WILMINGTON, N. C.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1879.

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT WILMINGTON, N. C., AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.]

THE NEXT SESSION.

The Forty sixth Congress, says the New York Sun, will reassemble on Monday, Dec. 1. There have been few changes in the composition of the House since the extra session adjourned. California, which was not represented in the House during the extra session, will have four Congressmen-three Republicans and one Democrat. The Westchester, N Y., district, which was left without a representative by the death of Alex. Smith, Rep., on the eve of his election, will hereafter be represented by Waldo Hutchins, Democrat, who was elected last Luesday. Senator Chandler's death leaves a vacancy in the representation of Michigan in the Senate which will probably be filled by appointment of the Geveraer before Congress meets. Before the recent State elections were held a lively session of Congress was anticipated. Since the Democrats have received such general punishment, it is believed that their leaders will counsel a general policy of legislative inaction, confining the work of the majority to making needful appro priations, and abstaining from any at tempt to tinker the finances. An attempt will probably be made to secure a revision of the tariff.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections of the Senate has under consideration the contested case of Spofford agt. Kellogg, and charges of bribery against Senator Ingalls. The House Committee on Elections has several contested election cases before it. Among the number are Bisbee agt. Hull of the Second Discrict of Fiorida; Bradley agt. Slemmons of the Swoond District of Arkausas; Boynton at. Loring of the Sixth District of Mass achusetts; Donnelly agt. Washburn of the Taird District of Minnesota; Holmen agt Supp of the Eight District of Iowa, Wils in agt. Carpenter of the Ninth District of Iowa; McCabe agt. Orth, Ninth District of Indiana; Herbert agt. Acklin, Third District of Louisiana; O'Hara agt. Kitchin, Second District of North Carolina; Crane agt. Henkle, Fifth District of Maryland.

Congress has thus far directed but few public investigations. The Committee of Ways and Means has begun an inquiry into the sugar traffic, with a view of readjusting the tariff on sugar. The Committee on Banking and Currency has heen instructed to investigate the management of the receivers of the Ocean National Bank of New York and the German National Bank of Chicago. The select committee, of which Hendrick B. Wright is Chairman, will report at the mext session upon the causes which led to the recent depression of the labor market Select committees of the House have under consideration the causes of introduction and best means to prevent the spread of epidemic diseases in the United States; terior to the War Department; three bills the state of the law respecting ascertain- to revive the Court of Commissions of of the Hall of the House. The Committee on Expenditures in the State Department will continue the investigation of the case of Geo. F. Seward, Minister to China, who is accused of all sorts of fraudulent dealing in his office. The Committee on Foreign Affairs may begin another investigation of the La Abra and Weil Mexican claim, in which Wm. M. Evarts recently made such remarkable decisions. The Committee on Rules of the Houses will report a new code of rules for the parliamentary guidance of that body. The Committee on Agriculture will investigate the causes of pleuropneumonia among cattle. Senator Davis remains in the custody of the Government expects to report the results of his inves. tigation into the reports, books, and accounts of the Treasury Department at the next session of Congress. The Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Freedmen's Bank has been at work all Summer, and will be ready to report soon after Congress meets. The select committee of the Senate, of which Mr. Wallace is Chairman, has concluded its investigation of alleged trauds in the Congressional election of 1878. A report on the subject may be expected soon after Congress meets. The removal of the northern Cheyenne Indians, with the outrages attendant thereupon, has been invest: gated by a select committee of the Senate this Summer, and a report will be made on the subject early next month. There were 8,184 b lls and 120 joint resolutions introduced at the last session of Congress. Of this number 2,407 bills were introduced in the House, and 727 in the Senate. Of the House bills 952 were in

were of a private nature. In the Senate, 314 public and 413 prin- thing to take snuff.

vate bills were introduced. Nine bills relating to the finances were introduced in the Senate. The most important of these were bills providing for free coinage; authorizing the payment of custom duties in legal-tender notes; authorizing John Sherman to issue \$10,000,000 of four per cents for the payment of arrearages of pensions; to recoin trade dollars into standard silver dollars; for interchange of subsidiary silver coins and United States notes, and to authorize taxa tion of United States legalstender notes. Seventy-four bills relating to the coinage and currency were introduced in the House Some of them contain propositions of the most alarming character. Mr De La Matyr, the Indiana Greenbacker, proposes to fund municipal indebtedness with United Stutes money. He also proposed to issu \$1,000 000,000 in green backs to carry or internal improvements, thereby relieving distress among the working people. Bills have been introduced for the following purposes: Requiring national banks to keep on hand ten per cent, of amount of notes issued them by the Treasury in coin; to abolish national banks; to repeal national tax on deposits in savings banks; to coin silver dollars and fractions thereof upon the metric system; to convert gold now in the Treasury, or which may hereafter be received by it, into silver, and to authorize the issue of certificates therefor; to prohibit the funding of bonds payable in Treasury notes into coin bonds; to substitute legaltenders for national bank notes; authorizing the issue of \$600,000,000 of United States notes, with which coin shall be purchased to redeem coin bonds; to provide for unlimited and free coinage of silver; directing the Secretary of the Treasury'to make all bonds hereafter sold payable, principal and interest, in gold, silver, or legal-tender notes; directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay out silver without discrimination; directing the ssue of \$600,000,000 in greenbacks, be paid out as Congress shall hereafter direct; to issue \$50,000,000 in fractional currency; to make the trade dollar a lega! tender: to issue silver coin certificates; to prevent the reduction of national currency by fraudulently withdrawing legaltender notes from circulation; directing the coinage of 4 000 000 silver dollars per month, instead of 2,000,000; requiring national bank reserves to be kept in gold and silver coin; prohibiting hoarding of money in the Treasury, and to prohibit the increase of the national debt; to make subsidiary coins a legal tender in sums not exceeding \$20; to authorize a new metric gold coin for international use known as the 'stella,' and to authorize the coinage of a goloid metric dollar.

