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DAILY AND WEEKLY.

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THEY TELL THEIR STORY.

Midnight was past, and the lights of the vessels lying at anchor in the stream were beginning to be extinguished, when two men hurried from different directions towards the shore. The elder of the two had already reached the strand and was preparing to make a leap, the design of which was not to be mistaken; but at that instant the younger seized him by the arm, exclaiming: Sir, I believe you want to drown yourself!

You have guessed it. What is that to you?

This was the answer, spoken in the most angry tone.

Nothing, I know. I would simply request you to wait a few minutes—when, if you like, we will make the great journey together, arm in arm—the best way of dying.

With these words the younger extended his hand to the elder, whose was not withheld. The younger continued, in a tone of seeming enthusiasm: So be it! Arm in arm! Truly, I did not dream that a human heart would beat with mine in this last hour. I will not seek to know who you are—an honest man or a villain. Come, let us begin the journey together!

The elder held the young man back, and, fixing his dim, half-extinguished eyes searchingly upon the countenance of his companion, exclaimed: Hold! You seem to me too young to end your life by suicide. A man of your years has still a brilliant, alluring future in his grasp!

"Brilliant! answered the young man, scornfully. What have I to hope in the midst of a world full of wickedness, falsehood, treachery and unhappiness? Come!—quick!

You are still young! You must have had very sorrowful experiences to make life already thus insupportable to you.

I despise mankind.
Without exception?
Without exception.

Well, then, you have now perhaps found a man whom you will not necessarily despise. I have, believe me, during my whole life, lived an honorable man.

Really! That is highly interesting. It's a pity I had not earlier made your acquaintance.

Leave me to die alone, young man. Live on. Believe me, time heals all wounds, and there are men of honor yet to be found.

Now, if you take this view, why are you hurrying so fast from the world?

Oh, I am an old, sickly man, unable to make a livelihood; a man who cannot, will not longer see his only child, his daughter, blighting her youth, and laboring day and night to support him.

How, sir! Have you a daughter who does this for you? asked the young man, surprised.

And with what endurance, with what love, does she sacrifice herself for me! She works for me, she goes hungry for me, and has only the tenderest words of love—a sweet smile for me always.

And you want to commit suicide? Are you mad?

Shall I murder my daughter? The life which she is now leading is her certain death, answered the old man, in a despairing voice.

Good sir, come with me to the nearest inn that is still open. You will relate to me your history, and, if you like, I will let you hear mine. So much, however, will I say to you beforehand: chase all thoughts of self-murder out of your head. I am rich, and, if things be as you say, from henceforth you and your daughter shall lead a pleasant life.

The old man followed the younger without opposition. A few minutes later the elder began:

My history is soon told. I was a merchant's clerk, but always unlucky. As I had nothing by inheritance and the young girl I married was poor, I was never able to commence business on my own account, and remained on to an old age in a dependent, subordinate position. Finally, I was discharged on account of my years, and then began the struggle for subsistance. My wife died of trouble, and now my poor child is wearied to gain my support. I cannot bear to see her working herself to death for me—therefore, it is better I go. Now, you know all.

Friend, exclaimed the young man, you are the most fortunate man I ever encountered in my life. It is insane to call that misfortune. To-morrow I will make my will, and you shall be—no resistance!—my heir. The coming night is my last. Before this, however, I must see your daughter, out of pure curiosity. I would for once see how one looks who really deserves the name of woman!

But, young man, what can it be that thus early has made you so unhappy? queried the elder, much moved.

I believe it was the wealth which my father left me. I was the only son of the richest banker of this city. My father died five years ago, leaving me more than was good for me. Since that time I have been deceived and betrayed by every one, without exception, with whom I have had any connection. Some have pretended friendship for me—on account of my money. Others have pretended to love me—again for my money; and so it went on. I often mingled, in he garb of a simple workman, with the masses, and thus one day became acquainted with a charming being, a young girl, to whom my whole heart soon went out in love. I disclosed to her neither my name nor my position. I longed to be loved for myself alone, and for a time it appeared as if I were going to be happy—at last, at last!

The young girl and I, whom she still regarded as a simple workman, met every afternoon in the Marcus-platz, where we walked up and down together, passing many happy hours. One day my dear girl appeared with red eyes—she had been weeping—and told me that we must part, confessing that her life belonged to another! With these words she tore herself from me and disappeared in the crowd. Her faithlessness decided my destiny. Vainly did I rush into the pleasures which so-called good society has to offer, but found my lost peace of soul never, never! I then determined to bring my joyless existence to a close.

