

OBSERVATIONS.

Coolies bring about six hundred ahead in the Cuban market.

Mr. McIver still holdeth on to his office. He sticketh close unto it; he turneth it not loose.

A play embodying an outrageous satire upon American manners is about to be put on the French stage.

George Francis Train is still in the Tomb. Good thing for Train and the world generally, if this tomb was his final resting place.

"The heart of Boston" was said by thousands of newspaper writers to have been eaten out by the great fire. The small box appears to be going for its hide now. As many as three thousand deaths by this terrible disease are reported.

Tremendous floods and freshets are sweeping along the water-courses in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Bridges have been washed away. Telegraph wires torn down, and trains delayed on many roads.

Terrific weather is prevailing in the Northwest. The severity of the weather exceeds anything this winter. In some parts of Wisconsin the thermometer was forty-five degrees below zero.

Coloel S. W. Dorsey has been elected United States Senator from Arkansas. He succeeds Bea Rice in the Senate. This ends a long and bitter contest, in which party feeling ran high.

Grand preparations are being made in Washington for the inauguration on the 4th of March. A vast concourse of people are expected to be present to witness the ceremonies. A hall capable of holding six thousand people is to be built, to be used as a ball room.

The congressional committee on election has made its report in the contested election case of Bowen and DeLarge, from South Carolina. They say there was so much fraud on both sides that they are unable to decide which one of the claimants is entitled to the seat. The best disposition that could be made of these two worthies is to robe them in convict's garb and set them to breaking rock.

The Legislature has been asked to grant a charter to the Farmers' Loan Bank, an institution which is intended solely for the benefit of farmers, and to remedy the evils arising from the practice which many farmers are compelled to resort to of obtaining advancements from Commission Merchants at heavy rates of interest. The banking system proposed is a good one, and will doubtless meet with favor in the Legislature. The establishment of the Bank is being ably advocated.

As an evidence of the trifles to which that august body the House of Representatives can descend sometimes, it is worthy of note that a bill was introduced "to change the name of the pleasure Yacht Ellie, of Boston, Massachusetts, which was considered as in the committee of the whole. It gives authority to the owner of the schooner Ellie, a pleasure Yacht of the port of Boston, Massachusetts, to change the name of the vessel to that of Falcon." It must be gratifying to the public to know that this important bill was "ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed."

SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE SUN.

There is a man in Washington city who thinks he has invented a new system of telegraphing, which he claims will be much cheaper than the existing system. It is a mode of telegraphing without the intervention of wires, and without any material communication between the points. Aerial telegraphing is the term used to distinguish it from other methods of telegraphic communication.

The subject is up before Congress in the shape of a bill to incorporate the company, which is to be known as the Loomis Aerial Telegraph Company.

The debates in Congress reveal the fact that this poor fellow, like other great inventors, is regarded as a fool or a lunatic. A jest is made of his genius; his discovery is ridiculed; the gravity of the Senators is entirely upset when the bill is discussed. They laugh at the bare idea of its being possible to telegraph all round the world without any wires at all, or cable, or anything of the kind.

Thus it has ever been with those great geniuses who have made wonderful discoveries in the scientific or geographical world. There was a

tinte when Morse's invention was regarded as the height of absurdity, and it was only he that could conceive the practicability of putting "a girdle round about the earth, in forty minutes." And when the introduction of the electric telegraph into France was first talked about, it was denounced by some of the benighted priesthood as heralding the reign of Anti-Christ! But few minds then could grasp the idea of enchaining the lightning and making it subservient to man's thought, a vehicle of his will, encircling the globe with its soul-breathing current, and annihilating the distance between continents separated by vast oceans.

Copernicus, the philosopher who in the dark ages taught mankind that the world was round, not flat; that it revolved about the sun, not the sun around it, as was the prevalent belief at that time; that there was such a thing as the solar system; and that the Earth was one among the planets which have the sun for a common centre, suffered martyrdom as a heretic. The French chemist, who prior to Brian Bacon's invention of gunpowder first mixed sulphur, saltpetre and charcoal and made experiments with the compound, so frightened his neighbors that he was taken up and burned for a witch. And Columbus, embarking from the shores of the Old World on his voyage of discovery, was looked upon as a visionary, whose scheme was idle and fanciful. And so on through the whole chapter.

