



We surrender most of our editorial space to-day in order to publish Gov. Brogden's address to the Senate, which will be read with interest by his many friends in this portion of the State.

THE Raleigh Era, which by the by is one of our very best State exchanges, is publishing the prospectuses of all the Republican papers in the State. The Era advises every one to support their local paper first, and for such an exhibition of liberality and justice, we beg to offer our congratulations. The narrow bigoted method of many editors is as disgusting to us as it is unchristian and we are glad that our Raleigh friend is not of that class. She don't take any in Hearst and we rejoice.

THE NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

(Condensed from the News.)

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 15, 1873.  
SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock by Lieutenant Governor Brogden. He said:

SENATORS: The constitution of North Carolina declares that the Lieutenant Governor shall preside as President of the Senate. Having been elected to this office by the people of the State on the first Thursday of August, 1872, and having taken and subscribed my oath of office, I appear before you this day at your first meeting since the first day of January, to enter upon the discharge of my official duties.

I deem it due to myself to declare, on this occasion, that "with malice towards none, and with charity for all, I shall try to act fairly and impartially, knowing no party but what I conscientiously believe to be right, and shall rely upon your kindness and indulgence to cover my errors. My past experience has taught me that it is almost impossible for the presiding officer of a legislative body, composed of course of so many different minds and opinions, to give entire satisfaction on all occasions. But it will be my constant aim and desire to act according to parliamentary laws, and decisions and the rules of order for the government of the Senate.

As you were in session for about one month before your late recess, you are informed of the situation of our public affairs and the financial condition of the State, and you may rely upon my cordial co-operation in support of all wise and judicious measures tending to promote the happiness and prosperity of the people.

The public institutions of the State should receive the careful attention of the Legislature. The Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, the Asylum for the Insane, and also the Penitentiary, are all supported by the tax payers of the State, and it is the duty of the Legislature to properly investigate the management of these institutions, and to allow no injustice or oppression, no favoritism or partiality, to be wrongfully practiced by any of their managers or employes.

Let us faithfully attend to the educational interests and necessities of the children of the State. Let us provide necessary and proper means for the cultivation of the intellect and the improvement of the mind and morals of the rising generation. Our constitution wisely provides "for a general and uniform system of Public Schools, where tuition shall be free of charge to all the children of the State, between the ages of six and twenty-one years."

Our present free school law is deficient, and needs amendment and improvement. I believe in the truism that "morality and intelligence are the only sure basis of our government." A well educated and Christian people are always prepared and qualified to guard and protect their rights and liberties.

The main object of wise legislation should be to correct the errors of the past, and to pass such laws for the future as experience and the necessities of the times may point out to be judicious, necessary and proper.

In all legislation reckless prodigality and wasteful extravagance are injurious to the best interests of the people, and should be avoided as much as possible. Economy forms one of the prominent virtues and duties of a Republican government. It does not consist, however, in withholding from faithful public service a just compensation; neither does it consist in according with parsimonious hands in providing for the public necessities. But it consists in closing every unnecessary drain on the public treasury, and also, for the same purpose, there is strenuously required a judicious application of the appropriations to their objects, and a vigorous execution of the laws regarding them.

North Carolina has within her borders all the elements of a great State. Her vast agricultural and mineral resources are not yet fully developed. Her people are chiefly engaged in the cultivation of the soil; that vocation which was truly said by George Washington to be "the most beautiful, the most useful and the noblest employment of man." Agriculture, commerce, manufacture, and the mechanic arts, are the

great sources of our National and State prosperity. They should be properly encouraged by wise and judicious legislation.

It is a fixed principle in our government which cannot be too closely adhered to in practice, nor too often repeated, that it was instituted to promote the welfare of the people; that those who make, and those who carry into effect the laws, are but their agents; and that to generate any distinct interest between the people and their government is incompatible with this principle, and was never contemplated by the framers of our Constitution.

A perfect tolerance of political opinion, and freedom in the exercise of the elective franchise, are indispensable for a government based on public opinion becomes impaired when intolerance and lawless control of the right of suffrage withdraw from it that support; and we should bear in mind that, while under the imperative Republican principle, the will of the majority is to prevail in all cases, yet that "the minority possess rights, to violate which would be oppression."

Opposition to political measures should rather be invited than deprecated, for in laudable opposition there may be found security from error; nor should it be forgotten that "every difference of opinion is not a difference of principle," and that, as citizens of the same Republic, we are all equally interested in the honor, welfare and happiness of our common country.

