

From the Wilmington Star,
THE MINERAL RESOURCES OF
NORTH CAROLINA.

This is the title of a pamphlet of thirty-one pages, being the substance of the lectures delivered before the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, last November and December, by Prof. Fredrick A. Genth. This gentleman's very intelligent testimony in the Wharton trial has brought him prominently before the country as a chemical expert. These lectures will add to his reputation as a mineralogist.

Prof. Genth resided in North Carolina nearly two years, and since that time has made frequent visits to the State. He spent the greater part of last summer in a visit to the principal mineral localities of the State in company with Prof. Kerr, our Geologist. His statements and reports are, therefore, entitled to great consideration and respect, as he seems to have given our minerals through examination and study.

The lecture classifies the various minerals found in the State, giving the localities and describing the nature of the deposits, quantity of mineral and also the companion minerals, if any, quantity, etc. We have only space to name a few of the more important and usual kinds.

Gold is found in the quartz formation in the counties of Guilford, Davidson, Stanly, Mecklenburg, Gaston and Cherokee, and in the gravel lands of Rutherford, McDowell, Burke, Caldwell, Polk and Cleveland counties in the Western part of the State, and in the counties of Franklin and Nash in the eastern section. The mines most productive are Gold Hill, Rowan county; King's Mountain, Gaston county and the Portis mine in Franklin and Nash. The former has produced about \$2,000,000 and has been worked to a depth of seven hundred and fifty feet. Not less than a million has been taken from the Portis mine during the fifty years that it has been worked. The gold of the North Carolina mines is of a very fine quality. Some of the mountain mines producing an article averaging eight hundred and twenty-five thousandths. The fineness of the Portis mine gold is nine hundred and eighty-five thousandths. Says Prof. Genth: "Through-out the whole gold region every stream, branch and rivulet contains gold, and as the washing of these is the most convenient way to obtain the precious metal on a small scale, there is hardly one which is not more or less worked, many of them up to their source."

"Silver is a rare metal in North Carolina." Traces, only of tin have been found in Cabarrus and Gaston. "Copper ores have been found in many localities throughout the State." "Almost all the copper mines in the central counties have been worked for gold." "No mine should be started without sufficient means to develop it at once to such a depth that a workable body of copper ore may be reached. There is an extensive mine known as the Emmons mine in Davidson county, six miles from Lexington. It was opened as a gold mine but has been abandoned as such and is now only worked for the copper which it contains in large quantities. The translucent counties, some of them, are rich in tin. Slight quantities of arsenic and antimony have been found in Burke, Cabarrus, Gaston and Union counties.

On the subject of the iron deposits we quote again from the lecture before us: "Although the mineral wealth of North Carolina is affirmed beyond a doubt by its numerous mines and deposits of gold, copper, silver and other metals, still its greatest resources consist in its vast iron ore beds, distributed through the entire State; and when these are properly developed; their importance will be far exceeded any other mining interest.

It may be safely predicted that, at an early day, North Carolina will stand foremost as the iron producing State; not only because the various varieties of iron exist in inexhaustible quantities, but also because they are of very superior quality, and offer all those requisites to making the better and more desirable grades of iron and steel.

Beds of iron exist in the following localities: Near Gaston on the Roanoke, at Buckhorn on the Cape Fear, on Governor's Creek in Moore county, in Chatham county at several places, near Chapel Hill, Orange county, and also in the counties of Montgomery, Randolph, Alamance, Guilford, Stokes, Surry, Forsythe, Yadkin, Davie, Iredell, Gaston, Catawba, McDowell, Caldwell, Buncombe, Mitchell, Watauga, Madison, Haywood, Macon and Cherokee. Of the Buckhorn iron beds Prof. G. thus speaks:

At Buckhorn on the Cape Fear River, a large bed of granular magnetite has been developed, about 6000 tons of very superior iron have been produced. The bed is between 20 and 30 feet thick, and lies almost horizontally between mica-schist. This magnetite is associated and largely intermixed with magnesian garnet, which serves as a flux, and renders it very easy to smelt. The iron was used during the war for cast wheels, and was of such excellent quality that one of the wheels, coming accidentally into the possession of a firm in Wilmington, Del., induced them to purchase the property with a view to establishing similar works in North Carolina. The beds dip slightly to the south east, and appear to extend in this direction, and also to the south side of Cape Fear River.

