DAILY OBSERVER.

JOHNSTONE JONES, Editor.

Tuesday, January 28, 1873.

APOLOGY.—In Sunday's OBSERVER an article headed "U. S. Senate and Albany," appeared as editorial which should have been credited to the New York *Herald*, from which paper it was taken. The absence of editorial matter on Sunday is accounted for by the absence of the editor.

The Credit Mobilier investigation continues, each day growing more interesting and exciting. The *Honorables* of Congress, whose evil deeds are being unmercifully dragged to light, are becoming phrenzied with ineffective wrath and bitter remorse. They forget, in their excitement, even the commonest courtesies and proprieties of gentlemanly intercourse, and exchange such polite phrases as "Villain, you lie!" &c.

KING'S MOUNTAIN GOLD MINE.—This mine changed hands yesterday. It was sold by the late proprietors, Messrs. Walker, Beckwith & Co., to Messrs. Crosby, Pond & Co. These gentlemen, most of them, are fresh from the gold fields of the Pacific slope. They have large experience in gold mining operations, and the fact of their coming back from the far west to work our gold mines shows that the mineral wealth of this section of the Carolinas is regarded by some as equal if not superior to that of Nevada, California and Oregon. Messrs. Crosby, Pond & Co., will put into operation the newly discovered process of desulphurizing gold ore, by which 97 per cent of gold is obtained where by the old process only 20 per cent could be got.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

A bill for the better protection of the poor has been introduced in the Senate by Mr. Avera.

An attempt is being made in the Legislature to pass a resolution remonstrating with Congress against the Repeal of the Bankrupt law. Opinion seems very much divided on the question. Some Southern members of Congress think the act ought to be repealed because of its odious discriminations against the South. The resolution has come to a stand still in the Senate.

The question of Amnesty and Pardon brought up before the Senate last Saturday caused an excited debate, and resulted in a postponement of the matter till yesterday. The whole subject of Ku-kluxism, Union Leagueism, &c., was thoroughly aired.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

A bill has been introduced into Congress to authorize the construction of a pneumatic tube road from New York to Chicago.

It has just been decided that DeLarge from South Carolina is not entitled to a seat in Congress; yet the negro drew from the Treasury $10,000!

By act of Congress, which has received the approval of the President, the grades of Admiral and Vice-Admiral in the United States Navy have been abolished.

"Slaughter of the innocents" is the phrase applied to the Credit Mobilier Investigation which is exposing the evil deeds of so many whited sepulchres who figure before the country in the shape of Honorable Congressmen.

The proceedings of Congress have degenerated into a record of swindles. People who love scandal can have a surfeit of it by reading the *Congressional Globe*, or the Washington correspondence of the New York *Herald*.

Congress proposes to have a census of the Indians taken. It will take the whole United States army to take the census of Captain Jack and his Modoc braves, who whipped the Federal troops two to one the other day.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections sit with closed doors on the Louisiana case. The Credit-Mobilier Investigating Committee sit with open doors, and the public enjoys the scandal wonderfully.

The smiling featured Colfax is implicated in the great scandal. Oakes Ames shows that he owned Credit Mobilier stock. Few of "the lights of Republicanism" will be left untainted with this monstrous fraud, if the Credit Mobilier Investigation continues much longer. The reeking rottenness of these "saintly" Radicals—Harlan, Colfax, Ames, Logan, and others, who have gloated over the ruin of the South, is being made manifest to the world, and the mask of hypocrisy which has hitherto disguised them is being stripped off with unmerciful hands.

The Election Committee report that neither DeLarge nor Bowen, of South Carolina, are entitled to a seat in Congress, because of the corrupt means employed by both to secure votes. The Report was adopted without a dissenting voice.

LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATE.

JANUARY, 25th, 1873.

Senate called to order at 11 a. m., Lieut. Gov. Brogden in the chair.

By Mr. McCauley, a petition of the citizens of Monroe, Union county, asking for the extension of the limits of said town and for other relief.

By Mr. Avera, a bill for the better protection of the poor. Referred to Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

By Mr. Terry, a bill to aid planters farmers, miners, manufacturers and others in their respective avocations. Referred their Committee on Agriculture, Mining, &c.

House resolution asking our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence to prevent the repeal of the bankrupt law of the United States was taken up.

The motion o. Mr. Avera to lay on the table was lost.

On motion of Mr. Norwood, the vote to table was reconsidered, and his motion to table was also lost.

