THE WILMINGTON POST.

P. CANADAY, Ed'r & Prop'r

WILMINGTON, N. C., SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1880.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES A. GARFIELD

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

CHESTER A. ARTHU

OF NEW YORK.

When Judge Fowle found that was beaten for the nomination for Governor, he made a very gasey and incoherent speech in which he pledged himself to the doctrines of the Democratic party.

Secretary Schurz decided to-day that the pay of census enumerators shall be at the rate of forty cents per hour instead of \$4 per day or two cents per name, as provided in the Census bill. He holds, further, that the Census law has not been properly construed, and that he is empowered to adjust the salaries of enumerators in the interest of economy.

It is certainly up-hill business, lugging the Democratic ticket of this state. There is not the first gleam of enthusiasm, so far as we have observed yet. If the gestation was laborious the parturition has been noiseless, uneventful, and without celebration. The little provincial journals are beseeching their readers not to feel too badly, and telling them that it wasn't because they well as they did anybody, and they they walk on the earth very much in every Republican of this state. We wished everybody to vote for him. Some of these great journalists are citing the cases where one vote, or a very few votes, have turned the scale, and are warning the faithful to be en hand to the very last man. Some of them are agitated because the Republicans a few days, and see in it secret dangers, "dimmikrat" has yet given the first not as our opponents thought they were, "hooray."

It is not to be denied that the Cincinnati Convention was a very languid body. It was surrounded by so many embarrassments that it did not see which way to turn. Bayard, Hendricks and Tilden had ugly records, and had to be dropped. Thurman was killed by the "Ohio idee." Seymour was making his will and getting ready for his funeral. They were out of available candidates. So they picked up two men who had no very well defined opinions, and made a platform much less ferocious than one of Beck's or Voorhees' speeches, took for their stock in trade an army hat, a blue coat with brass, buttons and epaulettes, on the same principle as they made poor old Greeley's white hat and coat fashionable all over the south in 1872. The southern Democrats are in a broad guffaw at the ridiculousness of their position, just as they were in Greeley's But we have faith in the good sense of time when they were seen holding their the people, and believe that a great sides with both hands, and going across lots, to get where they could curse their | disgusted at the manner in which our ticket and not be heard. They went to firing guns all over the south.

In the person of "Gen. W. P. Roberts," the only new man on the Jarvis ticket, the Raleigh News finds something wherewith to elevate its drooping spirits. Having succeeded in getting into the Confederate army at the age of 19, "his record as a soldier is written in characters of blood and fire on the battle-field," &c., &c. "He was a lieutenant six months, captain three months. major three months, colonel three months, and in 1865 he became a brigadiar General." The News firmly believes that this hitherto unheard of Roberts was the youngest brigadier general in the whole history of the world. But he was great also in peace. and (to use the exact language of the News), "he had personal knowledge of the evils of negro rule." He had the good fortune to reside in the county of Gates which usually gives about 200 or 300 Democratic majority, and did not "quietly submit" to the "evils of negro in the reform of Gates county "with the same courage and energy that had marked his former life" "the work of eight years was complete," and he was elected to the legislature. We shall expect to hear great things from this voung man, who is now 48 years old.

FARE OF DELEGATES TO STATE CONVENTION.

In answer to an inquiry addressed by us to Col. Whitford, President of the Atlantic & N. C. Railroad Co., we have received the following reply which we print for the information of delegates living along that line.

NEWBERN, N. C., June 21, 1880. W. P. Canaday, Esq., Wilmington, N. C. DEAR SIR:-In accordance with your request of 18th inst., to Col. Whitferd, President, orders have been issued to agents at the several stations on the road to sell tickets to delegates attendmile the round trip. Tickets to be good until July 10th inclusive. Very respectfully,

J. FULFORD, G. B. K.

OUR STATE CONVENTION.