Consent to the iron beds are rich deposits of coal of a superior quality. These are principally on Dan and Deep rivers. To miners this question of fuel is important in the reduction of ores. But although we have overstepped the limits we had set for this article, we will not close without inviting to the rich mineral fields in our State the men of enterprise and means from other States who are seeking a place of investment at once safe, accessible, pleasant and profitable. Come on, gentlemen, to North Carolina, where a harvest is to be had for the reaping. Listen to go columns that may be circulated against us, by the partisan enemies, but "come and see" for yourselves.

Carolina Watchman.

SALISBURY, FRIDAY JAN. 19.

Having purchased the printing stock and subscription list of the Old North State, in accordance with the terms of the sale those who had paid in advance for that paper, will look to us to fill out their term. Those who were indebted to that paper at 12 o'clock on Saturday the 10th ult., had their indebtedness transferred to us, and it is a matter of importance that all should be promptly paid. Those not behind exceeding three months may yet pay at the advance rates of \$2.50 for the year.

J. J. BRUNER.

BILLS AND LETTERS.

Having sent out bills to all who are behind on their subscriptions for this paper, we are beginning to receive letters on the individual indebtedness of those concerned, in some cases of persons who do not know the law in relation to taking newspapers. For the instruction of such we give the following:

LAWS RELATING TO MAGAZINES AND NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.
2. If subscribers do not order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publishers may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have paid their bill and ordered them discontinued.
4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and the papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.
5. The courts have decided that refusing to take periodicals from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.
6. Any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is held in law to be a subscriber.

The English and American newspapers begin to talk of the necessity of another Cable between the two countries. It will doubtless be laid before long.

THE AMENDMENT BILL PASSED.

The Era of the 18th instant says: The Constitutional Amendment Bill, reported by the Joint Committee on Constitutional reform, passed its final reading in the House on yesterday by the Constitutional majority. On its second reading several Republicans voted for it, so as to give the Democrats a chance to modify it on its third reading and make it acceptable to all parties.

PRICE OF TYPE.

A New York Newspaper reporter says if the Tariff on type were repealed, American printers could obtain them at about three-fifths the present rates demanded; and urges the repeal of this unjust monopoly on several good grounds.

The Raleigh Sentinel commends the subject to the attention of our members in Congress, and requests them to do what they can to strike down the monopoly, to which we add our voice. We are paying about one-third more for type now than before the war.

A writer in the New York Journal of Commerce, in referring to a change in the present tobacco tax and bonded system, makes known a fact, if it be one, not generally known, to wit: that there are some Virginians raising and manufacturing tobacco in Canada, and exporting it thence to Europe; and that under certain contingencies, the business will increase and the producers find a market in the United States.

SUPREME COURT.

The Raleigh Carolinian of the 10th, reports a number of decisions of this Court, but as they are nearly all cases from the Eastern part of the State, can be of no interest to the readers of this paper. Among them, we find the following:

By BOWEN, J. Margaret McLellan vs. K. C. Chisholm, on Montgomery. No error.

Virginia and Texas, after all the talk in the Southern States about encouraging immigration, are about the only States which have had any considerable success in the enterprise. Virginia has a steamer running between Liverpool and Norfolk to bring emigrants from England, and lately brought over 150 hardy English farmers, all able to buy farms and to begin business with a cheering prospect of success. She has also drawn a large number of farmers from the Eastern and Northern States, and is in a fair way to realize her hopes, from this fruitful source, of seeing the State again prospering. Texas also received large accessions by removals from the Southern States and by German emigrants entering by the way of New Orleans.

These facts, gathered from the papers on our table, are interesting to citizens of North Carolina, as inspiring hope that our own less vigorous efforts in the same direction, may yet be crowned with success; for the same shines on no more inviting country than North Carolina.