Among the Senate bills are twelve proposing to build public buildings in various parts of the country. There are thirtyone bills concerning the construction of railroads, the projectors of which are begging for Government aid to construct their roads. Thirteen bills relating to ocean steamship service have been presented, among them being two or three propositions to subsidize Roach's steamship line to Brazil; eleven bills concerning the practice of United States Courts; fifteen bills in relation to the public lands; eight bills concerning the Indians; one bill proposing to transfer the Indian bureau from the Inmust and declaration of result of the Alabama Claims, and a proposition to re-Presidential elections; and the ventilation | strict Chinese immigration, are among the measures referred to the Committee on Judiciary and Foreign Relations. Mr. Burnside has introduced a ponderous bill for the reorganization of the army. Mr. Mc-Pherson is interested in a bill to improve the system of transporting cattle. Mr. Pendleton made a speech at the last session in support of his scheme to seat Cabinet officers on the floor of the Senate and

Many bills introduced in the House are exactly similar to bills introduced in the Senate. Business men are in erested in a bill int oduced by Fernando Wood to pro vide for the abolition of bonds for duties on imported merchandise while the latter Five bills to levy an income tax have been introduced in the House; ten bills relating to pensions and bounties; nine bills relating to the internal revenue; thirteen bills proposing to help railroad corporations; a bill to change the time of the meeting of Congress to the first Monday in January in each year; bills proposing to erect thirty-one new public buildings in various cities and towns of the country; bills proposing to subsidize steamship lines, build canals, prohibit military interference at elections, to equip Arctic expeditions, for distribution of the unexpended balance of the Geneva award, to reorganize the militia of the States, to establish a system of bankruptcy proceedings, to organize a territorial form of government in the Indian Tenitory, and for hundreds of other pur-

With the reassembling of Congress scores of new bills will be introduced. The majority will make haste very slowly at the next session, and while much jobbery will be attempted, very few private schemes will be likely to receive the sancrelation to public business and the others tion of the national law makers.

The Boston Courier says it s a sneezy

THE MAN ON HORSEBACK.

And so, the man on horseback is to ride rough shod over the liberties of the people of this country. The third term is no myth; it is to become a stirking reality if malice and malignity can make it such. And a third term may mean a fourth, or a fifth, or a life-time of power and authority and unbridled licentiousnes, for King Grant.

This is surely foreshadowed, if we may believe the many correspondents at Washington City. It is plainly charged, and that with a unanimity which gives much force to the assertion, that Grant is certainly in understanding with leading Stalwarts and that at the proper time he will place himself in the hands of the Convention. We do not believe, however, that he can be elected, provided the Democracy of the countro are united and true to themselves. It is for the Democratic leaders to make up the issue. Let them see that good and true men are placed on the ticket, such men as Bayard and Hendricks and Hancock and Thurman, and with a firm front they will win in the next fight as they did in the last. We want no traitors in the camp, however. Such men as Toombs and Tilden and Stephens and Kelly must be put out bayond the picket-line to work out their own machinations. They have wrought evil enough in our ranks. Let them le powerless among us hereafter.

The Chicago Times estimates the increase in the cotton crop south at 500,000 more bales than any preceding year. The increase in cotton is expected to yield \$20,000,000 more than last year. The tobacco crop is 12,000,006 lbs over last year, and the sugar 200,000 hhda greater. This surplus is valued at \$40,000 over the product of last year. On the other hand, the West is thought to have 20,000,000 bushels of wheat and from 80,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels of corn more than ever before, and the hay product is also larger, this year than for of grain is large, and meat productions realize fair value.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WA HINGTON, D. C. Nov. 14, 1879. Numberless Democratic journals are certifying that certain prominent candidates favored by them, and no candidates favored by others, can be elected President in 1880. This is unfairly attempting to forestail the action of the Democoatic convention of next year. By and by if such regular warfare is kept up inside the party, Democratic voters will be asking if any prominent man is a necessity in the next campaign. We elected Tilden three years ago. He was a man then not known in any politics but those of New York. The Republicans elected Grant for two terms, not because he was politician, but because he was not. So of Lincoln, twenty eight column, the price by mail State when nominated. Mr Buchanan tics of the country at large, but for the four years previous to his nomination had been abroad. Pierce when sished separately at \$1.20 a year, post-g. nominated was not known to the paid. country's politics, nor was Taylor or Polk. The rule of late years has been to elect the man who is not a politi-

Now, without objecting to any of the prominent gentlemen named for the Democratic nomination, it seems, in the light of these facts, proper to urge that aspiring gentlemen, and their friends should desist from cutting each others' throats inside the party. It this evil disposition shall have its way the people-whose fight this ismay drop all the noted men who are aspirants and select a new man. Let us have peace in the party.