On Wednesday the 7th day of July next the Republicans of North Carolina will assemble in Raleigh, and lock each other in the face again. To say that the circumstances under which they meet are auspicious, that the omens in the political sky are favorable, is mild and unemphatic language for the occasion. It is among the Republicans a period of hopefulness and bourancy. There is among them an era of good nature and good will towards each other, and an absence of animosities, which come sometimes, from long possession of power and holding of offices. Adversity is a good school in which to nurture the gentler virtues of good fellowship in parties, and the North Carolina Republicans have had enough of it, so that there has been generated among them a good share of chivalric and unselfish devotion both to principles and to their or-

party, we look across the broad space and witness disorder, and exacerbation, and bad passions, and evil ways. The Democratic party of these southern states no longer wears the saintly garments and manners, with which they enrobed themselves a few years age. They have come down to a consciousness that they are human as well as other people. They have their human infirmities, and altercations, and hathat aerial purity which they assumed to themselves in that halcyon era of 1870. They have found out that there were some among them who could commit official and other errers, and make the character of ordinary mortals. not only copy it but endorse it: They have piled up against themselves odious that they call each other bad names, and fling mud at each other, among the people. In other words the or pretended they thought they were, when they began. We can, therefore, appeal to the people of the state on

What we hope our friends will do at an unexceptionable a ticket as the circumstances admit of. We are not about at this late day and just on the eve of the state convention, to name men, bccause we have in our ranks enough the ticket by ties which cannot be good men to select from, enough men qualified for the positions for which they will be selected as candidates--fit to become official representatives of in triumph to victory, or to fall beneath this peorle. But we desire to see a ticket, from the state officers down, who are from among our most unexceptionable citizens. If we go before the pcople with such a ticket as we suggest, we believe our success is certain. We of course are not unaware of the obstacles which we have to overcome. majority of the voters of the state are affairs have been managed. The people of the state want prosperity, an increase of population and wealth, and each person cares more for his personal success in business than he does for attenuated political theories. We have had more than ten years of Democratic management, and have seen no prosperity as a state, and will not till we

have a change in our local government. CONFUSION IN HALIFAX.

We have received what purports to be a report of the county Republican endorsing O'Hara for Congress.

communication from Mr. Robert Parker, who claims to be the chairman of the county committee of Halifax. addressing the "delegates of the 2nd day we stand ready to march to victory, rule." Nevertheless having engaged Congressional District Convention and the voters of the 2nd Congressional District," relating in detail that O'Hara finding that J. F. Reynolds had a majority over him, in the county convention, bolted with what supporters he had and organized as the real convention of the county.

The proceedings of the O'Hara convention are gravely "ordered to be sent to all the Republican papers in the state," of course to be printed, and Mr. Robert Parker, who appears to be south. the real chairman of the county committee of Halifax, earnestly requests us to publish his explanation.

Both of these requests we respectfully decline to comply with. The wrangles of our friends in Halifax are not sufficiently interesting to the general public to require their publicity, and we cannot afford to encumber our ing Republican State Convention at columns with their details. The Re-Raleigh on the 7th of July next, at 3 publicans of the rest of the state were cents per mile each way-6 cents per sufficiently disgusted with proceedings in the 2nd District at the last canvass to induce them to let them severely alone this time.

PARTY FEALTY.

The North State has an article on this

comment on the subject. rving North Carolina is utterly gone, and confounded. * * The election will probably go by default. The resentment against the false position of the Republicans of the state as set forth everybody here knows. Everybody ship, as possible. here knows that false statements regarding the attitude of North Carolina, were appearing in the Times from the beginning of the selection of delegates, 1822. He received an academical traintreds, and fights, and no longer soar in till the decision of the Chicago Convention. We are disposed to say as little on the disgraceful subject as possible, with due regard to justice to the

Republicans of the state. We copy a portion of what the North political blunders, and they have said State says so temperately, which we Fowle; that they liked Jarvis just as so in plain language to each other, until have no doubt is the opinion of nearly

