

CONGRESS.

Nothing beyond the organization of the two Houses has yet been done. A Democratic committee of the two Houses was appointed in the order of business...

So it becomes a matter of chief interest whether the President will veto these bills with their political legislation. If he should then there will be a dead-lock...

NEW LAWS AND CHANGED LAWS.

We could write nothing more interesting to our readers than to give them some idea of the work of the late Legislature in changing and making laws...

The act to raise revenue makes some changes, a note as to which may be more easily understood than the whole law would be.

The poll tax is reduced from \$5 to 72 cents. That on real and personal property, money, credits, investments...

Retail liquor dealers are to pay a monthly license tax of \$5.90 instead of \$8.00, as now...

The tax on billiard saloons is as heretofore \$20 on each table, but heretofore every place where liquor is sold is considered a billiard saloon.

The merchants "privilege tax" is changed by repeal of the \$5.00 item. Every person or company running sleeping cars upon any railroad in this State is to pay \$50 yearly for every car...

Tobacco warehousemen, instead of a license tax of \$50, are to pay \$15 and 1 per cent. on gross amount of their commissions on all sales of tobacco in excess of 300,000 pounds.

Any merchant, dealer or agent selling sewing machines shall pay a tax of \$10 in each county, but the payment of a license tax of \$200 to the State Treasurer will enable any person, company or manufacturer of sewing machines, to peddle them in any county, employing any number of agents, free of county or municipal tax.

A peddlers license tax of \$10 is hereafter good for a year instead of six months. Licentiate lighting rod men are to pay \$50 instead of \$10 for each county. Drummers are to pay \$100 annually instead of \$50. The liquor dealers' drummers are to pay \$200. Marriage license are reduced from \$1 to 50 cents.

On February 27, 1879, it was enacted that the children of colored parents born at any time before the first day of January, 1863, of persons living together as man and wife, are legitimate children of such parents or either one of them...

From the same date it has been lawful for any clerk of a court of record in any other State to act as a commissioner of all lands and deeds, exercising the same powers as heretofore granted to regularly appointed commissioners for the State. It is alleged in the preamble to an act to regulate marriageable kinship...

Since February 28, 1879, fine or imprisonment at the discretion of the court, or fifteen years in the penitentiary, has been the penalty for abducting or inducing to leave, or conspiring with another to abduct or induce to leave, any child under fourteen years residing with father, or mother, or uncle, or aunt, or brother, or sister, or at school, or with a guardian. The only exemption is to the abductor or inducer who may be of nearer kin than the abducted to the abducted.

An act to provide for keeping in repair the public roads of the State makes the Justices in each township a body corporate styled the "Board of Supervisors of public roads."

Three days of work in each year is the portion of every able bodied man between 18 and 45, the supervisors excepted. A day's work is not less than 7 nor more than 10 hours. One dollar a day, or an able bodied substitute will excuse service. Failure to work or pay is a misdemeanor which will cost \$2 to \$5 or five days imprisonment, or both fine and imprisonment as the court may direct.

The overseers are to make quarterly reports under oath to the Boards of the condition of the roads, number working, number failing to work and whether delinquents paid their dollar; those failing to work or to pay to be at once warranted and tried. At the February meetings of the Boards, the overseers are to make report of all moneys collected and statement of manner of expenditure. Failing to discharge these duties is a misdemeanor, for which overseers are to be warranted and fined \$7, which and the costs not being paid five days imprisonment results.

The supervisors are empowered to lay out and discontinue cartways; the county commissioners to lay out and discontinue public roads, under existing rules, except that no more than five jurors may be summoned to assess damages to property. The supervisors, also, are to make annual report, at the first term of the Superior Court for their county, after the first Monday in August, of the condition of the roads and as to the discharge of the duties assigned. Failure to do so is a misdemeanor, and the penalty is fine or imprisonment or both, as the Court please.

This law as ratified on March 14 applies to the State, excepting the counties of Alleghany, Ashe, Alexander, Watauga and Mecklenburg.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON D. C. March 25 1879.

There is an admirable but spirited contest among Democratic Congressmen as to the "order of business" at this session. What the official report calls a majority favors the passage of the two appropriation bills, with the amendments made by the House at the last session...

The only forcible objection so far made is that the finances of the country will probably be considered, and that that will interfere with business. This I cannot help believing, is an argument borrowed from Republican campaign documents. Everybody knows, or ought to know, that the financial legislation is now possible which will materially change values...

There has been much talk in the past few days of an agreement between Democratic Congressmen and Mr. Hayes by which an adjournment should be had after the passage of the appropriation bills, the test oath repeal, a bill forbidding the presence of troops at the polls, and a bill limiting the number and authority of Federal officials at elections. There has been expressed much stalwart indignation at the supposed agreement of Mr. Hayes to concede anything to the representatives of the people.

SOLON.

