Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1874.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, February 4.

By Mr. Seymour, a bill to amend chap. 197 laws of 1858-'59. Referred.

By Mr. McCabe, a bill to amend the charter of the town of Tarboro. Referred.

By Mr. Grandy, a bill to repeal chapter 91 Battle's Revisal. Referred.

By Mr. Grandy, a bill to amend chapter 117, Battle's Revisal, concerning widows. Referred.

The resolution of Mr. Merrimon declaring the special tax bonds null and void, was after much debate, upon the motion of Mr. Love made the special order for Friday next at 12 1-2 o'clock.

At 12 o'clock the bill concerning the Orphan Asylum, came up as the special order, and failed to pass by the following vote: Yeas 16, nays 19.

Mr. Avera changed his vote to the negative, and moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the bill failed to pass, and that the further consideration of the matter be postponed until Friday next. Adopted.

At 12½ o'clock the machinery bill came up as the special order.

The reading of the bill, section by section, then followed.

Mr. Ellis, of Columbus, moved to strike out the word "provision" in section 9, 2d subdivision. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Cramer the amendment just passed was reconsidered. Adopted.

Mr. Cowles offered an amendment to sec. 9, sub. 2nd, that after the word provisions, the words, "over and above the support of his or her family" be added. Not adopted.

Mr. Barnhardt offered an amendment that after "all" in 2nd line insert "cotton in seed or lint, tobacco either leaf or manufacenred, turpentine, rosin, tar, brandy, whisky." Adopted; ayes 18, nays 9.

Mr. Cowles offered to amend sec. 9, sub. 9, by inserting $300 instead of $100. Not adopted.

Mr. Love moved to strike out in section 9, sub. 7, all between the words "Provided" and "section."

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, February 4.

Mr. Maxwell, a petition from citizens of Sampson county, protesting against the passage of a prohibitory law near Shady Grove Church in said county.

Mr. Shackelford, petition of citizens of Stump Sound, Onslow county, prohibiting sale of liquor within six miles of Stump Sound Church in said county.

Mr. Scott, petition from citizens of Pollocksville township, Jones county, to sell liquor in said county, or leave the question to a vote of the people of said township.

Mr. Grandy, a bill to give mileage to sheriffs.

Mr. Hanner, a bill to amend chapter 38, Battle's Revisal, entitled dogs.

Mr. Bennett, a bill to amend an act in relation to foreign insurance companies.

On motion of Mr. Hanner, the rules were suspended and the bill from the Senate to amend the act to incorporate the Haywood & Cane Creek Railroad Company, was considered, and the substitute recommended by the committee was adopted, and the bill passed its several readings.

The House next considered the Senate bill 512, House bill 548, to amend the charter of the N. C. R. R. Co., and for other purposes.

The amendment recommended by the committee to strike out the word "director" in sec. 11, line 5, was rejected.

Mr. Bennett moved to strike out in sec. 15, line 3, all that follows "purchase" down to and including the word "road" in line 5, and also strike out first proviso in said section.

Mr. Norment, in sec. 15, line 3, to strike out all after the word "purchase" in line 3 down to the word line in line 6, and insert "but shall not have the power to change the gauge upon said road."

Mr. Norment's amendment was amended to read as follows and was adopted. In sec. 15, line 3, strike out all after the word purchase in line 3 down to the word line in line 5, and insert but shall not have the power to change the gauge upon said road, except upon that part from Paint Rock to Asheville.

Pending the consideration of the bill the House adjourned at 2½ o'clock.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Feb. 5.

By Mr. Avera, a bill for the greater security of life. Referred.

By Mabson, col., a bill to amend section 42, chapter 109, laws of 1871-'72. Referred.

By Mr. Cramer, a bill to re-enact sections 5, 6 and 7, chapter 104 of the Revised Code.

By Mr. Horton, a bill to amend chapter 251, laws of 1870-'71. Referred.

Messages were received from the House announcing the passage of several bills by that body, and asking the concurrence of the Senate, among the number the bill to amend the act to incorporate the Haywood & Cane Creek Railroad Company, with a substitute offered by the House to the original bill.

On motion of Mr. Powell, the substitute was concurred in, and the bill became a law.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The bill for the adjustment of the State debt came up as the special order for 12½ o'clock, on its third reading.

Mr. Worth offered the following amendment as a substitute for section 1, of the original bill:

That one million and eight hundred thousand dollars of coupon bonds, to be dated July 1st, 1874, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum payable semi-annually in the city of New York, to be due the 1st of July, A. D., 1904, to compromise and pay off that part of the State debt, known as the North Carolina Railroad construction bonds issued by acts of the General Assembly of 1848-'49, chapter 32, together with all coupons attached or detached not already paid or funded, shall be issued and shall be signed by the Governor and countersigned by the Treasurer of the State, affixed and the said bonds shall be in denomination of $100, $500 and $1,000 and the coupons shall be authenticated by the engrossed signature of the Treasurer. Adopted.

The second amendment offered by Mr Worth reads "substitute for section 4," of the original bill, "that the said bonds shall remain in the office of the Treasurer of the State, and shall be held by him for the following purpose, and no other, to wit: To be exchanged for the outstanding bonds issued for constructing the North Carolina railroad, under acts named in the first section of the bill as follows: One bond to be given for two, or fifty cents in the dollar, including all due coupons, either attached or detached, not paid or funded, upon the same terms." Adopted.

