative body is that based upon the number of bills it passes. A far better test is that based upon the number of bills rejected. The great evil of the day is that we are governed too much.

SENATOR WARING.

Mr. Waring thinks I did him injustice in my comments upon his vote against the suspension of the rules on Tuesday last and rose to a personal explanation in regard thereto in the Senate on yesterday. Being engaged in the House at the time watching the passage of the City Bill through that body I did not have the pleasure of hearing what Mr. Waring had to say. I therefore asked him to furnish me with the substance of his remarks for publication in the JOURNAL, as it was my desire to do him the completest justice. He thereupon kindly informed me that he said, in substance, that the bill amending the Charter of the City of Wilmington was introduced into the Senate on Monday and reported back on Tuesday morning, when a motion was made to suspend the rules and put it on its passage. Senator Cantwell asked time to examine the bill and he thought it a matter of courtesy and justice to any Senator, however obnoxious his course may have been, to extend it to him, more particularly when he was in a hopeless and powerless minority. He was known to be a warm supporter of the bill and desired to see it passed, but thought it right and proper to show some consideration to the request of the representative, at least in name, of the people to be affected. He was surprised to see himself put down as unfriendly to Wilmington when from the incipiency of the Carolina Central Railway he had been its warm friend and on all occasions had voted for every project brought forward by the friends of the "City by the Sea."

It certainly was not my intention to do Mr. Waring any injustice and if I have done him any wrong I am ready most cheerfully "to restore him four fold." The Senator is certainly correct in saying he has been friendly to Wilmington, and will, I am sure, appreciate any undue sensitiveness when he considers how galling it is for white men to live under negro rule and the repugnance we feel at having such a man as Edward Cantwell as our representative even "in name." The wonder is that white men can control themselves at all under such circumstances. S

SIGNIFICANT.

The defeat of Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin, following so close upon that of Senator Chandler, of Michigan, is more significant of the utter demoralization and despair of the Radical party, even than the October and November elections. Both of these Senators were men of mark in their party councils. Mr. Chandler was one of the oldest Senators in the body. Mr. Carpenter had been honored by his party with the Presidency of the Senate; both were pronounced Radicals and great party and administration favorites. Indeed, except Morton and Conkling, there were none in the Senate who stood as high in the affection of both.

The Legislatures of these States were Republican, and Chandler and Carpenter received the caucus nominations. Michigan and Wisconsin are even now regarded as among the staunchest Radical States. Yet, when the test came, the utter demoralization of the party was made manifest. Both have been defeated by a combination of Democrats, with such Republicans as refused to be bound by the party action.

We see in the signal defeat of these renowned champions of Radicalism the surest evidences of the utter route and discomfiture of the party.

THE REPETITION OF HISTORY, WITH A VARIATION.

It is now claimed that the official corruptions at the federal seat of government and elsewhere are simply the repetition of history. The New York *Evening Post* looking back one hundred and eighty years finds in the English Parliament a case like our Pacific Mail investigation. The East India company having obtained a new charter, there were rumors afloat that they had to buy it, and an investigation was ordered. A House Committee sat and sat, but the density of the ignorance displayed by witnesses summoned was so profound that for a long time no light broke in upon the matter. Finally the committee found by an examination of the India company's books that during the year 1693 some eighty thousand pounds had been expended for special service. Hunting down this trail it was found that Sir Thomas Cook, the governor of the company and a member of Parliament as well, had undertaken the disbursement of the sum. Cook refusing to tell tales out of school, or in it for that matter, was promptly thrown into jail and over his contumacious head was hung a bill providing that if within a certain day he did not confess fully he should be compelled to pay the £80,000 to the Indian company, be fined £20,000, and be incapacitated to hold any office thereafter. The house, at least, passed such a bill. In the Lords, the Duke of Leeds opposed it, and Cook, in the attitude of a craven, begged that it might not be made a law. Indemnity was given him under his promise to make full disclosures before a joint committee. Then subsequent investigation showed that while many attempts at bribery were made, few succeed, but Leeds, Cook's champion in the Lords, was taken red-handed. Some lesser lights were shown to be corruptionists but the bulk of the fund was never satisfactorily accounted for. "A large part of this money," says Macaulay, "which Cook had drawn from the company's treasury, has probably been embezzled by the brokers whom he had employed in the work of corruption; but what had become of the rest of it was not easy to learn from the reluctant witnesses who were brought before the committee."

True enough, no doubt, says the Lynchburg *News*, but not the whole truth, as we shall presently point out. The *Post* might in fact have gone even farther and shown from Macaulay that, in the reign of Charles the Second the public service was starved that courtiers might be pampered. The creatures of the ministry were gorged with public money. "From the nobleman who held the white staff and the great seal, down to the humblest tide-waiter and ganger, what would now be called gross corruption was practiced without disguise and without reproach. Titles, places, commissions, pardons were daily sold in market overt by the great dignitaries of the realm, and every clerk in every department imitated, to the best of his power, the evil example."