ABOUT FENCES.—"It would seem that few farmers understand the great expense of fences. A forty acre piece of land, if square, will require 320 rods (one mile) of fence to enclose it. It is not square but longer one way. It will cost still more fence to surround it. At the very least, fence will cost \$1 per rod, making a cost of \$320 to enclose forty acres of ground; then if be cut into four lots, with a fence across it each way (the shortest that can be done), 160 rods more, adding \$160 to the cost of the small farm fence; in all, \$480, or \$12 per acre—certainly a serious expense—a sum that would be much better expended in manure or fertilizers. This expense for fences can be nearly all saved by having a law requiring all owners to keep up or take care of their stock, which would be a much cheaper operation than fencing against all the stock of the community. In some States people are required to keep up their stock, and after trying it, they found it desirable; and when an effort was made to have the law repealed the people rose and petitioned in such force against it that the effort failed and was abandoned, and where the measure is understood it will be approved. In many instances, the fences of the farms cost more than the land is worth which they enclose."

We print the above at the request of one of the enterprising citizens of our county. The subject of which it treats may possibly come before our people. We say, possibly, because it requires a petition of one fifth of the voters to have an election ordered, and we doubt whether such petition will be presented. Should it become an issue before our people, our columns will be open for its discussion, to those who differ, as well as to those who may agree with us in opinion concerning the matter; and we shall likely take a hand ourselves. That the stock law, as it is called, will not be for the best interest of our people we feel certain, but those of a contrary opinion shall have a hearing through the GLEANER, if they wish.

From the Chatham Record we learn that the case of Josiah Turner against W. W. Holden came to a trial last week in Chatham Superior Court, and resulted in a verdict in favor of Turner for the sum of eight thousand dollars. This was an action begun soon after the Kirk war and was for damages sustained by Mr. Turner for his arrest and confinement by Kirk's men. M. Q. Waddell Esq. appeared for Mr. Turner and J. H. Holden Esq. for Gov. Holden. Notice of appeal was given by defendant.

Asheville Journal: Lieutenant Henry Williams, of Green Castle, Ind., and brother of our townsman, Gen. W. Williams, lost his speech ten years ago, by sickness, and on Wednesday last week while standing by his horse in the stall he suddenly, violently squeezing the Lieutenant's chest, which to his great joy, loosened his tongue again.

Mrs. A. T. Stewart passed through Charlotte last week on her way from Florida. She and her party were in a magnificent palace car.

SENATE COMMITTEES.

The following is a list of the committees of the Senate of the Forty-sixth Congress appointed:

- Foreign Relations—Eaton, Chairman; Johnson, Morgan, Hill of Georgia, Pendleton, Hamlin, Cocking, Kirkwood and Carpenter. Finance—Byard, Chairman; Kenan, Wallace, Voorhees, Beck, Morrill, Ferry, Jones of Nevada, and Allison. Appropriations—Davis of West Virginia, Chairman; Withers, Beck, Wallace, Eaton, Windom, Allison, Blaine and Booth. Commerce—Gordon, Chairman; Ransom, Lampholp, Hart, Hill of Colorado, Cocking, McMillan, Jones of Nevada, and Chandler. Manufactures—Crawford, Chairman; McPherson, Williams, Rollins and Daves. Agriculture—Johnson, Chairman; Davis of West Virginia, Hampton, Slater, Paddock, Shreve and Hoar. Military Affairs—McPherson, Chairman; Whyte, Jones of Florida, Vance, Farley, Anthony, Blaine, Cameron of Pennsylvania, and Chandler. Judiciary—Thurman, Chairman; McDonald, Bayard, Garland, Lamar, Davis of Illinois, Edmonds, Cocking and Carpenter. Post Office and Post Roads—Merry, Chairman; Saulsbury, Bail, Houston, Farley, Groome, Ferry, Hamlin and Kirkwood. Public Lands—McDonald, Chairman; Jones of Florida, Grover, McPherson, Walker, Plumb, Paddock, Both, Hill of Colorado. Private Land Claims—Edwards, Chairman; Allison, Windom, Davis of Illinois, and Jones. Indian Affairs—Coke, Chairman; Pendleton, Walker, Slater, Williams, Allison, Ingalls, Saunders and Logan. Pensions—Withers, Chairman; McPherson, Groome, Call, Farley, Ingalls, Kellogg and Platt. Revolutionary Claims—Anthony, Chairman; Daves, McMillan, Jones of Florida, and Hill of Georgia. Claims—Cockrell, Chairman; Heford, Harris, Groome, Houston, McMillan, Cameron of Wisconsin, Teller and Ivar. Districts of Columbia—Harris, Chairman; Whyte, Withers, Butler, Vance, I galls, Rollins, Daves and McMillan. Patents—Kernan, Chairman; Cuke, Slater, Call, Booth, Hoar and Platt. Public Buildings and Grounds—Jones of Florida, Chairman; Saulsbury, Daves and Morrill. Territories—Garland, Chairman; Butler, Vest, Slater, Saunders, Kellogg and Logan. Railroads—Ransom, Chairman; Lamar, Eaton, Grover, Williams, Pendleton, Jones, Teller, Mims and Minton—Heford, Chairman. Gordon, McDonald, Farley, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Plumb, and Hill of Colorado. Revision of Laws—Wallace, Chairman; Kenan, Davis of Illinois, Hoar and McMillan. Education and Labor—Bailey, Chairman; Gordon, Maxey, Randolph, Burpelle, Morrill, Bruce and Sharon. Civil Service and Retrenchment—Butler, Chandler and Rollin. To Audit and control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate—Hill of Georgia, Chairman; Davis of West Virginia and Jones of Nevada. Printing—Whyte, Chairman; Ransom and Anthony. Library—Voorhees, Chairman; Ransom and Edmonds. Rules—Morgan, Chairman; Cockrell and Blaine. Enrolled Bills—Cocking, Chairman; Jones of Nevada and Withers. Engrossed Bills—Vance, Chairman; Call and Ballin. On Improvement of the Mississippi River and its Tributaries—Lamar, Chairman; Cockrell, Hanes, Jones, Blaine and Kellogg. Transportation Routes to the Seaboard—Beck, Chairman; Johnston, Voorhees, Hampton, Cameron of Wisconsin, Cameron of Pennsylvania, and Windom. To Examine the Several Branches of Civil Service—Vest, Chairman; Eaton, Gordon, Logan and Hamlin.