On the passage of the resolution, Mr. Ellis, of Catawba, called the yeas and nays.

On a motion to lay on the table, and pending the discussion on the same, Mr. Love called the previous question.

The "Amnesty and Pardon bill," taken up at 1½ o'clock. The following amendments to the bill were offered by the Committee, to strike out, "or violation of the laws of the State of North Carolina."

Hyman, col., offered an amendment to strike out first day of September, A. D., 1871, and insert in lieu thereof 29th day of January, A. D., 1870, which was intended to leave out the date of the so-called Shotwell raid or disturbance. Lost.

Mr. Seymour offered an amendment excluding from the provisions those who had committed murder, arson and burglary.

Mr. Allen hoped the amendment would not prevail, and replied to the statement made by Mr. Seymour yesterday that only those mentioned in the latter part of the names of organizations mentioned were guilty and intimating that all of the Democratic party belonged to either one or the other of the organizations. He said admitting this proposition to be true, then all the Republican party must have belonged to the Leagues, and asked who it was that murdered Hunnicut, and the Foster family?—negros who belonged to these leagues. It was useless for Republican members to attempt to show that no crime had been committed by the Leaguers, or whatever they may be termed, when history speaks for itself.

Mr. Flemming, did not expect to say anything on this bill when it was brought up, but wished to express his gratification that the amendment had been opposed by the Senator from Craven, as it gave him a better opportunity to reply to the opposition to the bill. Mr. Flemming continued at some length in which he reviewed the history of the organization named in the bill, the natural causes that led to this organization and deprecating both the causes that occasioned and the existence of the organizations, he thought for the preservation of peace and harmony, general amnesty should be granted.

Mr. Morehead, of Guilford, thought that if an amnesty was passed it should be complete, and therefore could not support Mr. Seymour's amendment.

Mr. Respess took the floor in opposition to the bill. He referred to the enormous crimes committed by the Ku Klux Klan, which was purely a political organization. He dwelt particularly upon the one result of their power, which was to change the General Assembly of 1871 to nearly two-thirds Democratic, when in 1869 it was two-thirds Republican. For this and many other reasons he was opposed to the bill.

Mr. Merrimon followed Mr. Respess for the bill. He stated that he was never in any way connected with any secret political organizations, and did not know that there were such organizations before the Holden trial.

But he knew there were such organization and had committed crime. If general rumor, newspaper reports and jury trials were to be believed the Union League had also committed crime. They were all known to be political organizations and as these crimes were necessarily for political offences, why this solid opposition to the bill by the Republicans when they had proclaimed here on this floor so often for amnesty and pardon. Mr. Merrimon, continued at some length in favor of the bill.

Harris, col., again stated his objections to the bill, vindicated the Union League; referred to Horace Greeley as one of its founders, etc., etc.

Mr. Murphy replied at some length to several objections advanced by the opposition, especially to the charge that only the latter named organizations were guilty, stating when and where the leagues fired barns, &c. He also referred to the operations of the proposed law, upon many of the young men of his county, &c., and asked its passage.

Pending further discussion, on motion of Mr. Troy, the consideration of the bill was postponed until 12 m. Monday.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

House called to order at the usual hour.

The bill of the Committee on Education, proposing amendments to the school law of 1872, being the unfinished business of yestesday, its consideration was resumed.

The debate was resumed upon the 25th section proposed by the committee for sections 25, 26 and 27 of the old bill.

After some further debate and amendment, the proposed 25th section was adopted in the following shape:

"If the tax levied in this act for the support of the public schools shall be insufficient to maintain one or more schools in each township for the period of four months, then the County Commissioners of each county shall levy annually a special tax to supply the deficiency for the support and maintenance of said schools for the said period of four months. The said tax shall be collected by the sheriff in money, and he shall be subject to the same liabilities for the collections, and accounting for said tax as he is or may be in regard to other county taxes. The said tax shall be levied on all property credits and polls of the county, and in the assessment of the amount upon each, the Commissioners shall observe the constitutional equation of taxation. *Provided*, That the question of the levy and collection of said tax shall have first been submitted to the vote of the qualified voters of the county at an election to be held at the different election precincts of the county, under rules and regulations to be fixed by the Commissioners and conforming as near as may be to the rules and regulations for conducting other elections, except that no new registration need be made, but the registration books of the next preceding general election may be used. The penalties for illegal and fraudulent voting shall be the same as provided in general elections."

