Carolina Watchman.

SALISBURY, THURSDAY JANUARY 30.

NEWS AND COMMENT.

New York Merchants have petitioned Congress to repeal the Bankrupt Law.

The Credit Mobilier Committee have been instructed to investigate the central Pacific and other Railroad operations affecting the members of Congress.

The emigrant ship, *Norfleet*, plying between London and Australia, and on a trip from the former to the latter place, with four hundred and twelve passengers, exclusive of the crew, collided with an unknown steamer. Three hundred and twenty persons including the Captain of the *Norfleet*, were drownod. The steamer that collided with the *Norfleet* is believed to have sunk also.

General John B. Gorden, of Confederate fame and glory, has been elected United States Senator from Georgia. This is decidedly the best selection yet made to the next Congress.

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens has been nominated for Congress in the eighth district of Georgia. This is the district the late Gen'l. Wright was elected to represent.

Six persons were drowned in the Ohio, last Friday, at Evansville, in attempting to skiff the river.

Hartranft, Governor elect of Pennsylvania was inaugurated at Harrisburg, on the 21st inst. The procession was the finest, it is said, ever seen in that city. If Harlranft has not been most outrageously belied, he is a most consummate scoundrel and thief. It is said that he has been proven to be guilty of theft and other equally infamous crimes. The people of Pennsylvannia must be aware of the fact, for his crimes have been made known in nearly every public print in that State. Yet it seems that they turn out in very large numbers to celebrate his inauguration. Thus giving approval and eclat to the triumph of the unscrupulous and venal. Such announcement as the above reads very like French history during the summer of 1792, when ignorance, theft, and venalty demanded a premium.

The Paper Mill of Mr. R. Gray of Winston was consumed by fire on Sunday morning, 19th inst. Loss about $8,000. No insurance.

The proprietors of the Mobile *Tribune* failed; their office, type and fixtures were sold; the Reds bought them, and started a Radical paper. The Radical papers would now have you believe that the former owners of the *Tribune* had gone over to the Grant party. There is not a word of truth in it.

The Car-hook murderer, Foster, of New York City, has been sentenced to be hanged on the 7th of March next.

The exercises of the Mercer University at Macon, Ga., have been temporarily suspended on account of Meningitis among the students.

Rev. B. F. Davis, of the Episcopal Church, was thrown from his horse and so injured as to cause death at Union Court House, S. C., on the 21st inst. He was a son of the late Bishop Davis.

Mrs. Francis L. Bartow, the mother of Gen. Bartow, of Savannah, who was killed at the first battle of Manassas, died in Chattanooga on the 18th, and was buried in Macon on the 22d. She was 80 years of age.

Two white men, John Morrison and Townsend Miller, and a negro man, John Robinson, were drowned last week while rafting in the St. Illa river, Ga.

Mary Ann Prince, age 35, committed suicide, by cutting her throat with her husband's razor, in her bedroom, at No. 292 Seventh street, New York, on the 22nd inst., while she was suffering from *delirium tremens*.

It is said that Baltimore exports annually $8,000,000 worth of oysters.

Mr. J. C. Bancroft Davis, of the Joint High Commission and the Geneva Tribunal, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of State in place of Charles Hale, resigned.

The President has approved the Act of Congress to incorporate the Loomis Aerial Telegraph Company.

John W. Roberts, employed at Slatington, Pa., fell into a quarry about fifty feet deep, and was instantly killed. He leaves a wife and child.

The New York papers publish a graphic account of the awful tempest that swooped down on the prairie State of Minnesota. It lasted without intermission for over fifty hours. As many as two hundred lives were lost, and the showdrifts mounted higher than the houses.—Babies were frozen stiff at their mothers' breasts, and the scene presented after the hurricane ceased was altogther more appaling than any ever witnessed on the tornado swept plains of the West.

Lincoln, Nebraska, the youngest city in the world, is lighted by gas. Raleigh, a pretty old city, is not lighted at all.

A newspaper to be called *The Tribune*, will soon be started at Henderson by Prof. J. A. Harrell, of Hertford.

On the Bankruptcy Law, the vote of the North Carolina delegation stood thus: Waddell, for it; Cobb, Harper, Leach, Rogers, and Shober against. Thomas did not vote.

