Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY JANUARY 21, 1876.

The Wilmington Light Infantry.

We mentioned a few days ago, in connection with the parade which this company made upon the streets, that this organization was the existing link which bound the present and the rising generation of Wilmingtonians to former periods of Wilmington society. The allusion we make is not to an *ideal* existence, that was the creation of an enthusiast, on the *manufacturer* of history—it is to a living reality which exists to-day as it existed in the year 1853, a reality that connects us back, through the years of a war in which so many Wilmingtonians found glory and the grave, to a period which was the era of all the wealth and refinement that made the Cape Fear section desirable.

We publish this morning the names of the Captains of this Company since its first organization, and also the names of the members of the company, who filled official positions in the Confederate Army. It may be of interest to our community to have these names published in such shape as to have them preserved, although in newspaper form.

We propose, at future intervals to make mention of some of the historical events with which the Wilmington Light Infantry has been identified, and also of some memors of its individual members.

Captains of the Wilmington Light Infantry from the date of its organization of 1853 to this date.

Edward Cantwell elected March 1853. Resigned January 1854.

Edward Savage, elected January 1854. Resigned May 1854.

W. C. Furgus, elected May 1854. Resigned May 1855.

J. L. Cantwell, elected May 1855. Resigned July 1855.

W. L. DeRosset, elected August 1856. Resigned November 1857.

E. D. Hall, elected November 1857 Resigned May 1860.

W. L. DeRoset, elected May 1860. Promoted Major 3rd Infantry, May 1861.

R. B. McRae, elected May 1861. Died May 1865.

Mathew P. Taylor, elected March 1875. Present Commander.

The W. L. I. carried into active service in 1861, 64 Rank and File. Of these 62 were promoted to Commissioned officers as shown below, within few months.

Names of officers of the Confederate States Army, who were members of Wilmington Light Infantry:

Allen, D C, Captain.
Brown, John B, Capt 3d Infy.
Cantwell, Edward, Lieut Col Cav.
Cazaux, A D, Capt & A Q M 18th Infy.
Craig, Cicero 1st Lieut 3d Infy.
Cowan, Thos, do do
Drysdale, R H, Capt do
DeRosset, W L, Colonel do
DeRosset, A L, Capt do
Ellis, Z, Lieut.
Furgus, W C, Lieut Col.
Hall, E D, Col.
Hawkins, M M, Capt.
Howard, L W, Lieut Col.
James, T C, Adjt 3d Infty.
Lippitt, T B, Lieut.
Lippitt, A D, Lieut.
Myers, Chas D, Capt & A A G.
McIlhenny, J K, Capt Arty.
McRae, R B, Major 7th Infty.
McKoy, T H, Capt do
Miller, Jas A, Surgeon.
McRae, Wm, Brig Gen.
Muse, F J, Capt 18th Infy.
Murchison, D R, Capt 7th Infy.
Moore, Roger, Lt Col Cav.
McRae, W H, Capt Cav.
Northrop, W H, Capt & A Q M.
Poisson, J J, Capt 18th Infy.
Price, Joseph, Lieut C S Navy.
Pickett, I J, Lieut 3d Infty.
Quince, Wm do do
Quince, Richard, Lieut 7th Infty.
Savage, Henry, Capt 18th Infy.
Swann, Wm, Capt.
Styron, C W, Capt & A Q M.
Savage, Edward, Major 3d Infty.
Willis, H B, Capt.
Wright, A E, Asst Surg.
Waddell, A M, Lt Col Cav.
Wright, Julius, Lieut.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Cowan, R H, Col 18th Infy.
Person, S J, Lt Col & A D C.
Rankin, R G, Capt Arty.
Cantwell, J L, Col Infty.
Radcliff, J D, Col 18th and 61st Infty.
Hon. Jefferson Davis, President Confederate States America, elected an Honorary Member in 1853.

The Lee Mausoleum.

The 19th day of this month—General Lee's birthday—is near at hand; and the ladies who compose the Lee Mausoleum Society are naturally becoming the more anxious as to the success which may attend their efforts on that day, in the solicitation of donations to the fund.

As it has been heretofore announced they will call, in person, upon all the ladies of the city that they can reach on that day, for the purpose of receiving these donations.

These ladies who may not be reached should not feel that they were *omitted*—the number of those who wish to give, being far too large to be waited upon by the limited number of ladies who are devoting themselves to this almost pious cause—but should SEND IN their contributions. It is certainly a privilege to have this *opportunity* of contributing to the creation of a lasting monument to the memory of Lee. It, indeed, needs no monumental stone or "enduring brass" to perpetuate his name, or to make a record of his virtues. General Lee accomplished these for himself, in a lifetime of noble deeds that made him loved whilst living and revered now dead—and made himself immortal.

Those who are now attempting to pay this grateful and loving, though inadequate, tribute to his memory—do honor to themselves more than to Lee.

Deafness Cured.