But now comes in the important and vital variation. All this was in the seventeenth century. Since that time there has been a steady ascent to the highest standard of public morality. Macaulay states that, during the last century, no prime minister, however powerful, has become rich in office, and several prime ministers have impaired their private fortune in sustaining their public character." The late Lord Brougham said, we believe, that he did not remember a case of official corruption in that country for the last forty years. In the United States, on the other hand, the progress has been from honesty to dishonesty; from purity to degredation; from virtue to shame. If history is to repeat itself here in this matter, it can only be effected by such a reform as has occurred in England, and this can only be accomplished by bringing on deck the honest men of the country, and the throwing overboard of the pirates and plunderers who now have possession of the Ship of State.

CREDIT MOBILER ECLIPSED.

Under this head the New York *Sun*, of the 1st inst., publishes five columns of the documentary evidence submitted in the complainant's bill in Equity in the suit of Paul S. Forbes, *et al. vs.* the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad Company, in the Circuit Court of the United States, of the Western District of Texas, July 6th, 1870.

The *Sun* says of the case that it presents "the greatest instance of official corruptions ever known in the Congress of the United States, or any civilized government." It is shown from official papers that a corruption fund of more than eleven millions of dollars, was created for use at Washington, and also that a large amount was distributed.

Among others the statement of Nathaniel Paige, of Washington, is given, in which ex-Senator Abbott, of this State, figures prominently and not very pleasantly. In order that the gentlemen may have a chance to correct so damaging a statement, if untrue, we produce it.

Mr. Paige says that during the winter of '70 and '71, he met John A. C. Gray of New York, at the Arlington House in Washington City, and talked with him in regard to the chances of the Land Grant bill before Congress; he informed Gray that General Fremont felt absolutely certain of the House, and also of the Senate, with the exception of the Committee on the Pacific Railroad; that Senators Howard and Stewart were bitterly opposed to the bill. The price of these Senators was discussed, and the amount fixed upon. Paige then proceeds as follows:

Senator Abbott was also on the Pacific Railroad Committee, and understood to be opposed to Fremont, and in the interest of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad. Being very well acquainted with Abbott I called upon him and endeavored to secure his vote for the El Paso. He spoke of Fremont in the severest terms, and of Hays, President of the Atlantic and Pacific in the most flattering; said he had sold him stock in the road in Missouri, of which he was President, at one fourth its real value, from which he had made about $30,000, and asked me if Fremont would do as well by him in the event of his giving his vote and his influence for his road. A few days after this conversation, Abbott called upon me and asked if I would endorse his note for $5,000 for ninety days, I said yes, and endorsed it, and upon my endorsement, had it discounted at the banking house of Lewis, Johnson & Co. At the expiration of ninety days the note went to protest, and I was called upon to pay it. I went to the Senate Chamber and saw Abbott about it. He said he supposed I would take up the note and charge it to Fremont. I told him there was no such understanding, and if the note was not paid within three days I would denounce him on the floor of the Senate, in the presence of his fellow Senators as a thief and a bribe-taker. At the expiration of three days the note was paid.

THE ORPHAN ASYLUM.

North Carolina has no institution within its borders which has so strong a claim upon its people as the Orphan Asylum, situated at Oxford. Founded under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of Masons, it has and is extending its advantages in all directions. Sustained by the voluntarily contributions of the subordinate Lodges, and by the liberality of the people generally, its beneficial influences are already being felt by the destitute and deserving orphans of the State.

Under the auspices of a gentleman, whose qualifications of heart and head so well fit him for the responsible charge which has been entrusted to him, the Orphan Asylum is no longer an experiment, but an institution, firmly rooted in the sympathy and affections of our people, and destined to bestow credit and honor upon the State.

No charity appeals more strongly to our feelings and our self-interest. We cannot afford, if we so desired, to allow our indigent orphans to grow up in ignorance. The evil consequences would involve every interest in the State. Its baneful influence would pervade every moral, social and business circle, and leave its damning record upon the prosperity and happiness of the whole people.

It gives us pleasure to note the very general interest which is manifested throughout North Carolina in the growth and prosperity of this Asylum, and we do hope its claims will not only attract the attention of the charitable, but our legislators will extend such aid as the public exigencies will justify. The Orphan Asylum should become the pride of the State.

Illinois is puzzled to find some way to prevent absenteeism in the Legislature. At least one-third of the members are absent all of the time, and the session is thus needlessly protracted. The compensation is now five dollars a day, and it is urged if this is changed to a salary of $200 for the session the members will hurry up business and get home as soon as possible. Five dollars a day is so munificent a sum that the members prolong the session as far as possible.

OUR CITY AND ITS DEBT.

The act amending the Charter of the city of Wilmington of course is a matter of interest to our people. At present it is the question which most concerns our immediate citizens.

As we have said, the division of the city into wards was made upon a property basis, which, when we regard the very nature and objects of a municipal corporation, is but simple justice.

