

Mr. Williamson, of Edgecombe has introduced a bill to provide for regulating freight rates and passenger fare on the Railroads of the State.

The Board of Directors of the N. C. R. R. Co., at a meeting in Raleigh, Jan. 25, declared a dividend of six per cent. on the capital stock, 3 per cent. payable March 1st., and 3 per cent. payable September 1st.

Gaston County, N. C., we learn from an exchange, is the banner county of the United States in the number of liquor distilleries. The Democratic loss in Gaston and Lincoln is put down to the account of the whiskey interest in those counties.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLIES.—Some gentlemen in Chicago, Fairbanks and others, heavy capitalists, have made a move in opposition to Telegraph Monopoly. They will establish several lines for the benefit of the Commercial community leading out from that city to the principal Eastern cities. We trust this will prove only the beginning of opposition to monopolies of all sorts, and that it may result to the public good.

McDowell County tax assessors have valued the West. N. C. R. R., passing through that county at \$7,500 per mile. We suppose the fair mode of assessing would be based on the price at which the road was sold, or on the actual value as shown by the net profits of its earnings. It will not do to assess it at any rate relative to the original cost of the work, unless it is proposed to tax it to death, which we suppose no one wishes to do.

Hon. W. T. Dortch presented a bill in the Assembly, this week, for compiling a complete roll of all the soldiers of this State who were in the Confederate service. There ought to be a complete and convenient record of this kind made, and a copy filed in the office of the Register in each county. Rowan county will soon have a complete printed roll of all her dead who were in the service, and we doubt not, citizens would be glad of such a roll in every county.

The sketch of one day's proceedings in Congress, given in this paper, is interesting as affording some idea of the discussion of the proposition to put General Grant on the retired list with a grand annuity. Mr. Vest's remarks on the subject are pointed and truthful as well as amusing.

Logan renewed his motion the next day (the 25th) to take up the Grant retirement bill, and Mr. Lamar spoke at length in favor of it; but it was voted down, 28 to 25—a party vote.

In the House on the 25th, the committee on elections reported a resolution in the contested case of Yeates and Martin, from the 1st Congressional district of North Carolina, declaring Yeates entitled to his seat. Report ordered to be printed.

We copy a discussion in the Legislature on the proposition to tax immigrant agents who, it seems, have done much to cripple farmers in the eastern part of the State by enticing away negro laborers after they had contracted to work a crop. The discussion was made the occasion of bandying words about the east and west of North Carolina, and what each section had done for the other. It looks a little childish for grave Senators and representatives to stand up in the capitol at such a play. The east says "you asked me for a piece of my yam, the other day and I gave it to you." And the west replies, "and you asked for a bite of my big apple, and jewellinks what a bite you did take." It will be a proud day for the old State when the two sections will strive, not to worry, but to help each other all they can. We see no reason why a western man should oppose to fax asked for by the east, especially as it can do no harm if it does no good.

Public Roads.

One thing is certain. The Legislature now in session, if the members know what is good for their political future, will do something practical in the matter of improving our system of public roads. The past few weeks have demonstrated beyond cavil the fact that the present system of working the roads, though an improvement in some respects upon the old plan, is a signal failure, and the sooner the Legislature realizes this and acts upon it the better it will be for them and the country at large. Something must be done and that speedily.—Granville Free Lance.

There is not more than one in ten who will ever want to go back. As men of sense, and most of them are, let them do what they honestly believe will be for the public good, regardless of consequences to themselves.

In the House, among other bills, one to charter a railroad to run from Fayetteville to Winston was passed, as well as an act to incorporate the North State Mining Company. By the latter, a company is formed to work mines in western North Carolina, with a capital stock of ten millions of dollars. It has the right to build railroads and construct telegraph lines. The whole capital stock shall be issued upon the payment of one per cent. of its par value. The gentlemen who accept this charter will have to come to North Carolina and organize.—News and Observer.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Fifteenth Day.

SENATE.

RALEIGH, January 12.

Bills and resolutions were introduced as follows and referred to appropriate committees; Mr. Clarke, to establish a public road through the State's lands and improve the same; Mr. Newton, to allow the people of Northampton and Bertie counties to elect their own magistrates; Mr. Tucker, to authorize the Northampton Railroad Company to extend its road and the branches thereof; Mr. Davidson, to create a municipal official board for the respective counties of the State; Mr. Williamson, of Edgecombe, to provide for the regulation of charges for freights and passengers of the railroads of the State.