Mr. R. W. Stubbs, on Orange street, in this city, has been deaf in one ear for a number of years. Was cured yesterday by Dr. Jones. Col. Robert Stubbs is a promising lawyer, and we are glad to learn that Dr. Jones has restored his hearing. The Doctor has been persuaded by the Maconites to remain there until the 1st of March.—*Atlanta Sun, of April, 1872.*

This same Dr. Jomes is now practicing at the Humphrey House, Goldsboro. where he will be until February 2nd. [jan 16–d&w-1t

As summer is approaching you will find more satisfaction in wearing the Warwick and Elmwood collars than any other.

Telegraph Line to Smithville—Injury Done the Wires—Law on the Subject.

Information has been received at the Signal office, concerning outrages perpetrated on the telegraph line to Smithville. Some maliciously disposed sportsmen, while hunting on Eagles Island, shot off the glass insulators to which the wire is fastened, thereby felling the wire to the ground, and interrupting the transmission of messages. Suspicion rests on certain parties lately seen gunning in the marshes and speedy justice will be dealt to them. For the benefit of these marauders, we publish the following extract from "act of Congress, approved June 23rd, 1874."

"Any person or persons, who shall wilfully or maliciously injure or destroy any of the works or material of any telegraph line, owned or controlled by the United States, or who shall in any way, wilfully or maliciously obstruct, hinder, or delay any communication over said line, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than a hundred or more than a thousand dollars, or imprisonment for a term of three years, or both at the discretion of the Court."

Information for the apprehension of guilty parties is earnestly solicited by the Signal Bureau, and any given will be thankfully received and appreciated.

Nervous Debility, Loss of Vital Fluid, Seminal Weakness, etc., Cured.

Dr Jones, Dear Sir:—When I first employed your skill I was indeed a sufferer with all the ills that follow the violations of those laws of our existence, the abuse of which leave their terrible tale too plainly told. My memory was impaired, my body was nearly ruined, I had a gone, languor feeling, nervous debility, irregular sleep, startling and wasting dreams, weakness of the back, floating spots before the eyes, sometime like webs, forgetfulness, inability to concentrate my mind, awful forebodings, desire to avoid company, dull, heavy feeling, I was wasting away and despondent. I have been using your wonderful remedies now two months, and have regained my former vitality and vigor; my mind and body are improved—I am, indeed, a new being, with nearly all my former vigorous mind and body. I am now able to pursue my occupation, and feel that I am a man again, and know how the stain, in the future, that awful secret habit which would have ruined me, but for your skill. I am your friend,

HENRY PAYSON,
Richmond, Va.

Dr. ones, who cured the above disease, i now making a specialty of the more difficult and delicate diseases of both sexes, at the Humphrey House, Goldsboro, where he will be until February 2nd. [jan 15–d&w-1t

The University.

A correspondent of the Albermar *Times* gives the readers of that paper some interesting facts connected with the University, as to its *curriculum*, the price of living etc. The examinations of the applicants for admission, is spaken of in great commendation, and is a matter of enterest, we make the following extract.

The young men acquitted themselves with credit. No distinction are warded except in June, but I must mention that in the classical Course, those who have the

BEST STANDING

are, of the Juniors,

F M Fremont, Wilmington.
W B Phillips, Chapel Hill.

of the Sophomors.

R H Hughes, Orange Co.

of the Freshmen, K P Battle Jr., Raleigh. Jas. S Manning, Pitsboro, E D Winston, Windsor.

Polar Bands Again.

The sky was again matted last night with the "snow-ball" clouds,—making the firmament beautiful beyond description. At twelve o'clock this phenomonon was perhaps nevermore marked in any lattitude. From the zenth to the horizon, in every direction the clouds formed a continued net of shells which touched upon each other with a delicate accuracy that might forever remain the artist's dream; and gently permeating through this nebulous veil, was the light of the full moon, making in all, a picture of surpassing beauty.

"Day unto day uttereth speech and night unto night showeth knowledge."

Ozoena Cured—Extract of a Letter from one of Dr. Jones' Patients.

Editors Telegraph & Messenger:—Eight weeks ago when I was operated upon and prescribed for my offensive disease in the nose by Dr. Jones, I told him when I was cured I wanted it known. Being now satisfied that I am perfectly and permanently well of the disease, pronounced by many physicians (before I saw Dr. Jones) incurable, I was troubled with quite all the symptoms of Ozoena mentioned by Dr. Jones:

OZOENA, AN OFFENSIVE DISEASE IN THE NOSE, which eats away the partition bone, destroys the sense of smell, produces green or yellowish scabs, the shape of the nostrils sometimes flaten, often tainted with blood and matter; causes weight and dull aching over the eyes, headace, loss of memory, giddiness, etc. This disease is often caused by neglected colds, by suppressed skin diseases, scrofula, scarlet fever, psoriasis, syphilis, and other contagious diseases, and is itself contageous. It often extends to the throat, producing hoarsness, bronchitis and consumption. It is a tertiary form of cancer, destroying the nose and throat when when too long neglected. Dr. Jones is the only physician in the United States who thoroughly understands curing this dangerous and offensive disease. He destroys the offensive smell in five minutes, and relieves the sufferer in every way at once, and cures the disease to the lungs morquickly.