To show how very equal this division has been made, we have obtained the following figures, which will prove of interest:

Value of real estate 1st Ward	$1,375,550 00
Value of real estate 2nd Ward	$1,377,750 00
Value of real estate 3rd Ward	$1,369,850 00
Total valuation	$4,123,130 00

The valuation of personal property, which in the whole city amounts to $1,262,227.00, has not been taken into the estimate. It will be seen that the division has been made as nearly equal as possible.

The necessity for reform every property owner and industrious citizen must surely feel. Since reconstruction this city has been under the control of the Republican party, who, as a rule, are not tax-payers, and were more interested in spending money freely among party favorites than in looking to the real welfare of the city.

A brief reference to the rapid increase of the city debt will very surely demonstrate this fact.

City Debt Dec. 10th, 1866...		$414,856 00
Due from Taxes	$51,290 68	
Bills Receivable	7,183 35	
	$58,474 03	
Accr'd Interest	20,800 00	$38,674 03
Total Indebtedness		$376,181 97
Present Bonded Debt, as per Treasurer's Statement		564,200 00
Due Banks on Short Loans		16,000 00
Total debt		$580,200 00

Showing a total increase of indebtness in eight years of $204,018 07, or more than twenty-five thousand dollars for each year.

These are fearful figures, and in view of the heavy taxes paid, present startling facts. That some reform is necessary; that some change is absolutely demanded, we think we are safe in saying. The passage of the recent amendment will, we trust, work out our redemption, and its beneficial results be felt by all classes of our citizens.

But, further: By an act of the General Assembly, the Board of Aldermen are authorized to issue bonds, payable at different times, not to exceed two hundred thousand dollars, to be applied exclusively to the outstanding debts of the city. The same act required the Board to levy a tax on the property of the citizens to provide for the payment of the interest and principal of these bonds. Under the operation of this act there have been taxes collected as follows:

1872	R'l Es'te.	$3,842,875	
	Personal	1,172,076	
			$5,014,951
1873	R'l Es'te.	$4,156,170	
	Personal	1,977,195	
			$6,133,365
1874	R'l Es'te.	$4,123,130	
	Personal	1,262,227	
			$5,385,357
Total for three years			$16,533,673

Upon this amount a tax of one-half per cent has been levied and the sum collected has been $82,668.36.

Yet, to-day, our Board of Aldermen have been compelled to ask the Legislature to allow them to issue bonds to the amount of $70,000 to pay $40,000 of bonds soon to fall due.

These figures also present food for reflection, and they show that there is no security unless the government of the city is placed under the control of those interested in its good and economical government. It can now be done, and we believe we have shown ample cause for our people to arouse themselves to the importance of the work before them.

WILMINGTON AND THE WEST.

We have read, with much interest, the communication of Col. DeROSSET, President of the Chamber of Commerce to the Mayor and Board of Aldermen in regard to the importance of our railroad connections with the West. We are glad to know that the officials of the Carolina Central Railway are fully alive to the importance of this connection.

We are permitted to publish the following letter of Mr. Edward Matthews to Senator Graham, showing his disposition in regard to this important matter. He is desirous of completing this connection, and will do anything to promote it. Wilmington and the whole State are deeply interested this matter:

NEW YORK, Feb. 1st, 1875.

To the Hon. Wm. A. Graham, Jr., Chairman Joint Special Commission to investigate Railroads in which the State has an interest, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—In reply to your letter of 27th ult, I beg to say that I will sell the claim and decree against the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, bought by me from Gen'l Hiram Sibley, for exactly what it cost me. I paid General Sibley ($277 000) two hundred and seventy-seven thousand dollars, equal to cash, Oct. 20th, 1874.

My object in buying Gen. Sibley's interest in this road was to hasten its completion, which is certainly of more importance to your State than it is to me.

I shall cordially co-operate with any action on the part of the State tending towards the completion of this road which, connecting your State with the West, will add to your wealth five times the cost of finishing it.

When the completion of the Western North Carolina Railroad is assured, I shall gladly assist either the State or any individuals in building the road through to Ducktown.

I am, dear sir,
Your very ob'dt servant,
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
per J. Branden Matthews, Att'y.

Condensed from the Raleigh News

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

FORTY-FIFTH DAY.

FEBRUARY, 3d, 1875.

Mr. Love, a bill to encourage emigration. Referred.

Mr. Cashwell, a bill for the protection of farmers. Authorizes the paying of 50 cents for killing a corn crow. Referred.

Mr. Cantwell, in behalf of himself and the people of his Senatorial District, presented a protest against the action of the Senate in recently granting the amendments to the charter of the city of Wilmington, claiming that the same action was unconstitutional, and asked that the protest be spread upon the minutes.

Mr. Cantwell's resolution to memorialize Congress concerning the claims of certain citizens of the State against the Federal Government was considered.