Senate bill 50, to amend chapter 35 of the laws of 1879, so that the county of Catawba may be included in its provisions. The act was to prevent live stock from running at large in certain counties of the State. Amended by committee and passed third reading. According to a rule of the Senate the yeas and nays were called—yeas, 35; nays, none.

House bill 293, Senate bill 206, to define the weight of cotton seed in this State, so that thirty pounds shall be the legal weight of a bushel, passed its second reading. The amendment was adopted and the bill passed its second reading.

House bill 210, Senate bill 201, to amend the laws of 1879, chapter 95, section 1, to prohibit the driving of cattle from certain counties of the State, passed its second and third readings.

Senate bill 211, to amend chapter 53, laws of 1876-77, in regard to the mechanics' lien, so that "sixty days" be struck out and "six months" be inserted in its place, passed its second and third readings.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Resolutions were introduced as follows: Mr. Bunting, to pay the ministers who open the General Assembly with prayer; Mr. Simpson to use their influence to have the beacon-light at Cape Hatteras re-established.

Bills were introduced as follows: Mr. Deans, to amend the law making the killing of live stock on railroads indictable; Mr. Harper, to incorporate the South Atlantic and Ohio Railroad and Construction Company; Mr. Dunn, to repeal the law establishing county government; Mr. Moore, to amend the law relating to salaries and fees; Mr. Bunting, providing that no circuit court judge shall sentence a person to the penitentiary for a longer term than thirty years; Mr. Boykin, to provide for the erection of a hospital in the city of Wilmington.

The calendar, on motion of Mr. Moore, was placed at the disposal of the Speaker, and it was taken up and disposed of as follows:

Resolution to pay James Holman, constable from Person county, mileage and per diem until Tuesday, 18th of January, 1881, was passed and ordered to be enrolled.

House bill 88, to protect game in Iredell, Davie, Caldwell, Davidson, Alexander, Henderson, Catawba, Rowan, Robeson and Anson. [Mr. Robinson offered an amendment providing that it should apply to the lands of owners. Adopted. Afterwards the amendment was reconsidered and lost. The bill was then passed and was ordered to be engrossed.]

House bill 139, in relation to ministers working on public roads, was tabled, on motion of Mr. Smedes.

House bill 27, for the protection of farmers in the cultivation of cotton, requiring merchants to keep a book containing entries of all cotton purchased in the seed and the name of the party selling, which shall be open for inspection at all times, was on motion of Mr. Blaisdell, tabled.

Mr. Mendenhall asked that the resolution introduced by himself, with regard to the sale of the Western North Carolina Railroad, be spread on the minutes. Leave granted.

Sixteenth Day.

SENATE.

RALEIGH, January 21.—Bills and resolutions were introduced as follows and referred to the appropriate committees: Mr. Carter, to amend the act establishing county governments; Mr. Newland, to incorporate the Rutherfordton, Marion & Tennessee Railroad Company; Mr. Dortch, to enforce a tax of \$500 on all persons engaged in employing laborers to leave the State. A message was received from the Governor relative to the interest the State has in the Chesapeake & Albemarle Canal. On motion of Mr. Witherspoon, of Edgecombe, it was ordered that the message be printed for the use of the General Assembly.

On motion of Mr. Respass, the bill introduced by the Senator from Wayne (Mr. Dortch), relative to taxing persons employed in hiring laborers to leave the State, was taken up. The bill was discussed at length. Mr. Stowe thought it a direct interference with the privileges of the laboring classes to go where they could get the best wages, and he was opposed to the bill.

Mr. Dortch said that it was at the request of a large number of citizens of Eastern Carolina that he introduced the bill. He desired to protect the citizens of the cotton-growing belt from that class of men who were paid to come and induce the laborers to leave. The State has a right to tax men engaged in any

occupation, and much more those who are engaged in the employment of impoverishing the farmers of Eastern North Carolina. Great complaint has come up from the people; they cannot tell how to pitch their crop, as the laborers are liable to be taken away at any moment. It is no new thing, as said by the Senator from Person.