It would seem, however, that the long lists of efficial misdemeanors, so super-serviceable Raleigh correspondent of the New York Times has worked himself up to such a state of mind, that he threatens that not only himself, but with as much recklessness as the rest also a considerable body of the Repub- one of the most active and sagacious of the world. And these things have licans of this state will refuse to support supporters of Blaine, writes a commuare going to have a state convention in come to be found out, and talked about the nominations made at Chicago. It nication to the N. Y. Tribune, in which is barely possible that this over-zealous correspondent may be able to speak for and insidious machinations. But no relative positions of the two parties are himself, but we feel sure that he has no able Convention in settling principles, authority to speak for any considerable as follows: part of the Republican party in making such an assertion. Whatever others may see fit to do, no Grant man can go back on his party. Whatever may more fair terms, and with the advantage | have been his preferences, and no matter what reasons he may have had for these preferences, the mere fact that the man of his choice was not nomi-Raleigh is to put in the field as nearly | nated will not justify him in bolting from the ranks of the party. Senator Conkling's resolution, while it is obligatory on every man in the Convention or who was represented there, binds the friends of Gen. Grant to the support of broken. Whoever deserts from the ranks in the coming contest, the Grant men must stand by the Republican colors to the last, either to bear them their folds with their backs to the field and their faces to the foe. We shall need every vote we can get; we cannot spare one. But if the Raleigh correspondent of the New York Times is bent on leaving us, we venture to hope that the party may survive the sad separa-

THE NEW JEESEY COLORED RE

PUBLICANS The Colerea Republican State Cenral Committee have issued a call for a state convention of the colored people to take into consideration questions affecting their rights as citizens. The call | principles of inestimable value.

"The present campaign is fraught colored voter, and upon the settlement of which depends the political future of our people. The recent amendments to the Constitution of the United States guarantee to us all the rights and immunities of American citizens; but the hostile attitude of the southern Democracy, and the swerving fidelity of disloyal Republicans, whom we have honored by elevation to offices of high convention of Halifax county, signed | come for us to disband as a united peoby J. E O'Hafa, chairman, and H. E. ple. The conciliatory policy of the Davis and John H. Hammon, secreta- present Administration has been effective in destroying the Republican party ries, in which it is recited that the in the south, and through it the colored convention was regularly organized and element of that section has been elimiamong other things passed resolutions | nated from both national and state politics. At the close of the Forty-third By the same mail we have received in the popular branch of the national legislature, now we have not one. * During the past 10 years we have preserved an unbroken column in the vanguard of the Republican ranks, and toabreast with the grand old party of dates whom we support pledges to pretect us in every right conferred by the constitution.'

There are certainly some clear heads among the colored people of New Jer-They know that they are entitled to certain rights in accordance with the amendments to the constitution. But the question will these rights be accorded them. That is the real question, with both blacks and whites in the

It is a curious fact brought out in the statistics of insurance experts that in all of the great cities of the civilized increased longevity. From 1873 to came down with the rocks." 1878 the decrease in the London geath rate, as compared with the preceding six years, was four per cent.

"Beware of a nominal acquiescence in certain alleged truths; because you have been taught them in your infancy, or because they are the established opinions of those with whom you are aid to apy student who is caught connected.', -Abercrombie.

THE CINCINNATI NOMINATIONS

The Democratic National Convensubject, suggested by one of the ebulli- tion has nominated Major-General tions of the Raleigh correspondent of Winfield Scott Hancock, of the regular the N. Y. Times since the nomination army as its candidate for the Presiof Garfield and Arthur, which had in dency. We now have before us a canit so much good sense so temperately vass of the insincere and hypocritical expressed, that we take the occasion to sort, akin to that of the Greeley canvass in 1872. The Democrats of the south The dispatch to the Times which in- had then nothing in common with Mr. duced the North State's article was dated Greeley, nor have they any real liking at Raleigh, June 8th. It said, "the for Hancock now. It is one of those disappointment over Grant's defeat is farcical and unnatural things whose intensely mortifying. All hope of car- counterpart would be found in the

northern Republicans nominating Gen. and the party is dismayed, disorganized Joe Johnston, or even Wade Hampton. Gen. Hancock was born in 1824 in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, graduated at West Point in 1844, and served in the Mexican war. He had by the votes of the delegation at Chi- grown to a Captain in 1855. He was cago, is at white heat, and cannot be one of the early Brigadiers of the war allayed. The attitude of the Republi- having been appointed in 1861, and for cans when the news of the nomination | the last two years of that struggle comcame was as if news had been received manded a corps. He is one of the And while we are without bickerings of some great and appalling public Brigadiers, and a Brevet Major General and in a state of elevated screnity as a calamity." This fiendish language is of the regular army. His career during by no means the worst which was tele- the war was creditable, and without which separates us from our opponents, graphed to a great leading journal of having any other reputation than that the country, as to what was the temper of a soldier, with the exception of a or the Republicans of North Carolina | slight fiasco in bis civil administration on the result at Chicago. That it was at New Orleans, he comes before the as far from the truth as it was possible public as nearly without an expressed for the English language to state it, opinion on any question of stateman-