The Enfield *Times* says: Anica Urquhart, a colored woman of Bertie county, N. C., has been the mother of thirty five children. She had twins sixteen times, and is still living in good health.

A negro named Jack Ratliff was committed for trial at Wadesboro', on the 22nd inst., last for a rape upon a girl 17 years of age.

Over thirty-four thousand dollars of the forty five thousand required to be raised South of Rockfish, Cumberland county, has been subscribed to that road. This recovers the subscrip. of $75,000 to be raised by the town of Fayetteville. The road is regarded as a certainty.

Col. T. S. Singletary died at Granville on Saturday last.

One hundred and twenty-eight marriage licenses were issued in Forsythe county in 1872.

Four negro men, Julius, Bob, Adolphus and Columbus Sharpe have all been arrested and lodged in Jail at Statesville, charged with the murder of Henderson Redman, col., who was found dead a short distance from Statesville on Chritmas, and who it was thought at the time, had frozen to death. A suspicion of foul play, however, led to a *post mortem* examination when it was discovered that Redman's neck was broken.

Major Geo. A. Allen, of Augusta, Ga., was found dead a few days ago with a pistol shot through the brain, and a pistol lying by his side.

Patrick Coley has been arrested charged with the murder by poison of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Clara Edmundson, of Wayne county.

The dead body of Mr. John Hayes, a citizen of Wayne county, has been found in a swamp, bearing marks of violence.

The house of J. A. Pickerell, near Littleton, Warren county, was burned on Sunday evening last. The loss amounts to $8,000. No insurance.

An affray occurred at Hillsboro last Saturday in a dram shop. Jesse Arche, a gingercake mulatto, and Buck Borland were the parties engaged. Borland was severely stabbed four or five times by Arche.

The dwelling of Mr. Biddle of Warren county, was burned on Sunday of last week. It was the finest house in the county and cost $8,000.

Dr. J. T. Leach, Miss Charity Utley, and Frank King, all living within five miles of the other, and all died of consumption last week in the lower part of Wake county. So saith the *Era*.

Mrs. Laura D. Fair, the murderess, has delivered her lecture on "Wolves in the Fold." in a lager beer saloon at Sacramento.

Pratts Astral Oil works at New York, were burned on the 27th inst. Loss $60,000.

Two and a quarter millions specie went to Europe last Saturday.

The Jersey City Methodist Church at Buffalo. N. Y., has been burned by an incendiary.

The bill for selling the custom house property at Plymouth, N. C., has passed the lower house of Congress.

The Empress Eugenie, wife of the late Emeror Napoleon, leaves Chiselhurst, but remains in England for the present.

A destructive fire occurred at Darien, Georgia, last Sunday night. The Court-house with the public records and other property was burned.

A fire at Lopear, N. Y., destroyed the telegraph and Express offices with their contents, and also the adjoining buildings. Loss $200,000.

Every stage line running into Salt Lake City, is stopped by the epizooty.

Alfred V. Dockery, of this State has been confirmed as Consul at Oporto.

In the lower House of Congress a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill refunding the Cotton tax was lost by a vote of 76 to 105. Of course no bill that is calculated to benefi to the South is likely to pass Congress. That body is now composed mainly of bitter vindictive partisans, vulgar tyrants and corrupt villains. There is not a legislative body in the world to-day so justly odious for its unblushing villainies, and narrow minded statesmanship.

There is small pox in Washington City. If it should get hold of the members of the Credit Mobilier swindle, there probably would be some unbreasting.

The Charlotte *Democrat* reports a heavy freshet in Gaston county.

Mrs. Fanny Tate, wife of J. K. P. Tate, Esq, of Morganton, and Dr. Samuel Tate of the same place, are both dead.

Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, late Minister to Russia, is the recipient of a full length portrait of the Emperor of Russia, with a complimentary letter from Gortschahoff, by command of the Emperor.

A bill abolishing the franking privilege, as it passed the Senate, passed by a vote of 143 to 18. It goes to the President. The bill is pure and simple.

R. J. Davant, Esq, a distinguished citizen of South Carolina. died at his residence, on the 17th instant, near Grahamville, in Beaufort county, of pneumonia.