"Now, therefore, having suffered for seventeen years with this fearful disease, and being permanently cured by Dr. Jones, I feel it is my duty to advise others to avail themselves of the skill of this great physician without delay. I am a planter, aged sixty years, living near Greenfield, Colquitt county, Ga.

Dr. Jones, the great English surgeon and physician, who effected the above and so many other cures, remains at Brown's Hotel, Macon."

Is now practicing at the Humphrey House, Goldsboro, N. C., where he can be consulted by the afflicted until February 2nd. [jan, 14—d&w-1t

Goldsboro High School.

We direct attention to the advertisement of Professor Fetter, announcing the opening of a new session of the Goldsboro High School. Professor Fetter has a State wide reputation as an educator of the highest standing His old pupils of the University will ever remember him as a faithful teacher and an accomplished gentleman.

AN Alleghesy pauper has a mania for killing and eating dogs. Wilmington would be very glad to elect him Mayor.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

THE HOUSE,

NEWS IN GENERAL

The Election—Committee on the South Carolina Delegation—The Chronicle Makes Its Amends to Senator Gordon—Capitol News, Rumors and Gossip.

FOREIGN.

Heavy Snows in France—The Egyptian Railroads in the Market—Mutiny on the Steamer Caravan—The English Press on the Turkish Question—Trouble Among the Iron Works in Derby, Etc.

GOLD 13.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE JOURNAL.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Fish before the appropriation committee, deprecates certain consular and diplomatic consolidations proposed by the committee.

The Senate committee on Patents will on Monday hear protests and arguments against renewal of paper collar patent. Three million capital are employed in their manufacture.

In the House White of Kentucky has introduced a bill reducing the salaries of all government officers 20 per cent. The Washington Republican this morning advises Blaine to let his amnesty amendment drop. The galleries are crowded to hear his defence.

Confirmations—Jones, Collector of Customs at Chicago; McFeely, Commissary-General.

Nominations—E. S. Wheat, Marshal of East Tennessee.

SENATE.—The Judiciary Committee is instructed to enquire whether act 92 concerning succession to the Presidency requires an amendment and if so, report the bill.

Dorsey presented a petition of the Patrons of Husbandry of Arkansas for an appropriation for the improvement of the Mississippi and its delta.

Davis, of West Virginia, spoke on his resolutions. He said: In examining the finance reports of the Secretary of the Treasury made for the previous years, he was astonished to find changes and alterations of figures in many of them making large amounts and causing them to differ widely from each other as to the transactions of the Treasury Department in the same years. These changes, I am prepared to show from the reports, increase the expenditures and public debt, after the amounts thereof have been ascertained it is officially reported and stood upon the books of the Treasury Department for years in the aggregate of many millions of dollars from 1862 to 1870 inclusive. In the report of 1871 the public debt for the years named is increased over the same years in the report of 1870 in the aggregate of $248,960,352 94, and that in the single year of 1870 the report of 1871 increases the public debt over the report of 1870 for that year over $94,000,006, and for the year 1869 over $99,000,000, and for the year 1864 the increase is more than $75,000,000, and the year 1863, more than $21,000,000. My proposition reduced down and expressed more clearly is this: that there can be no satisfactory way in which to explain or answer why solemn official reports, made to congress and published to the country, and repeated year after year, reports upon which Congress, the people and our public creditors have relied and acted, should years afterward be changed in the manner I have shown to be true.

Mr. Boutwell said that an accurate knowlege of the business of the Treasury department would dissipate the difficulties under which Senator Davis labored. There was nothing in what the Senator had presented that would show that the books of the department had been tampered with.

Mr. Boutwell then entered into a long explanation, before the conclusion of which the Senate adjourned to Monday.

House—Luttrell introduced a bill to authorize the early completion of the Texas Pacific Railroad, which was referred.

Parsons introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Expenses of the Department of Justice to inquire into the appointment of special agents and counsel by the Government. Adopted.

Yesterday's debate was then taken up.

Blaine commenced by declaring his real intention yesterday in the debate on the point of order, was not to convey the idea that the Speaker intended to deprive him of his right to reply to the speeches made upon the other side.

Randall—Well, we are waiting for you.