Unhappy young man, said the older, wiping his eyes; from my whole heart I pity you. I must acknowledge that I was more fortunate than you, for I, at least, was by two women—my wife and daughter—tenderly loved.

Will you give me your address, good sir, that I may convince myself of the truth of your story? It is not exactly my trust, but I see to believe. To-morrow I will arrange my affairs as I have already told you. You will remain at this inn to-night, and in the morning early I will return. Give me your word of honor that you will not leave this house until I come back, and that you will not in the meantime speak to any one of what has taken place between us?

You have my word! Go to my dwelling, to my daughter, and you will find that I have told you but the simple truth. My name is Wilhelm Salms. Here is my address.

With these word he handed the young man a paper, giving the address of his dwelling. It lay in a suburb inhabited by the poorer classes, at some distance from the city proper.

And my name is Carl Toedor, hereupon said the young man. Take this bank note; it will serve you till my return.

Carl rang for the waiter, had the landlord called, commended the old man to his care in suitable terms, and left the house.

* * * * *

Hardly had the morning broke when Carl found himself on the way to the suburb where lived the daughter of the old man with whom he had become acquainted under such peculiar circumstances. It was a poor place. The young man knocked, opened the door, and involuntarily stepped back.

The young girl whose inconstancy had made his life a burdon unbearable stood before him!

She had grown pale—very pale; but he knew her at first glance; it was Bertha, whom he had once hoped to call his own.

At his appearance the young girl sprang toward him, overcome with joy, holding out her little hand. The young man waved her back exclaiming:

You did not expect to see me?

The poor girl sank into a seat and covered her pale, beautiful face with her hands.

Are you Wilhelm Salms' daughter? asked the young man, coldly, after a pause.

I am, answered the maiden, timidly.

And who and where is that other to whom, as you told me at parting, your life belonged?

That other is my father, answered the young girl, looking up to the young man with a glance in which spoke the tenderest love.

With lightning quickness the truth dawned upon him; the scales fell from his eyes.

Speechlessly he rushed to Bertha, took her in his arms and pressed her to his breat.

Come to your father he faltered.

My father! Oh, heaven! I forgot! Where is he? He has been out all night. I have watched for him in tears the long night through.

Your father is saved. He is with me, was Carl's answer as he hurried the young girl out and through the streets to the arms of her father.

A fortnight later, and in the midst of the greatest splendor, the marriage of the rich young banker, Carl Toedor, to Bertha Salms, took place.

From the Mobile Cycle.

President Davis's Reply to Gen. R. E. Lee's Letter Resigning His Commission.

RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 11, 1863.

Gen. R. E. Lee, Commanding Army of Northern Virginia:

Yours of the 8th instant has just been received. I am glad that you concur so entirely with me as to the wants of our country in this trying hour, and am happy to add that, after the first depression consequent upon our disasters in the West, indications have appeared that our people will exhibit that fortitude which we agree in believing is alone needful to secure ultimate success.

It will became Sidney Johnston when overwhelmed by a senseless clamor, to admit the rule that success is the test of merit, and yet there has been nothing which I have found to require a greater effort of patience than to bear the criticisms of the ignorant who always pronounce everything a failure which does not equal their expectations or desires, and can see no good result which is not in the line of their own imaginings. I admit the propriety of your conclusions, that an officer who loses the confidence of his troops should have his position changed, whatever may be his ability, but when I read the sentence I was not at all prepared for the application you were about to make. Expressions of discontent in the public journals furnish but little evidence of the sentiment of an army. I wish it were otherwise, even though all the abuse of myself should be accepted as the result of honest observation.

Were you capable of stooping to it, you could easily surround yourself with those who would fill the press with your laudations, and seek to exalt you for what you had done rather than de rect from the achievements which will make you and your army the subject of history and object of the world's admiration for generations to come.

I am truly sorry to know that you still feel the effects of the illness you suffered last spring, and can readily understand the embarrassments you experienced in using the eyes of others, having been so much accustomed to make your own reconnoissances. Practice will, however, do much to relieve that embarrassment, and the minute knowledge of the country which you had acquired, will render you less dependent for topographical information.

But suppose, my dear friend, that I were to admit, with all their applications, the points which you present, where am I to find that new commander who is to possess the greater ability which you believe to be required? I do not doubt the readiness with which you would give way to one who could accomplish all that you have wished, and you will do me the justice to believe that, if Providence should kindly offer such a person for our use, I would not hesitate to avail myself of his services.