On the 27th instant the American brig Sarah and Emma left Richmand, Va, for Rio Janeiro, with 2.586 barrels of flour.

Ten frame houses were destroyed by fire last Saturday evening in Savannah, Ga.

R. B. Cranston, of Providence, R. I., formerly a member of Congress, is dead.

A Charleston, South Carolina parson has been fined for obtaining money under false pretenses. His name was Cain.

The bill for relief of Ex-Gov. Holden came up in the Legislature on Tuesday and was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 58 to 51.

A painful rumor was put in circulation in Washington, and New York last Saturday, that President Grant had been assasinated. A correspondent of the New York *Herald* promptly repaired to the Executive Mansion to learn the truth of the report. He found the President in full possession of life and health, calmly seated in his office, chatting with Senator Harlan over a cigar. The President had received no intimation of the rumor until the correspondent imparted the intelligence to him. He then got off a joke, clearly demonstrating that he has a fine sense of humor, which his enemies have always denied him. Turning to Senator Harlan, who had been in earnest consultation with him about Dr. Durant's troublesome story, he said, between puffs of his segar, "Senator, if I am assassinated I am not aware of it." The Senator made the original remark, "If one were really dead it would be embarrassing not to know it."

Senator Harlan's witicism was very happy, not to say brilliant. These words will live and they deserve to.

The National Theatre, Washington City, was burned with some adjoinining buildings. The damage to the Imperial Hotel is $30,000.

President Thiers has signed the Treaty of Commerce between England and France.

The Yellow Fever is raging at Rio Janerio.

A difficulty occurred in Forsythe county, Ga., between a United States Marshal and some citizens, 75 shots were exchanged. One citizen was killed and two Deputy Marshals wounded.

A fire destroyed half the business portion of Kingstree, Williamsburg District, South Carolina. Loss $50,000.

Serious complications are reported between Russia and England on the Khedivan question.

Captain Jack, the Modoc Indian Leader, attacked a small force of United States troops, but was repulsed. One soldier was killed and two wounded. The Indians horses were captured.

Wilson and Colfax delivered addresses to the young men's Christian Association, at Washington the other day. This too after their connection with the Credit Mobilier swindle. How impious not to say sacriligious!

An attempt was made to rob the People's National Bank at Fayetteville last Sunday night.

The Legislature entanglement continues in Alabama.

A cheap effort was made in the Legislature a few days ago, to repudiate a portion of the so-called debt of the State. We know that body is composed of statesmen, but we confess our surprise at a move so eminently farcical.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, January 29.—Cotton steady; sales 4,231 bales. Uplands 21¼; Orleans 21⅞. Flour steady. Wheat quiet. Corn steady. Pork firm, mess $14 50. Lard firm, western steam 8⅝ a 8 5-16. Turpentine firm at 67a67½. Rosin firm at $3 77½ for strained. Freights quiet.

Stocks dull, Gold quiet, 13⅞. Money firm at 7. Exchange, long, 9⅝; short 10¼. Governments steady. State bonds quiet.

GIVE US THE GEORGIA LAW--NO RECEIPT, NO VOTE.

In Georgia before a man is allowed to vote, he must exhibit his poll-tax receipt. This is a good law. It ought to be enacted in North Carolina.

At the last State election in Georgia the Conservatives carried the State by over fifty thousand majority. The Conservatives paid their poll-tax, and voted. A large number of Radicals refused to pay any tax, and they were not allowed to vote.

If a man will not pay his poll-tax he ought not to be allowed the elective franchise.

Who can reasonable object to this proposition? Surely, no person can ask for a voice at the ballot box who is unwilling to pay the small pittance assessed on the poll.

Let a bill be introduced and passed at once, requiring every man who offers to vote, to show a receipt that he has paid his poll-tax. If he cannot do so, let him be denied the right to the ballot.

The Legislature has full power and authority under the Constitution and laws of the State, to amend the election act of last session, so as to make the payment of the poll-tax a necessary qualification of a voter.

This ought to be done by all means. The principle is right. Such a measure is demanded by the exigency of the times. Thousands of able-bodied men in the State refuse to pay the poll-tax. If they were required to do so before being allowed to vote, many of them would pay the tax rather than be deprived of their votes. The depleted treasury of the State would, to that extent, be benefiited.