Blaine went on to say that one would imagine from the tone the debate had taken that the Republican party in Congress was trying to inflict a new punishment or add another stigma on Jefferson Davis. It might not be inappropriate, therefore, to recall the attention of the House to the precise question.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania, [Randall,] had introduced a bill to confer special Honor on Jefferson Davis, for what Honor could be higher than the full panoplied citizenship of the United States, as Jefferson Davis had lost it by his crimes. And the gentleman from Pennsylvania proposed in hot haste, without debate or amendment, to drag many gentlemen in the House to say aye or nay on a bill declaring Jefferson Davis to be entitled, now and henceforth, to all the rights of Union citizenship, to that, he [Blaine,] and those with him dissented. They were not seeking to throw any other element of an inflamable character into the politics of the day whatever. Of that kind had flown into this discussion, it lay at the door of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and of those who stood with him. It was no proposition to punish, but it was a proposition to Honor, and while he [Blaine,] and those with him disclosed any intention of desiring to punish Jefferson Davis, they resisted the proposition to honor him. A long discussion of northern prisons followed, somewhat colloeqial in character. Blaine said, I do not care of course, to conduct this case as if it was in court, as to call any more witnesses, but if I did, there are a cloud of witnesses, there are honorable gentlemen on that side of the House, whom I will not indelicately mention by name, who know that personally, their relations and mine, are most kind y and most friendly, who have been in Union prisons in the north, and who, unless they contradict me, I shall assume by their silence assent to the statement that I made. Jones of Kentucky, rose.

Blaine.—[Addressing him.] Was the gentleman one of them?

Jones.—I was, and I am afraid of the gentleman from Maine, and I now ask his courtesy for a few moments.

Blaine.—Well sir, I will hear you.

Jones—I was one of those gentlemen, Mr. Speaker, who has the name of being a prisoner of the Republic.

Blaine—In what part?

Jones—I will tell you if you will allow me time.

Blaine—Tell me in what part you were.

Jones—I was not a prisoner of war—

Blaine, contemptuously — Oh! [Laughter.]

Jones, continuing—but a civil prisoner taken to Camp Chase.

Blaine—I am not dealing with that class. [Loud laughter on the Republican side.]

Jones, persisting—You are asking for the facts of history and I want—

Blaine, interrupting—so, sir, I am not dealing with that class of prisoners at all. [Laughter.]

Jones, still persisting—I deprecate the unfortunate debate, but when the gentleman from Maine specially rises and appeals to gentlemen on this side of the House for facts of history, he must not object to hearing them.

Blaine—If the House agrees to extend my time I will let the gentleman talk.

Randall—I object to the time being extended.

Blaine—Then I decline to yield.

Jones—I appeal to the gentleman from Pennsylvania to let me be heard.

Blaine—I was not referring to the gentleman from Kentucky at all, and I did not know that he had ever been a prisoner.

Mills, of Texas, (rising on the Democratic side)—I ask the gentleman from Maine to withdraw his statement that if gentlemen upon this side who had been Confederate prisoners did deny his statement, their silence would be construed as an acknowledgment of its truth.

Blaine—If any gentleman on the other side desires to contradict it, I will yield to him.

Davis, of North Carolina, (also on the Democratic side)—I was a prisoner of war at Fort Delaware.

Blaine made a motion as if he would not yield the floor.

Davis (very furiously)—He asked for the facts, and when the facts come out he will not hear them. (Great excitement.)

Banks made a point of order that after Blaine's challenge to the other side, he had no right to decline to yield.

The Speaker overruled the point of order.

Blaine—Let them all arise and dissent. I do not intend to yield up my whole hour.

Mills, of Texas—It is not the desire on the other side to reopen the wound made by the late war. We have sat here and listened to charges, but we do not desire to answer them or have any thing to do with them. We hope, however, that our silence will not be construed as admission of what we know to be false.

Cook, of Ga.—I was one of those who were wounded and crippled.

The Speaker.—Does the gentleman from Maine, yield any farther.

Blaine.—I do not.

Cook.—Then you take back what you said.

Blaine.—Yes, if that will do you any good. You may allow them to stand up and dissent and I will wait for you to do that.

Randall.—We are not at school now. [Roar of laughter.]

Blaine.—If you were, you are a most unruly set of scholars.

Blaine then alluded to the speeches of Cox, Hill and Randall at length, and moved the previous question

Randall who, under the Speakers ruling resumed control of the bill, Yielding thirty minutes to Banks who made an eloquent speech in favor of the bill, but proposed an amendment of the oath, it required unanimous consent to entertain the amendment. Blaine objected. Randall moved the recommittal of the bil. to judiciary committee, with instructions to report it with the amendment adopted.

Randall asked the unanimous consent for the committe to report at once. Blaine objected. Adjourned.

Gov. Morgan called the Republican National Convention to order. Eighteen members were present and thirteen proxies. Mr Garfield in urging Cleveland as the point to hold the Republican National Convention said it should be held where it could do the most good. We cannot afford to lose Ohio and save the Republican party. After several ballots the vote stood, Cincinna i, 20; Philadelphia, 16; Chicago, 7. Cincinnati was finally decided upon as the place and the 14th of January as the time for holding the Convention.