The nomination for Vice-President is the Hon, William H. English of Indiana. He was born in that state in ing and was admitted to the practice of law. He held various minor offices until 1852, when he was elected to Congress from Indiana. He was made Regent of the Smithsonian Institute in 1854, and in the thirty-fifth Congress was chairman of the committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. He was also elected to the thirty-sixth Congress.

WHAT IT SETTLED. The Hon. W. E. Chandler of New Hampshire who appeared at Chicago as a delegate from that state and was he sums up the results of that remark-

(1) The perfect equality and individual freedom of all the delegates. (2) The right of every Congressional District to be represented by delegates

of its own selection. (3) The retation of Presidents, according to the theory and practice of the nation; not to be violated by a third term of General Grant.

In elaborating these ideas he says: were determined that however they might differ as to candidates, no such supreme folly as the nomination of Gen. Grant, by the methods in which alone it could be effected, should be accomplished in the National Convention of 1880; and the persistency of men of intelligent conviction triumphed over the obstinacy of infatuated and enraged egotists and their unreasoning and deluded southern followers; and thereby the Republican party has been saved to control and bless the country.

The delegates in fayor of Blaine, Sherman, and Washburne controlled the Convention from the start, never vielded control for a single moment or on any one vote; and at last selected a candidate on whom all could unite and go on to victory. The personal disappointment of the friends of each of these candidates largely disappears in view of the general success of all in vindicating and establishing fundamental

He says further that while the anti-Grant element of the Convention gained with issues of vital importance to the nothing in votes by sistaining the nee for Vico-President was removed principle of the rights of districts, they did secure "a sacred principle, that of of New York, without any sharge of district representation, Dever violated official misconduct, but because the before 1380, was in peril, and the Braine and Sherman men determined to save and vindicate it for the general good of the party, although it might be followed by the defeat of their candidates trust, tell us that the time has not yet | and the selection of a new man. The violated principle was, after much delay for the report of the Credentials Committee, forever established by that report and the decision of the Convention admitting the Illinois and Alabama contestants. In the next National Congress we had seven representatives Convention no Congressional district will be attempted to be deprived by state action of representation by delc gates of its own f ee choice."

As Secretary Sherm in has said, the country has been saved from great freedom, but we demand of the candi- peril, and it had been drickly and well done. And it may here be well remarked that while no altempt had been made by either Mr. Sherman or Mr. Blaine to control the action of the Convention over those tertible telegraphic wires which so much troubled Senator Conkling, yet before the last crisis occurred both telegraphed their friends not to adhere to their personal interests at the risk of the fatal nomination of General Grant, but to support promptly the best and most appliable nominee on whom all could unite.

It was a colored preacher who said to his flock; "We have a collection to mak this morning, and, for de glory ob heaben, whichever of you stole Mr. Jones's turkeys, don't put anything on world the death rate is gecreasing. the plate." One who was there says, The science of right living causes an "Every blessed niggah in de church

cheek and brass. Cheek asks for any thing an time without the sign of a blush. Brass comes up and takes it without agking,

President Chadbourne of Williams College has resolved to deny college

JUDGE BYNUM DECLINES.

The County Republican Convention of Craven having expressed their preference for ex-Judge W. P. Bynum, year ago, labored earnestly and consciand Col. L. J. Moore as chairman of entiously to secure the nomination of that body having notified him, he made John Sherman for President, believing the reply which is printed below. will be seen that Judge Bynum declines all offers of official honors.

CHARLOTTE, June 21, 1880. L. J. Moore, Esq:

MY DEAR SIR:-I have seen the resolutions of the Republican County Convention of Craven, suggesting me | whole country. From his early manas a candidate of the party for Governor, | hood until the present, he has in some and am also in receipt of yours of the way been connected with the public at-17th inst., asking if I would accept the nomination, if tendered me by the Republican State Convention.