Mr. Cunningham—The State of Georgia has already passed such a law.

Mr. Scott, of New Hanover, thought something ought to be done, or eastern Carolina would be depopulated. Some three thousand had passed through the city of Wilmington, going to the turpentine districts through the influence of these men, the agents of the turpentine distillers. There can certainly be no harm in compelling them to pay a tax.

Mr. Spears was opposed to the bill. He said that if the State cannot offer sufficient advantages to keep the laborers, they should be allowed to exercise their right of going where they pleased. The gentleman from Wayne did not introduce the bill for the purpose of raising revenue, but for the acknowledged purpose of protecting the interests of the farmers. This was a lie directed at the laboring classes. If South Carolina can pay more than North Carolina, let the laborers of the latter State reap the advantages thereof.

Mr. Dortch said that if the constituents of Mr. Spears were not interested he could have his county struck out, and that within a year or two they would see the advantage of the bill and have themselves included in its provisions.

Mr. Spears said that he was opposed to the bill on principle, and did not wish it adopted for any section.

Mr. Davidson said that year after year the west had responded to the people of the east in their cry of negro domination, and now, when natural causes were at work to rid them of that domination, they wished help to restrain them. He had never been able to see how people complaining of negro rule could be opposed to the exodus movement.

Mr. Williamson, of Edgecombe, said that he represented a section that was peculiarly interested in the passage of this bill. Was surprised at the position of the Senator from Buncombe, Mr. Davidson. If he took any interest in the welfare of the State, his remarks were very inappropriate. More than twelve thousand able bodied men had left his section the eastern part of North Carolina. That unless we wished to ruin the cotton growing section, we were bound to use our influence in keeping the negro there. The men engaged in the business of persuading off the negroes practiced the greatest imposition upon them. Would say in reply to the Senator from Buncombe, that the east had helped the west also. Would ask who had built the Western North Carolina Railroad? He did not like the exodus movement; it would ruin eastern North Carolina.

Mr. Spears—It is admitted by all who favor the bill that its tendency is to prevent emigration, and if so, then its tendency is to prevent the laborer from exercising his liberty to change his place of abode whenever he pleases. Did not care what Georgia had done. The question was what was right for North Carolina? That this was nothing more than a resolution to tax the poor man in favor of the rich, and that at least one name should be recorded against it.

Mr. Respass said the discussion had proceeded further than he had expected; that it was introduced by a man who had always shown a deep interest in the affairs of this State. He was disposed to respect any resolution introduced by him. The evil sought to be abated was great. The agents would frequently come and cause laborers to leave a given section in great numbers after the crops were pitched. It is the duty of the Legislature to protect the citizens of the State. He said the bill was not to prevent emigration, but to tax those parties unduly influencing it; that if the State did not come to the rescue of the cotton district it would cease to pay taxes. The State taxed drummers, why not the turpentine agents?

Mr. Oates said that the laborers were not only carried away, but were brought back in the winter time; that they left their wives and children behind them to be taken care of by the counties; that they still away long enough to keep from paying their poll tax; that the east had already assisted the west and now called upon it for a return.

Mr. Bernard said that like all other bills introduced by the Senator from Wayne, it was important to the interests of the people. He did not think the bill was to prevent emigration from the State. The State cannot pass laws upon that subject. The object of the bill is to tax those men who are yearly making fortunes by procuring this emigration; that it was a crying evil in the State. The men thus unduly influenced to leave, left their wives and children to be supported. The question of education was involved as the bill was not only intended to help the east, but the proceeds of the tax were to go to the schools of North Carolina. The bill does not strike at emigration or the liberty of any class to go where their interest leads, but it strikes at the speculation in emigration.

Mr. Spears thought that the tenor of the bill was to cripple the inducement to leave the State; that the spirit of the constitution was violated in the county government law as it now stands; that this bill had the same tendency, the liberty of locomotion being guaranteed in the constitution; that we ought not to admit that North Carolina was not willing to compete with other States in paying our laborers.

Motion to refer by Mr. Scott, of New Hanover. The motion was voted. The bill was then put upon its second reading—yeas 20, nays 10.