The excitement in the Third Auditor's office is on the increase. The charge brought against Auditor Rutherford, by Mr. W. A. Hunt, with having twice drawn combatant money for the same period while a disbursing officer of the Government in North Carolina during the war, is being looked into by Secretary Boutwell, and the indications, so far, are not favorable for Mr. Rutherford. It is asserted, with more certainty than ever, that there will be a vacancy at the head of that bureau very shortly.—Wash. Patriot.

No wonder that Gen. Rutherford has a "fellow-feeling" for such fellows as DURFEE, noticed in this paper two weeks ago, as a defaulter to the city Treasury of Wilmington. If the charge against Rutherford should be sustained, as indicated above, it remains to be seen whether General Grant, himself implicated in the Custom-House abuses of New York, can have the conscience to make him walk the plank! The people of the country have any amount of indignation ready to be expended on the corrupt officials of the radical party from Grant down, and if they have a chance in the next Presidential election they will pour it out in thunder tones as they did against Van Buren in 1840.

The following article was promised a place in these columns in our issue just before Christmas. It was laid aside for that purpose, but could not be found when sought. We have obtained another copy of it, and late as it is, give it place, not only as redeeming the promise made, but as an act of justice to Col. Hanes of the Era. And it is simply due to ourselves to say that the delay has been unintentional on our part.

Our friend of the Salisbury Watchman, in his issue of the 15th December, says: "The Era may have rendered the State some service in this matter. The people will be glad of good services let them come from whence they may. It is to be hoped that paper will not refuse to go back a little further in its recollections on public printing, and bring up the parties who did the public work in 1869-70, and show what enormous jobs they were which cost the State \$22,403 more for about a year's printing than has been paid to the present printer for nearly a like term. \$16,250 contrasts small against \$33,002.92, and needs explanation. Who got that pile; and if he got more than he was entitled to, can he be made to refund? We hope the Era may have a stomach for the work and will hunt him down and choke it out of him."

We have gone back in our research, and we beg to give the result. On examination we find that Jo. W. Holden was State Printer until Dec. 12, 1870, and even after that date executed much printing for the present Legislature, and Jo. Holden's bills must be added to James H. Moore's to show the true amount paid by this General Assembly for printing. Gov. Holden's message covers 306 pages, the Auditor's Report for the year ending Sept. 30, 1870, covers 280 pages, (nearly all rule and figure and therefore double-price), Mr. Ashley's Report covers 368 pages, much of it rule & figure; the Treasurer's Report, 50 pages rule and figure; Insane Asylum Report, Report of Code Commissioners, &c., &c., were all printed by Jo. Holden. So the Watchman will see Jo. Holden to be the "fat" of the printing at the first session of this General Assembly and a considerable amount must be deducted from his bill for 1869-70 and added to Mr. Moore's bill, which will give the sum total this General Assembly has paid for printing.—Raleigh Era.

On Sabbath morning a special train was dispatched to Raleigh to carry the sad tidings and to bring the relatives of the family. During the day many called to express their sympathy with the bereaved household and to gaze for the last time upon the placid features of the honored dead.

On Monday afternoon a large number of citizens and many persons from brother Sherwood's country congregated repaired to his residence to conduct the remains to their last resting place. While the procession passed through the streets towards the Presbyterian church, and the bells were tolled, the doors of our business houses were closed and the citizens of all classes sought the sanctuary, or stood in sad and silent groups upon the sidewalk. At the church a vast congregation assembled and several pastors of the town churches united in conducting the services. Though the weather was inclement a large concourse of males and females, both white and colored, attended the remains to the cemetery. There sad hearts and loving hands, amid tears and prayers, deposited the sacred dust beside the sepulchre of a former pastor. In this community and surrounding, the memory of John M. Sherwood will long be cherished. In many households his name will be, as ornament poured forth. "Though not fifty years old, his career has been eminently honored and useful. He has filled many positions with credit to himself, benefit to his fellow and edification to the church of God. In early life he encountered serious difficulties in acquiring an education and fitting himself for usefulness. But he surmounted them all by strict integrity, patient labor and indefatigable perseverance. In his very boyhood he manifested such sterling qualities of head and heart as won for him the respect and confidence of all who knew him. In his youth while at the Caldwell institute, his conscientious Christian character made a lasting impression upon his comrades. As a preacher he was earnest, tender and impressive. As a pastor he was faithful and beloved. Touching evidence of this appeared during a visit made last winter in company with his wife and the writer to Washington in this State, which was the scene of brother Sherwood's first pastoral labors. As a Presbyter he was punctual, active and efficient. As the editor of the "North Carolina Presbyterian" he is widely and favorably known in this and other States. He was a man of cool head, warm heart, and great energy of character. His judgment was sound and well balanced. Gentle in his disposition, and kind in his manners, bold and firm in all matters of right and duty. Modest, retiring and silent upon ordinary occasions, when truth and principle required vindication he could speak and write with clearness and force. But to do full justice to the character and worth of our departed brother demands another occasion and an able pen. The loss of such a man is a calamity to his family, community and church. It is an affliction which only God's truth and grace can enable us to properly bear. May the Lord comfort the bereaved, and may the descending mantle of the departed rest on a worthy successor.