My sight is not sufficiently penetrating to discover such hidden merit, if it exists, and I have but used to you the language of sober earnestness, when I have impressed upon you the propriety of avoiding all unnecessary exposure to danger, because I felt our country could not bear to lose you. To ask me to substitute you by some one in my judgment more fit to command, or who would possess more of the confidence of the army, or of the reflecting men in the country, is to demand an impossibility.

It only remains for me to hope that you will take all possible care of yourself, that your health and strength may be entirely restored, and that the Lord will preserve you for the important duties devolved upon you in the struggle of our suffering country for the independence which we have engaged in war to maintain.

As ever, respectfully and truly,
JEFF'N DAVIS.

[From the Charlotte Observer.]

The Chester and Lenoir Narrow Gauge Railroad—Progress, &c.

GASTONIA, N. C., Jan. 31, 1875.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The engine has been received, and made its first motion on this part of the road on Friday last, and work has begun in earnest. The track is laid to Catawba Creek, nearly two miles from the Air Line Railroad. The trestle over this creek is finished and the track is laid ready for the trains to pass over. The reason why the work was not continued from Yorkville to this place was because there was a saving of a hundred dollars of freight by beginning here; and besides this, the company could transport their own freight from here without any outlay of money, which is quite an item these hard times.

President Davis and Superintendent Thomas have worked with commendable zeal under many trying circumstances, one of which I will mention right here: You, Messrs. Editors, no doubt know that the people of this county (Gaston) voted against the subscription to the above named railroad. I think that they stood in their own light in this case. But they voted as they always have done, I believe, against railroads. Gaston had no market until a few years ago, but she has begun to look up now, and ere long she may set in sight of your "Future London."

The engine is small but seems fully able for the task; it can carry 100 bales of cotton, and draw a train of 10 or 12 cars with ease. It will no doubt be a paying road to the managers, and the people at large, more so than the wide gauge, for its expenses are so much less, and it is better adapted to the building up of the section through which it passes, as it does not pass through with the velocity of a storm, as others do, but will stop long enough for a passenger to get on and off without endangering his life, and in the way of local freight it will be of great advantage to the farmers.

Yours, &c., M. M. R.

Entrance of the Prince of Wales into Delhi.

From the Correspondence of the London Times.]

There was a good deal of surprise and confused crying for servants when, on the morning of January 11, it was announced that Delhi was in sight. "We shall be there in ten minutes." Delhi was gained in one night's unconscious travel from Cawnpore! There, indeed, rose the fair frontage of Selimghur and the minarets of Juma Mu-jid, and in a few minutes more the train was crossing the Jumna on the double bridge, which seems worthy of comparison with that at Cawnpore over the Ganges.

The entry of the Prince into Delhi was worthy of the imperial occasion, but it may be that it partook too much of the character of a purely military ceremony, the entry of a conqueror. There was no music, indeed, to enliven the march, and so it could not be said that there were strains of triumph. Next, there was nothing inside the lines of soldiery, extending for five miles, but uniforms, swords, lace, plumes, bayonets, lances. Outside sat the multitude on platforms, a crowd of authorities, Lord Napier, his hand resting in a bandage, the staff of the army, glittering in gold lace, orders and medals, and strange uniforms.

There was a guard of honor outside and an escort. All was pomp and circumstance which it would take too long to describe by electricity. When the Prince, in a Field-Marshal's uniform, had mounted, his staff formed four abreast on horseback from left to right, three deep, in front; then Sir H. Davis, on the left of the Prince, and Lord Napier of Magdala on his right.

In front of the exquisite Jumma Musjid were the Fifth regiment and Twenty-eighth Punjabees. As the Prince came in sight of the grand flight of steps leading to the grand gateway, the immense multitude, which had been sitting down, rose as by one accord. The effect was wonderful, like the bursting forth of innumerable flowers, for there were many hundreds of native gentlemen and European ladies waving parasols and kerchiefs, and the many colored dresses and turbans were all revealed at once.

L. Q. C. LAMAR.

Brief Biographical Sketch.

