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Dec. 23.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Forty-Second Day.

News-Observer's Report Condensed.

SENATE.

RALEIGH, Feb. 23.—Bills and resolutions were introduced as follows: Mr. Davidson—bill to provide for the election of an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, a judge of the Superior Court, and solicitor from the first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth judicial districts, at a general election to be on the first Tuesday in November, held 1882; Mr. Staples—resolution of instruction to the Secretary of State.

On motion of Mr. York, the consideration of the bills relative to the government of the insane asylums were taken up. The first was the Senate bill 348, to incorporate the Eastern North Carolina Insane Assylum, which passed its second reading. Explained by Mr. Yorke and passed its third reading. The second was Senate bill —, for the better government of the North Carolina Insane Assylum situate at Raleigh. Passed its second and third readings.

Senate resolution 546, of instruction to the judiciary committee to report a bill relative to working the public roads by taxation. Introduced by Mr. Williamson, of Edgecombe. The yeas and nays were called and the resolution was lost—yeas 8, nays 22.

Senate bill 28, to change the rules with regard to taking depositions, and to amend chapter 7, section 453, Battle's Revisal. Amended by the committee and passed its second reading. Explained by Mr. Davidson. The bill changes the law with regard to taking depositions when a part of the distance to be traveled in so doing is by rail, changing the number of days allowed under the circumstances. The second part of the bill provides that depositions may be read when the parties are not within seventy-five miles of the place where the cause comes on for trial. The bill passed its third reading.

Senate bill 62, to devote the poll tax to the public school fund by constitutional amendment. It was moved to lay the bill on the table, on which the call for the yeas and nays was refused. The bill was laid on the table.

Resolution 256, a joint resolution in regard to the agricultural department and guano works, passed its second and third readings. The bill provides for the manufacture of a fertilizer under the supervision of the agricultural department.

House resolution 9, Senate resolution 287, to amend the resolution providing aid for the Orphan Asylum, ratified March, 1879, appropriating $5,000 instead of $3,000, passed its second and third readings.

House bill 258, Senate bill 417, to authorize the commissioners of the town of Salisbury to aid in the completion of its graded school house, passed its second reading.

Senate bill 446, to prevent blind legislation. Substitute offered by the committee as follows: "That no bill shall be entertained either in the Senate or House of Representatives unless in the caption thereof there is a concise and intelligent reference to the contents of the bill." The resolution passed its several readings.

Senate bill 447, to guard the State against improper railroad and mining charters. A substitute was offered by the committee, requiring the charter of such company to be placed in the hands of the Attorney-General ten days before the meeting of the General Assembly. Discussed by Mr. Clarke in favor of, and opposed by Messrs. York and Dortch. Tabled.

House resolution to provide for the erection of a monument to the late Gov. Richard H. Caswell, appropriating $500 to the same, was discussed in favor by Mr. Clarke, and passed its second and third readings.

HOUSE.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. McClure to adjourn on the 7th of March at 12 m. This resolution passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules, and a motion to reconsider the vote was tabled.

Senate bill to protect clients against fraudulent attorneys by providing that they shall be disrobed for refusing to pay over money collected, passed its third reading.

House bill to incorporate the Western Insane Asylum was put on its second reading. Mr. Rose explained the bill and it passed its several readings.

Senate bill to provide adequate clerical force in the Treasury Department was put on its third reading. Mr. Rowland explained the bill.

Mr. Hayley moved to table. Motion failed. The bill passed.

House bill to repeal the law abolishing the tax fees of attorneys was put on its second reading.

Mr. Ray moved to table. The motion failed for want of a quorum.

Mr. Carter offered an amendment providing that the bill shall only apply to the Supreme Court, and spoke in favor of the amendment.

Mr. Webster offered to amend so that the tax of $15 should go to the public school fund.

Mr. Carter's amendment did not prevail, no quorum voting.

On motion of Mr. Glenn, of Rockingham, a call of the House was ordered, and 88 members answered.

Mr. Webster spoke against the bill and moved to table. Motion failed—yeas 35, nays 54.