It is the fate of geniuses to be looked upon as fools until they accomplish something. Inventors appear mere dreamers, till their inventions are perfected and presented to a wondering world in all their beautiful simplicity or ingenious complexity. Then the wonder is that everybody didn't see long before what the visionary has just discovered.

So the mode of aerial telegraphing which this "poor fellow" at Washington thinks he has invented, and which makes him a subject of jest and ridicule in the Senate of the United States, may yet be perfected and be made to supersede the present system of electric communication.

AN EXPLANATION.

The following letter from Col. Jones should have appeared with Gov. Vance's card, but accidentally was not ready at the moment that card was published. It is now published in corroboration of Gov. Vance's denial that he violated any promise in regard to the matter of his resignation when elected Senator in 1870. It puts an end forever to that poor calumny which but few men believed from the beginning:

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Jan. 17, '73. GOV. VANCE.—Dear Sir: You desire me to state what pledges I made in your name to the caucus that nominated you for the Senate in 1870. In reply, I can only say that these pledges were intended by me to be simply, "that you should resign whenever the caucus that nominated you expressed an opinion that it was proper for you to do so." I did not intend to convey the idea to the caucus that you would resign if your first effort for admission was unsuccessful, nor if your second was, nor in fact did I refer to any time, but only assured the caucus that in case you were elected, it would still retain control of the matter by retaining the power of calling for your resignation. This was all you authorized me to say and all that I intended to say. I have no recollection of any letter from you being referred to in that caucus, but do remember that the assurances given by me were the result of a conversation had with you a few minutes before in the Rotunda of the Capitol.

In regard to your resignation, I do not know how long I held it; I think fully two weeks, probably longer. Your instructions to me were to present it promptly when your friends thought it necessary. It was generally known that I held it and upon what instructions I may add, that when asked by you what pledges I made for you, I answered you to the same effect that I have in this letter. Very truly yours, H. C. JONES.

LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

MONDAY, JAN. 20.

The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock, President Brogden in the chair.

The Journal of Saturday was read and approved.

By Mr. Ellis, of Columbus, a petition of citizens of Robeson county, asking the General Assembly to pay Jas. McQueen, the reward offered by the State for killing the outlaw Boss Strong, the evidence of the killing accompanying the petition.

Mr. McCauley, a petition of citizens of Union county praying for the passage of an act to incorporate Mount Prospect Camp Ground, and for authority to the county commissioners to make the necessary by-laws to suppress disorders in said camp ground.

All of which were appropriately referred.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS, &c.

Mr. Welch introduced a bill to provide for the biennial election of

the officers of the General Assembly and to prescribe their duties. Referred.

Mr. Troy, a bill to authorize the Western Railroad Company to issue bonds.

Mr. Cramer, a bill to amend the act providing for a cheap chattel mortgage. Referred.

Mr. McCauley, a bill in relation to the fees of Registers of Deeds and Justices of the Peace. Referred.

Mr. Merrimon, a resolution to adjourn without day on Monday 17th of February, at 6 a. m. Lies over under the rules.

PASSAGE OF RESOLUTIONS.

The resolution urging our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their efforts in passing the Educational bill now pending in Congress was adopted.

Also the resolution providing for a committee to cancel and burn vouchers in the Auditor's Office.

BILLS, &c. ON PASSAGE.

On motion of Mr. Cunningham, the rules were suspended and the bill in relation to townships was put upon its passage.

Mr. Cunningham explained the object of the bill to be to provide for appeals from Township Boards of Trustees to Boards of County Commissioners, thence to Superior Courts and thence to the Supreme Court. As the law now stood Township Boards had power to lay out new and close old roads without their action being reviewed except by county boards.

The bill proposed to restore the right of appeal to a judge for review and from his decision to the Supreme Court. Great hardship was complained of under the operation of the law at present.