WHO BEARS THE BURDEN?

It may not occur to the majority of our readers that the stupendous frauds in the Custom House in New York fall, at last, on the people—the consumers of importations—but it is so. The New York Merchants are not the sufferers, so far as money is concerned, in the majority of cases. They add to the first cost of their goods, the freights, the tariff, the ware-house charges, cartage, weighing, handling, and every other expense, and then to that their profits. When the goods are sold to a country merchant, the purchaser foots the whole bill. Whatever overcharge was done at the Custom House is thus paid by the country merchant. And he, in turn, puts his mark on the goods high enough to cover all costs and leave him a profit. Then the farmer, the mechanic and others, who buy and consume the goods, are reached. The burden falls on them, and there is no escape from it. No matter how hard it is for them to earn money. Tolling in the heat of summer and in the cold of Winter—tolling, month by month and year by year—honestly striving to feed and clothe their families, they are yet made to bear the burden of losses by dishonest and unfaithful office holders. Their hard earnings are fished from them by men who deserve the halter; but who, instead, roll in luxury, wealth and ease on their ill-gotten gains. Thus it works the ruin and enslavement of the innocent and meritorious people, while puffed up, brazen-faced thieves are appointed to and kept in office, to lord it over God's heritage. Patience is a great virtue; but it is sometimes strained beyond the point of endurance, and if Grant and his crew don't do it then the signs of the times belie themselves.

The Raleigh Carolinian of the 19th says:—Auditor Henderson Adams is at his home in Davidson county, sick.—The contractors have suspended work on the Penitentiary for the present.—In the lower part of Johnston, as well as in Wake county they are taking off the negro labor to South Carolina to work in turpentine at eighteen dollars a month.

ALL HAIL.

Georgia has at length a Governor of her own, backed by a Legislature of her choice, and henceforth she should be politically happy. The telegraph gives the following account of the inauguration of Gov. Smith:

Governor Smith was inaugurated. The capitol was crowded, and the inaugural was read with frequent and prolonged applause. He recited the duties devolving on the Governor; he had come to the chair, in response to the call of the people after a remarkable night of misadventure and laws carry out the object of all civil governments; he was against the abuse of the pardoning power; the chief magistracy must not only be held with the most scrupulous integrity, but he must have his own hands clean. He alluded to the debt created by Bullock, and asserted that Georgia will pay her legal indebtedness, and that repudiation was not dreamed of. He concluded by congratulating the people upon the auspicious state of affairs.

A STARTLING RUMOR.

Whole Decapitation Threatened in the New York Custom House.—The Kitchen Cabinet to be Dismissed and Public Confidence thus Regained.

From the New York Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—A curious rumor is afloat, today, which carries considerable credence. It is to the effect that the President will immediately, after the Senate Committee returns from New York and submits its report, make a clean sweep of all the principal officials connected with the New York Custom House, filling their place with men of prominence in business and eminent integrity, who have not been active in behalf of either faction of the Republican party in that city; and further, that he will follow this move by a dismissal of the whole Kitchen Cabinet, sending Gen. Porter, Dent, and Babcock, back to their regiments, and turning the cold shoulder to most of the small politicians who have been particularly officious as biadviseurs of late. This rumor is not traceable to any authoritative source, but it has spread with remarkable rapidity, and few public men can be found to-night who have not heard it, or who do not consider the course reported about to be adopted by the President as at least not improbable. Perhaps much is due to the general belief that only by yielding to public opinion, and making the changes indicated, can Grant regain the ground he has consecratedly lost, and make his chances for re-nomination as good as they were when Congress met last month.