There is no good reason why such a law should not be passed by the Legislature. Look to Georgia! There the whole State Government is overwhelmingly in the hands of the true men of the State and the representatives of the tax payers. Adopt the Georgia law in North Carolina and we will behold the same desirable condition of affairs.—Raleigh *News*.

Twenty one years ago and upward when Louis Napoleon usurped the Government of France, among those who were arrested was M. Thiers. He was in a state of great fright and consternation at the time, but soon recovered from it, being treated with great leniency by Napoleon and escaped at last with only a few days' detention. Although then an old man, much further advanced in life than Napoleon, he lived to see the end of his long life and to become his successor in power. What a remarkable man! He witnessed the glories and the overthrow of the first Empire. He saw the restoration of the Bourbons and the entrance of the allied monarchs in o Paris He was the Prime Minister and moving spirits during a larger part of the eighteen years' reign of Louis Phillippe. It was owing to his advice and his policy that the remains of Napoleen 1. were brought back from St. Helena in 1849. He wrote the best history of the first Empire, and was the successor of the Second. He has seen, the course of his almost four score years, no less than eight or ten governments rise and fall. The political endurance of Theirs is wonderful and almost without a parallel. Several years ago he earnestly begged the Emperor to consent to removal of the remains of ex-King Louis Phillippe from England where they might be interred with his royal ancestors. The Emperor, fearing political consequences from a revival of the Orleans feeling declined. He little thought that he was soon to follow in the footsteps of the ex-King, and like him die on English soil. When the political passions of the day have subsided, the remains of both will, we persume, be removed to Paris. Louis Napoleon, we believe, left a place for himself in the magnificent tomb which prepared for his uncle at State. Denis—a tomb which cost over $12,000,000.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

The Neyro Speaks out in Meeting.—The *National Progress* the organ of the negroes in Pennsylvania thus speaks out:

"We and the colored people of the State of Pennsylvania feel chagrined at being so sought for during the troubles of the late canvass, and being now so forgetfully thrust aside."

"Senators and Representatives say it was an oversight—it was not thought of in time. All we have to say is, that these oversights are too infernally common, and that the caucuses of each House knew of the necessity in this case in time sufficient to remedy the difficulty."

"The colored voters are now in consultation over all such matters, and they have nearly come to the conclusion that to radically remedy these things, holding as they do the balance of power in the county and State, they must 'strike out for themselves.'"

The actual duration of a flash of lightning does not exceed the millionth part of a second. But the human eye retains the impression of the electrical flash for a much longer period.

North Carolina Legislature.

MONDAY, Jan. 20.

SENATE—Mr McCauley presented a petition of citizens of Union county praying for the passage of an act to incorporate Mount Piospect Camp Ground, and for authority to the County Commissioners to make the necessary by-laws to suppress disorders in said camp ground.

Mr McCauley introduced a bill in relation to the fees of Registers of Deeds and Justices of the Peace. Referred.

The bill in relation to townships was put upon its passage. Mr Cunningham explained the object of the bill to be to provide for appeals from Township Boards of Trustees to Boards of County Commissioners, thence to Superior Courts and thence to the Supreme Court. As the law now stood Township Boards had power to lay out new and close old roads without their action being reviewed except by county boards. The bill proposed to restore the right of appeal to a judge for review and from his decision to the Supreme Court. Great hardship was complained of under the operation of the law at present. The bill passed its second and third readings.

HOUSE—The House bill to allow the Carolina Narrow Guage Railroad Company to consolidate with the Chester and Lenoir Narrow Guage Railroad Company of South Carolina, passed its third reading.

The resolution to relieve W. W. Holden of the disabilities imposed by the Court of Impeachment was read. Mr Badger addressed the House at some length in support of the resolution. On motion of Mr Jones of Caldwell, the further consideration of the resolution was postponed and made the special order for 11 o'clock on Tuesday the 28th of January.

TUESDAY, Jan. 21.

SENATE—Mr Norwood, from the committee on the State debt and liabilities, in response to the Governor's message and bill on that subject, reported as follows:

"The joint select committee on the State debt and liabilities, to whom was referred the message and draft of a bill on that subject from the Governor, have had the same under consideration. The committee believe they apprehend the importance of the subject of the State debt, which has been committed to their charge, in its various aspects and bearings, and they indulge the hope that they may in due time be able to recommend such a course with regard to it as may best promote the public interests. The appreciation by the committee of the immense importance of the subject induces them to refrain from the reflections upon the communication of the Governor which to some it may seem to provoke. The committee respectfully ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the said communication."