The bill passed its second and third readings.

On motion of Mr. Grandy, the rules were suspended and the bill to incorporate the "North Carolina Construction Company" was put upon its passage.

Mr. Grandy urged the passage of the bill, which he explained to be to facilitate the construction of the New York, Norfolk & Charleston Railway, a charter for which had been granted by the present Legislature before the Christmas recess.

Mr. Dunham moved the bill be indefinitely postponed. He regarded it as strange that if the object simply was to facilitate the building of this road, nothing had been said of its necessity at the time the railroad charter was granted. The present bill asked for extraordinary powers for an untrammelled corporation—powers to enable them to make from a pin to a railroad. Never before had such powers been asked for or granted.

Mr. Grandy thought Mr. Dunham should have specified his objections, that the bill might be amended if necessary. The committee having the bill in charge had recommended it, with an amendment which the friends of the measure were willing to accept. He called upon Mr. Dunham to specify his objections.

Mr. Dunham was opposed to the bill in toto—there was not a feature in it that could meet his approval.—He wished to know why the projectors of the scheme had not incorporated the provisions of this bill in the original charter? This bill was on the calendar while the railroad charter was before the Senate. The bill was too general in its character; the projectors should specifically state what they want.

Mr. Murphy could not see the terrible dangers of the bill. The company merely claimed the right to build the road in its own way and the Legislature should not force it into measures. He professed to know the objects of the bill. Old methods of doing business were passing away. These "Construction Companies" were a new appliance used in the Northern States and even in our neighboring State, Virginia.—The objection seemed to be more to the name than otherwise.

Mr. Merrimon said these great corporations were not alarming merely to the people of this State but to the Congress of the United States, who were devising means to check their growing power. He objected to the bill on account of the indefinite powers it sought—powers, extending even to the establishment of banks, &c. The danger was that ere long they would control the legislation of the State and of the country.

Mr. Respass reminded Mr. Merrimon that the amendment of the Committee restricted the company to the building of the road.

Mr. Merrimon thought the amendment did not such thing. The proposed charter gave unlimited powers including that of issuing certificates of indebtedness and to issue judgments. He would not give his support to the bill till its purposes were definitely defined.

Mr. Flemming said the power of issuing judgment should be stricken from the bill. The charter, however, to build the road had been granted. Parties were coming to build the road and it seemed nothing but right that they should be permitted to become incorporated to protect themselves and their capital. It was proposed to establish minor corporations under the grand corporation.

Mr. Stillely said the committee had reported that the powers sought could be obtained under the general incorporation act, and therefore the State could not be injured or benefited by the motion to indefinitely postpone. The bill could be amended to meet the views of its opponents.

Mr. Dunham did not think this company could be incorporated under the general act, if he understood its provisions. He charged bad faith in its projectors in not advising the Senate of their purposes while the railroad charter was under consideration.

Mr. Gudger, one of the committee, stated that both bills were before them at the same time and that they had concluded to consider the railroad bill first, and that the report on the present bill had been unavoidably delayed.

Mr. Dunham resumed. He charged bad faith in another respect. He was assured on the authority of a Senator that when the railroad bill was up his friends gave repeated assurances that it was not their purpose to ask for subscriptions from counties, whereas the present bill asked for power to receive such subscriptions. He repeated that in the first instance the Senate should have been advised of all the powers sought for.

Mr. Murphy did not so understand the projectors of the bill. He had repeatedly heard them declare that they wanted every dollar that could be raised in the State.

Mr. Grandy denied that there had been any bad faith on the part of the friends of the bill. Both bills were before the Senate at the same time. He repeated that the present bill was merely in furtherance of the building of the railroad. He thought there should be no objection to it as if proposed to bring into the State from five to ten millions of dollars.