Mr. LeGrand moved to table the whole matter, which motion prevailed by a vote of 25 to 17.

Bill making the first Monday in each month the regular sales day, except during the month in which the Courts may occur, when they shall be during the first three days of the said Court.

Mr. Busbee moved an amendment that sales may be continued from day to-day. Adopted, and bill passed its readings.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

By Mr. Staples, a petition from various citizens of Guilford county, asking a repeal of all laws in regard to usury, &c.

By Mr. Pinnix, a petition from citizens of Davidson, asking a law for the protection of birds.

By Mr. Shackelford, a bill to amend section 1, chapter 250, laws of 1868–'69 Referred.

By Mr. Thompson, of Lincoln, a bill relating to lunatics in the several counties of the State. Referred.

Senate bill to give jurisdiction to Justices of the Peace in proceedings in the nature of forcible entry and detainer, passed its readings.

Senate bill concerning the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, and the Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad, passed its readings. The objects of the bill is only for the purpose of allowing the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad to have recorded in Halifax county certain deeds heretofore unrecorded.

Senate bill to amend the act in regard to selling and buying cotton within certain hours passed its readings.

Senate bill to require Justices of the Peace to give bonds (each officer to file a bond of $250.)

The question recurring on the passage of the bill on its second reading a lengthy discussion ensued, Mr. Boyd and Crews, colored, opposing, and Messrs. Walker, of Richmond, McRae, Means, Whitley and others advocating the bill.

The large number of amendments offered by the oppositionists to the bill excluding from the provisions their respective counties, was voted down and the bill passed its reading by the following vote: Yeas, 57; Nays, 50.

The motion to recommit was also discussed at length, Mr. Pinnix favoring and Mr. Means opposing it.

SENATE.

FORTY-SIXTH DAY.

FEBRUARY, 4th, 1875.

Mr. French, a bill to amend the charter of the city of Wilmington, providing for a Superintendent of Health for that city, to be appointed by the Mayor. Referred.

Mr. Anderson, a bill authorizing the Treasurer to pay $10 per month to North Carolina soldiers having lost both arms, both legs, or both eyes. Referred.

Mr. Waring, a bill relating to the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace. Referred.

Mr. Cantwell, a resolution concerning cotton belonging to the State that had been appropriated by the Federal government. Adopted.

Mr. French moved that the bill giving the Mayor of the city of Wilmington the power to remove all obstructions from the streets, including houses, be referred to the Committee on Corporations. So referred.

The Usury Bill coming up as unfinished business, the substitute offered by a minority of the Committee making 8 per cent. the legal rate of interest, and allow 12 per cent. where parties may agree, was first considered.

Mr. Busbee moved an amendment that the legal rate be made 6 per cent. instead of 8.

The vote being taken on Mr. Busbee's motion to amend the same was adopted by a vote of 37 to 7.

Mr. Linney moved to strike out the word twelve. Adopted by a vote of 38 to 3, Messrs Bryant, Cantwell and Standford voting in the negative.

Mr. Marler moved to fill the blank by inserting 8 per cent. Mr. Stickney moved to insert 10. Mr. Waring moved to insert 5.

The motion to insert 8 was adopted by a vote of 34 to 10.

Mr. Busbee moved that the penalties apply to all banks in the State, in order that they may have no superiority over individuals, and that the bill be of no effect unless such application be made.

Mr. French advocated the motion of Mr. Busbee.

The motion of Mr. Busbee was adopted by a vote of 32 to 8.

The vote was then taken on the substitute as perfected with the following result: Ayes 9; nays 33.

The majority substitute of the Committee was then considered. This bill makes the legal rate 6 per cent., and 8 per cent. when named and agreed upon, making the penalty a forfeiture of the whole amount, but does not make it a misdemeanor as provided in the original bill.

The previous question being ordered, the substitute was adopted by a vote of 27 to 17.

The bill then passed its second reading by the following vote: Ayes 26; nays 15.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT'S PROCEEDINGS.

The evening was occupied in the discussion of the usury bill. Messrs. Williamson, L Grand and Cooke, of Franklin, advocated stringent usury, and Mr. Kerr argued in favor of free money. Mr. Waring wanted the best plan adopted that would cheapen money. He deprecated, however, the passage of stringent usury laws, as he thought they would drive all money into the National banks and operate against the people of the State. Mr. Standford advocated the substitute offered by a minority of the Committee, making the legal rate of interest 8 per cent and allowing 12 per cent, in cases where parties may agree.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Walker, of Richmond, a bill incorporating the town of Great Falls, Richmond county. Referred.

Bill in reference to the organization of the State Militia, was taken up.

Mr. Mebane explained the objects of the bill and the recommendations of the Committee.

It was a similar bill which passed the House of the last Legislature, but was not reached in the Senate. It was a provision where, in the case of an issuance of arms to volunteer companies, the county should pay for the same, inserting instead that the members of such volunteer company should foot the bill.