The following committee was appointed to issue the usual call, Senators Howe and Morton, and Messrs. Chandler, Gorham and Fulton.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14—HOUSE.—White introduced a bill to reduce all salaries over 1,500 dollars 20 per cent. and moved the previous question, not seconded.

Morris reported from the committee on ways and means a resolution directing the several committees to enquire into any errors, abuses or frauds, in the administration or execution of the existing laws. The investigation is to cover such periods as the committees deem necessary. Adopted.

Wood—That the hailing place of vessels shall have the town or city, where the vessel was built, or where the owner or principal owners reside, painted on the stern. Passed.

Money reported a bill repealing section 2,303 of the revised statutes, which confines the disposition of the public lands in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida. He explained that in '66 the act passed restricting the disposal of public lands in the United States, in these five States. The object of the bill was to remove that restriction. Considerable debate.

Tailor said the law of '66 seemed to have been passed upon the principal of 40 acres and a mule.

The bill was recommitted with a view of extending its provisions, and modified to all the public lands in the interest of homesteads.

Knott reported back the amnesty bill. It reads:

That all the disabilities imposed and remaining on any person, by virtue of the 3d section of article 14th of the amendements to the constitution of the United States be and are hereby removed. And each and every person is, and shall be forever relieved therefrom, on his appearing before a judge of any court of the United States, or of any court of record in the State of which he is a resident, and taking and subscribing the following oath, to be duly attested and recorded: I, A. B. do solemnly swear and affirm, that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic: That I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same, and obey all laws made in persuance thereof, and that I take this obligation freely and without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion whatever.

Knott moved the previous question on the passage of the bill.

Mr. Crary, of Iowa, a member of the Judiciary Committee asked Knott to yield him the floor for a moment.

Knott replied that it would afford him pleasure to yield to his colleague, and to other gentlemen on each side of the House, but that he felt that neither the peace of the country nor the harmony of the House required any further discussion of the proposition.

Blaine, of Maine—Will the gentleman (Knott) allow me, without one word of debate, to have a letter read?

Cox, Randall, and several other Democratic members objected.

Knott—I cannot consent to open debate at all. I insist on the previous question.

Frye—I simply desire to ask whether the Republican minority on the Judiciary Committee concurred in the report.

Cox, (Vociferously,)—I call the gentleman to order—Maine is always out of order. (Laughter.)

Blaine—I understand that the gentleman from Kentucky declines either to admit an amendment or to allow debate. (Cries of "order" on the Democratic side.)

Randall (in a tone of remonstrance) —You know better than to do this at this time.

Cox (somewhat more angrily)—You have been in the chair yourself, and had ought to know better. [Laughter.]

Blaine—I want a distinct understanding.

More shouts of "Order" from the Democratic side.

The previous question was then seconded.

The main question was ordered;—yeas 183, nays 92.

Seely, Mass., called attention to the faulty construction of the bill, the phrase "each and every person" being treated in the plural instead of the singular case.

The error was ordered to be corrected.

The House then proceeded to vote upon the final passage of the bill.

The vote resulted: yeas 182, nays 97.

So, the requisite two-thirds not voting for it, the bill was rejected.

There was the most intense interest manifested as the call of the yeas and nays proceeded. Some of the prominent Republicans leaving their seats, and bringing their influence to bear upon other members of their party who had voted aye on the preceding vote, either to vote in the negative or not at all.

Rainey, of south Carolina, was conspicuously the object of much attention. He did not answer when his name was called.

Houston, of Alabama, who was in the same position, withheld his vote at first, but finally arose in his seat and voted aye, amid the plaudits of the Democrats.

George A Bigley, of New York, who had voted in the affirmative changed his vote to the negative. The Republicans rejoiced.

Wells, of Miss., tried to explain why although he was in favor of general amnesty, in cudin Jeff Davis, he voted no, but the Democrats shouted him down.

Lynch, of Miss., however, managed to get the chance of saying that although he was in favor of the bill he voted "No" with a view of letting Blaine offer his amendment, although he (Lynch) would vote against the amendment.

Purman, of Pa., who had also with held his vote when his name was first called, afterwards rose and voted no.

The following is the negative vote in detail:

Nays—George A. Bagley, Baker of Ind., Baker of N. Y., Ballou, Blaine, Blair, Bradley, Brown of Kansas, Burchard of Ill., Burleigh, Connor, Casson, Caswell, Conyer, Craps, Crounse, Danford, Dorrall, Dwy, Dennison, Dobbins, Dunnell, Eames, Evans, Fort, Foster, Freeman, Frost, Garfield Hale, Harris of Mass., Hathorn, Haywood, Headee, Henderson, Hoar, Hoge, Hoskins, Hubbel, Hunter, Hurlburt, Hyman, Joyce, Karsen, Ketchum, Kelsy, Lapham, Laurence, Lynch, Magoon, McDougall, McCrary, McDill, Miller, Monroe, Nash, Norton, Oliver, O'Neill, Packer, Page, Phillips of Kansas, Plaisted, Platt, Pratt, Purman, Robinson, Ross of Pa., Rusk, Sampson, Shinickson, Sears, Smith, of Pa., Stacker of Ther, Strait, Stowell, Thornburgh, Townsend, Olney, Townsend of Pa., Tufts, VanVorhes, Wadron, Wallace of S. C., Wallace of Pa., Wall, Wells, Wheeler, White, Whitey, Willard, Williams of Wis., Williams Mich.' Wilson of Iowa, Wood of Pa., and Woodworth.