On motion of Mr. Gunn, it was made the special order of business for Tuesday, 12 o'clock. Senate bill 18, to provide for special juries in capital cases, was explained by Mr. Davidson and discussed at length by Messrs. Glenn and Haues. Senate bill 87, to prevent the desecration of and disturbances on the Sabbath day, was made the special order for Tuesday at 1 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Dunn, to repeal chapter 154 of the laws of 1876-77, establishing inferior courts; Mr. Bunting, to prevent members of the Legislature from practicing law; Mr. Hamner, to amend the charter of the Yanceyville & Danville Coalfield Railroad. A message was received from the attorney-general with regard to the charter of the North Carolina Midland Railway Company. He reported that there was no clause of forfeiture in the bill, and that the only way to vacate the charter if forfeited, was by suit in court. He was of the opinion that the charter had not been forfeited.

The Senate resolution of instruction to the Senators and Representatives in Congress, directing them to use their influence to have the whole fund arising from the sale of public lands, under the Burnside bill, applied to common schools, was taken up.

Mr. Manning moved to have the clause of the resolution which directs the whole fund to go to common schools stricken out. This motion created a lengthy debate, participated in by Messrs. Bledsoe, Carter, Day, Manning and Sparrow in favor of the motion, and Messrs. Webster and White against it.

Mr. Grainger moved to recommit to the committee. This motion was opposed by Messrs. Webster and Winstead. Motion failed by a vote of 40 yeas to 41 nays. Mr. Bledsoe moved to indefinitely postpone. Motion failed; yeas 30, nays 63.

Mr. Grainger moved to postpone until next Thursday and make the special order for that day at 12 o'clock. Motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Boykin, the rules were suspended and House bill 151, providing for the erection of a hospital in Wilmington by the commissioners and aldermen, was put on its several readings and passed.

The rules were at the same time suspended for the purpose of putting House bill 230, providing for the consolidation of the Atlantic Coast Railway with the Fayetteville & Florence Railroad upon its several readings. This bill passed and was ordered to be engrossed.

The Speaker announced the following committees: House branch of the committee on the election of trustees of the University—Messrs. Manning, Carter, Toon, Bledsoe and Mendenhall.

Additional members on the joint committee on the fish interests—Messrs. Sparrow, Snipes, Washburn, Gatling and Robbins.

Additional members of the joint committee on the apportionment and redistricting the State—Messrs. Day, Rowland, Glenn, of Rockingham, Cooper and Lincoln.

GRANT IN THE SENATE.

AN ANIMATED DISCUSSION ON THE PROPOSITION TO PLACE HIM ON THE RETIRED LIST—THE BILL GOES OVER WITHOUT ACTION—ROUTINE MATTERS IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—HOUSE.—Under the call of States the following bills, etc., were introduced and referred:

By Stephens, of Georgia, calling on the Secretary of State for any information in his possession touching the disposition of foreign governments towards the international action for the restoration of silver to full use as money.

The committee on census agreed to-day to report to the House, Representative Cox's apportionment bill, with the amendments increasing the number of representation from 301 to 311, and striking out the second and third sections of the bill which provided that any representative or representatives from any new State should be added to this number, and also the mode of electing the representatives. The new basis of apportionment is as follows: Alabama 8, Arkansas 5, California 5, Colorado 1, Connecticut 4, Delaware 1, Florida 2, Georgia 10, Illinois 19, Indiana 13, Iowa 10, Kansas 6, Kentucky 10, Louisiana 6, Maine 4, Maryland 6, Massachusetts 11, Michigan 10, Minnesota 3, Mississippi 7, Missouri 14, Nebraska 3, Nevada 1, New Hampshire 2, New Jersey 2, New York 32, North Carolina 9, Ohio 20, Oregon 1, Pennsylvania 27, Rhode Island 2, South Carolina 6, Tennessee 10, Texas 10, Vermont 2, Virginia 10, West Virginia 4, Wisconsin 8.

By Smith, of Georgia, to admit free of duty bagging for baling cotton, also jute butts and other articles used in the manufacture of such bagging. By Acklen, of Louisiana, to regulate the collection of customs duties on sugars. Money, of Mississippi, reported from the committee on post-offices and roads, a resolution requiring that committee to inquire into the expediency of establishing a telegraph system under the government of the United States; also, into the cost of reproducing facilities for transmitting telegraph messages equal to those now possessed by existing corporations, and granting it power to send for persons and papers. There being no report accompanying the resolution, it was not received.