I can only answer now, as I invariably have done for the last several months, when asked 'he same question by others, that I am not and cannot be a candidate for any office upon the

state ticket. Trusting in the wisdom of the nominating convention, I shall cordially support the ticket it shall recommend, they have gone to their rest, he has Convention for the confidence and good will manifested toward me.

I am, very truly yours, W. P. BYNUM.

GENERAL COMMENTS.

It seems that a Kedive has no rights which a Sultan is bound to respect. Ismail Pasha wanted to visit Alexandria but was refused, and then he wanted to send back to Egypt his family and was refused. Then he telegraphed that he intended to go with his family to Constantinople, and was informed that if he did he would be sent back straight-

The longevity of fish is longer than most people suppose. Gold fish live to bert Gallatin on the part of the United 50 years, and a pike lives indefinitely, States, and Lord Gambier and Mr. and has no period of matnrity.

A certain preminent Democratic po litician of New York, as appears from certain secret correspondence recently exhumed from the Confederate archves, wrote by under-ground railroad to Jeff Dayis all about the riots which were about to occur in New York. 'Ten or fifteen thousand men will have to be withdrawn from the Army of the Potomac to put down these riots. Then will be your time to advance and cap ture Washington." In this letter he said that Gov. Seymour would so ar range things that no state troops would be available to suppress these riets. These same papers contain full sets of the papers relating to the "Knights of the Golden Circle," of Indiana, a disloyal organization of which Mr. Hend rick seems to have been a prominent officer. If either of these men are Fortunately, delegates representing | nominated at Cincinnati the long conunvarying majorities of over seventy | cealed documents will make interesting

It is now stated that eafter a conference with General Garfield Senator Don Cameron has decided to accept the Chairmanship of the National Republi-

can Committee. Goy. Cornell of New York has saved to the state over a million dollars by his vetoes of appropriation bills.

Ex-Gov. Heratio Seymour writes, under date of January 19, 1880, to Dr. Geo. I. Miller, editor of the Omaha Herald, and an old friend, "it irritates me to be talked about for an office when I am thicking about my will and funeral. If I had to choose between a funeral or a nomination, I would take the first." It is most incredible language for a man like Horatio Sevmour, to say the least.

Gen. Arthur, our Republican nomi from the office of Collector of Customs Haves administration had new views as to the conduct of that great port o

ONSLOW AND SHACKELFORD. A correspondent writing from Onslow gives a reminisence of 1878 which

ery popular in his own county:

"In giving a boost to Mr. Shackelford, it may not be amiss to relate what took place two years ago in connection with that gentleman. Then the Democratic Convention met at Jacksonville, recommended Mr. Stackelford for the State Senate, and probably pledged it- average rent of each dwelling about \$1 seif to sustain him if nominated by the District Senatorial Convention. Well, Mr. Shackelford was nominated for the Senate, after having been endorsed by his own county. One of his nearest Democratic neighbors, Mr. James Harvey Foy, made a run against the nominee, and in Ouslow defeated him by about four hundred votes, and would have been triumphantly elected, had not Carteret and Jones come to Mr. Shackelford's assistance. As it was he made a narrow escape. His majority was yery small.

far-seeing Democrats of Orslow that Mr. Shackelford was put in the ring by boys do marbles-to be knocked out. There is a great fear in many and a great hope in some that he will not sit There is some difference between in the gallery. That is the light in member of the party works to elect the which the nomination is regarded by the party leaders in Onslow. There is no doubt but that Mr. Shackelford's by Franklin, has 169,380 volumes, county, Vermont. Garfield is 49 and defeat can be accomplished notwith- which number is exceeded only by the all the other adjuncts and supports of New York has 160,613, and the Astor the Democratic neminee."

JOHN SHERMAN.