The Republicans voting aye were: Anderson, Banks, Egbert, Farwell, Haralson, Kelly, Landers, of Indiana, Lattrell, Mackey, of South Carolina, Morey, Pierce, Seelye—12.

On the result being announced, Blaine of Maine, took the floor and by a motion to reconsider, obtained the right to speak.

Long, personal debate followed. When Blaine offered his bill, Banks said he was out of order. Randal and Hill objected. He then said:

If the gentleman declined his proposition and wanted no further debate he would give the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Randall) the opportunity to bring up the Centennial bill which had been postponed an entire week by the Amnesty bill occupying the attention.

Randall — The time consumed of the House, consequent to the postponement of the Centennial bill, is wholly chargeable to your side of the House.

Blaine—I will now end this matter and I have it in my power to do so. I withdraw the motion to reconsider. [Triumphant laughter on the Republican side and apparent astonishment on the Democratic side.]

At this time all the members on the Democratic side were on their feet, while the Republican members were in their seats and the latter set up a general cry of order, order, order.

Randall asked Blaine to give him an opportunity of saying a word. The request was met by still louder cries of order from the Republican side of the House in which calls Blaine himself joined.

Randall again resumed his request and Blaine refused it and there the amnesty matter ended for the day.

The pensions appropriation passed. Adjourned to Monday.

The committee on the Pacific Railroad will commence Wednesday, hearing arguments relative to the Texas Hacific Railroad.

The Judiciary Committee of the House have agreed to report a bill for the term of five years for ineligible States

Mr. Henderson demands $3,000 for his services in the St. Louis whisky cases.

Internal Revenue Collectors are instructed not to forward the books of leaf tobacco dealers in future. The mode of making returns will be made known in a few days.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The Election Committee have decided to take the mass of evidence in the third South Carolina Congressional District contest that shows that one county is separated 25 miles, from the rest of the district, and plainly in violation of the act of Congress. The committee, however, before acting, will inquire into the manner of passing the act by the Legislature, and if satisfied it was done for preventing representation to the minority, Hoge will be unseated. The question of unseating the balance of the delgation is not before the committee. It is a mere side suggestion.

The Chronicle makes amends for the misrepresentation of Gen. Gordon's views on amnesty. It now correctly represents Gen. Gordon's position as follows:

"He, Senator Gordon is opposed to any conditions connected with amnesty, but wishes it free and universal. He will not vote for a bill which excludes Mr. Davis, as he cannot consent to be a party to a discrimination against the ex-Confederate President. If, however, a bill for universal amnesty cannot be passed without attaching to it the proposed oath to support the Constitution, he would vote for the bill with such an amendment."

The House Election Committee heard the argument of W. H Trescott that the third Congressional District of South Carolina was not entitled to representation, because it is not wholly contiguous territory, one county not touching any other six.

No argument was submitted in behalf of Hoge's representing the district.

Judge Pearsall suggested that the question submitted by Trescott was upon the validity of the South Carolina representatives, if one district was null. The State had not been legally districted. The present Legislature must redistrict the State and order a new election in all the districts.

Wm. E. Austin, new third auditor, assumed the duties of his office to-day.

The week's customs receipts 5½ millions; government 8¾ millions over same week last year.

FOREIGN.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—Snow again interrupts communication with the south of France and Corsica. The fall is unprecedented.

It is said that owing to the depth of the snow in many districts, it will be impossible to hold elections in several of the Senatorial rural districts, tomorrow.

The London Times, in an editorial says that England will concede her answer to the Austrian note on Tuesday.

The London Telegraph in a leading editorial strongly urges the acceptance of the Austrian note by England, and says that the answer of Turkey may depend very much upon England's decision.

A Madrid dispatch states that seven merchants of Odessa have been transported to Siberia for selling arms to the Turks.

A Madrid dispatch to the Press says that Rezzia has issued an address in seeking succession to the Cortes from the district of Avis, explaining the circumstances of his serious *coup-d'etat* of January, 1874.

A Vienna dispatch in the Evening Post reports that a serious difference had occurred between the insurgent leaders in Herzegovinia. L'Jubatcs has quit the insurgent camp and gone to Ragusa.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The Pall Mall Gazette has a special telegram from Copenhagen saying: "I am authorized to contradict the reported sale of the island of St. Thomas, in the West Indies, to Germany. The idea was mooted in 1873 of exchanging St Thomas for North Schlesia, but was dismissed as impracticable and unprofitable.