From the N. C. Presbyterian.

DEATH OF REV. J. M. SHERWOOD.

The death of this beloved brother will bring surprise and grief to many bereaved hearts in distant communities. For two weeks past he has been suffering acutely with neuralgia in the face. The pain endured, want of sleep and loss of appetite had weakened considerably his usually robust frame. The pressure of his business cares as preacher and editor always heavy at this season of the year, also served to harass his mind and to increase his debility. Last Friday night there were indications that disease had attacked the upper portion of the spinal marrow and the brain. On Saturday morning he awoke with cold extremities, a wandering mind, and a tendency to lethargy and labored breathing that alarmed his family and friends. Medical aid was soon procured and remedies were applied constantly but without effect. During the day he remained most of the time in a stupor from which it was difficult to arouse him. When awakened to take medicine or food, or to notice his friends, he appeared to be conscious and would answer in the affirmative or negative when questioned. But he was unable to speak much and speedily relapsed into heavy slumber. Despite the most diligent efforts of his physician and the tender nursing by many devoted friends, his disease gained ground. Gradually his vital powers failed, his breathing became more quiet, and at about a quarter past nine o'clock on Saturday night, amid a large circle of weeping brethren and friends, our brother Sherwood expired as calmly as sleeps the infant child. His countenance in death wore an expression of repose and peace which his spirit has attained in the presence of his God.

On Sabbath morning a special train was dispatched to Raleigh to carry the sad tidings and to bring the relatives of the family. During the day many called to express their sympathy with the bereaved household and to gaze for the last time upon the placid features of the honored dead.

On Monday afternoon a large number of citizens and many persons from brother Sherwood's country congregated repaired to his residence to conduct the remains to their last resting place. While the procession passed through the streets towards the Presbyterian church, and the bells were tolled, the doors of our business houses were closed and the citizens of all classes sought the sanctuary, or stood in sad and silent groups upon the sidewalk. At the church a vast congregation assembled and several pastors of the town churches united in conducting the services. Though the weather was inclement a large concourse of males and females, both white and colored, attended the remains to the cemetery. There sad hearts and loving hands, amid tears and prayers, deposited the sacred dust beside the sepulchre of a former pastor. In this community and surrounding, the memory of John M. Sherwood will long be cherished. In many households his name will be, as ornament poured forth. "Though not fifty years old, his career has been eminently honored and useful. He has filled many positions with credit to himself, benefit to his fellow and edification to the church of God. In early life he encountered serious difficulties in acquiring an education and fitting himself for usefulness. But he surmounted them all by strict integrity, patient labor and indefatigable perseverance. In his very boyhood he manifested such sterling qualities of head and heart as won for him the respect and confidence of all who knew him. In his youth while at the Caldwell institute, his conscientious Christian character made a lasting impression upon his comrades. As a preacher he was earnest, tender and impressive. As a pastor he was faithful and beloved. Touching evidence of this appeared during a visit made last winter in company with his wife and the writer to Washington in this State, which was the scene of brother Sherwood's first pastoral labors. As a Presbyter he was punctual, active and efficient. As the editor of the "North Carolina Presbyterian" he is widely and favorably known in this and other States. He was a man of cool head, warm heart, and great energy of character. His judgment was sound and well balanced. Gentle in his disposition, and kind in his manners, bold and firm in all matters of right and duty. Modest, retiring and silent upon ordinary occasions, when truth and principle required vindication he could speak and write with clearness and force. But to do full justice to the character and worth of our departed brother demands another occasion and an able pen. The loss of such a man is a calamity to his family, community and church. It is an affliction which only God's truth and grace can enable us to properly bear. May the Lord comfort the bereaved, and may the descending mantle of the departed rest on a worthy successor.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—The Red Republicans are becoming active in Lyons, and the authorities are exercising an unusual vigilance.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 16.—A compromise was effected yesterday.