Mr. Lamar was born in Putnam county, Georgia, September 4, 1825, was educated at Oxford, Ga., and graduated at Emory College, Ga., in 1845, studied law at Macon under Hon. A. H. Chappell, and was admitted to the bar in 1847; moved to Oxford, Mississippi, in 1849; was elected adjunct professor of mathematics in the University of the State, and held the position as assistant professor to A. P. Bledsoe (editor of the Southern Review), which he resigned in 1850, and returned to Covington, Ga., where he resumed the practice of law; was elected to the Legislature of Georgia in 1853; in 1854 moved to his plantation in Lafayette county, Miss, and was elected to the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Congresses of the United States and resigned in 1860 to take a seat in the secession convention of his State. In 1861 he entered the Confederate army as lieutenant colonel of the 19th regiment and was promoted to the colonelcy; in 1863 he was entrusted by President Davis with an important diplomatic mission to Russia; in 1866 was elected professor of political economy and social science in the University of Mississippi, and in 1867 was tranferred to the professorship of law; was elected to the Forty-second Congress, was re-elected to the Forty-third and again to Forty-fourth Congress. He is now senator-elect from the State of Mississippi in the Federal Congress.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5—Noon.—Judge Blatchford has rendered his decision in the case brought by the United States government against Gen. Jas. Watson Webb for contempt in not answering certain questions put to him in relation to money paid to officials in Brazil when Webb was United States Minister to that country. In his decision Judge Blatchford dismissed the rule for contempt from the proceedings and says that from the nature of the issue it would not be necessary that he should give any specific answers put to him than those he had already given in regard to the manner in which the money was dispensed.

A meeting of the creditors of Archibald Baxter & Co., bankrupts, who failed in August last, was held to-day. Claims amounting to $440,035 were proved, and J. Nelson Tappan, city chamberlain, was elected trustee of the firm's estate.

Bank statement—Loans increase $3,875,000, specie increase $1,000,000, legal tenders decrease $625,000, deposits increase $500,000, reserve decrease $759,000.000.

The piano and organ manufacturers have formed a protective association against the sale of bogus instruments made of inferior material.

WHITE PLAINS, Feb. 5—Noon.—Justice Dykman remanded Stokes to Sing Sing to serve the remainder of his term. A bill of exceptions was taken for appeal to the general term of the Supreme Court of the State.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 5—Night—Assemblyman Welter has been indicted for an assault with intent to kill for attacking a reporter in the Senate chamber.

Bankers and others of the city met to-day for the purpose of establishing a clearing house. A committee was appointed to receive signatures with instructions to report within thirty days. Some bankers regard the reform with disfavor, but it is believed they will ultimately come in.

INDIANA.

EVANSVILLE, Feb. 5—Night—Henry C. Jaynes, a convicted whisky conspirator, was found insensible in his cell and is still in that condition. He was addicted to liquor and could not stand the shock of his imprisonment.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3—SENATE.—Spencer introduced a bill for the relief of the Mobile Marine Dock Company, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

The Committee on the District of Columbia were instructed to consider the propriety of providing a proper form of government for the District.

Oragin introduced a bill for the construction of the Southern Maryland Railroad. Referred.

The bill for the removal of restrictions to the sale of public lands was resumed but gave way to the District interest bill, which passed.

A resolution giving Sykes, the contestant from Alabama, mileage and Senator's pay from 1873 to 1874, was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The Louisiana Senatorial question was called up just before adjournment and comes up to-morrow as unfinished business, when it can only be set aside by a vote of the Senate.

The Judiciary Committee on the Executive Session of the Senate to-day reported favorably on the nomination of Billings as U. S. District Judge for Louisiana vice Durell, resigned. The Senate remained in executive session only ten minutes after the report and adjourned without a vote. The vote in committee cannot be ascertained.

The Senate Judiciary Committee had a long session and are still in consultation.

HOUSE.—The Elections Committee heard Bromberg in the contest of Bromberg vs. Haralson. Repeating and bribery were both proved, but whether the votes secured by bribery should be cast out is the question before the committee. Bromberg claims that the throwing out of repeated and bribed votes would give him a majority.

Bromberg's argument was not considered.

The Ways and Means Committee considered the bill suggested by the Treasury Department increasing the number of 4 per cent. bonds from $200,000,000 to $500,000,000 and the time to run from fifteen to thirty years.

Young introduced a bill providing for a custom house at Memphis, which was referred.

The Committee on Accounts submitted a bill to pay fourteen Union soldiers on the rolls of the House.

Fort of Illinois denied that there were so many.

Holman and Williams maintained that there were. The bill was adopted.

By the Appropriation Committee—a bill requesting the President to appoint an experienced army officer to investigate the causes of the deficiency in the appropriations for the Sioux Indians and to partially take charge of the Red Cloud agency. Adopted.

The bill regulating practice in the Circuit and District Courts was passed.