The Washington World has, from the date of its first issue, now more than a then, as we do now, that our country has no name in whom there is greater strength; no purer and better man, no the first (or "extra") session were reone who by his great wisdom and firmness of purpose has contributed so largely to the general well-being of the fairs of our Government, and in all of his career he has made no mistakes by and become laws during the present which any portion of the people have suffered. He has been foremost in the effort to establish the system of "free schools throughout the country," has ty of peace and the recognition of been untiring in his efforts for the down-trodden colored man, has stood shoulder to shoulder with Sumper and | factures and the products of the soil Giddings in their behalf, and long since and mine, in the city of New York in Thanking you and the Craven County still been their best friend, and may be der the auspices of the government of relied upon until their rights under the | the United States. constitution are fully enjoyed. There is no man known to hi-tory in this, or any other country, whose financial the "Carlisle bill.") record is equal to that of Mr. Sherman, and though he cannot at present be rewarded by his countrymen with the withdrawn from distillery warehouses Presidency of the United States, thereby securing the permanency of his will see to it that history will do him justice. A quarter of a century of such pure, wise, and unselfish devotion to under the pre-emption laws. the best interests of all concerned will not be forgotten by a grateful country. - Washington World

Henry Clay's Wager.

In 1814, when the Peace Corumis sion, composed of Henry Clay, John Quincy Adams, J. A. Bayard and Al-Goulbourn on the part of Great Britain, were endeavoring to come to an understanding on the important questions of the pavigation of the Mississippi river and the fishery privileges, the British plenipotentiaries sought to alarm the invincible army which was moving on New Orleans, supported by a powerful fieet. They dwelt on the galiantry and daring of Packenham, laid much stress on the superb character of his troops, which they truthfully declared were the flower of the British army-veterans of the victorious Peninsular campaign -and Lord Gambier gleefully : -"New Orleans will soon be in our possession, and the free navigation of the Mississippi assured to us." This greatly nettled Mr. Clay, who had determined never to concede the point as to the great river, which, with prophetic eye, he saw must one day become the grandest commercial highway on the globe, and so, with the instinct of the true Kentuckiau, he at once offered to wager Lord Gambier that the British tarmy would never capture New Orleans, and that Packenham would be disastrously defeated. "For," said he, "I am informed that Gen. Andrew Jackson, from Tennessee, has gone to New Orleans, and I have the most implicit faith in his ability to cope with your army." Lord Gambier joyfully accepted the wager, which he fixed at one hundred guineas. When the news of the rout of the British army at Chalmette and of the death of Packenham was received in Europe Lord Gambier approached Mr. Clay at a grand ballgiven we believe, in honor of the success of the negotiations at Ghent- and handing him the bundred guineas, said: Mr. Clay, I believe there are three kinds of beings under the special care and protection of Divine Providencelunatics, drunkards and the American people."-N. O. Democrat.

The \$2,500,000 which George Peabody left to establish homes for the poor of London had grown to over 3,500,000 last December, through additions of rent and interest money to the principal. The trustees of the fund have already housed 9,905 persons in 2,355 separate dwellings, and have made arrangements to buy nine acres of land in Glasshouse street, near the mint; Whitecross street, St. Luke's Bedfordbury: Great Wild street, Drury Lane; Pear-tree court, Clerkenwell: stees have obtained a loan of \$1,500, 000 from the fund, in yearly install ments of 500,000, and on the condition that the whole shall' be repaid in 15 years. They calculate that this sum will provide homes for 10,000 persons. The average weekly earnings of the head of each family in the Peabody buildings last year was about \$6, the and of each room about 60 cents.

What Princess Louise Thinks.

Louise, Princess of England and Marchioness of Lorne is quoted as say ing to a reporter at Chicago that she and her brother were much entertained and delighted at the proceedings of the convention. " "e were, she said, glad of an opportunity to see the primary gathering of gentlemen who select your ruler. I can hardly describe how a few men (for they are but a few of your vast population) were having a debating society that was making your "It is the opinion of many shrewd and | tuler. You know it is so different from what we have been accustomed to. My sensations, she added, were conflicting, and I have thought much and will the Fayetteville Convention, as small think long upon what I saw. This Republic is certainly a remarkable insti- life been voting against you. tution. No man has any right to the throne or the throne or the chair. It open to everybody. And yet I am told that all the feeling subsides and every in the House of Representatives except | that all the feeling subsides, and every

The Philadelphia Library founded standing able editors, primaries, and Public Library of Boston, which has

Work of the Session of Congress Just Terminated.