The House then, at 2 o'clock, went into committee of the whole, Carlisle, of Kentucky, in the chair, on the post-office appropriation bill. Blackburn, of Kentucky, briefly explained the provisions of the bill. The total amount recommended was \$40,760,432, or \$1,715,500 less than the estimates. The estimated postal revenue 1882 was \$38,845,174, and congratulated the country that the time had arrived when the appropriation for the support of the postal service was less than \$2,000,000 in excess of the revenue received from that service. Cannon moved to increase the appropriation for compensation to post-masters by \$50,000. Adopted.

The House then, at 4.40 adjourned. SENATE.—Wallace and Pendleton presented memorials, the former from the manufacturers of textile fabrics in Philadelphia, and the latter from the Cincinnati board of trade and transportation, in favor of the Reagan inter-State commerce bill.

Garland, from the judiciary committee, reported the Geneva award bill of Mr. Edmunds adversely, and as a substitute therefor, a bill on the subject which is substantially similar to one reported by the committee at last session. He remarked that the report was not a unanimous one as two of the members favored the Edmunds bill. The substitute was placed on the calendar.

On motion of Call, a resolution was adopted instructing the committee on foreign relations to inquire into the expediency of modifying the treaty with Spain so that cattle from the United States may be exported to the Island of Cuba on equal and fair rates of duties.

The calendar of general orders being the regular order Logan asked unanimous consent to take up the bill to retire Gen. Grant.

Vest objected. Logan then moved to lay aside all prior orders to take up the bill.

Bayard suggested the propriety of deferring the consideration of the proposition in view of the probability of early action upon the general measure to supply what he regarded as a deficiency by providing pensions for our ex-presidents. He thought that a provision for the single individual named could be amply covered in a general law.

Logan said it was true the proposition was an exceptional one and proceeded to show why the bill should be passed.

Bill, of Georgia, said he was not prepared to vote on the proposition to-day and would therefore vote against Logan's bill, but his inclination was to vote for the bill if he could do so consistent with his sense of duty to the public. He would not do so, however, for the reason given by Logan in its favor. After stating what he characterized as three epochs in American history, namely: The settlement of the colonization establishment of the constitutional government, and the revolution beginning in 1781, which latter had accomplished great results. Bill said he regarded Gen. Grant as the most remarkable man which the events of that revolution had developed, and in his judgment, the one man without whom the revolution would not have been a success. This, he said, was not a hasty or ill-considered remark. Whatever his merits or defects, Gen. Grant would take his place in history as the great representative man of the revolution of 1861, simply because, from the peculiar circumstances that surrounded him, he would be regarded as the one man on either side of the line without whom that revolution would not have been suppressed. Whether this reason would prompt him (Bill) to support Logan's bill or not, he did not intend to say. In speaking as he did, he did not desire to enter to the opposite side of the chamber, nor did his remarks measure, in the slightest degree, any opinion he might entertain of Gen. Grant personally.

Vest said he had objected to a consideration of the bill on principle, and he was equally opposed to any legislation on the subject of the kind suggested by Bayard. He did not propose to be dragged to-day into any partisan discussion in regard to the late war if he could avoid it.

Gen. Grant would, beyond question, pass into history as the great general of that struggle. He (Vest) entertained the greatest admiration for that General's military skill, and disclaimed any intention to utter a word against him personally. The Southern people had in every way evidenced their admiration of Grant as a soldier and of the course pursued by him at the close of the war when upon the field of Appomattox he handed back to Robert E. Lee his sword, and when, afterward, he went as an agent to the Southern States and reported to the President the undoubted loyalty and patriotism of the Southern people, every Southern heart beat with gratitude to him. When a special office was created for him with the rank of General, no Southern man interposed a single objection, and when, at Cairo and other points, after visiting every Southern State, Gen. Grant attested that the people of the South were as loyal to the constitution and flag as the people of the North, Southern people again evinced by loud acclaim, their gratitude for that testimony. But when Gen. Grant deliberately left the place provided for him by the representatives of the people, when he entered the arena of partisan politics, when he took the chances of political life, he (Vest) held that he should stand the hazard of the die. This, therefore, was no Democratic funeral. It belonged to the Republican side of the House to provide for their wounded and their dead in the late political conflicts. When the corpse of Gen. Grant was dragged from that bloody arena in the city of Chicago, the funeral and obsequies belonged not to the Democratic side of the chamber. We have funerals enough of our own (laughter) and we have our own wounded-