I congratulate you, Senators, and the people of North Carolina, upon an era of good feeling which has dawned upon the country and the calm which has followed our State and National elections of 1872. It shows the wisdom, virtue, and efficacy of our republican constitutions and laws, when six millions of voters, in the United States can go peacefully to the omnipotent ballot-box, without any force, fear, or intimidation, and cast their votes for the men of their choice.

Differences of opinion in relation to the affairs of government may be conducted in the end to the discovery of truth, and a frank investigation of matters of public importance ought never to be discouraged. But I think that well meaning and sober-minded men will agree that there has been too much passion and too little reason; too much party and too little regard for principle; and that in examining the acts of our public servants, there has sometimes been a fearful disregard of truth and justice. Let us hope for more generosity and charity hereafter. With no vain regrets for the past, let us look hopefully forward to the rewards of the future. Let us try to promote the further development of our vast and various resources, and improve the credit of our State. Let us try to keep step with the progressive spirit of the times, and the onward march of events, and show to the world that we have not lived entirely in vain in the latter part of the nineteenth century. Let us try to preserve untarnished the honor of North Carolina. Let her bright escutcheon never be stained with the foul blot of Punic faith. It has been well and wisely said, that "private credit is wealth—public honor is security. The feather that adorns the royal bird supports his flight; strip him of his plumage, and you fix him to the earth." May our State continue to advance and improve in all respects until it may be truly said of her, "her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace." Let us try to serve her according to the measure of our abilities and the best lights of our understanding. Let us remember that we have a country to serve instead of a party to obey.

"Let names, and sects, and parties fall, And public good be all in all."

The roll of members was called and a quorum being present the Senate proceeded to business.

Journal of the 19th of December, was read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Dunham, the name of the Senator from Guilford, Mr. Morehead, was added to the Judiciary Committee and the Committee on Education.

Introduction of Bills.

By Mr. Norwood, a bill to amend an act allowing the United States Government to purchase and hold lands in North Carolina, for the purpose of erecting light-houses thereon, so as to authorize the Government to erect light-house keepers' dwellings, buoys and coal depots. Under a suspension of the rules the bill passed its several readings, and on motion of Mr. Murphy, engrossed and sent to the House.

Calendar.

Senate bill amendatory of an act to consolidate the school law, and to provide a uniform law for common schools, was taken up on its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Ellis, of Catawba, to lay on the table.

Mr. Cowles called the yeas and nays. The motion to lay on the table prevailed by 28 yeas to 6 nays.

Senate bill No. —, in regard to the taking of oral and written depositions, was taken up on its second reading.

The bill, with the following amendment by the Judiciary committee, which, in substance, to amend the present law so as to provide for taking depositions in Justices' courts, and really a substitute for the bill, passed its second reading.

Messages Received.

From his Excellency, the Governor, recommending the Legislature to amend the act ratified on the 23th of January, 1872, entitled an act to authorize and empower the Government of the United States to purchase and hold lands in North Carolina for the purpose of erecting light-houses thereon, so as to authorize the said Government to erect light-house keepers' dwelling, buoys, and coal depots and the buildings connected therewith.

On motion of Mr. Flemming the message and accompanying letter of Commodore Stantley was referred to the committee of Internal Improvements.

On motion of Mr. Norwood the committee was allowed and requested to sit immediately.

A communication from the State Geologist was received and referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

At 12 m. Mr. Speaker Robinson called the House to order.

The Clerk read the journal of Thursday, December 19th, 1872, which was approved. The roll was called and 98 members were ascertained to be present.

Introduction of Resolutions.

By Mr. Badger, a resolution in regard to repairing the Executive Mansion. Referred. (Appropriates \$16,000.)

By Mr. Anderson, of Clay, a resolution impeaching R. M. Henry, Solicitor of the 12th Judicial District, for high crimes and misdemeanors in office. Referred to Judiciary committee on motion of Mr. Jones, of Caldwell.

By Mr. Brown, of Davidson, a resolution instructing the committee on Constitutional Reform to report a bill submitting to the qualified voters of the State the sections and paragraphs of the bill now pending in the House, which are to be voted upon separately. Referred.

By Mr. Johnson, a resolution adjourning on the 9th of February. Passed on the calendar.

Introduction of Bills.

