

FROM WASHINGTON.
Course of Legislation and Debate in Congress—Position of the Senate towards the President—Continuation of Mendacious Reports—Hans For Q...

WASHINGTON, March 30.—It is now unlikely that the debate on the army bill in the House may last for the whole or the greater part of next week. It is the sentiment among the Democrats that the Republicans shall be given a fair and full opportunity to discuss all the political aspects of the case, and it is expected that in the House the Republicans will make pretty much all their political fight on the army bill. When the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill is brought forward it is expected that it will be disposed of in a comparatively short time. The same course exactly entered into the political measures to be attached to that bill as in those on the army bill, and it is held that the debate can very properly exhaust itself on the latter bill. The adjournment of the House over to-morrow was carried for the purpose of leaving the discussion of the bill in the hands of the Democrats, who are expected to be in the majority on the morning of when they can have an opportunity of getting them in. The Greenbackers say they will have revenge for this. They calculate that the Democrats will not be able to maintain a quorum any more during this session, and they say that if they are not allowed the chance to put in their bills they will act with the Republicans in refusing to vote on Democratic measures, and thus bring everything to a standstill. Some of the leading Republicans say, however, that while they intend to fight the political measures of the Democrats with all the energy they are capable of, exerting their utmost efforts to bring a quorum more during this session, and they say that if they are not allowed the chance to put in their bills they will act with the Republicans in refusing to vote on Democratic measures, and thus bring everything to a standstill. Some of the leading Republicans say, however, that while they intend to fight the political measures of the Democrats with all the energy they are capable of, exerting their utmost efforts to bring a quorum more during this session, and they say that if they are not allowed the chance to put in their bills they will act with the Republicans in refusing to vote on Democratic measures, and thus bring everything to a standstill.

THE SENATE AND THE PRESIDENT.
Since the meeting of Congress very few indeed of the Democratic Senators have visited the White House, and the proportion of those who will enter the portals of the executive mansion is likely to be quite as small for the remaining two years of Mr. Hayes' term as it was for the past two years. While for obvious reasons the majority of the Democrats of the two houses do not care to hold any personal relations with the President, there is no disposition at all in either house, as has been falsely stated, to embarrass his administration in the slightest degree in the proper carrying on of the government.

POLITICAL DICKERING.
A day or two before the meeting of Congress it was widely circulated through the partisan press that the Senate Democrats would confirm no nominations of the President except such as were bargained for. Nothing could be more base than this. No Democratic Senator has ever dreamed of bargaining in this connection, and a batch of presidential nominations, including some of the most distinguished radicals, have been confirmed. As to bargaining in the matter of nominations and confirmations, the most shameful traffic was carried on by Republican Senators during the administration of Andrew Johnson. For a long time there was scarcely a confirmation made by the Senate that was not the result of dicker and trade.

PLACE AND PREFERENCE.
It has been notorious for some time that a large number of department clerks, residing in the District of Columbia, are credited on the books of the State to Southern States. Southern Congressmen have always been restive over this matter. The South Carolina members have notably been so. The War Department that all clerks credited to South Carolina who are not citizens of that State shall be removed. Under the law their places can then be supplied with bona fide residents of the State. The delegations from other Southern States will ask that the same course be pursued with regard to their States. A Democratic Senator asked Vice-President Wheeler whether he would not oppose any changes that the new secretary and the new sergeant-at-arms of the Senate might desire to make. Mr. Wheeler hesitated for a moment, and then said, "Would you have me act as undertaker at the funeral of my friends?"

THE HOUSE COMMITTEES.
Speaker Randall has been laboring very industriously on his committees for several days past, and some think he will announce them this week. It is rumored as among the possibilities that Mr. McLane will be made chairman of the committee on commerce.

OUR POLITICAL CHARACTER.
It will have been noticed that in the debates in the two houses of Congress the Republican minority have sought continually to lay great stress upon the impropriety and the enormity of undertaking to shape legislation in caucus. In the abstract their criticisms may be entirely just, but when it is considered that every particle of the political legislation which now disgraces the statute books was initiated and matured in caucus it will seem that the mouths of Republicans should be stopped from complaining of such character.

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MUNICIPAL DEBTS.