The Judiciary Committee reported adversely on the bill allowing heads of departments seats on the floor. Also a bill for the relief of owners and purchasers of lands sold for direct taxes; referred to Committee of the Whole. Also a bill to authorize United States Courts to appoint commissioners to take depositions, affidavits and verifications of pleadings; passed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on diplomatic appropriations.

Singleton of Mississippi, who had charge of the bill, in the course of his speech, accused the Republican politicians in the House with the effort to create discord and thereby make political capital, but he knew that the people saw through that disguise. The South, he said, had three schemes to accomplish in this Congress: one was to improve and protect the levees of the Mississippi, and to reclaim the alluvial soil of the Delta, which would be of more value than all the Black Hills in the country, as 7,000,000 bales of cotton could be raised on this reclaimed land.

Hale asked him to state what the other schemes were.

Singleton replied that another was the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Hale—Is not the refunding of the cotton tax another?

Singleton—I do not propose to discuss that question now.

Willis, of N. Y.—The Democratic party does not propose to help the South by building a Southern Pacific Railroad. We will leave it to our Republican friends to do so.

Douglass, of Va., asked Hale by what authority he spoke of the gentlemen from Mississippi (Singleton) as the representative of the Southern Democracy.

Hale replied that his authority was the position which that gentleman occupied as a Southern man, because he spoke distinctly for the Southern Democracy, and also because he (Singleton) had been selected as one of the Southern Representatives on the money committee of the House—the Appropriations Committee.

Holman, of Ind., declared that the Democratic party in the House was neither for the Southern Pacific Railroad nor for the refunding of the cotton tax.

Douglass, of Va., denied the right of Hale or of any other Republican member to designate the member from Mississippi, or a member from any other State, as the representative man of the Southern Democracy. He (Douglass) represented a part of the Southern constituency, but he was not prepared to inform the gentleman from Maine what might be or might not be the ultimate action of Southern Democrats on this floor on these measures. He was not a member of the Southern Democracy, but he was a member of the National Democracy, which had come here to reform some of the abuses of the Government.

Hale—My friend from Mississippi is more frank than the gentleman from Virginia, and has given us the mention of what we may expect from that section. I did not expect by a simple question to stir up so much of a hornet's nest as I seem to have done. My friend from Indiana (Holman), who opposes the Southern Pacific Railroad, wants this discussion to stop, and I have no wonder at it, but he must not hold me responsible for it. He must settle with his colleague from Mississippi.

Holman—I understood the gentleman from Mississippi surely to express his opinion in favor of the Southern Pacific Railroad, (several Democratic members, "That is all") and in favor of the reimbursement of the cotton tax. Now is not that all?

Hale—No, sir.

Holman—Excuse me, and also that the government spend money in the rebuilding of the Mississippi levees. Does not the gentleman from Maine know that the gentleman from Mississippi was simply expressing his own individual opinion on the subject and that time and again the Democratic party in this House has opposed all these measures and will continue to do so?

Hale—If the gentleman wants me to answer that question I will say that I expect to be out voted by his own party.

Blount of Ga., a member of the Appropriation Committee, said that him and his associates did not propose to state what their actions would be on measures until they had an opportunity of considering and discussing them.

The gentleman from Maine would find, when the time came, that the South would do whatever was right and proper, and that the country would approve its course.

Randall of Pa., chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, remarked that it would be time enough for the Democratic party in the House to be held responsible for its acts when it had taken action on measures.

Singleton disclaimed being considered a representative of the party. He had simply expressed his own views and nobody else was to be held responsible for them.

The President has vetoed the bill transferring certain Indian funds from the Interior to the Treasury Department. The bill was referred so the Committee on Appropriations and the House adjourned.

The Appropriation Committee reduced the estimates for fortifications from $3,000,000 to $300,000. D. W. Flanagan of Ohio has been appointed assistant journal clerk of the House and John Redd of Kansas reading clerk.

There were no Southern nominations. There was a short executive session of the Senate but no confirmations are reported.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4—SENATE—A large number of petitions were presented in favor of a subsidy to the Texas Pacific Railroad.

Clayton called up the bill to repeal restrictions to land sales, but Frelinghuysen said Bruce, who was sick, wished to examine the bill. Went over.

A personal explanation by Sargent showed that the counsel employed by the members of the Board of Public Works to defend their transactions were paid in District bonds.

The Committee on Patents reported favorably on the bill extending the patent for shaping heels of boots and shoes.