By Mr. Badger, a bill to exchange the stock of the State in railroads, corporations, &c., for bonds with which such stock was obtained. Referred.

[The bill provides that the exchange shall be at par, and no special tax bonds received.]

By Mr. Bennett, a bill to amend the act to incorporate the North Carolina Railway Company. Referred.

By Mr. Brown, of Davidson, a bill authorizing clerks of the Superior Courts to pay over fines and forfeitures to county treasurers for the benefit of the school fund in their counties. Referred.

By Mr. Norment a bill to amend chapter 1, laws of 1871-'2. Referred.

By Mr. Richardson, a bill to incorporate the Wilmington Trust Company and Savings Bank. Referred.

On motion, the House then adjourned until to-morrow at 10 A. M.

The Papal Allocation to the Cardinals in Consistory.

[CONCLUDED.] Execrating this nefarious crime, in the name of Jesus Christ, whose Vicar we are on earth, we condemn it by the authority of the holy Apostles Peter and Paul and by our own, together with any scheme of law which shall arrogate to itself the power of disturbing the religious orders in Rome and the adjacent provinces, and of depriving the Church there of its property and of disposing of it for the benefit of the Treasury or otherwise. We therefore pronounce invalid whatever is done against the rights and patrimony of the Church. We declare absolutely void and null any acquisition by any title of the stolen goods, against alienation of which this Apostolic See will never cease to protest. Let the authors and supporters of this law remember the censures and punishments which, ipso facto incurred, the apostolic constitutions inflict on the invaders of the rights of the Church, and, pitying their souls bound by these spiritual chains, let them cease to lay up treasures of anger against the day of wrath and of the revelation of the just judgment.

THE GERMAN PERSECUTION.

The very bitter grief with which we are afflicted, on account of these and the other injuries wrought against the Church throughout Italy, has been not lightly increased by the cruel persecutions to which it is subject elsewhere, especially in the new German Empire, where, not only by secret machinations but also by open force, they attempt to subvert it from the very foundation, since men who not only do not profess our holy religion, but do not even know it, claim for themselves the right of defining the dogmas and rights of the Catholic church, and while they disturb her, they have the audacity to declare that they do her no injury. Moreover, adding calumny and derision to injury, they do not hesitate to attribute this cruel persecution to the fault of the Catholics, forsooth, that their prelates and priesthood, together with the faithful, refuse to prefer the laws and will of the civil Empire to the holy laws of God and the church and to abstain from their religious duty.

Would that the guides of public affairs, taught by a long experience, might be persuaded that none of their subjects would, with greater exactness than Catholics, render to Caesar the things that were Caesar's, and this precisely because they desire religiously to render to God the things that are God's.

THE SWISS VIOLATION OF TREATIES.

The civil authorities of some of the cantons of the Swiss Republic appear to have entered upon the same path as the German Empire in doctrine on the dogmas of the Catholic faith, in favoring apostates and interrupting the exercise of Episcopal authority. The government of Geneva, although bound by a solemn treaty to guard and protect in its territory the Catholic religion, has in the past years enacted laws injurious to the authority and liberty of the church and more recently has suppressed Catholic schools, has banished religious orders and deprived others of the right of teaching. Lately it has endeavored to destroy the authority which for many years past our venerable brother Gaspar, Bishop of Hebron, legitimately exercises, and to deprive him of his parochial benefice, it has even gone so far as to invite, by public solicitation, the inhabitants to schismatically subvert the ecclesiastical government.

SPAIN.

Not less grave is what the Church suffers in Catholic Spain from the hands of the civil power. We have learned

that a law concerning the endowment of the clergy has been proposed and ratified, by which not only are the solemn treaties and conventions broken, but absolutely every rule of right and justice is trampled under foot. This law, which is calculated to increase the destitution and servitude of the clergy and to augment and increase the evils done to that illustrious nation, in these latter years, to the injury of faith and ecclesiastical discipline, by a deplorable series of acts of the Spanish government, has called for the just and emphatic complaints of our venerable brethren, the bishops of Spain, as it now calls for our solemn expostulation.

THE ARMENIAN SCHISMATICS.