Mr Norwood, from the committee on Agriculture, reported a bill for the improvement of the Agriculture of the State, which was made the special order for Tuesday next.

The bill to repeal the usury law, introduced by Mr Gorman, was taken up.—The substitute offered by Mr Brown of Mecklenburg, was read and discussed at some length by the author. Mr Brown of Davidson, moved to postpone the bill till Monday. Mr Gorman moved to refer to the Judiciary Committee. Messrs. McGehee, Anderson of Clay, and Dudley, col., opposed any further postponement. Mr McGehee in a speech of some length opposed the passage of the bill No final action.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22.

SENATE—A message was received from the House transmitting a message from the Governor on the sale of the Western N C. Railroad. The reading was dispensed with and the message referred to the joint select committee on that subject.

Mr McCauley offered a resolution for the relief of John J. Hasty, Sheriff of Union county.

Mr. Nicholson called up the resolution instructing the joint committee on the affairs of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company to inquire into the validity and legality of the matters and proceedings leading to the sale of that road, and to provide for the payment of the debt for which the road is to be sold, if the bonds, mortgages, &c, be found legal. Mr Nicholson, in support of the resolution, said there was much feeling among the people of his section on this subject. The sale of the road for a sum of some $250,000 was considered a great outrage upon the State. The people of the State were deeply interested in the matter and it was the duty of the General Assembly to do all in its power to prevent the sacrifice of four million dollars worth of property to satisfy a debt of $250,000. A motion to lay the resolution on the table was unanimously rejected and the resolution was adopted and transmitted to the House.

HOUSE—Mr Whisnant presented a petition for a new county from portions of Rutherford and Cleaveland counties, named Centre.

The usury bill introduced by Mr Gorman was indefinitely postponed by a vote of yeas 70, nays 41.

The bill to increase the compensation of the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court was indefinitely postponed.

Mr Badger introduced a bill to better enforce the laws in regard to highways.

THURSDAY, Jan. 23.

SENATE—On motion of Mr Love the rules were suspended and the bill for the relief of Sheriffs and Tax Collectors, reported by him this morning, was put upon its passage. [The original bill provided that the collection of arrears of taxes for the years 1869, 1870, 1871 and 1872 be extended to the 1st of January, 1874.]—The amendments of the committee included the striking out of the year 1869; the provision that no taxpayer who can swear that he has paid or believes that he has paid the taxes claimed, shall be required to pay the alleged arrears, and that executors and administrators shall not be required to pay arrearages. In no case shall a sheriff or tax collector who has not fully settled for his State and county taxes be entitled to the benefits of the proposed act.

Mr Love explained the amendments of the committee as above. Mr Walker proposed an amendment extending the provisions of the act to the year 1869.

The amendment of the committee striking out the year 1869 was rejected.

The bill then passed its second reading. On the third reading, Mr Love moved to strike out 1869. Three several bills had already been passed to authorize the collection of arrearages for 1969, and he objected to a fourth bill. The Legislature should teach sheriffs and tax collectors that there was a limit beyond which they should not go. The bill as proposed to be amended by the committee would restore the old law on the subject. The rule had been established that three years was sufficiently long for Sheriffs, &c., to collect arrearages.

Mr Dunham favored the amendment.—The time had come to make it understood that the taxes laid for a given year must be collected that year. Sheriffs had no right to use a discretion in the performance of a peremptory duty.

Mr Merrimon opposed the amendment. The Sheriffs had indulged an impoverished people by paying their taxes, and had even been known to borrow, for this purpose, from the banks at a high rate of interest. These arrears were a debt, for the most part, the State should compel payment of.

Mr Waring concurred in the views of Mr Merrimon. Mr Nicholson also concurred in those views.

Mr Gudger concurred in the views of Mr Love. These arrears were usually held over the people as an engine of power to help Sheriffs to a re-election. It was defeated candidates who went for the collection of arrears. Mr Stilley was opposed to the entire bill. The arrearages were debts of honor in which the State had no right to interfere.