Several obnoxious bills were repealed which were signed by the Governor and only lacked the proper publication to become laws.

Albany, Jan. 16.—A bill legalizing the Court of General Sessions of New York City has passed. This removes all obstacles to the indictment of corrupt politicians.

New York, Jan. 16.—Cotton quiet; sales 742 bales; uplands 211 Orleans 224. Flour, Southern quiet, without material change, \$8.80-\$7.50 common to fair extra. Whisky 90-90. Corn less active; receipts, mixed, 77,800 in store and afloat. Pork, \$14.25 for new ones. Beef, plain mess 114.3; extra, ditto, 124.00 and 124.00 and 124.00.

DARING BURGLARY.—One of the most daring burglaries we have ever been compelled to record, was committed in our town on last Friday night. The burglar, Mr. B. F. Crosland's grocery store on Main st. was broken into and the bolt prized up, thus giving the burglar or burglars ingress to the establishment. Mr. Crosland had closed earlier than usual on that night, owing to sickness in his family, and contrary to his usual custom had left his ready money, amounting to some \$70 or \$80, in the money drawer. This large sum of course secured immediately adjoining Mr. Crosland's establishment is the new jewelry store of Mr. W. T. Vogler, which is a part of the same building. A window, which opened from the grocery to the jewelry store, had been securely boarded up, and on the side of the jewelry store, the boarding had been entered with a cloth and the paper. The burglar bored through this window, and having cut away a space sufficiently large to admit of the passage of his body, entered the apartment. A clock and box of watch crystals which were standing close to the window in the jewelry store, were thrown on the floor during the operations of the burglar, and must have been considerable money. Once inside the store, he searched about a dozen in number, and all the valuable jewelry, the watches which had been sent to Mr. Vogler for repair and also the cheap articles of jewelry. The loss of Mr. Vogler is about \$350. The perpetrator is yet at large.—Salem Press.

CATCH THE THIEVES!

On last Sunday two men came to this place, went from house to house, and represented that on the previous Thursday or Friday night the dwelling of one Wm. Fraley, who lived here recently resided Jas. H. Stephenson, in South Iredell, was destroyed by fire, and all the furniture, clothing, provisions, &c., of the family entirely consumed, and that they had been sent to solicit contributions of money and clothing for the family. Believing that the tale was true many of our citizens contributed very freely of money, clothing, &c., and after the whole day spent by the rescues in collecting what they could, they departed. Upon inquiry no such burning has taken place. As these rascals now attempt to impose upon other communities in a like manner, the public should be on the lookout. A liberal reward will be paid for their apprehension and return to this place, to be dealt with. We learn that these rascals went in the direction of Catawba county.

A SMALL POX REMEDY.

The following statement of a correspondent of the Stockton (Cal.) Herald has been given the readers of the papers. An ex-Californian says he has seen it tested with entire success:

I herewith append a recipe which has been used to my knowledge, in hundreds of cases. It will prevent or cure the small pox, though the pitting are filling. When Jenner discovered the cow pox in England, the world of science hurled an avalanche of fame upon his head; but when the most scientific school of medicine in the world—that of Paris published this recipe as a panacea for small pox, it was unheeded, it is an unfeeling fate, it is harmless when taken by a well person. It will also cure scarlet fever. Here is the recipe as I have used it, and cured my children of the scarlet fever; here it is as I have used it to cure small pox; when learned physicians said the patient must die, it cured: Sulphate of zinc, one grain; foxglove (digitalis) one grain; half a teaspoonful of sugar; mix with two table spoonful of water. When thoroughly mixed, add four ounces of water. Take a spoonful every hour. Either disease will disappear in twelve hours. For a child, smaller doses according to age. If countries would compel their physicians to use this, there would be no need of

readings without amendments as it came from the committee.

The school bill was put upon a second reading and was considered up to the time of adjournment, and was then made the special order of 11 o'clock to-day.

Sentinel, Jan. 17.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Senate—Goldthwaite was seated from Alabama.

Sumner and Vickers occupied the day.

House—A bill passed making Pittsburg a port of entry and delivery.