Sadder things are also to be told of that small but impudent band of Armenians, who, especially at Constantinople, have endeavored by audacious fraud and violence to overwhelm the much greater number who remain faithful in their duty and faith. Belying their Catholic name, they continue in opposition to our own supreme authority and their legitimate patriarch, who, expelled by their artifice, has been compelled to fly an exile to us. By their craftiness they have found favor with the civil power, so that, notwithstanding the exertions of our Legate Extraordinary sent thither to arrange this affair, and our own letter addressed to the most serene Emperor of the Turks, by force of arms they have converted to their own use some of the Catholic churches; they have assembled in a caucus (conciliabulum) and have appointed a schismatical patriarch, and have succeeded in depriving the Catholics of the rights which they have always up to this enjoyed through public agreements. Concerning these troubles of the Church, we shall perhaps deal more explicitly if our just protests are despised.

WHY THE CHURCH HAS CAUSE TO HOPE.

But among so many causes for grief we rejoice, venerable brethren, that you can be consoled, as we ourselves have been raised up from our affliction, by the constancy and indefatigableness of the bishops of these regions as well as elsewhere; bishops who gird round the loins in truth, and clad with the breastplate of justice, and closely bound to the chair of Peter, frightened by no dangers, cast down by no affliction both singly and in a body, by word and writing, by expostulations and pastoral letters, together with their clergy and faithful people, bravely and with alacrity defend the rights of the Church, of this Holy See and of themselves. They restrain unjust violence, refute calumnies, discover plots, defeat the audacity of the impious and show to all the light of truth. They strengthen the good and they oppose to the assaults of the enemy attacking them on all sides the strength of a compact unity. To us, afflicted with so many evils of the Church, they afford a most comforting consolation and a powerful help, which will certainly be greater if they take care that the bonds of faith and charity in which their minds and affections are joined should daily become closer. To secure this, let no one think it inopportune that those who, with the authority of metropolitans, preside over the ecclesiastical provinces, should confer with their suffragans in the best manner that circumstances will permit, on those measures which will mutually unite and strengthen them all in one mind and sentiment, and let them prepare themselves to undergo with a unanimous effort the difficult contest against the assaults of the impious.

The Lord has truly smitten us, venerable brethren, with His sword, hard, great, and strong; the smoke of His anger ascends, and the fire burns from His face. But will God cast us away forever, or will He not be appeased? No! for the Lord does not forget to have mercy, and He will not stay His mercies in His anger, for He is mighty to pardon, and He may be propitiated by those invoking Him in truth, and He shall pour out on us the riches of His mercy. Let us attempt to appease the Divine anger in this acceptable time of the advent of our Lord. Humbly walking in newness of life, let us go to the King of Peace, who is about to come to announce peace to men and good will. The just and merciful God by whose mysterious purpose we are permitted to see the sorrow of our people and the sorrow of our Holy City, and to sit there when it is given into the hands of the enemy, He will incline His ear to hear; He will open His eyes and see our desolation and the city upon which His name is invoked.

SPECIAL COUNTY BONDS.

THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS of New Hanover county desires to anticipate the payment of the Bonds of the county of New Hanover, due and payable on March 1st, 1874, of which \$19,000 are now outstanding.

I am authorized to purchase, for the county, (\$10,000) TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, face value, of said Bonds at the rate of NINETY CENTS on the dollar, with accrued interest, to date.

Any person desiring to avail themselves of this opportunity to realize cash for their Bonds can do so by calling on Colonel E. R. Brink, County Treasurer of New Hanover county, or the undersigned.

SILAS N. MARTIN, Chairman.

Wilmington Lodge No. 319.

SPECIAL MEETING TO-NIGHT at 7 o'clock. THOS. B. CARR, Secretary.

Jan 17-11

SPECIAL. Make money fast and honorably, by at once applying for a territorial right, which are given free to agents, to sell the best, strongest, most useful and rapid selling Sewing Machine, and Patent Button Hole worker, ever used or recommended by families, or buy one for your use; it is only \$5. Sent free everywhere by express. Address for particulars, Mr. A. CATELEY, Superintendent, corner Greenwich and Courtland Sts., New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHILDREN'S TIPPED SHOES, In great variety.

DUDLEY & ELLIS, Sign of the Big Boot.

Jan 17

BARGAIN.

I WILL SELL OR RENT 1,000 ACRES OF Land, Round Pines No. 1 Turpentine Land. It will cut 10 crops of Boxes, and is situated two miles from Iron Hill Roads.

Jan 17

NOTICE.

100 BARRELS CHOICE RED APPLES.

We are selling the above under market price.