Mr. Ray offered an amendment, providing that the fund should go to the purchase of books for the library.

Mr. Manning called the previous question, which was ordered.

Mr. Ray's amendment was voted down.

Mr. Carter's amendment was adopted.

The bill passed its second reading—yeas 44, nays 44. The Speaker, Mr. Rose, voted in the affirmative.

The bill establishing a maximum rate of freights and fares was reported by the special committee and ordered to be printed.

Senate bill to authorize the Northwestern North Carolina Railroad to extend its road and build branches. Passed without discussion and ordered to be enrolled.

Senate bill to incorporate the Carolina Gold Mining Company passed its second and third readings, and was ordered to be enrolled.

Senate bill to amend the charter of the city of Charlotte passed its third reading.

Senate bill to incorporate the grand and subordinate lodges of the Knights of Honor of North Carolina passed.

Senate bill to incorporate the Spring Shoals manufacturing company, was passed.

House bill to change the name of the town of Quebec, in Robeson county, to Shoe Heel, passed and was sent to the Senate.

House bill to prevent the whipping of convicts in the penitentiary or on the railroads. A considerable discussion arose, during which the case of the convict Estes, from Forsyth county, was brought up, and Mr. Bledsoe, who was an attorney in the case, made a speech on the subject. He thought that punishment by whipping was unconstitutional. On motion of Mr. Carter, the bill was referred to the judiciary committee.

AN INVESTIGATION TABLED.

This and Other Current Matters at the State Capital.

Special Correspondence of The Observer.

RALEIGH, February 22.—On motion of Mr. Gatling, the House adjourned to-day at 12 m., in honor of George Washington, though one member did propose to refer it to the prohibition committee, but withdrew it.

A resolution to-day to require members of the General Assembly to show their tax receipts before swearing in was an order of the House. Referred to the prohibition committee.

Our old friend Blythe, who is from Polk, offered a bill this morning punishing treating in elections, and swearing all the candidates elected that they never treated or in any manner bribed a man to vote for them. It was whipped around considerably before it was referred, one gentleman proposed the committee on prohibition, and at last by a standing vote it was referred to the committee on fish interests. Mr. Blythe sat and smiled.

Mr. Webster introduced the following resolution in the House this morning:

Resolved, That a committee of three on the part of the House, and one on the part of the Senate, be appointed to audit and settle the account of Robert W. Lassiter, late treasurer of the University, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to send for persons and papers and administer oaths. The committee to be appointed by the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate.

Mr. Webster stated that a citizen of the State had been foully dealt with in this matter, and an investigation would do the University no harm.

Mr. Day opposed the resolution; the courts had settled the matter and it could do no good, he thought.

Mr. Webster spoke unadvisedly, and it wasn't becoming to use the word "foully."

Mr. Manning thought it a *brutum fulmen*. It could do the University no harm, or Mr. Winstead, the gentleman concerned, no good, as the matter was to undergo arbitration.

Mr. Webster said they just wished the plain, unvarnished light turned on, and they wished Mr. Day, a friend to the University, as one of the committee.

Mr. Day replied he would not serve if appointed after such a reflection on the courts.

Mr. Weaver didn't see that the resolution could do any good since the courts had settled it. He moved to table it, and it was tabled.

The bill restoring attorney fees in cases in the Supreme Court passed its third reading in the House this morning.

CLANCY.

Garfield's Mother.

Washington Republican.

Mrs. Hayes will take Mrs. Garfield and the venerable mother of the General with her to the Capitol on inauguration day. The presence of the latter lady will be a unique feature of a presidential inauguration. It tells well for American institutions when the widowed mother who saw her boy go out in the uncleared forest to cut wood at twenty-five cents a cord, and bring back his hard earnings to lay in her toil-worn hand, can live to see his exaltation to the Chief Magistracy. The question is being raised whether any previous inauguration has been witnessed by the president's mother. Mrs. Grant, mother of the General, is still living, but was she here at either inauguration? The mother of Washington was living, though in age and feebleness.