During the session that terminated on the 16th inst., 1,197 bills and joint resolutions were introduced in the Senate and 4,288 bills and joint resolutions in the House of Representatives. The numbers introduced during spectively 773 and 2,526, making a grand total of 8,784 bills and joint resolutions introduced thus far during the present Congress. Aside from the regular annual appropriation bills the following are the more important public measures that have passed both houses session of Congress: -

An act to provide for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the trea-American independence, by holding an international exhibition of arts, manu-1883, subject to the supervision and un-

An act to amend the internal revenue laws in regard to distilleries (known as

An act authorizing an allowance for loss by leakage or casualty of spirits for exportation.

An act for the relief of settlers (n financial policy, the people themselves | public lands, allowing their rights to relate back to the date of their settlement, the same as if they had settled

An act to abolish all tells at the Louisville and Portland Canal. An act to provide for the construction of a marine hospital at Memphis. Tenn., at a cost not exceeding \$30,000. Au act to provide a building for the use of the United States Circuit and

exceeding \$750,000. An act appropriating \$200,000 for the purpose of acquiring sites and the erection of suitable posts for the pre-

listrict courts, Custom House and Post

Office at Pittsburg, Pa., at a cost not

tection of the Rio Grande frontier. An act appropriating \$50,000 to complete the survey of the Gettysburg battle. field and to provide for the compilation and preservation of data showing the various positions and movements of Americans by informing them of the troops at that battle, illustrated by

An act to provide for the Yorktown centennial celebration. An act providing for negotiation with certain foreign governments relative to

the importation of tobacco into their An act for the construction of a pubc building at Toledo, Ohio. An act to increase the pensions of sholly disabled soldiers and sailors.

An act to ratify and carry into effect he agreement with the Ute Indians. An act to amend the statutes in regard to immediate transportation of

An act relating to timber trespasses

committed prior to March 1, 1879, relieving the trespassers from prosecution upon payment of the price of the tim-Act to amend certain sections of the Revised Statutes concerning mineral

lands, allowing agents of non-residents to make the affidavits necessary to ob-Act for the payment of the awards of he Southern Claims Commission.

Act to provide for the settlement of ill outstanding claims against the District of Columbia. Act to constitute a joint commission

for carrying into effect the French claims treaty of January 15,1880. Act to provide for the repayment of fees, purchase money and commissions

paid on void entries of public lands. Joint resolution for the relief of parties who have made contracts to deliver cut hoop iron prior to a certain date in respect of the duties imposed.

The amount appropriated during the present session of Congress included in the regular annual appropriation bills, the River and Harbor bitl, the Deficiency bills and miscellaneous appropriations aggregates about \$186,000,000.

A Wake Forest Student Who Cut His Way Through. [Reidsville Times.]

A student named Davis from up in Cherokee county graduated this session at Wake Forest. Five years ago he went to that college with five cents in pocket-all his money. They told him he'd better go back, but he vewed he'd stay around there and live on the wind but what he would go through. And and Old Pye street, Westminister. To stick he did. He cut wood about fer does not show Mr. Shackelford to be cover these sites with buildings, the the citizens and finally all the Professors gave him the contract to cut up their winter wood. Professor Royall was in the Chapel one morning and heard a terrible racket outside, like a cannon touched off, and it was Davis who had finished all of a pile of wood except some great knotty sticks that he split by boring holes and ramming in powder. Fe cut six hundred and odd dollars out of wood during his term and graduated only twenty-five dollars in debt f r the whole five years. Ho learned to sing and taught singing school in the country during his spare Saturdays. That made bim some money. He graduated with honor, and the subject of his commencement speech was "Hew to the line let the chips fall where they may." He has got his axe with himeand intends to label it: "With this I cut my way through." He has already been offered a Professorship in some college. Go it Davis.

General Jackson was once visiting a Kentucky town where, among the gentlemen presented to him, was Major Lewis, who desired to impress Jacksen and his admirers with his own independence. Taking a dignified attitude, he said, "Well, General, I have all my courteously bowed to him, and said, battles of my country in order that you might enjoy that privilege."

Garfield and Arthur both taught Arthur 41 years old.

The first coal fields worked in A mer; ica were the bituminous fields of Richmond, Va., discovered in 1750.