Mr. Norwood objected to the bill as being a leap in the dark, when light might have been thrown upon it. The bill was a distinct measure, it not having been reported or acted upon in conjunction with the railroad bill or having been introduced as a supplement to that bill. In passing the railroad bill, the Senate had been told that the projectors had an abundance of means to complete the work. After the passage of that bill, then comes in the present bill to put into the hands of the company the means of holding the road. He considered it very doubtful whether the bill would have passed had this condition of affairs been understood at the time. He was not informed at the time the privilege of building this road was granted that the company had not the means of completing it. As to building the road being the real purpose of the bill, Mr. Norwood had his doubts. He asked Senators to read the bill and they would not find a word pointing in that direction; and but for the amendment of the committee no connection whatever could be traced between them. The bill before the Senate simply asked power to do anything, at any time and in any place within the limits of the State. The amendment of the committee had to define its object somewhat by providing that the powers sought should be "necessary to the construction of the road." But another section of the bill gave the company authority to make, create and issue bonds, mortgages, judgments, certificates of indebtedness and all other papers—for what? asked Mr. Norwood; not as necessary to construct the New York, Norfolk & Charleston Railroad, but as "necessary to its (the company's) business!" Mr. Norwood stigmatized the bill as a "huge, mis-shapen, blind monster." It almost, said he, enables the company to constitute themselves a court of justice. They claimed the power to issue judgments and even to issue certificates of their own indebtedness. He was opposed to any such bill. He had come to that pass when he had given up all hope of North Carolina having any State pride, and he would not go for her material prosperity, supporting any measure to that end.

Mr. Troy called the previous question. The call was sustained, and the movement of the committee was adopted.

The question then recurred on the passage of the bill on its second reading and the bill failed to pass by a vote of 24 to 14, as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were: Messrs. Cramer, Flemming, Grandy, Gudger, Harris, Holloman, Hyman, Long, McCotter, Murphy, Respass, Seymour, Smith and Welch—14.

Those who voted in the negative were: Messrs. Allen, Barnhardt, Cowles, Cunningham, Davis, Dunham, Ellis, of Columbus, Horton, Mabson, McCabe, McCauley, Merrimon, Miller, Morehead, of Rockingham, Murray, Nicholson, Norwood, Powell, Scott, Stafford, Troy, Walker, Waring and Worth—24.

Mr. Miller called up the bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors within two miles of the town of Shelby, Cleveland county. [The bill provides that the question be submitted to the qualified voters of the town for ratification, on the 1st day of March next.]

An amendment was offered by Mr. Waring to except Cleveland Springs from the operation of the bill. This was accepted by Mr. Mills and the bill passed its several readings—the vote on the third reading being, ye 32, no 6.

Mr. Allen moved to reconsider the vote rejecting this bill with a view to its being re-referred for amendment. Adopted and the reference so ordered.

A message was received from the House transmitting a message from the Governor, accompanied by the report of Alex. McIver, on the sale of Durant's Island. Referred to the committee on education.

Harris, col., called up the engrossed bill to punish enticers of minors from their parents or guardians, &c., beyond the State, or from one part of the State to another, without the consent of said parents, &c.

Mr. Barnhardt moved to amend by providing, that such minors should not be harbored or employed.

Mr. Cowles moved to amend by providing that the enticing, harboring, &c., should be done knowingly and wilfully.

Harris objected to this latter amendment as destructive of the object of the bill, by throwing the onus of proof upon the parent, &c.

Mr. Ellis, of Columbus, concurred with Harris.

Mr. Cowes' amendment was rejected.

Mr. Barnhardt withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Gudger moved to amend by giving justices discretionary power in the amount of fine and term of imprisonment, and making \$50 the

maximum of the former and one month of the latter.

Mr. Worth thought the bill now in a condition to be killed. One half of the colored population of his county (Randolph) permitted their children to go where they pleased and hire themselves out. The bill would open the door to endless litigation.

Mr. Murphy concurred with Mr. Worth. He would favor a measure to stop the stream of emigration from the State, but this bill would not effect it.

Mr. Morehead, of Guilford, favored the bill. He did not apprehend the dangers alluded to by Messrs. Worth and Murphy. Only evil doers would be prosecuted.

The bill, by consent, passed its second reading and was referred to the judiciary committee.