On motion of Mr. Means a bill to provide for the prevention of stock running at large was taken up.

Mr. Means explained the merits and objects of the bill. It provided for good and lawful fences. Counties desiring to avail or not avail themselves of the provisions of the bill could do so, as the question must first be submitted to the voters of such counties for adoption or rejection. His people were now waiting for it.

On motion of Mr. Glenn, Yadkin county was excepted, and Burke county was also excepted. Martin, Robeson, Moore, Harnett, Granville, Henderson, Craven, Caswell, Clay, Cherokee and several other counties were excepted.

Mr. Oaksmith, an amendment making any bay, river, stream or navigable water a lawful fence. Accepted.

Mr. Richardson an amendment that it shall be a misdemeanor for the citizens of any county or township so fenced to allow their stock to run at large in the counties or townships not accepting the provision of this bill. Adopted.

When, upon motion of Mr. Means, the bill was referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

On motion of Mr. Boyd, a bill incorporating the Deep River Saxapahaw and Reidsville Railroad Company, was taken up. He offered an amendment making Danville the terminus of the road, commencing at Egypt in Chatham, passing through Alamance and Caswell counties.

Mr. Tate asked if this bill was not in the interest of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad?

Mr. McRae did not care if it should be in the interest of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, (of that he did not know,) but it would develop up a fine section of country, especially that of the head waters of the Cape Fear.

Mr. Boyd's amendment, making Danville the terminus, was then adopted.

Mr. Oaksmith, an amendment that said railroad be commenced in three years and completed in ten years, etc, etc.

He asserted that he intended [illegible] ing all these railroad bills, and throw[illegible] ing as far as possible such safeguards around them as he could.

Mr. Moring was glad to see the gentleman had changed his tactics since he had ceased the occupation of a lobbyist.

Mr. McRae thought "all would be well" now that we had such a Cerberus with them. He demanded the previous question. Mr. O.'s amendment was accepted and the bill then passed its several readings.

SENATE.

FORTY-SEVENTH DAY.

FEBRUARY 5th, 1875.

Mr. French, a bill to amend the act incorporating the town of Shoe Heel. Referred.

Mr. Busbee, an act creating the Insurance Department of North Carolina. Referred.

The special order, Mr. Latham's bill, in regard to official bonds. This bill provides that no party shall go upon official bonds for more than he can justify to being worth.

The question was discussed as to its legal points by Messrs. Latham, Linney, French, Mills, Cooke, of Franklin, Busbee, Parish, Kerr, Bell and Mabson.

The bill then passed its third reading by a vote of 23 to 19.

Bill to protect the birds of the State. Prevents the shooting of certain birds between the first of April and the first of October each year, and to prevent the netting of the same at any time except upon a man's own land.

Mr. Selby moved to exclude all the counties east of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. Lost by a vote of 9 to 33.

Mr. Anderson moved to exclude the counties of Stanley, Lincoln, Montgomery and Richmond. Lost by a vote of 11 to 31.

Pending the consideration of the question, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

By Mr. Gudger, a resolution of thanks to the Hon. Mr. Brown, of Kentucky, for his manly defense of the people of the South, and his denunciation of that arch fiend, Benj F. Butler. Calendar.

By Mr. Mebane, a bill to amend section 496 of the Code of Civil Procedure. Referred.

Senate bill to incorporate the Yadkin River and Wilkesboro Navigation Company was taken up.

House bill to revive the Board of Internal Improvements was taken up and passed its several readings.

House bill to allow mortgage deposits in the Courts of the State was, on motion of Mr Foote, ordered to be printed and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. Means, the rules were suspended, and the House bill providing for a fence law for the counties of Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Buncombe, Rowan, Wayne and Cleaveland, provided said counties adopt the act; taken up and discussed at considerable length. The bill provides that no cattle shall run at large in any of the counties or townships that adopt its provisions.

Mr. Gudger offered an amendment providing that persons owning cattle in the counties or townships named in the bill should not allow them to roam outside of their own county, &c.

After considerable discussion the amendment was adopted and the bill thus amended, passed its readings.

Mr. Boyd called up House bill to charter the Roanoke Valley Railroad and with some unimportant amendment, passed its readings by 87 ayes to 4 nayes.

Baron Nathaniel Rothschild has given to the Jewish hospital in Vienna the furniture of the room in which Anselm Rothschild, his father, died. He will also give 8,000 florins as a fund, from the interest of which two persons shall be supported who are placed in the apartment furnished with these relics.

A watch now undergoing repairs in a shop in Bardstown, Ky., bears the following inscription: "Presented to Hon. Patrick Henry, a delegate in Congress from the province of Virginia, by his friend, Charles Carroll Annapolis, Md, July 22, 1773." It was made by Wm. Robinson, of Liverpool, and numbered 2,475. It is now the property of Mr. William Johnson, of Bardstown, to whom it was given by a man whom Gov. Johnson defended when on trial for forgery.

