

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature adjourned yesterday, and the members thereof have returned to their homes. Their acts and doings have now become a part of the history of our State and will be the object of much criticism and comment, both favorable and unfavorable.

They will be censured by some persons for doing, or failing to do, the very things for which they will be praised by others. It is impossible to please everybody, and this fact our legislators will soon be made aware of. By some persons this Legislature will be termed progressive, and by others extravagant. After carefully considering the work of this Legislature we are of the opinion that the State will be much benefited thereby. The mistakes made originated from the attempt to please everybody. It was the best meeting Legislature that we have ever known.

The liberal appropriations to the University and the Oxford Orphan Asylum were creditable to the heads and hearts of our legislators. Their pensioning disabled Confederate soldiers must be approved by all humane and patriotic citizens, and although their appropriations may by some persons be called extravagant yet the rate of taxation levied by them is no greater than it usually has been, except last year when the State tax was levied. It is the only democratic Legislature that has ever failed to remedy our defective registration laws, and for doing this they deserve especial commendation. They did well in heeding the general demand for more speedy justice in our courts, and in granting more frequent terms of the superior court. They have greatly benefited our farmers by the passage of numerous stock laws for different counties, and have laid the foundation for future legislation for the advancement of our mechanics.

The pension bill, as it finally passed both the Senate and House, shows an annual pension of \$50 to every disabled soldier, or widow of a deceased soldier, but no person shall be a pensioner who owns more than \$500 worth of property. The bill for the arrangement of the new districts (twelve in number) was passed as reported by the committee. As stated by us four weeks ago, this district will be changed only by taking off the counties of Randolph, Rockingham, Vance and Franklin.

It is believed that the Governor will appoint as the Judges of the three additional districts Senator County of Wilson, Col. Walter Charles of Wake, and Maj. Montgomery of Chatham. The Governor has appointed as directors of the penitentiary Capt. E. R. Stamps and Rev. F. L. Reid, of Wake; C. M. Corley, of Franklin; A. D. Brown, of New Hanover; Henry R. Bryan, of Craven; Walter L. Steel, of Richmond; Levi Scott, of Granville; C. F. Lewis, of Davidson, and J. L. Robinson, of Macon. We much regret that our esteemed countryman, G. W. Thompson, Esq., was not reappointed.

The closing hours of the Legislature were very exciting, and much bitterness of feeling was manifested. The dignity of the Senate was much disturbed by a scene not very creditable to some of the participants therein. A protest was offered, signed by a large minority of the senators, in opposition to the passage of the bill in aid of the R. & D. R. Co., and in order to prevent this protest being received and spread upon the Journal, Senator Means (who is an attorney of that company) spoke against it, and that is, until the hour of adjournment arrived, and thus accomplished his despicable object. Of course such an outrage greatly exasperated the protesting senators and they did not attempt to conceal their indignation.

The House was much excited and excited about what the members considered an abuse of their privileges. Mr. Richmond Pearson, one of the representatives from Buncombe, was accosted on the street by Mr. R. V. McAden, of Charlotte, about certain words used by Mr. Pearson in a speech in the House and was stricken a severe blow in the face by Mr. McAden. The House, thought its rights encroached upon and appointed a committee to report the proper action to take thereupon. The committee brought in a report of non-commitment and a letter was read, written by McAden, in which he disclaimed any insult to the House, and the matter was dropped. A most amusing incident occurred in the House when young Dixon, of Cleveland, accused Col. Holt of insanity, dullness and stupidity, and the effectual manner in which the young upstart was "set down" upon. It reminded the members of a fine barking at a mastiff.

CLEVELAND INAUGURATED!



This is the first time that we have ever had a description of the inauguration of a Democratic President, and although it fills four columns we know our subscribers will read it with much pleasure. The following is the account telegraphed, on the 11th inst., by the Associated Press:

Was a magnificent day to day one hundred thousand strangers. They began to come before the dedication of the Monument, and have been coming day and night ever since. They have come in many parties, in coaches, and companies, and regiments. The hotels were filled a week ago, and private boardinghouses and dwellings have since done what they could to lodge the thousands and feed the hungry.

The morning opened lazily, but with an excellent promise of fair weather, which was fulfilled before it broke. Through the early morning, waiting and riding from point to point to see what they could of the public buildings, parks, statues, and monuments before the great event of the day began.

The big and drumming and marching of bands and troops were the dominating elements of the early forenoon, while morning sermons, held in all the principal churches, tended to quiet the excited spirits of the people.