Hamilton introduced a bill giving the Court of Claims jurisdiction to hear and determine claims of lawful owners, or their legal representatives, of cotton seized after the 30th of June, 1865, by agents or officers of the Government, where it shall appear to the satisfaction of Court that the seizure was made by a military officer or U. S. Treasury agent, and that the proceeds of such seizures were duly accounted for to the Government; then the court shall order judgment in favor of the claimant for the net proceeds of his cotton; and if it shall appear to the court that the military officers and agents of the government failed to report the names of persons from whom the seizures were made, according to law, and their position or the locality from which the cotton was taken, then the court shall order judgment in favor of the claimants for such a proportion of the number of bales seized from him as bears to the whole number of bales of cotton seized after the 30th of January, 1865, and which arrived at a port in the State in which claimant alleges his cotton was taken after seizure, and the proceeds of which still remain in the Treasury. The bill is not to apply to any claim now pending in the Court of Claims for cotton seized prior to June 30th, 1865, nor to any claim not filed in the Court of Claims six months after the passage of the act.

The Pinchback matter was resumed, the question being on Edmund's amendment, introduced in March last, that Pinchback be not admitted.

Morton gave the history of Pinchback's personal, military and political cause, and read an affidavit that Pinchback had been in the work house for assault and battery. He reiterated his former arguments made in the case.

At the conclusion of Morton's speech, on motion of Cameron, the Senate went into executive session, after which it adjourned to Monday.

Confirmations—Chas. R. Hill as Commissioner of Pensions, Alfred Fairfax as assistant Appraiser of Merchandise at New Orleans.

HOUSE.—Twenty-one petitions from workingmen and others for subsidy to the Texas Pacific road were presented.

On motion of Douglass a number of gentlemen from Virginia, connected with the Bureau of Immigration, were admitted to the floor.

The House then went into Committee on the private calendar, with Holman in the chair.

The following bills were passed: For the relief of Robert Erwin of Savannah, John T. Burchell of Knoxville.

Adjourned to Monday.

The order suspending G. W. Z. Black, attorney, from practicing before the War Department, has been revoked by the Secretary.

The bill reducing the pay of army officers cuts down the appropriations $700,000.

The Secretary of War has given the special committee on the Texas border troubles notice that he will send additional troops to the Rio Grande.

The sub-Naval Committee of the House has gone to Norfolk to examine witnesses regarding alleged political uses of the navy yard.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections met to consider the memorial from the Alabama Legislature on the Spencer case, but no action was taken.

The Associated Press is requested to say that the alleged purpose, recently telegraphed from the city of New Orleans, of certain leading Democrats in Congress, through Mr. Kerr, to announce to the Republican Senators that the admission of Pinchback would be regarded as a violation of the Wheeler adjustment and a justification of violence, is wholly untrue.

At a meeting, of the Sub-Committee on Pacific Railroads, Messrs. Lamar, Atkins and O'Neill agreed to report to the full committee the Texas Pacific Railroad bill with the subsidy asked for by Col. Scott, and amendment that unless the branch roads commence work within one year the main road may build the branches. Lattrell opposed the bill and Garfield, the fifth member of the sub-committee, was not present.

A delegation of fifteen members of the Legislature, together with Fitz Hugh Lee and several other citizens of Virginia, are here to-day for the purpose of consulting with their Congressional delegation on the subject of General Lee's scheme for promoting immigration to Virginia, which is now before their Legislature.

The Democratic National Executive Committee have adopted the following:

Resolved, That the National Democratic Committee open its office at once and proceed to a detailed organization of the party in the several States.

Resolved, That the Democratic members of the Senate and House of Representatives be invited to appoint an auxilliary committee in aid of such organization, and that copies of these resolutions be addressed to the Hon. Messrs. Stevenson and Lamar, the respective chairmen of the Senate and House caucuses.

New, treasurer, and Allison, register of the treasury, are before the House Committee, New protesting against a reduction of salaries and Allison against both a reduction of force and salaries.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5—The Treasury now holds $361,033,462 to secure the national bank circulation and $18,621,500 to secure public deposits. The national bank circulation outstanding is $342,809,039, of which amount $2,100,085 are gold notes. Receipts from internal revenue to-day, $415,451; for the month to date, $1,559,601; for the fiscal year to date, $68,573,949. Receipts from customs to-day, $322,127; for the month to date, $2,462,788; for the fiscal year to date, $89,236,634.

The secretary of the Southern Historical Society, replying to Secretary Belknap's letter to him, says: "The people of the South are not only willing but anxious that the whole of their official records should be given to the world, and that the future historian should have the opportunity of judging them in the light of those records. Be assured, then, of our hearty co-operation in supplying your department with missing Confederate documents. We will have furnished you properly authenticated copies of such as are in our possession, and will assist you in procuring others. It being understood, of course, that your department will afford us similar facilities in the prosecution of our work."