ALEXANDRIA, Jan. 15.—It is reported that Egypt is negotiating with some prominent English capitalists for the unreserved sale of the Egyptian railroads.

LIVERPOOL, Jan 15.—The American ship Caravan, Capt Thalfesir, left the Wincanton dock at this place at one o'clock yesterday for New York. She had proceeded but a few miles down [illegible] when a mutiny, which resulted in great violence occurred on board. The Captain states that the crew, which shipped just before the departure of the ship were all drunk, and as soon as the Caravan got into the river the crew, who had been ordered to duty, became insubordinate and threatened to kill himself, as well as his officers. He therefore signaled the river police, who promptly boarded the Caravan and took of the ringleaders into custody. The remainder of the crew were left lying drunk on the deck, which was severely injured during the riot. The Caravan is detained in order to ship a fresh crew.

LONDON Jan. 15.—The inquiry by the Board of Trade at Middeford into the loss of the British bark Island Belle concluded yesterday. It has transpired that the Channel Island vessels from port where registered, the captain is required and accustomed to have a nominal captain, who is made, to sail, but is an unentitled master. The Court suspended the certificate of the nominal captain, Hewett, for two years, expressed opinions as to the death of Lear, who was alleged to have been brutally kicked by Hewett.

PARIS, Jan 15.—Elections for Senatorial Delegates will be held throughout France to morrow, (Sunday.) It is hardly possible, however, as heavy snows in some places will cause a postponement.

LONDON December 15.—600 weavers of Joseph Hayes Mill at Macclesfield are locked out in consequence of a disagreement between the proprietors and secretary of the weavers' union. A portion of the North Wales colliers have struck again for higher wages and it is feared others will follow.

There was a meeting yesterday at Derby of the iron trade employers association, to consider a strike against piece work, by 200 members, amalgamated by the engineers society at Linton and Anderson's work at Leith, and Keat, and they threatened oppressive action. That society unanimously resolved that the iron trade employees association will resist any attempt to use societies make to restrict piece work in shops of members. Resolved, that the general lock out recommended by the executive committee, should not be resorted to at present, as such lockout would throw out of employment 1000 men.

The Pall Mall Gazette special to Berlin says that a select committee of the Imperial Parliament to whom the movement proposed an amendment to the criminal code, was referred. Resolved upon a direct opposition and favors the jury trial for press offences.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 15.—The cotton market experienced a severe pressure to sell, tone has been depressed, and much irregularity, continued heavy receipts and large shipments have led to increased crops estimates, and induced merchants to place a great part of recent imports on the market, demand for trade has been small, and the week has been one of much disappointment to the holders, it closes without any relief to the feeling of depression which prevailed, notwithstanding the total stock of all descriptions is 143,000 bales less than last year, and American 83,000 less. Egyptian staples were pressed for sale at ¼ d reduction in price.

Brazilian was in good demand at from 1-16 to ⅛ decline, but at the close of the week suffered from fall in Egyptian spinners preferring the latter at such a decline. Arrivals experienced some depression which character zed the spot. Market prices have slowly and steadily given way with the increasing pressure to sell, and the market closes at the lowest prices of the week.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—President MacMahon's proclamation has fallen rather flat. The Republican newspapers which were expected to meet it with sharp criticisms, appear with the exception of a few expressions, delegated with the recognition of the Republic and the appeal for a fair trial of the constitutional laws at the Bourse produced no effect in political circles. Prevalent opinion is it leaves things where they were. Satisfaction generally felt at adjustment of ministerial crisis but is utterly devoid of enthusiasm

ELECTRICISMS

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The bank statement is: Loans decrease $1,375,000; specie decrease $875,000; legal tenders increase, $525,000; deposits increase $5,220,000; reserve increase $3,000,000.

MADRID, Jan. 15.—Jose Jordana, of Mavia has been appointed Agricultural Director of the Spanish Commission to the Centennial, and has sailed for America.

LEBANON, Pa., Jan. 15.—In the case of Eliza Benson vs. Philadelphia R. R. Co., in which the plaintiff claims damages for being carried beyond her destination and was put off the train and sustained permanent injury from exposure to the weather, the jury awarded her $2,500 damages. The company will probably move for a new trial.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 15.—Thomas Merriam, colored, aged 73, shot and instantly killed Thos. Murphy a white carpenter, this a. m. Cause jealousy.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 15.—The ballot for United States Senator in the joint session of the Legislature this p. m., stood—Beck 50, Williams 42, Lee 29, Wadswarth 14. Adjourned to Monday.

BURNING OF THE BOY.

An Exciting Scene on Shipboard—Burning of the Goliath—A Training Ship on Fire, with Four Hundred Boys Aboard.