Only experts can detect the imitation from genuine sealskin.

BY TELEGRAPH.

HEADQUARTERS.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

ANOTHER OF GRANT'S FRIENDS SHORT.

BROWN, OF KENTUCKY, TALKS TO BEAST BUTLER.

CIVIL RIGHTS LAID OVER UNTIL TO-DAY.

DEATH OF SENATOR BUCKINGHAM.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL PASSED THE HOUSE.

THE SCHOOL CLAUSE STRICKEN OUT.

IT GOES TO THE SENATE AS A NEW BILL.

THE PROVISIONS OF THE BILL AS IT PASSED THE HOUSE.

PETITION FOR THE TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROAD.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE PENSION LAWS.

THE SENATE SENDS THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL TO THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

COMMITTEE REPORTS ON ARKANSAS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4—Noon—SENATE.—Numerous petitions were presented against the restoration of the duty on tea and coffee or the revival of any internal taxation, and for the repeal of the Act of 1862 relieving certain foreign products of ten per cent. Referred to Committee on Finance.

The debate on the Civil Rights Bill is in progress and will close at 2 o'clock, when the vote will be taken. There is an immense crowd in the [illegible].

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4—Night—The [illegible] have summoned witnesses [illegible] of the testimony taken [illegible] Alabama Investigating Committee. The report will be delayed for [illegible] days.

The Joint Committee, to investigate Arkansas, Alabama and Louisiana [illegible], have appointed a committee to [illegible].

The Committee on Expenditures [illegible] summoned R. M. Douglass, Marshal of the Western District of North Carolina, to explain.

Mr. Brown, Marshal of the Southern District of Illinois, is $6,000 short. He may avoid legal proceedings by settling before the 15th inst.

SENATE—Morton, of Indiana, presented a memorial signed by fifteen hundred colored men of Baltimore, depositors in the Baltimore Branch of the Freedmen's Saving and Trust Company, asking for relief. Referred to Committee on Finance.

Boutwell, of Massachusetts, from Committee on Commerce, reported with amendments to the Senate bill, to promote economy and efficiency in the Marine Hospital service. Calendar.

Pratt, of Indiana, from Committee on Pensions, reported with amendments to the Senate bill, amending the pension laws so as to remove the disabilities of those who participated the rebellion, and have since its termination enlisted in the army of the United States, and become disabled. Calendar.

A large number of bills, reported by the Committe on Claims, were passed.

The House bill for the relief of Madame Octavia Walton LeVert and her children was taken up and led to some discussion. Scott said that there were eighteen or twenty claims yet on the list, which might properly be called Southern claims or claims arising out of the late war. If the Senate would give the Committee further time the claims of this class might be considered. To test the sense of the Senate, he moved that the time allowed the Committee be extended one hour, for the purpose of considering the class of claims referred to. Pending the discussion, the time allowed the Committee expired.

The Senate then took up the concurrent resolution submitted by Morton to repeal the 22d joint rule of the two Houses of Congress, relative to the counting of electoral votes for President and Vice President. Morton said the existence of this rule subjected the country to great danger. After consultation with a number of Senators he had determined to offer the following as a substitute for a motion to repeal: No objection to the receipt and counting of any electoral vote or votes from any State shall be valid unless such objection is sustained by the affirmative votes of the two Houses.

After discussion the subject was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

HOUSE—There was considerable excitement in the House to-day, arising from a speech of Brown, of Kentucky, on the Civil Rights bill, in which he [illegible] Massachusetts, in the following terms:

[illegible] said if the accusation of the Southern people should [illegible] who is outlawed in his [illegible] from respectable society; [illegible] is synonomous with false[illegible], who is the champion, and has [illegible] occasions, of fraud; who [illegible] thieves; who is such [illegible] of vice and meanness that to describe him imagination would [illegible] and invective exhaust itself? [illegible] Scotland, years ago, there was a [illegible] whose trade was murder, and he [illegible] his livelihood by selling the bodies of his victims for gold. H[illegible] his name to his crime, and [illegible] throughout the world, it is [illegible] as Burking.

The Speaker—Does the Chair understand the gentleman to be refer[illegible] this language to a member of [illegible] House?

Mr. Brown—No sir. I am describing an individual who is in my mind's eye.

The Speaker—The Chair understood the gentleman to refer to a member of the House.

Mr. Brown—No sir. I call no names. This man's name was linked to his crime, and to-day throughout the world it is known as Burking. If I was to desire to express all that was pusillanimous in war, inhuman in peace, forbidden in morals and infamous in politics, I should call it Butler.

For this violation of parliamentary order a resolution of censure was passed upon Brown after a very exciting debate and was administered by the Speaker.

The Civil Rights bill then went over till to-morrow, the House to meet at 10 o'clock.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5—Noon—No business was transacted in the Senate to day. Immediately after the reading of the journal the Senate adjourned as a mark of respect to the memory of Senator Buckingham, of Connecticut, who died this morning at 12:20 o'clock.