FALSE PRETENCE LAW.

AN ACT TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT TO DEFINE THE MEANING OF FALSE PRETENCE. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. That if any person shall obtain any advances in money, provisions, goods, wares, or merchandise of any description, from any other person in this State, upon any representation that the said person so obtaining has any article of produce or other property of whatever nature, which, or the proceeds of which the said party will apply to the discharge of said debt created for advances were obtained, or the proceeds thereof, or shall dispose of the same in any other manner than that agreed upon by the parties to the transaction, the said party so failing or disposing shall be deemed guilty of obtaining goods under false pretence, the same whether the party so obtaining did or did not have the produce or other property so represented.

SECTION 2. All laws in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed. SECTION 3. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

AMENDMENT. The following is an amendment to the above Act. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. That no person shall be indicted or punished for violating any of the provisions of an Act to define the false pretence, ratified 11th day of March, A. D., 1879, unless the representation upon which the credit was given, or the advances obtained, shall be in writing and signed by the party making such representation. Nor shall any such person be punished for failing to apply the property upon which he shall have obtained advances in the manner so agreed upon, unless such failure shall be willful.

SECTION 2. This Act shall be in force from its ratification. The Observer says: Total receipts of bonds for exchange up to date \$93,200. Of this amount one half comes from holders residing in the State. Tenders have been made of \$300,000 in addition to this amount.

The town of Oxford voted last Wednesday on the proposition for the town to subscribe \$30,000 to the Oxford and Henderson Railroad, under the provisions of a recent act of the Legislature. The vote stood for the proposition 172, and against it only one.

JNO. O. REDD, T. N. JORDAN, JOHN STADLER JOHNSTON, Henry Co., Va. Caswell Co., N. C. Rockingham Co., N. C.

OPENED!!

Farmers new brick warehouse on the old Farmers Warehouse Site DANVILLE, Va.

To the Farmers and Planters of Virginia and North Carolina: The undersigned, as the proprietors of the FARMERS NEW BRICK WAREHOUSE beg to call attention to its superior advantages of location, sales room, lights, & accommodations, for both men and teams and for comfort and convenience generally.

THE HIGHEST PRICES,

especially for fine grades, guaranteed. We do not speculate in tobacco, and pledging ourselves to look at all prices, & to the sale, and to handle carefully any tobacco sent us, or when in our power to rest assured that their interest will not suffer in our hands. Promptness and fidelity our customers may depend upon.

LET IT COME TO REAMS' WAREHOUSE

DAVID YARBORO, Averaged \$61.00. HENRY ANDERSON, Averaged \$47.00. K. B. YARBOROUGH, Averaged \$43.00. W. H. & JASPER BOWLING, Averaged \$0.00.

The farmers need not have any fears of bringing along good Tobacco. My brakes have been heavy for seven days, and to convince you a few Hundred Thousand pounds does not effect prices at Reams' Warehouse, I give you a list of sales below, made on the Closing of the Rush

which I think will satisfy you that Reams has special demand for large quantities of Good Wrappers, Fancy Smokers and Good Fillers, and a liberal set of buyers, and is entitled to say, who can beat Reams on his

Password "Average?"

Let no one deceive you, but bring your Tobacco where it is bought by and for Manufacturers.

Table with columns for names (e.g., HENRY ANDERSON, JASPER BOWLING, W. H. & JASPER BOWLING, etc.) and their respective tobacco sales averages and prices.

If you wish the highest average, give Reams the selling of one barn of good, and I am sure you will sell with him again. Buy your Fertilizers of Reams. Respectfully, H. A. REAMS, Proprietor. Reams Warehouse, Durham, N. C. March, 27th, 1879.