Section 26th as proposed by the Committee was adopted after considerable debate and amendment. The recommendation of the Committee that section 28 of the old bill shall read so as that the school year shall begin July 1st and end June 30th, instead of January 1st, and end Dec. 31st, was adopted.

The consideration of the numerous other amendments to the other parts of the old bill, proposed by the Committee, and innumerable amendments thereto, were discussed to great length, when the bill passed its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Rhodes, the rules were suspended and the bill was again taken up, ordered to be printed and made special order for Tuesday next.

On motion the House adjourned.

PERSONAL.

Henry Clay's autograph was lately sold, in Terre Haute, for fifty, cents.

Mr. A. Townsend, aged 75, has been cashier of the New Haven Bank for 47 years.

It is the 400th anniversary of the birth of Copernicus,—and not Columbus,—that will be celebrated at Warsaw next year.

The Emperor of Austria is said to be making a collection of the skulls of remarkable criminals who have been executed.

Mr. Boucicault denies the charge that he displayed the Confederate flag, at his theatre, in London, during our Civil War.

The correspondent of a Birmingham (England) paper says he has become possessed of a MS. volume of music, containing some airs by Handel, hitherto unknown.

A Lancaster undertaker advertises: "Get your holiday coffins of J. Waterhouse. Don't go up or down Shawnee-st, without seeing my stock of caskets and coffins."

Gen. J. A. Early publishes a contradiction of the statement, recently made, that Stonewall Jackson was a believer in astrology, and had calculated his own "nativity."

Mme. Thalberg, the widow of the great piano-forte player, is still devoted and inconsolable. She resides at Naples, and has obtained permission to keep her late husband's body (embalmed) in a glass case at her villa near Naples. Possibly there are some other women (not widows) who would like to have their husbands—embalmed in a glass case!

Home News.

Captain Jack is contemplating a raid on the white settlements.

Indian Squaws fought savagely in the Modoc battle the other day.

William Cassidy, one of the most distinguished of Northern journalists, editor of the Albany *Argus*, died suddenly last Thursday.

Heavy snow storms are prevailing throughout the Northern States. This is the great storm predicted a week ago by the Weather Bureau.

The latest news from the seat of the Modoc War indicates that the Indians have got the better of the Federal troops, who are calling for re nforcements.

Governor McEnery in a recent Message to the Louisiana Legislature says that Congress alone can decide the difficulty.

Somebody has been summing up the fate of kings and emperors as follows: Out of two thousand five hundred and forty emperors or kings over sixty-four nations, two hundred and ninety-nine were dethroned, sixty-four abdicated, twenty committed suicide, eleven went mad, one hundred died on the battle-field, one hundred and twenty-three were made prisoners, twenty-five were pronounced martyrs and saints, one hundred and fifty-one were assassinated, sixty-two were poisoned, and one hundred and eight were sentenced to death. Total, nine hundred and sixty-three.

STATE NEWS.

Statesville is to have a new jail.

New mills are going into operation at Statesville.

Oysters are 80 cts. per gallon in Newbern.

Tax collector of Johnston settled with the Public Treasurer Saturday. Three other counties how to come to time.

The Statesville *Intelligencer* says that the veritable John Smith has arrived at the Simonton House in that place.

An applicant for a pair of boots at a Wilmington shoe store being asked what number he wore; indignantly replied, "Why two, of course!"

Mr. Turlington of Wilmington has walked those streets two nights and had an assassin jobbing at him with a knife both times.

The old elk that weighed 300 pounds and that fought with desperation to the last, has just been killed down on Roanoke river by Billy Williams.

Hosea Lindsey of Asheville, has invented a pocket lamp and gone on for a patent. It is harmless from kerosene and warranted not to kick at the breech(es.)

An elicit distillery was captured in Polk county last week by Deputy Collectors Beaver and Hildebrand. Ten hogshead of beer were emptied and the stilling apparatus destroyed.

The Statesville *American* regrets to state that Rich. M. Allison, Esq., received a very painful injury to one his hands, on last Thursday evening while examining the new job press of the *Intelligencer*. One finger was almost served from the hand, while the hand itself was terribly mashed.

The Kinston pig appears for the first time before the people. It has 7 teeth; 5 legs; 3 eyes; 4 ears; 1 of the eyes between 2 of the ears and 2 of the ears on the left side of the neck and the 5th leg just forward of the right 4th leg and nearly under the throat.