Mr. Dawes asked leave to offer a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of five to inquire into the origin and character of the difficulty between the government and the officials of Louisiana and the United States officials in that State, and report the same to the House with such recommendations as it may deem expedient. The Committee to have power to send for persons and papers, and to sit at Washington or elsewhere.

Kerr objected.

Dawes moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution. Agreed to—yeas 154; nays 58. At adjournment the speaker had not made up the Committee.

The bill to remove all political and legal disabilities failed to pass—yeas 106; nays 83.

Dawes then moved clean amnesty for political offenses, which motion failed of a two-thirds vote.

Another amnesty bill, reduced to excluding those who left Congress or the army or navy, passed—170 yeas; 31 nays.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Senate—The petitions for the amnesty bill gives way to other business.

House—The Louisiana Investigating Committee is shifting its quarters to New York, Me-Cray, Voorhies and Marshall.

The proceedings are unimportant.

SALT LAKE, Jan. 16.—Several cases of small pox has appeared. Spread apprehended.

Gentile papers are concentrated opposition to the admission of Utah as a State.

Weather pleasant.

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A SMALL POX REMEDY.

The following statement of a correspondent of the Stockton (Cal.) Herald has been given the readers of the papers. An ex-Californian says he has seen it tested with entire success:

I herewith append a recipe which has been used to my knowledge, in hundreds of cases. It will prevent or cure the small pox, though the pitting are filling. When Jenner discovered the cow pox in England, the world of science hurled an avalanche of fame upon his head; but when the most scientific school of medicine in the world—that of Paris published this recipe as a panacea for small pox, it was unheeded, it is an unfeeling fate, it is harmless when taken by a well person. It will also cure scarlet fever. Here is the recipe as I have used it, and cured my children of the scarlet fever; here it is as I have used it to cure small pox; when learned physicians said the patient must die, it cured: Sulphate of zinc, one grain; foxglove (digitalis) one grain; half a teaspoonful of sugar; mix with two table spoonful of water. When thoroughly mixed, add four ounces of water. Take a spoonful every hour. Either disease will disappear in twelve hours. For a child, smaller doses according to age. If countries would compel their physicians to use this, there would be no need of

posthouses. If you value advice and experience, use this for that terrible disease.

SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS.

Saturday.—Snow, rain, wind, and mud! "John, it is a very unpleasant morning; you must wrap up well, and take care of yourself."

"O, never fear me; I shall put on a water proof and thick boots, and trudge through it; if Saturdays will be wet, there is nothing for it but to put up with them."

Sunday.—Snow, rain, wind, and mud! "John, it is a very unpleasant morning again; I suppose you will venture out this morning?"

"No; I don't think it would be right. It is such catch cold weather, really, one would be to take care of one's self, and it would be wrong to brave such a morning as this."

Saturday.—"You look very tired this morning, John."

"O, no, nothing to speak of. Besides we must not give way to it; I have a busy day. There will be a good market, and I must make the most of it."

Sunday.—"You look very tired this morning, John."

"Yes, I am tired. I shall rest to-day, I think, instead of going to church. A nap on the sofa will do me good. It's a special sermon, I remember, but that can't be helped."

Saturday.—"O, Mr. Smith, I'm sorry to catch you late! But there's a gentleman wants to give you an order. You're tired to-night, I dare say, but—"

"O, not at all, not at all. I'll be with you in a minute, O, no, never felt better. Certainly, most happy to come."

Sunday.—"O, Mr. Smith, very sorry to disturb you; but we are very much in want of a teacher this afternoon. Could you oblige us? You are tired, no doubt, but it is a good cause."

"Well, really, no, I cannot; I am thoroughly tired out. You must try and find some one who is not so much over-tired through the week."

Saturday.—"Mr. Smith, there is a meeting of the board to-night, to talk over some improvements; the mayor hopes you will be there."

"Thank you, yes. I shall be happy to attend, though it is my business evening."

Sunday.—"Mr. Smith, there is a prayer meeting to-night; we are told to meet the Master at his mercy seat; shall we have the pleasure of seeing you?"

"Thank you, no. I shall be unable to attend."—Christian World.

ANNOUNCEMENT.