GEO. MYERS.

A CHOICE

AND CAREFULLY SELECTED assortment of

Holiday Goods,

GEO. MYERS,

11 and 13 Front street

EMPIRE

DOUBLE EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR

Barrels and Half Barrels,

FRENCH BRANDY

PEACHES,

CHERRIES AND APRICOTS,

NEW CURRENTS,

CRANBERRIES,

CITRON

FIGS, RAISINS,

CHOICE TABLE RAISINS

Mince Meat in 5 Pound Buckets, at

GEO. MYERS,

AGENT FOB

CANFELD'S CONDENSED MILK.

For sale at Factory prices.

nov 30 136—

1873. Furniture & Carpet 1873.



WAREHOUSE.

The people of the Carolinas now have at home one of the largest Furniture and Carpet Warehouses in the country. They can select in person from one of the largest stocks ever offered in the State.

The designs are all new and handsome, and we invite the public to examine stock and prices before purchasing.

D. A. SMITH & CO.

Jan 9 200-11

Office of the Wilmington, N. C. Life

Insurance Company.

WILMINGTON, JANUARY 8, 1873.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING

of the Stockholders of this Company, will

be held at Company's office in the City of

Wilmington, Thursday the 23d Inst., at 8

P. M.

F. H. CAMERON,

Secretary.

Jan 8

BARBER SHOP.

JOE TURNER wishes to inform his customers and public generally, that he is now prepared to do all kind of work in his line, and would respectfully request a continuation of the patronage which has heretofore been so liberally bestowed upon him.

Jan 16 11

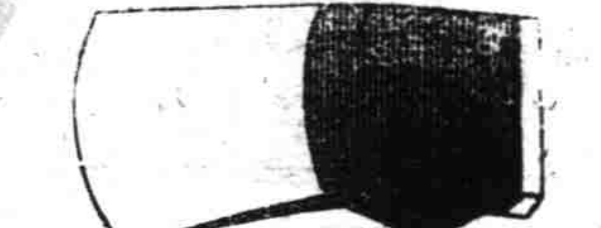
Notice.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO the General Assembly of North Carolina, now in session to establish a "House of Correction and Refuge," in the County of New Hanover.

Jan 16-law-3w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE



JACOBI AXE,

Guaranteed to excel all others, both in shape and material. Be sure to ask for

THE JACOBI AXE,

AND ACCEPT NO OTHER.

For you will then be certain you are getting the best for your money.

EVERY AXE WARRANTED.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at

NATH'L JACOBI'S

Hardware Depot, No. 9 Market street,

And Dealers throughout the State.

IX HARDWARE. IX

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, CUT-

lery, Iron, steel, Nails, Guns, Pistols,

Amunition, &c.

We would respectfully call the attention of

WHOLESALE BUYERS

to our full and complete assortment, embracing all and every description of Goods in the Trade, and to the superior advantages we can offer from having the agency to several leading factories in the Trade.

Always on hand Sole and harness Leather, Kip and Calf Skins,

Paints, Oils, Glass, Sash, Doors and Blinds, &c., &c.

Please call and examine, before purchasing, the stock at

NATH'L JACOBI'S

Hardware Depot, No. 9 Market St.

nov 9 147-1v

Bank of New Hanover

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

January 15th, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE

declared a semi-annual dividend of six

per cent, on the capital stock of this Bank

for the six months ending 31st instant, payable

on and after the 1st of February.

S. D. WALLACE, Secretary.

Jan 16 200-11

SALE OF LAND FOR TAXES,

BRUNSWICK COUNTY.

The tracts, lots, and parcels of land here-

inafter referred to, levied on by me as Sher-

iff of the County of Brunswick to satisfy the

State and county taxes for the year 1872, due

severally by the persons opposite whose

names respectively the amounts of taxes

are placed, (and the lands levied on are

stated), will be sold, for the purpose afore-

said, at the Court House in Smithville,

Brunswick county, North Carolina, on Monday,

the 3d day of February, 1873.

ED. W. TAYLOR,

Sheriff of Brunswick County.

E. Emmons, 2,000 acres, \$45 50

Moses Biggs, 138 acres, 8 50

J. L. Hathaway, 400 acres, 7 50

Joshiah Carney, 240 acres, 8 50

Jan 15 203

Richmond and Danville Rail Road.

North Carolina Division.

Condensed Time Table.

In effect on and