A Decision that Enables Bondholders to Collect Their Dues.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—An opinion of importance to all holders of city bonds is rendered in the Supreme Court to-day in the case of Morris Barrer against the city of New Orleans. The litigation arose out of an application for a writ of mandamus to compel the authorities of that city to levy a tax to pay certain judgments rendered against it upon bonds issued to the New Orleans and Great Northern Railroad Company. The city set up as a defense that there was no legislative authority for the levy of such a tax. The petitioner demurred to this answer, but the circuit court overruled the demurrer and denied the writ, whereupon the petitioner took this appeal. The court below proceeded on the principle that the power of taxation belongs exclusively to the legislative branch of the government, and that the judiciary cannot direct a tax to be levied when none is authorized by the Legislature. This court holds, in a careful opinion delivered by Justice Field, that although the power of taxation is a legislative prerogative, it can be delegated to a municipal corporation, and that when such corporation is created the power of taxation is vested in it, as an essential attribute for all the purposes of its existence, unless its exercise is expressly limited. When, therefore, authority to borrow money or incur an obligation to carry out any public object is conferred upon a municipal corporation, the power to levy a tax for its payment or the discharge of the obligation necessarily follows, and this, without any special mention that such power is granted. It is always to be assumed in the absence of clear restrictive provisions, that when a Legislature grants to a city the power to contract a debt, it intends that the city shall pay it, and that its payment shall not be left to its caprice or pleasure. Whenever a power to contract a debt is conferred, it must be held that the power is also conferred. The latter is implied in the grant of the former, and such implication cannot be overcome except by express words of limitation. In the present case the indebtedness of the city of New Orleans is conclusively established by the judgments recovered. Owing the debt the city had the power to levy a tax for its payment, and it was clearly its duty to do so. The payment was not a matter resting in its pleasure but a duty to the creditor, and having neglected that duty, a mandamus should have been issued to enforce its observance.

THE JUDGMENT OF THE lower court must therefore be reversed, and the cause remanded with directions to issue the writ in accordance with the petition.

Remedies Worth Trying.
The Paris correspondent of the Boston Courier, referring to his recovery from a dangerous illness, says: "I mention this illness that I may tell you how easily I was cured. I was bent double, I could not breathe. My physician ordered me to take a flat-iron and heat it as hot as I could bear, put a double fold of flannel on the painful part, and move the iron to and fro on the flannel. I was cured by enchantment. My doctor told me that some time since a professor in one of our colleges, after suffering some days with neuralgia in the head, which he himself had tried to cure, sent for the former, who presented to him a flat-iron. The next time the doctor saw the professor the latter exclaimed with mock anger: 'I really shall not pay you any fee! What I had no sooner applied the heated iron to my head than instantly all my troubles vanished. This is as simple as good day, surely you cannot expect a fee for it.' My physician was summoned recently to the bedside of a woman who had neuralgia in both sides, and so violently she alarmed the whole neighborhood by the screams which her intolerable anguish wrung from her. She was taken from her bed and borne near the fire. In such severe cases a heated iron is not energetic enough. He has a hot iron in an ivory handle. He heats this and rubs it over the heat (which causes less pain than red heat) and applies it very slightly to the seat of the pain, first in longitudinal, then in horizontal lines. The application is so simple that a child can do it. The red lines on the epidemics, which are soon effaced. In twenty minutes the woman walked back to bed, and the third day she was quite entirely freed from her ailment. This instrument is not to be confused with the iron used by the blacksmith, and is sold by all druggists."

Paralyzing a Tiger's Claws.
At the Philadelphia Zoological Gardens, last Friday, the well-known trainer, Andrew J. Forepaugh, assisted by Dr. Chapman, Superintendent Brown, and five keepers, lassoed a Royal Bengal tiger, lashed his feet with ropes, and successfully clipped all four claws, which had grown into the flesh and threatened to produce lock-jaw. In his rage Royal Ben chewed up a knotted hickory club, but after the operation was over gave a sign of satisfaction.

On Our Most Distant Frontiers.
As our remotest and most populous cities of the seaboard and interior, Hostetter's Symplic Pills are the most valuable remedy for the ailments which afflict the human system. It is an incomparable remedy for the diseases to which he is most subject, and which are liable to be brought on by a change of climate, hand-picking, exposure, uncleanliness of air and diet, and various atmospheric and water. Among the ailments of the stomach and bowels, dyspepsia, rheumatic ailments, and malarious fevers, for all of which Hostetter's Bitters is a certain specific. A course of the Bitters before departing for the new world, or on arriving, will have the effect of preventing the evils for which it is such a signal remedy.

The Death-Rate of
Our country is getting to be fearfully alarming, the average of life being lessened every year, with no reasonable cause, death resulting generally from the most insidious origin. At this season of the year especially, a cold is such a common thing that in the hurry of every day life we are apt to neglect the danger attending it, and so it is that thousands lose their lives in this way every winter, while had BOEHRER'S GERMAN SYRUP been taken, a cure would have resulted, and a large bill from a doctor been avoided. For all diseases of the throat and lungs, BOEHRER'S GERMAN SYRUP is the best remedy to be had. It is the greatest discovery of its kind in medicine. Every drug store in this country will tell you its wonderful effect. Over 950,000 bottles sold last year without a single failure known.

Patent Medicines.