The amendment was rejected—31 to 12. The bill then passed its 3d reading—38 to 7.

After considerable debate the matter was postponed till Saturday.

HOUSE—Mr Brown of Mecklenburg, presented a petition praying the repeal of the fence law.

Mr Michael offered a resolution requesting our representatives in Congress to use their influence against the repeal of the Bankrupt Law.

The bill to amend the School Law was discussed at considerable length.

FRIDAY, Jan. 24.

SENATE.—Mr Flemming introduced a bill to change the name of the town of Catawba Vale, McDowell county.

Mr. Nicholson called up his resolution instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to use their efforts to have abolished the entire Internal Revenue Laws of the United States. After considerable discussion the resolution was rejected.

The special order, the bill to incorporate "The Midland North Carolina Railway Company," was taken up. The bill proposes to build a railway with one or more tracks from some point at or near Beaufort harbor, in this State, to the Tennessee line, so as to insure an uninterrupted through connection from Memphis to Beaufort, with a Capital stock of five millions of dollars, divided into fifty thousand shares of one hundred dollars each. Many of the named corporators are distinguished foreign capitalists. The first board of directors are chosen from corporators residing in England, France, Spain, Germany, New York and North Carolina. The bill was postponed for future consideration.

HOUSE - House bill to change the time of holding the Courts of the 10th Judicial District was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Anderson of Clay, the report of the committee on Privileges and Elections, unseating W. P. Mabson, representative from Edgecombe, was adopted.

DOES brain work kill, or worry? That is the question which has been started by the London *Times*, and is now under discussion in the various papers. Many of us pray to be delivered from sudden death; and do we worry ourselves into it! If we do, can we help it? To most of us it is not given to choose our lives, to avoid the rough places, to gently shoulder to one side disagreable facts. We must climb over the rocks though they hurt us sore, and the difficulties, however they annoy us, must be met with brain fret and wear until they are conquered, or we have passed them. They are as real, living, annoying as any tangible ache or pain could be; as bruising and irriating as the peas in the shoes of the pilgrims of old. Nervous health is one thing, and moral health but purely physical health is quite another and different thing. Calm and steady mental work that is conducive to long life; but nervous emotion, mental work that is a constant urging, and, at the same time, is an unhanging of the even tenor of the mind, eats away the brain faster than any mental labor, no matter how hard, that is systematic. As men do not really die of heart disease as often as supposed, but of apoplexy or congestion of the lungs, so they do not die of brain work, but brain worry. Scott died of it, Southey, Swift, Horace Greeley, and probalby Thackeray.

STUDYING THE DOCTOR.—When patients ponder on pills and potions, I rather wonder why they do not examine into the nature and idiosyncrasy of their medical man. They may depend upon it that, if he is worth much, he will be examining into *their* nature and idiosyncrasy. The great question for the patient to solve is whether his dictor has got the mystic gift. He may be chockful of science; tap him anywere, and there will be a clear-running stream of fact and comment; but the practical question is whether he will prove a healer to me. High science may leave a man very stupid for practice. The knowledge of things is but an adjunct to the knowledge of ends.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

The Italian Emigrant Swindles.—In the Italian Chamber of Deputies, Monday, Signor Pizzavian asked that measures be taken to prevent the cruel frauds practiced by American emigration companies. Mister Visconti replied that the government had had its attention called to the deplorable occurrences which the honorable deputy sought to prevent, and had measures under contemplation which it hoped, would put a stop to them.

COUNT PIEREFONDS.

It is said that a conference has been held at Chiselhurst, when it was decided that the Empress Eugenie and Prince Jerome Bonaparte should be the guardians of the Prince Imperial. No manifests indicating the intentions of the Bonapartists will be issued now. The Prince Imperial will take the name of Count Pierefonds, and has adopted as his motto, "Strength, but not impatience." This is significant, and if the last be practiced, the first, in time, will be developed. The French Republic will be short lived—the shorter, we doubt not the better—for there can be no assured permanency, such as will inspire confidence at home or abroad, with the present form of government. The Empire may not for a time be restored, but sooner or later it will be, and the son of Eugene, the nephew of the great Napoleon, if not "impatient," be recognized as Napoleon the IV.—*Richmond Whig.*