The London *News*, of recent date, gives the following full particulars of the burning of the training ship Goliath: A terrible disaster occurred on the river Thames yesterday morning, the Goliath, a school ship, lying off Grays, and having 400 boys on board, being destroyed by fire. The full extent of the calamity cannot yet be measured, but many of the boys and one of the officers are missing, and are thought either to have been drowned or perished in the flames. The Goliath was an old wooden line-of-battle ship, which carried eighty guns, with engines of 400 horse power. Some years ago, after laying by in ordinary, she was lent by the admiralty to the poor law authorities of the metropolis in order to try the experiment of training the poor boys of London for the sea, and was placed for administrative purposes under the care of managers of the Forest-gate school. She was a large ship of nearly 3,000 tons burden, and, lying solitary in the light of the river off Grays, was an object of interest to excursionists on the river. At a few minutes to 8 some were preparing breakfast and others cleaning the ship, while the bulk of the lads were below, many of them undressed. The lamp room, in the forecastle of the ship, was

THE SCENE OF THE OUTBREAK.

The lamps used to light the vessel after dark are fed with petroleum oil, and it appears to have been the custom to collect them in the lamp room for the purpose of having them filled and trimmed. It is said that one of these lamps was accidentally dropped by a lad, and the petroleum ignited and spread in liquid fire over the deck and lamps. The alarm was instantly given, but so rapid was the spread of the flames that when Captain Bourchier, of the Royal Navy, the officer in command, was called up from his cabin, the whole deck was one sheet of flame.

A terrible scene then ensued. The terrified children rushed up from the lower deck turough the various hatchways, which were with difficulty kept from being choked up by the crush and struggle, and as fast as they got on deck they hurried to the side of the ship nearest to the land as the point of escape. Unfortunately, however, it was the most dangerous side of the ship, for a strong southwestern wind was blowing full upon the whole broadside of the ship, and rolled the smoke and flame over in the direction of the shore.

The poor lads, however, climbed over the bulwarks and down into the chains, and whenever they could get hold for hand or foot, and the boats of the ship being instantly on hand, proceeded to take them off as fast as it was possible to be done. One or two of the boats were swamped, and, as many of the lads clinging to the ship were compelled to drop one after another into the water, there was ample occupation for the other boats, which had come to the rescue, to pick up those who were swimming or drowning.

The ship lay only about a hundred yards or may be even less than that, from shore, and

A GOOD MANY LEAPED OVERBOARD

and swam to land, amongst whom were two ladies, the daughters of Captain Bourchier. The boats of the training ships Arethusa and Chichester, lying at Greenhithe, came down in a flotilla to help, in command of Capt. Walters and several officers, and were instrumental in saving many lives. Capt. Bourchier was the last to leave the burning ship, and it was his belief that all the lads were saved, but there is too much reason to know that he was mistaken, for two bodies have already been washed ashore, and the schoolmaster, Mr. Wheeler, is said to have sunk. As the survivors were taken on shore the people of Grays, small town of some 3,000 inhabitants turned out *en masse* to receive them. The school rooms, places of worship hotels, and private houses were placed at their disposal, while all the coppers and kettles that could be obtained were pressed into service to get breakfast for the 400, less those who were missing. Kind hearted people brought clothing for the naked little ones, many of whom were to be seen throughout the day clad in garments of all sizes and of both sexes. An attempt was made to make a muster of the lads in order to find out who were missing, but they were so scattered about the town that the process was unsatisfactory, besides which some picked up by ships passing up and down the river and carried to unknown destinations, while others, it is believed, have taken advantage of their liberty to abscond, so that it may be some days before the actual results will be known.

Constitutional Amendments

1st Amendment: That section 4, of article 2, be stricken out and two new sections be substituted. The section to be stricken out is in regard to lands given to the state by congress and the appropriation of fines, penalties, &c. The section to be substituted gives all lands and proceeds of lands, given by the United States to the state, to educational purposes; and all swamp lands, fines, &c., are to be used for purposes of education.

2nd Amendment strikes out section 17, article 3, and substitutes a section providing for the establishment of a bureau of agriculture, immigration and statistics, and the protection of sheep husbandry.

3d Amendment adds to section 25, of article 1, that secret political societies are dangerous to the liberties of a free people and should not be tolerated.

4th. Amends section 10, article 3, by providing that the governor, with the advice of the senate, shall appoint all offices whose appointments are not otherwise provided for.

5th, Abrogates and amends section 15, 16 and 17, of article 4, and allows the general assembly to allot and distribute all judicial power among the several counties except that of the supreme court which is fixed by the constitution itself.

6th. Strikes out sections 1 and 2, of article 13, and forbids calling a convention without first consulting the people at the polls.

7th Provides for submitting the amendments to the constitution to the people, at the polls, Tuesday after the 1st Monday in November, 1876. The amendments will pe ratified or rejected together

8th. Provides for publishing the ordinances for the information of the people.

9th.