The argument of Bromberg vs. Haralson, from Alabama, is closed. The indications are that the bribed votes will count in unseating Haralson, but not in seating Bromberg. It appears that the means of bribery was furnished by the government in the shape of bacon, furnished for the relief of starving people in the overflowed districts. The denial comes almost directly from Bristow that he was browbeaten out of the room at yesterday's Cabinet session, with an intimation that he would not be expected any more. No such scene occurred.

OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 5—Night.—During the performance of the allegory of the Great Republic at Robinson's Opera House this evening a stampede occurred from an alarm of fire causelessly raised by mischievous boys in the gallery. The allegory has been upon the stage of Robinson's Opera House for the past two nights under the auspices of the Cincinnati Relief Union, the proceeds from which were applied to the suffering poor of this city. The performers, numbering nearly 600 children, were taken from the public schools of the city, as the object was a worthy one, and the children who took part were those of old residents of the city. Vast audiences were present at each presentation of the allegory. The weather this evening being propitious, and there being no sessions of the public schools, there was a matinee. The audience, in most part, was composed of women and children. About half past two, while the great house was densely packed and thousands of children among the audience were at the height of their enjoyment, some boy in the gallery, either through mischief or ignorance, raised the cry of fire, and as a red light from the colored fires used in the piece flashed out from the wings, every inch of the theatre being occupied, and a dense crowd pressing and surging about the stairways and in front of the doors, some one in the audience took up the cry of fire, and it was re-echoed from near the door by some one who caught a glimpse of the glare from the stage. There was an immediate rush for the front doors. A child was pushed down the steps, who screamed, and immediately after a man thrust his arm through the window. The screams and crash were enough to set a panic in full force, and in the narrow vestibule leading to the street the scene was a terrible one. The people in the rear, mad with fear, pressed upon those in front, shouting and cursing. The men were terror stricken, and struck down the helpless women and children in front, or climbed over their heads to the top of the stair-case and precipitated themselves upon the screaming mass of women and children in the hallway. The scene in and about the opera house after the accident was heart rending. The news of the catastrophe spread like wild fire over the city and from every direction came people hurrying to the scene, until the squares were impassible. It is now reported that six persons were killed in the stampede.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 5.—Judge Weller, of the United States Court, delivered his opinion sustaining the Westinghouse air brake patent.

ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 5—Night—The Senate and House of Representatives to-day adopted resolutions extending courtesies to Hon. G. H. Pendleton, who is en route home from Florida. He was waited on by a committee and received by the presiding officers, and was afterwards introduced to members. He leaves to-morrow.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 5—Night—Gen'l Babcock, Geo. H. Williams, ex-Attorney Gen'l, Levi P. Luckey, the President's private secretary, and W. O. Avery arrived here from Washington this morning and took rooms at the Lindell House. Other friends of the General will arrive to-morrow and for several days to come. Judge Porter of New York, of the counsel for Gen'l Babcock, will probably not reach here before to-morrow or Monday, owing to sickness.

CONNECTICUT.

BRIDGETOWN, Feb. 5—The Lundis jury is still out. They acquit on the first and second count, but disagree on the third count of the indictment.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Feb. 5—Noon.—The official investigation of the loss of the Deutschland has been concluded. The report says the wreck was owing to an error of reckoning and to the captain's disregard of the force and direction of the tide. The report praises the discipline maintained aboard the steamer and the conduct of the officers. The boatmen at Harwich and elsewhere are completely exonerated from the charge of cowardice, pillaging, not rendering prompt assistance, &c. The report also recommends telegraphic communication between the light ships and the shore.

Bell's Life in London of to-day says: "From opinions expressed at the meeting on Thursday there seems no reason to expect that any crew from Cambridge University will go either to contest the collegiate matches or the centennial regatta."

ST. ETIENNE, Feb. 5—Noon.—By a fire damp explosion at the Jubin colliery 220 persons were wounded. Twenty-six were taken out, two of whom have since died. The earth is falling in immense masses and consternation prevails.

BERLIN, Feb. 5—Noon—All the journals agree that a settlement according to Reichinsteiger's proposal is impossible.