Butler is addressing the House on the civil rights bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5—Night—HOUSE—The Civil Rights bill was finally disposed of in the House to-day after a long and exciting debate, in the presence of an immense assemblage. The first vote was on an amendment offered by Kelly, of Connecticut, to strike out of the House bill the provision relating to schools, and that was carried by a large majority, but without the yeas and nays.

The next vote was on the motion of Cessna, of Pennsylvania, to substitute the Senate bill for the House bill and that was defeated. The bill was then passed. Yeas, 162; nays, 100.

The next vote was on attaching as a preamble to the bill a clause of the Democratic National Platform of 1872 affirming the equality of all men before the law. That was adopted. Yeas 219; nays, 26. The nays being all Southern Democrats, with one Northern Republican, Chittenden, of New York.

The bill now goes to the Senate for action as an original House bill, having no relation whatever to the bill passed by the Senate.

The following is the bill as passed, omitting the preamble:

That all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodation, advantages, facilities and privileges of inns, public conveyances (on land or water), theatres and other places of public amusement, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law, and applicable alike to citizens of every race or color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude. That any person who shall violate the foregoing section, by denying to any citizen, except for reasons by law applicable to citizens of every race and color, and regardless of any previous condition of servitude, the full enjoyment of any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges in said section enumerated; or by aiding or inciting such denial, shall, for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered in an action of debt with the full costs, and shall also, for every such offence, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than $500 nor more than $1,000, or shall be imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than one year, provided that all persons may elect to sue for the penalty aforesaid or to proceed under their rights at common law and by State statutes, and having so elected to proceed in the one mode or the other their right to proceed in the other jurisdiction shall be barred, but this proviso shall not apply to criminal proceedings, either under this act or the criminal law of any State; and provided further, that a judgment for the penalty, in favor of the party aggrieved, or a judgment upon an indictment, shall be a bar to either prosecution respectively.

Sec. 3. That the District and Circuit Courts of the United States shall have, exclusively of the Court of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offences against and violations of the provisions of this act, and actions for the penalty given by the preceeding section may be prosecuted in the Territorial, District or Circuit Courts of the United States wherever the defendant may be found without regard to the other party, and the District Attorneys, Marshals and Deputy Marshals of the United States and Commissioners appointed by the Circuit and Territorial Courts of the United States with powers of arresting and imprisoning or bailing offenders against the laws of the United States are hereby specially authorized and required to institute proceedings against every person who shall violate the provisions of this act, and cause him to be arrested and imprisoned or bailed, as the case may be, for trial before such Court of the United States or Territorial Court as by law has cognizance of the offense, except in respect of the right of action accruing to the person aggrieved, and such District Attorneys shall cause such proceedings to be prosecuted to their termination, as in other cases; provided that nothing contained in this section shall be construed to deny or defeat any right of civil action accruing to any person, whether by this act or otherwise; and any District Attorney who shall wilfully fail to institute and prosecute the proceedings herein required, shall for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of $500 to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by any action of debt, with full costs, and shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not less than $1,000, nor more than $5,000; and provided further, that a judgment for the penalty, in favor of the party aggrieved, against any such District Attorney, or a judgment upon an indictment against any such District Attorney, shall be a bar to either prosecution respectively.

Sec. 4. That no citizen possessing all other qualifications which are, or may be prescribed by law, shall be disqualified for service as grand or petit juror in any Court of the United States, or of any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude; and any officer or other person charged with any duty in the selection or summoning of jurors, who shall exclude or fail to summon any citizen for the cause aforesaid, shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be fined not more than $5,000.

Sec. 5. That all cases arising under the provisions of this act, in the Courts of the United States, shall be reviewable by the Supreme Court of the United States without regard to the sum in controversy, under the same provisions and regulations as are now provided by law for the review of other causes in said Court.

WASHINGTON, Feb 6—Noon—SENATE—Sherman presented a memorial from the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce in favor of granting aid asked by the Texas Pacific Railroad.

The House has been transacting business of a miscellaneous character, of no public importance.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6—Night—SENATE: The credentials of Theo F Randolph, from New Jersey, were read and placed on file.

Pratt, of Indiana, from the Committee on Pensions, reported back the bill granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812 and widows of deceased soldiers, and to restore to the pension rolls the names of persons stricken therefrom in consequence of disloyalty, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. Placed on Calendar.

In reporting the bill Pratt said that the substitute admitted to the pension rolls the names of all surviving officers, soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812 who had served in that war for a period of 30 days, and also were honorably discharged, and did not voluntarily engage in the late rebellion.

It also admitted all surviving officers and soldiers who served in the Indian war of 1811, and surviving members of Seneca Indian Nation who served in the war of 1812, and finally restored to the roll the names of all persons now surviving, stricken therefrom by the act of 1862, to be paid from the passage of the act.