What was it possible to do with so many people? The city was filled with a sea of humanity, and the streets were filled with a sea of humanity. The city was filled with a sea of humanity, and the streets were filled with a sea of humanity.

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interview with the President, and soon after Senator Hawley left and proceeded to William's Hotel, where he was joined by Vice President-elect Hendricks, and the two proceeded to the White House. They occupied a handsome open broughie, lined with crimson satin and drawn by four beautiful white horses. The carriage was hired for the occasion. The Vice President was seated in the front seat, and the President in the rear. As he was entering the grounds, President Arthur's carriage, with Senators Ransom and Sherman, started to the Arlington for the President-elect.

This carriage was also an open broughie. It was drawn by four spanking bays, from the President's stables. The seats were covered with soft heavy black and white buffalo robes. The Senatorial Committee were ushered into the presence of the President-elect immediately on their arrival at the Arlington, and after a short delay the three gentlemen appeared at the south entrance of the hotel, their seats in the carriage, and were rapidly driven to the White House, where they joined President Arthur and Vice President Hendricks and Senator Hawley. Marshal McMichael met the party at the White House portico, and escorted the President-elect into the presence of the President.

The President-elect was greeted with cheers and the waving of handkerchiefs as he drove down Sixteenth street from the hotel. He kept his eyes in recognition of the equipment. While the party were at the White House, the Chief Marshal of the procession and his aids took into the grounds and entered the White House, where they were met by the Chief Marshal of the procession and his aids.

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in Baltimore, who had arrived on the early morning train, and the thoroughness of the political organizations, who had found quarters for the previous night in the smaller hotels in the vicinity of the Capitol, stood gossiping on the subjects of the day. Their conspicuous high hats and overcoats of light or dark materials, and gaudy badges of red, blue or purple silk, were objects of curiosity for the uninitiated stranger. An occasional rooster design ornamented the head coverings. The people on the east plaza stood in groups of promenade the length of the Capitol with resident friends. Occasionally a member of Congress, whose weariness from continued sitting was conspicuous, strolled with town or country constituents, and pointed out objects of interest. Many of the strangers had been unable to find a resting place, during the night, and their faces and clothes were covered with dust and dirt.

Many of them carried carpet bags or valises in hand, while a few held their visiting clothes in average size hand boxes. The procession reached the Capitol grounds about 1 o'clock p. m., and soon afterwards the inaugural ceremonies took place. The stand on which the President was to deliver his inaugural address was erected almost on a level with the floors of the Senate and House and directly in front of the middle entrance to the Capitol. It is about 100 feet square—the largest ever before erected for an inauguration—and was covered by two thousand chairs. These were occupied by Senators, members of the Diplomatic Corps, Judges of the Supreme Court, members of the House of Representatives and press representatives. Before the President left the Senate chamber, the crowd in front of the stand had increased until it became a solid mass, a mammoth for nearly four hundred feet in front of the stand and more than one thousand feet on either side. The crowd continued less so in the rear of this multitude. Even to the great avenues, one filled, and the roofs of surrounding dwellings were covered. On the roof of the Capitol some two or three hundred men and boys congregated. In the approach to the Capitol, the streets were lined with thousands of people, forming a human vista as far as the eye could reach. This immense throng was variously estimated as to numbers. President Arthur subsequently said it was snappy in number, the greatest crowd he ever saw. Senator Hawley, so he longed at it, said he thought it numbered 25,000.

At 12:30 p. m. the head of the procession appeared coming out of the main east door of the Capitol. President Arthur stepped to the front platform, followed by the President-elect, Chief Justice Waite and the regiment at arms of the Senate. An immense throng stood facing the crowd, and the vast assemblage cheered again and again for several minutes.

At 12:40 p. m. President-elect Cleveland arose and began his inaugural address. He was clad in a light suit of black frock coat and high cut, light-colored standing collar and a black tie. In speaking he held his left hand over a rosette on his breast and emphasized his speech by gestures with his right hand. He spoke without notes, but occasionally consulted a small paper of paper bearing notes of the heads of his discourse. His voice was even and resonant and he spoke in a clear, distinct and powerful manner. His words had an occasional staccato effect, but he spoke with a certain grace and variety. He spoke in a clear, distinct and powerful manner. His words had an occasional staccato effect, but he spoke with a certain grace and variety.