LONDON, Feb. 5—Night—The Pall Mall Gazette's special says Prince Bismarck has sufficiently recovered to drive in a close carriage. His parliamentary soirees will be resumed. When questioned about Cardinal Hohenlake's visit to Rome, by some of the deputies who called upon him, the Chancellor distinctly stated that whatever might be the Cardinal's mission, or whether there be any mission at all, it is not authorized by him. He declared that so long as he remains at the helm it is not the State which will make the first advance towards a reconciliation with the Church.

Constitutional Amendments

1st Amendment: That section 4, of article 9, 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. Requires the judge to reside in the district for which he is elected and forbids his holding court in the same county more than once in four years.

10th. Reduces the number of judges from 12 to 9, and authorizes the legislature to increase or diminish the number.

11th. Provides for the assembling of the legislature in January instead of November.

12th Hits civil rights on the head by forbidding white and black children going to the same school, and providing that no discrimination shall be made to the prejudice of either race.

13th Fixes the pay of the members of the General Assembly at $4 a day and 10 cents mileage, and limits the session to 60 days, if the session is prolonged beyond 60 days, members receive no pay.

15th, That section 29, of article 2, is amended to allow the general assembly to change the time of holding elections for the general assembly.

16th Strikes from the constitution section 4, of article 2, which is the old republican gerrymander of the senatorial districts in 1868.

17th Reduces the number of supreme judges from five to three, as our fathers had it.

18th Declares that the judicial power shall be vested in a court for the trial of impeachments, a supreme court, superior courts, courts of justice of the peace, and such others inferior to the supreme court as may be established by law.

19th Establishes the supreme court in Raleigh, until otherwise provided allows the legislature to appoint magistrates as under the old constitution, by the general assembly.

20th Strikes section 8, article 2, from the constitution. This section was the old republican gerrymander of the house of representatives, and the people can do without it.

21st Forbids vacating any office or term of office now existing under the constitution.

22nd Provides for the election of judges of the supreme court and superior court, by general ticket, or vote of all the people, but allows the general assembly to change the mode of electing superior court judges from general ticket to district elections.

23d Requires 12 months residence in the state, and 90 days in the county, before a man can vote, and excludes felons and ex-penitentiary convicts from holding office or voting until restored to citizenship by due process of law.

24th. Provides for the removal by the legislature of any judge of the superior court; for mental or physical disability. It also provides for the removal of clerks of the supreme and superior courts by the same reason. Appeal in case of removal is allowed as in other cases or suits.

25th Provides that article 7 of the constitution be amended by adding that the general assembly shall have power to change, modify or brogate any and all of the provisions of the article, and substituting others in their place, except section 7, 9, and 13. This allows the legislature to appoint magistrates as under the old constitution.

26th Gives jurisdiction to justices of the peace over civil actions founded on contract, when the sum does not exceed $200; and allows the justices to call in a jury of six men in certain cases.

28th Adds the following new section to article 4: "In case the general assembly shall establish other inferior courts, the presiding officers and clerks thereof shall be elected in such a manner as the general assembly may prescribe."

29th Forbids marriage between white and black and all persons of negro descent to the third generation.

30th Adds to article 1, section 24: "Nothing herein contained shall justify the practice of carrying concealed weapons or prevent the legislature from enacting penal statutes against said practice.

31st Abolishes section 31, of article 4; and provides for filling all vacancies in offices provided for by this article, by the Governor not otherwise provided for.

32d Provides for paying officers and members of the convention.

33d Gives power to the supreme Court to try issues and questions of fact as under the old constitution.

The Kentucky Senate passed but the House unexpectedly rejected the bill appropriating $10,000 for the Centennial.

A $25,000 fire occured at Astoria, Long Island, yesterday.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION on the estate of the late MARY J. PRICE having been granted to the undersigned by the Judge of Probate of the County of New Hanover, all persons having claims against said decedent are hereby notified to exhibit the same to the undersigned on or before the 12th day of January, A. D., 1877.

J. K. BROWN,
Administrator.

Wilmington, Jan. 13—w.6w]

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THIS SO VERY POPULAR GUANO
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Liberal Terms of Settlement.
THIS ARTICLE HAS BEEN
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AND THERE WAS
Never a Complaint Made as to Its Good Qualities.
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RAW BONE SUPER PHOSPHATE.
The past year has everywhere added to the great reputation of this renowned fertilizer. As a crop producer and
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It has no superior. Its merits have been recognized by the best farmers of every section of the country. In North Carolina and the adjacent States it has always stood very high, and on
COTTON, CORN AND TOBACCO,
And other staples it has largely increased the growth and enriched the soil. We have sold this celebrated manure for several years with unbounded confidence in its value; and we again offer it as one of the
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