ed that we are supposed to take care of. Vest added that he was aware that for what he said to-day he would be followed, as he had been on a recent occasion, by the partisan press of the country with the cry of "Rebel," "Rebel," "Unreconstructed Democrat," and that worst of all stigmas, "Bourbon." Be it so. Some time ago he had said, in regard to that distinguished personage, John Brown, that he thought he had been properly executed at Harper's Ferry, and immediately, many of the partisan press of the country undertook to defend every act of John Brown's and to stigmatize him (Vest) as "disloyal to the government," though he had only repeated the declaration of the Republican party made in open convention in 1860, when they stigmatized the same man as criminal. No apprehension of such abuse would deter him from discharging his duty on this occasion. He had no hostility towards Gen. Grant, but was opposed to the bill because he thought there was something else for the representatives of the people to do than to provide places for gentlemen, no matter how distinguished, who had taken the chances of political life. Logan expressed his regret that any Senator should attribute partisan motives to the proposition, and he said this with great emphasis because it was one which he himself had based simply upon Gen. Grant's distinguished military record. So far as the killed and wounded were concerned, the Republican side had tried to do well by their own. [The remarks of Logan were cut short by the expiration of the morning hour, and the chair, Edmunds, announced as the regular order, the Indian land in severalty bill.] Logan then moved to postpone the pending and prior orders in order to proceed with the Grant retirement bill. The yeas and nays were demanded on motion.

Butler, before the vote was taken, remarked that he did not desire to be understood by his vote as expressing any opinion upon the bill, either favorable or antagonistic. He objected to being placed by Logan in the category of those who were influenced by prejudice because they did not at once consent to consider the matter. That he did not intend to be dragged into voting for or against the bill by insinuations from any quarter. Other matters really important were pending, and their precedence would not prejudice the bill. No man on the floor would go farther than himself to do justice to Gen. Grant, if injustice was being done him, but the only reason given for the bill was that gentleman's eminent services to the government, which might, or might not, be a sufficient reason.

Logan's motion was then defeated, yeas 35, nays 29—a party vote, except Lamar and McPherson with Davis, of Illinois, voted yeas with the Republicans.

The Senate then took up the Indian land in severalty bill, the discussion upon which occupied the remainder of the day.

NOMINATION OF JUDGES. The President to-day sent to the Senate the nomination of Edward C. Billings, of Louisiana, to be United States Circuit Judge of the fifth circuit, and Maj. D. G. Swain to be Judge Advocate General of the Army.

LADIES who appreciate elegance and purity are using Parker's Hair Balm. It is the best article sold for restoring gray hair to its original color and beauty.

PHILIP PHILLIPS & SON

Will give one of their novel "Evenings of Song" at the above named place on Wednesday evening, February the 2d. Mr. Phillips has sung around the world, throughout thirty different countries, and his "Evenings of Song" are replete with incidents of travel and melody. His songs with him, thus making a variety which we think will be pleasing to all. We would advise all to secure reserved seats early at the usual place.

Advertisement for Philip Phillips & Son, featuring "Evenings of Song" and a portrait of a man.

Advertisement for B. C. Bibb & Son, Iron Founders, Baltimore, Md., featuring an image of a cast-iron cooking stove.

Advertisement for Kidney Pad, featuring an image of a person and a product.

Advertisement for the "Only Lung Pad" cure for backache and lung diseases, including a testimonial and product image.

Advertisement for "The Scientific American" magazine, 35th year, featuring an illustration of a steam engine.

Advertisement for Patents, highlighting the services of Munn & Co. in securing and defending patents.

Advertisement for the latest news and goods from Klutz & Rendleman, listing various clothing items and their prices.

Advertisement for Patents, detailing the process of obtaining and enforcing patents for inventions.

Advertisement for B. C. Bibb & Son's Virginia Cook, a cast-iron stove.

Advertisement for Kidney Pad, claiming to cure various ailments including backache and lung diseases.