HER OWN WORDS.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:—Dear Sir:—I have got a sore and very painful foot. I had some physicians, but they couldn't cure me. Now I have heard of your Vegetine from a lady who was sick for a long time, and became all well from your Vegetine, and I went and bought me one bottle of Vegetine, and after I had used one bottle, the pain left me, and it began to heal, and then I bought one other bottle, and I take it regularly. I can't describe to you and yourself, and wishing every sufferer may pay attention to it. It is a blessing for health.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:—In 1878 Vegetine was recommended to me, and yielding to the persuasions of a friend, I consented to try it. At the time I was suffering from general debility and nervous prostration, superinduced by overwork and irregular habits. The wonderful strengthening and curative properties of your Vegetine were soon manifest. When, at the first dose, and under its persistent use, I rapidly recovered, I was much surprised to find that your Vegetine my most unequalled inducement, as being a safe and powerful agent in promoting health and restoring the wasted system to new life and energy. Vegetine is the only medicine I use, and as long as I live I will be glad to find a better. Yours truly, W. H. CLARK, 120 Monterey Street, Allegheny, Penn.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:—Dear Sir:—This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation in my family for several years, and have had the most beneficial results. It cures all humors or rheumatic affections it cannot be expell'd; and as a blood purifier and spring medicine it is the best I ever used, and I can cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of such a medicine. Yours respectfully, MRS. A. A. DINSMORE, 19 Russell Street.

Dear Sir:—About one year since I found myself in a feeble condition from general debility. Vegetine was strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been benefited by its use. I procured the article, and after using several bottles, was restored to health, and continued its use. I feel quite comfortable, and my health is superior to it for those complaints for which it is especially recommended, and would cheerfully recommend it to those who feel that they need something to restore them to perfect health. Respectfully, U. J. PETTINGILL, Firm of J. C. Pettigill & Co., No. 10 State Street, Boston.

Dear Sir:—I have had dyspepsia in its worst form for the former, who presented to him a flat-iron. The next time the doctor saw the professor the latter exclaimed with mock anger: "I really shall not pay you any fee! What I had no sooner applied the heated iron to my head than instantly all my troubles vanished. This is as simple as good day, surely you cannot expect a fee for it." My physician was summoned recently to the bedside of a woman who had neuralgia in both sides, and so violently she alarmed the whole neighborhood by the screams which her intolerable anguish wrung from her. She was taken from her bed and borne near the fire. In such severe cases a heated iron is not energetic enough. He has a hot iron in an ivory handle. He heats this and rubs it over the heat (which causes less pain than red heat) and applies it very slightly to the seat of the pain, first in longitudinal, then in horizontal lines. The application is so simple that a child can do it. The red lines on the epidemics, which are soon effaced. In twenty minutes the woman walked back to bed, and the third day she was quite entirely freed from her ailment. This instrument is not to be confused with the iron used by the blacksmith, and is sold by all druggists."

DR. C. McLANE'S WORM SPECIFIC OR VERMIFUGE.
SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.
The countenance is pale and lead-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eyelid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times constive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by high-pitched cough sometimes dry and convulsive; dizziness and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.
The generalisative sugar coated. Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS. Each wrapper bears the signatures of DR. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. The name of the genuine Dr. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., is being full of imitations of the name McLANE, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

DR. E. H. GREENE.
Having removed his office to the first floor over the Trades National Bank, and he found there all means during the day, and at his residence, corner Seventh and Colton Streets, at night.

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NEW GOODS!

NEW REASONS!
Also a fine lot of Country Goods, such as Flour, Meal, and other Family Groceries. Call on us at New Orleans of Perry Street (De-Dee corner).

FOR FINE WINES.
And Pure Liqueurs, Three Team Old Cognac, COGNAC, Central Hotel, Boston.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
College Street, Charlotte, N. C.

TO CALL AND EXAMINE.
The splendid line of WINDSOR MANOR PICKLES, VIZ: Autumn Cluster, Stuffed Mangoes, Tiny Tins Gherkins, Martynas.

CRACKERS.
Ever seen in Charlotte, at LeROY DAVIDSON'S.

GROCERIES.
In town. Anything you want in Groceries can be found at LeROY DAVIDSON'S.

EASTERN YAM.
And an expecting more to-morrow at S. M. ROWELL'S.

TEN DOLLARS CASH.
We will insert a seven-line advertisement one week in a list of 269 weekly newspapers, or four lines in a different list of 387 papers, or six lines two weeks in a choice of either of four separate and distinct lists containing from 70 to 150 papers each, or four lines one week in all four of the small lists, or one line one week in all six lists combined, being more than 1,000 papers. We also have lists of papers by States throughout the United States and Canada. Send 10 cents for our 100 page pamphlet. Address GEO. F. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce Street, New York.

WANTED.
ONE SALESMAN for each State. Salary from \$75 to \$100 per month and expenses. References required. LA BELLE MFG CO., 93 Clark Street, Chicago.

Boots and Shoes.

DEALERS IN BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS.
1st National Bank Building, Charlotte, N. C.

Now is the Time.
The old customers of SMITH & FORBES, And the public generally, will find at their old stand, on Trade Street.

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Printing and Binding.

JOB PRINTING.
BOOK BINDING.
STEAM POWER.
FAST PRESSES.
GOOD WORKMEN.

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Medical.

DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS.
It is a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, and all diseases of the Lungs, Chest and Throat.

SMITH'S WORM OIL.
A few nights since I gave my son one dose of the Worm Oil, and the next day he passed sixteen large worms. At the same time I gave one to my little girl, four years old, and she passed eighty-six worms from four to fifteen inches long.

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