PAPER MILL DESTROYED BY FIRE.—We regret to learn by a private letter from Mr. R. Gray, of Winston, N. C., that his paper mills at that place were entirely destroyed by fire on Saturday night last. The cause of the disaster is unknown.—The loss was a very heavy one, and, unfortunately, there was no insurance upon the property. Mr. Gray has supplied this office with the paper upon which the *Star* has been printed for some time past and the proprietor has ever found him prompt, gentlemanly and courteous in his dealings, while his paper has always been of the best quality. Mr. Gray has our warmest sympathies in his misfortune, which we hope will not permanently affect his business.—*Wil. Star.*

DOWN WITH SPECIAL LEGISLATION!

Special legislation in its abuses—and it almost always is abused—has been a curse to this State. * * We refer to special laws for changing the names of persons or places, for directing the election of supervisors in towns or cities, for amending village charters, for designating places of voting, and for opening streets. In most instances those are insignificant affairs, unworthy of attention of a great legislative body, and better ordered by a general law than they possibly ceuld be by special enactments. But special enactments. But special legislation in its bearing upon this city involves interests of far greater magnitude not only to taxpayers here but the people to the whole State, who cannot help sharing in our prosperity or adversity. Therefore we see with pleasure that the committee urge the following described two amendments to the Constitution: one forbidding the passage of special charters or the amendment of charters for cities; and the other forbidding the grants to any corporation, association or individual, of the right to lay railroad tracks or amend existing rail road charters. A third most comprehensive amendment, which will affect us beneficially in a hundred ways if adopted, is that prohibiting the granting of any special or exclusive privilege or immunity or franchise whatever.

THE BANKRUPT ACT.—Notwithstanding the large vote by which the House repealed the bankrupt act, and the fact of a majority of the Senate judiciary committee having also reported for repeal, it is not probable that the Senate will agree to it. What seems to be most desired is that the clause compelling involuntary bankruptcy be expunged from the acts. In the South, particularly, this has been of great injury, as many men have been unnecessarily forced into bankruptcy by officials for the sake of obtaining fees. In New Orleans alone, it is said the fees of the commissioner of bankruptcy have, through the workings of this clause, been swelled to hundrds of thousands.—*Wash. dispatch.*

An Ex-Government Official Arrested—District Attorney Bliss obtained a bench warrant in the U. States Circuit Court on Saturday for the arrest of Geo. F. Dunning, formerly superintendent of the U. S. assay office. The defendant was taken into custody by Deputy Marshal Robinson, and remanded by Judge Shipman until he could furnish bail in $20,000.—He is charged with having embezzled several thousand dollars of the funds intrusted to his care while in the service of the government. He was arrested some time ago, and then subsequently indicted, but when his case was called for trial he failed to appear. Hence his rearrest.

New York Sun 20th.

Among the Methodists.—The Methodists are warmly disputing over the nature and extent of future punishment, one side seeming to favor annihilation and the other everlasting torment. It is out of our province to espouse either wing of this controversy; but, perhaps, it comes legitimately within our privilege to express an interest in the curious psychological condition presented by the complacency with which the Rev. Mr. Gorham contemplates the horrors of unending torture. In an address (made by him a few days ago) he said, "We say we believe that when men die in their sins they go to a place of everlasting burnings, and that there God Almighty tortures them alive so long as God Almighty lives.—Well, if we believe this, why don't we preach it?" And again, a little further on, "I tell you we deal too tenderly with souls under conviction. Let it work; let them endure all the horrors of dread, even unto death, that they may fully know the secrets of eternity." As we said before, on the question whether what Mr. Gorham believes is a fact, we have nothing to say; but, certainly, the sleek placidity, the spiritual calm, not to say rejoicing, with which a man who thinks himself on the safe side can contemplate the endless agony of those on the other, is among the psycological curiosities of the age.

N. Y. Herald.

Usury Laws.—The Georgia Senate has passed a bill to repeal the usury laws.—It fixes the rate of interest only in he absence of an agreement. A similar measure is pending in the Ohio Legislature. Modification of this sort is the tendency of enlightened legislation, and as other States come to adopt it it, without federal interference or indirect coercion, each for itself a sound principle will be viudicated.