The public celebration of this day ended with the display of fireworks. To elaborate it was like a display of fireworks, but in volume and variety it is said to have excelled any for which a professional exhibition upon this continent. Without it was successful to a minute's detail, although the stage of preparation late in the afternoon was not encouraging. The scene of the exhibition was the White House, an area of two or three hundred yards sloping gently away from the south foot of the Treasury. Even the President and State Department were present, and the display was a grand one. The fireworks were a grand one. The fireworks were a grand one.

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jecting platform, which was covered with flags so as to make a handsome canopy, and at the same time so arranged as to afford a clear, unobstructed view of the procession. Armchairs were placed upon it for their use, but the President remained standing during the entire review. Ex-President Arthur sat on his left. Vice President Hendricks and members of his household occupied seats to the right and just back of the President, while the families and friends of the President and ex-President sat in the front row on the right. There were a great many ladies on the stand and their rich costumes added brilliancy to the scene. It is estimated that there were on the stand about a thousand persons.

It was ten minutes past two o'clock when the President, escorted by Col. Bennett of the Inaugural Committee, took his place at the front of the stand. The President's appearance was the signal for a great shout from the course of the people who had gathered in front of the stand, and filled the streets for several hundred yards, both ways. The President quietly bowed his acknowledgments and took his seat.

The review from the Presidential stand was a grand sight, and it was generally expressed opinion that no more brilliant pageant had ever been witnessed in his country. All the organizations gave a marching salute as they passed the grand stand, and the President at first recognized the compliment by raising his hat to every separate command, but the length of the line and the children of the bands which sprang upon the stand before the second division had passed to keep his head covered, and he must needs to limit his acknowledgments to a slight bow. In view of the fact that the procession was three hours in passing, it is not matter for surprise that he had to diminish his intention of standing with his hat uncovered throughout the review. The first division, composed of the regular United States troops and local military organizations, presented for the appearance, they passed the stand. The President saluted the Chief Marshal and his aids, and each of the companies which marched in perfectly good form. The second division was composed entirely of the Pennsylvania National Guard. There were 7,000 men in this division, and it was a grand marching and fine military band were praised on all sides.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, commanding the first division, received an ovation from the crowd in and around the Presidential stand. He bowed to the President and the latter raised his hat in return. Civil organizations made a very fine display, and were highly complimented in the Presidential party. Taken all in all, as a combined military and civic display, the procession was undoubtedly the largest and most successful ever seen in Washington. The number of men who marched past the Presidential stand is estimated at about 25,000.

Vice President Hendricks felt somewhat singular and retired to the Executive Mansion for rest before all the civil organizations had passed. Many other persons also left the stand before the parade was over, because of a weakness. At the conclusion of the review the President and party proceeded to the dining room of the White House and partook of lunch, prepared for them by ex-President Arthur.

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PARRISH'S BRICK WAREHOUSE, DURHAM, N. C., IS HEADQUARTERS FOR CHATHAM TOBACCO. SELLS MORE TOBACCO FOR MORE MONEY THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN NORTH CAROLINA! Has unlimited demand for all grades, white good bright Wrappers, Fillers and Smokers are a specialty. BEST ACCOMMODATIONS FOR MAN AND BEAST, and Highest Prices Always Paid. Don't forget the place, and never stop until you drive under PARRISH'S WAREHOUSE shed, where you will be taken care of, and when your tobacco is sold you will start home feeling good. When you want FULL PRICES for your tobacco ALWAYS GO TO HEADQUARTERS AND EVERYBODY KNOWS THAT PARRISH'S WAREHOUSE IS THAT PLACE! ALL GRADES OF TOBACCO SELLING HIGH! Parrish's Warehouse has a native demand for all the bright Wrappers raised. Remember Mr. Parrish buys more tobacco than any other two dealers in North Carolina and therefore it is to your interest to sell with him. Try him—you will be convinced. January 15, 1885. S. S. S.

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TO FARMERS! WE HAVE IN STOCK AND ARRIVING DAILY A FULL LINE OF HARDWARE, CROCKERY AND STOVES. BY WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. J. C. BREWSTER & CO. THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE STATE! RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA. GUNS AND Gun Material. THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE STATE! RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA.

MONEY CAN BE MADE. TOBACCO SALES. THE LARGEST STOCK OF NEW AND FOREIGN TOBACCO. R. A. RAGLAND, HICO, VA. RALEIGH & ANGSTA A-J. R. R. CORRECTED TIME TABLE.

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