There will be a renewal at the meeting of Congress next month of the attempt to place the Indians under control of the War Department, the principal argument being that the present system of dividing the responsibility for their care between two departments prevents an official administration of their affairs. Besides. there is a growing belief that Secreretary Schurz, whatever he may know of German, and piano music, has little if any business ability, and the Indian Bureau, as of the Bure u of the Interior Department, are either colducted by either irresponsible subordinates, or are being muddled up the erratic and 'mpracticable ideas of Mr.

Another argument for transfer is found in the fact that ev n if Mr. Schurz were a competent business man, the Interior Department has outgrown its intended dimensions and got beyond the capacity of any single bead. Of its Bureaus, comparatively insignificant when the Department was organized, those of the Land, Patent. and Pensions have grown to enormous dimensions. Ex Governor Hendricks gave his whole attention to one of the e Bureaus, now it is really run by a clerk, with such hap-hazard and incoherent supervision as an unpractical man like Schurz can give it.

The Central Pacific Railroad, under the Thurman law, has first made a quarter million payment into the U. S. Treasury But for the able and persistent fight made by the Ohio Senator neither this nor any other payment would have been made, and when the money due the government beof the old law. Government would have had a worn- nt road as security for many millions it wou d then have paid out. Senator Thurman deserves the thanks of every farmer, laborer, business man or other tax payer in the country for his successful fight against the monoply. GURDGE.

Miscellane ous

THE SUN FOR 1880.

THE SUN will deal with the events of the year 1880 in its own fashion, now pretty well understood by everybody. From January 1 until December 31 it will be conducted as a newspaper, written in the English language, and printed for the people.

As a newspaper, Tux Sux believes in getting all the news of the world promptly, and

presenting it in the most intelligible shape-the shape that will enable its readers to keep well abreast of the age with the least unproductive expenditure of time. The greatest interest to the greatest number-that is, the law controlling its daily make-up. It now has a circulation very much larger than that of any other American newspaper, and er-joys an income which it is at all times pre-pared to spend liberally for the benefit of its reader. People of all conditions of life and all ways of thinking buy and read THE SUN; and they all derive satisfaction of s me tort from its columns, for they keep on buying and reading it,

In it comments on men and affairs, THE New believes that the only guide of policy should be common sense, inspired by genu ine American principles and b eked by hon-esty of purpose. For this reason it is, and will continue to be, absolutely independent of party, class, clique, organization, or in-terest. It is for all, but of none. It will continue to praise what is good and reprobate what is evil, taking ca e that its language is to the point and plain, beyond the possibility of being misunderstood It is un nfuenced by motives tat do not appear on the surface; it has no op nions to sell, save those which may be had by any purchaser with two cents. It hates injustice and rascality even more than it hates unnecessary words. It abhors frauds, pities fools, and deplores nincompoops of every species. It will continue throughout the year 1880 to chastise tne first class, instruct the second, and dis countenance the third. All honest men with honest conv ctions, whether sound or mistaken, are its friends. And THE FUN makes no bones of telling the truth to its fri ads and about its friends when ver occasi n arise for plain speaking.

The e are the principles upon which THE Sun will be conducted during the year to

The year 1880 will be one in which no pat riotic American can afford to close his eyes to public affairs. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of the political events which it has in store, or the necessity of resolute vigitance on the part of every citizen who desires to preserve the Government that the founders gave us. The debates and ac's of Congress, the utterances of the press, the exciting contests of the Republican and Democratic parties, now nearly equal in strength throughout the country, the varying drift of public sentiment, will all bear directly and effectively upon the twenty-fourth Presidenmany years past. Cattle will probably go tial election, to be held in November. Four over previous years' production, the price years ago next November the will of the nation, as expressed at the polls, was thwarted by an abominable conspiracy, the promoters and beneficiaries of which still hold the offices they stole. Will the crime of 1876 be repeated in 1880? The past decade of years opened with a corrupt, extrava ant. and insolent Administration intrenched at Washington. Twa Sun did something toward dislodging the gang and breaking its power. The same men are now intriguing to restore their leader and themselves to places from which they were driven by the indignation of the people. Will they succeed? The coming year will bring the answers to these momentous questions. THE SUN will be on hand to chronicle the facts as they are developed, and to exhibit them clearly and fearlessly in their relations to expediency and

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