On motion of Mr. Seymour the Senate adjourned till 11 o'clock, tomorrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, JAN. 20, 1873.

House met at 10 o'clock a. m., Speaker Robinson in the chair. Journal of Saturday read and approved.

Mr. Gudger, a petition protesting against any interference with the sale of the Western North Carolina Railroad. Referred.

Mr. Badger moved that the joint committee appointed to investigate the sale of the Western N. C. Railroad be requested to report what progress they have made in the investigation.

Mr. Bennett from the committee stated that the committee had examined Gen. T. L. Clingham, N. W. Woodfin, and a number of others, and would submit a report in two hours to the House.

Mr. Badger, a bill to amend the law in regard to proceedings in bastardy cases. Referred.

Mr. Dickey, a bill to repeal chapter 61, private laws of 1870-71.

Mr. Gidney, a bill to incorporate Cleveland Lodge No. 202, of Free and Accepted Masons. Referred.

Mr. Carson, a bill to prohibit the sale of liquor on the Sabbath. Referred.

Mr. Dula, a bill to prevent speculation in county claims. Referred.

The rules were suspended and House bill to allow the Carolina Narrow Gauge Railroad Company to consolidate with the Chester and Lenoir Narrow Gauge Railroad Company of South Carolina, was taken up and passed its third reading.

On motion of Mr. Johnston, the Senate bill relative to education was withdrawn from the committee on education and placed on the calendar.

On motion of Mr. Reid, the rules were suspended and the House bill to authorize the commissioners of Mecklenburg to appoint another constable for Charlotte township was taken up and passed its third reading.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The resolution to relieve W. W. Holden of the disabilities imposed by the court of Impeachment was read.

Mr. Badger addressed the House at some length in support of the resolution.

On motion of Mr. Jones, of Caldwell, the further consideration of the resolution was postponed and made the special order for 11 o'clock on Tuesday the 28th of January.

On motion of Mr. Houston the Hon. J. J. Hickman of Kentucky, was invited to a seat on the floor.

The message of His Excellency, the Governor, transmitted on Saturday last in reference to the sale of Durant's Island was transmitted to the Senate.

Under a suspension of the rules the bill to repeal the usury law introduced by Mr. Gorman was taken up.

Mr. Brown, of Mecklenburg, offered a substitute for the bill.

Mr. Gudger moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill till Saturday next at 11 o'clock a. m.

On motion of Mr. Jones, of Caldwell, the House adjourned till tomorrow at 10 o'clock, a. m.

New Advertisements.

School Notice.

MISS H. MOORE gives notice that her School in District No. 4, Charlotte Township, is open for the reception of all white children, as a Free School, as prescribed by law.

Jan 22-taw 2w

Freight on the Air-Line Railroad.

ON and after this date, freight will be received only on the evenings of Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from two to five o'clock P. M.

S. S. PERHAM, Agent.

B. Y. SAGE, Gen'l Superint't.

Jan 22-3s

Apples, Apples.

ELEGANT Juicy Northern Apples. Call for "Lovers of Real Good Fruit." Onions also, very fine, ordered by the solicitation of scores of People.

Irish Potatoes Early Rose, Early Good, rich, Peach Blow, Harrison, &c., for eating or planting.

Backsheat Flour and fine Yellow, Rich Golden Butter with capital Factory Cheese.

JOHN F. BUTTS, Market.

Free School.

IN Compliance with the Free School Law, I notify the public that I am teaching a Free Public School, for colored children in District No. 2, Charlotte Township.

Jan 22-1s C. R. HARRIS.

CODFISH.

TWO Drums George's Bank Codfish, at

BRIGGS & BROTHER'S

ILLUSTRATED

FLORAL WORK!