Says the Weldon *News*: Mr. Horace K. Reid had the misfortune of losing a pair of fine mules, a few days ago. During the late freshet, he had occasion to send a negro with wagon and team across White Oak Creek, in Brunswick county, Va. The water had washed away the bridge, which the negro did not suspect, though the abutments were covered, and when he attempted to ford the stream, the mules and wagon went out of sight, and Cuffee came very near being transformed into a colored angel.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* says: An informal meeting of members of the General Assembly, friends of the W. N. C. R. R. and particularly those representing the several counties most vitally interested in its completion, took place Friday night at the Yarborough House, at which was present, also, a gentleman representing the Southern Trust Company which holds a large amount of the mortgage bonds of the road pledged as security for a debt of some $250,000, for which it is proposed to sell the entire road, in which the State has an interest of four millions of dollars. The meeting, as we understand, was held at the instance of the gentleman representing the Southern Trust Company. An extended interchange of views took place, but we regret to say no satisfactory conclusion was reached.

Foreign Notes.

The remains of Lord Lytton will be buried in Westminister Abbey.

The Spanish Court goes into mourning nine days for the death of Napoleon.

News has been received at Lisbon that the Dowager Empress of Brazil is ill and her life is despaired of.

The *London Times*, commenting on the scenes at the close of the Stokes trial, says no English judge would have tolerated such indecent proceedings as the exchange of personalities on that occasion.

A decree has been issued by the Spanish Government granting a concession to Lascarte for laying a telegraph cable between Spain and Cuba. Offers have been received by the Government from British companies for the purchase, maintenance, and management of the island telegraph lines.

Credit Mobilier Pictures,

The Credit Mobilier investigation in Washington furnishes "Gath," correspondent of *The Chicago Tribune*, with the following pictures.

Judge Poland, Chairman of the Committee, looks like a French Marquis. He is a tall, aristocratic-looking old gentleman, with full white hair, and full white sidewhiskers combed forward. His nose is straight and long, and his profile handsome; but, when he turns his full face, he seems to carry a mouth full of tobacco, and speaks with a sense of apprehension that some of it may spill. His method is courteous nearly to a fault, and slow to irritation; but, as there is nothing of the demagogue or sensationalist about him, and as he is what he appears to be, a kind and generous old gentleman, all look with confidence to his return of the facts in their spirit.

Oakes Ames is a very large man, of the type of a Yorkshire manufacturer—gnarled, spectacled, with great, bent shoulders, a slow walk, and prodigious limbs and feet. He will probably weigh 280 pounds, and he looks to be six feet two or three. He has strong, coarse, brownish hair, and bristly beard around the long, sternwheeled shaft of his jaws. His forehead is low, and the nose seems to be half of the face. The eyes behind the spectacles are small, and of a slow, searching look. Ames came to Congress with the soul of a commercial traveler, and, if expelled from it, would feel no particular inconvenience or loss of self-esteem. The shovel which his trip-hammer beats into shape is scarcely harder, and, as the man grows old, he rusts, but is too rugged to decay. Ames made small bones of telling the most of what he remembered about Congressmen, and, but for Alley, he would probably have remembered considerably more.

Alley sat by his side all the while, lifting or lowering his brows suggestively, as Ames helplessly looked round at him for counsel. He is 13 years the junior of Ames, who is nearly 70 years of age. Alley was a shoemaker in boyhood, and he is now the proprietor of the best house in Lynn. He is proud of his money, and holds to it with the desperation of a cannibal husbanding his last corpse. He is a short, demure, white-headed man, and has an endless tongue, which testifies all manner of hearsay, and covers time and space, to the exclusion of information, and to the prejudice of more modest and less doubtful evidence. Alley has enormously profited by Ames's contracts, and he appears in Ames's letters as the incorrigible opponent to every dividend to outsiders. He was the chief adviser to Ames's course toward McComb, and he is really on the spot at present as the principal and counsel of Ames.

Elder Walter Scott of Kentucky wrote twenty years ago a little book calling for "The Union of Christians on Christian Principles." He sent a copy to Mr. Greeley, asking comment and criticisms in *The Tribune* and shortly received this characteristic response, which has recently risen to the light in a Kentucky newspaper:

NEW YORK, Oct. 1, 1852.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 20th ult., accompanied by your book, received. Too busy to review it. My Doxy is to do all the good I can and as little harm; how much better is your doxy than my doxy? Yours,

HORACE GREELEY

Elder Walter Scott, Mayslick, Ky.

"How I found Robinson Crusoe" is the title of a London burlesque, into which both Stanley, and Bates the flag-carrier, are introduced.