West, of Louisiana, presented a memorial of P. B. S. Pinchback, asking action on his claim for admission to his seat in the Senate. Referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. In presenting it, West said: I present the petition of P. B. S. Pinchback, Senator-elect from the State of Louisiana.

Morton, of Indiana, from Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported back the bill to regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice-President, and the concurrent resolution to amend the 22d Joint Rule, and asked that the Committee be discharged from their further consideration. It was so ordered.

He also reported from the same Committee a bill to provide for and to regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice-President and decision of questions arising therefrom. Placed on Calendar.

He gave notice that he would ask the Senate to consider the bill on Monday next.

The Senate discussed the House bill to amend the steamboat laws but reached no vote.

The Louisiana discussion will be renewed Wednesday.

The Civil Rights bill was received from the House of Representatives and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The President will send a special message to Congress on Monday regarding the South.

HOUSE—An investigation was directed into the expenditures of the Western Judicial District of North Carolina since 1872.

Majority and minority reports were made by the Select Committee on Arkansas Affairs, and recommitted.

The majority report recommends no action by Congress or the government, and the majority report insists that Joseph Brooks is the legal Governor of the State.

ELECTRICISMS.

The majority of the Minnesota Legislative Committee on bribery in the Senatorial election report facts without any recommendation. The minority report that Ingersoll was approached with $500 to vote for Ramsey, and ask for action.

Rev. Dr. James DeKoven has been elected Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Illinois.

The Cheyenne Indians recently captured a Mexican supply train, killing ten Mexicans. They got away with the train. The affair occurred on the border of New Mexico.

Dr. Leighton Coleman declines the Episcopate of the Northern Wisconsin diocese.

Two fishing schooners, with a crew of twelve each, are now five weeks overdue at Gloucester, Mass. Returning vessels report very severe weather.

The Consul General of Nicaragua has addressed a note to Lesseps, asking his support for an inter-oceanic canal, which he promises to do.

There are thirty-seven persons suffering from small-pox in the Cook County (Ill.) Poor House. An infected person was admitted by the negligence of the inspector.

The West Virginia Senate has passed a bill moving its Capitol to Wheeling. It is thought that the House will concur.

The strike among the mill operatives at Fall River continues. Nearly two thousand weavers and spinners, mostly females, have been idle nearly a fortnight.

The Lancaster, Penn., pumps are frozen, and the city is without water.

The rails were connected through the Hoosiac tunnel yesterday.

A dispatch from Quebec says that a falling rock at Cape Blanc crushed a number of persons. Eight bodies have been found. The avalanche came from Cape Diamond at 8 o'clock in the night.

Hersey, a member of Congress elect from Maine, is dead.

At Louisville, Dr. Stuart Robinson, representative of the Southern Branch of the Presbyterian Church, in a statement last night protected the Branch against the charge that the Conference failed of the main object because of the unwillingness of the Southern members to fulfil the conditions asked by the Northern division.

A dispatch from Wicheta, Ks., says that a man and a woman were frozen to death, and it is feared that others ware caught on the prairie during the storm.

The Racine Episcopal College, with the Library, has been burned. Loss $60,000; insurance $29,000.

Dorfaur has been annexed to Egypt.

The train is fast in snow 700 miles west of Dubuque. There are thirty passengers on board without food or fuel. Assistance has been sent. Terrible snow storms. The thermometer is 23 to 26 below zero.

Another ineffectual ballot yesterday at St. Pauls, Ramsay received 54 votes.

The Grand Jury of Charleston county, S. C., on Wednesday found true bills on eight indictments for libel against B. R. Riordan and F. W. Dawson, of the News and Courier, for publications during the last State canvass affecting Sheriff Bowen, Collector Worthington and the elective Commissioners, Hoyt and Gregorie.

LOUISIANA.

REPORTED COMPROMISE BETWEEN THE DEMOCRATS AND RADICALS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6—Noon—Dispatches from New Orleans to the New York Times and Herald report that a compromise which was adopted by the Conservatives by a vote of thirty-nine to twenty seven. It involves the recognition of the Kellogg government and reseating five members, expelled by military, of the Lower House. McEnery and Penn protest, and Wiltz offered the resignation, which was not accepted. The clique here, who are in constant communication with New Orleans have no account of these occurrences.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 6—Night—In the Conservative caucus last night the proposition under consideration was that the Conservatives should have a majority of about ten in the House and that the past action of the Kellogg government should not be inquired into. The vote stood 38 in favor of this compromise to 27 against it. Gov. McEnery said by this action of caucus it was evident to him that it was time to lower the Democratic banner and he therefore wished to retire.

CUBA.

THE INSURGENTS STILL ACTIVE

NEW YORK, Feb 4—Night—A Havana letter says: A very large force of government troops are operating in Cinca Villas District; they only protect certain exposed localities and prevent the burning of some plantations. The Insurgents remain this side of the Tracha; they spare plantations for a consideration, and do not kill prisoners, and are gaining the good will of the country.