For January, 1873, Now Out, Issued Quarterly. The four numbers sent by mail for 25 cents. The most and most instructive Illustrated and

descriptive Floral Guide ever published. Those of our patrons who ordered the year and were created with the year will receive the four Quarterly for the year. Those who order Seeds this year for the year will receive the four Quarterly for the year. The January number contains nearly 500 Engravings, Two Superb Colored Plates, suitable for framing, and also "Floral Plates" of our gorgeous Floral Clocks, information relative to Flowers, Vegetables, &c., and their cultivation, and a such matter as was formerly found in Annual Catalogues. You will miss it if you order "seeds" before seeing Briggs & Brother's Quarterly. We challenge comparison on quality of Seeds and prices and sizes of packets. Our "Calendar Advance Sheet and Price List for 1873," sent free.

Address: BRIGGS & BROTHER, Seedsmen and Florists, Rochester, N. Y. Jan 22-4w

Irish Potatoes.

TWENTY-FIVE Barrels Good Eating Irish Potatoes, just received at STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO. Jan 21

Just Received

100 Bushels Mountain Irish Potatoes, Warranted sound and good at \$1.00 per bushel. SYMONS & CO. Jan 21-tf

HOMINY and Grits, fresh and Goods sent to all parts of the State. SYMONS & CO. Jan 21-tf Near the Charlotte Hotel.

Hominy, Hominy.

5 Bbls. Choice Hominy, just received and for sale by R. M. MILLER & SONS. Jan 21

ALDINE.

WE are the regular Agents for

THE ALDINE.

CALL AND SEE SPECIMEN COPIES

—ALSO—

THE PREMIUM CHROMOS.

Terms, \$5.00 Per Annum.

TIDDY & BROTHER, Agents.

Home and Democrat copy.

\$ 100,000.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE

VUE DE L'EAU COMPANY.

Having, for reasons already given to the public, deemed it judicious to postpone their

GRAND GIFT CONCERT.

In aid of this new and delightful SEA-SIDE RESORT.

The undersigned take pleasure, in announcing that the Concert will take place, without fail, on

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1873.

In the OPERA HOUSE, NORFOLK, VA.

When the following magnificent amounting to

\$100,000.

Will be distributed by lot to the holders of tickets:

1 Gift in Greenbacks, of \$500 500
5 Gift in Greenbacks, of \$1,000 500
20 Gifts in Greenback, of \$500 1000
75 Beautifully located Cottage Lots, "by the sea" 30 by 150 feet, at Vue de L'Eau, valued at \$400 each, 30000
200 Other Beautifully-located Cottage Lots, 25 by 130 feet, at Vue de L'Eau, valued at \$250 each, 50000
100 Gift in Greenbacks, of \$100 each, 10000
401 Gifts, valued at, 100000

The distribution of GIFTS will take place immediately after the Concert, on the stage of the Opera House, and in full view of the audience under the supervision of the President and Directors of the "Vue de L'Eau Company," and the following distinguished gentlemen, who have kindly consented to be present and see that the gifts are properly distributed as advertised:

Hon. John R. Ludlow, Mayor of Norfolk
Hon. A. S. Watts, Mayor of Portsmouth
Hon. J. B. Whitehead, ex-Mayor Norfolk
Col. Walter H. Taylor, of Norfolk
James G. Holladay, Esq., of Portsmouth

Should the tickets be not all sold when the Concert comes off, the presents will be distributed in proportion to the number sold.

Currency gifts will be paid in CASH at our banking house in the city of Norfolk, on presentation of the tickets entitled thereto, without discount. For particulars and for tickets, apply to the undersigned, who alone are authorized to appoint agents for the sale of tickets.

The undersigned, Directors of the Vue de L'Eau Company, pledge, themselves to the public that the above Grand Gift Concert shall take place on "Thursday, February 29th, 1873," as announced in above card, on the basis of the original advertisement as to the distribution of gifts.

Wm. Lamb, R. J. Neely,
V. D. Groner, Wm. H. White,
E. G. Ghioy, E. C. Lindley,
M. Fazio, W. Reed,
Geo. W. Grice, N. Burrus,
All orders for tickets by mail promptly attended to. BURRUS, SGN & CO., Financial Agents, Vue de L'Eau Co., Norfolk, Va. Agents for the Sale of Tickets for the lotte, TIDDY & BROTHER, Jan 21-tf