The third amendment proposed by the same Senator, reads, add to section 5, of the original bill, "Provided, further, that whenever such exchange of bonds shall have been made, the dividends which may accrue to the State as stockholders in the North Carolina Railroad Company shall be applied to the payment of interest on said bonds in lieu of the tax herein levied, in which event no tax shall be collected."

The fourth amendment proposed by the same Senator, amends section 5 of the bill by striking out "25" in line 3, and insert "8"; and striking out in line 4, "75 cents," and insert "24."

The fifth amendment adds to section 4 of the bill, "and it shall be the further duty of said Treasurer and Commissioners to confer with all the creditors of the State as far as possible, and ascertain upon what terms they will compromise the balance of the State debt, and report to the next session of the General Assembly."

Section seven of the printed bill, (the amendment of Mr. Cowles, to submit to the people) was, on motion of Mr. Worth, stricken out.

The provision in section 5, providing that two-thirds of the bonds must be presented before any exchanges were made, was on motion of Mr. Worth, stricken out.

After considerable discussion on the amendments to the bill, as amended it passed its final reading by the following vote: Yeas 28; nays 12.

On motion of Mr. Humphrey, the vote by which the bill passed was reconsidered and that motion laid on the table.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

By Mr. McGehee, a bill to fix a time and place for the first meeting of the Trustees of the University. Referred.

By Mr. McGehee, bill for the sale of public lands in and out of the city of Raleigh. Referred.

By Mr. McGehee, a bill to carry into effect the act of Congress in regard to an Agricultural College. Referred.

By McLaurin, colored, a bill to authorize the city of Wilmington to subscribe to the capital stock of the Wilmington & Seashore Railroad Company. Referred.

By Mr. Shackleford, a bill to prohibit the sale of liquor within ten miles of Stump Sound Church, Onslow county. Referred.

By Mr. Outlaw, a bill to amend section 41, chapter 104, Battle's Revisal. Referred.

By Mr. Outlaw, a bill to amend section 10, chapter 104, Battle's Revisal. Referred.

By Mr. Outlaw, a bill to turn over certain State property to the trustees of the University. Referred.

On motion of Mr. McGehee, the bill to name the time and place of the first meeting of the Trustees of the University of North Carolina, was taken up and passed its several readings.

[NOTE.—The bill says that the meeting shall take place in the city of Raleigh, on the 18th day of February, 1874.]

On motion of Mr. Turner, the resolution to secure the attendance of certain non-resident witnesses in the case of the proposed impeachment of Judge Watts, was then taken up and adopted.

By Mr. Bennett, a bill to incorporate Polktown, in Anson county. Referred.

The bill to amend the act amendatory of the charter of the North Carolina Railroad Company was taken up, and passed its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Bennett, the bill for the election of certain Judges was made the special order for Wednesday next at 12.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Feb. 6.

On motion of Mr. Morehead, of Guilford, the rules were suspended, and the House bill to provide for the first meeting of the new Board of Trustees for the University, to be held on the 18th day of February, passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Troy, the bill to change the line between the counties of Bladen and Cumberland passed its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Hill, the further consideration of the bill was postponed till Wednesday night.

The bill to amend chapter 102, section 27, laws of 1868-'69, was called up under a suspension of the rules.

(The bill provides that insolvent prisoners "may be allowed 20 days instead of 60 to take the insolvent debtors' oath.)

Messrs. Cowles and King favored the passage of the bill.

Mabson, col., favored the passage of the bill.

The bill passed its final reading by a vote of 26 ayes to 9 nays.

By Mr. Waring, a bill to establish a Bureau of Immigration, Statistics and Agriculture. Referred.

By Mr. Merrimon, a bill to allow sales of reversions in homesteads in certain cases, with the written consent of the owners. Referred.

By Mabson, col., a resolution of instruction and request to our Senators and Representatives in Congress. Lies over under the rules.

At 12½ o'clock, the "Machinery Act" was taken up as the Special Order, and considered by sections.

The bill passed its second reading without material alteration, as it came from the House.

The bill to amend chapter 33, of Battle's Revisal, came up as the second Special Order. The chapter referred to, is entitled "Criminal Proceedings," and the bill proposes to reenact the powers of the old County Courts by providing for the appointment of three Magistrates by the County Commissioners in each county, who are required to meet at the Courthouse once a month to hear such cases as may now or hereafter come under their jurisdiction."

The discussion on the bill was participated in exclusively by Senators of the legal profession.

Pending the discussion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. Moring, the bill to amend the act to amend the charter of the New River Canal Company was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Miller, the bill to incorporate the Pee Dee Manufacturing Company, Richmond county, was taken up and passed its several reading.

Mr. Craige moved that the bill in regard to the special election of Judges in this State be recommitted to the Judiciary Committee. Carried.

The bill to amend the charter of the North Carolina Railroad Company, was taken up as the special order. (Provisions of the bill already published.)

An amendment, by Mr. Norment, that the guage in no part of the road shall be changed except between Paint Rock and Asheville created a long debate. Messrs. Robinson, Johnston and Bowman opposed the amendment.

Messrs. Norment and Dudley advocated its adoption.

The amendment of Mr. Norment was adopted on yesterday when the bill was on its second reading.

Mr. Johnston moved to strike the amendment from the bill. The yeas and nays were called and the motion prevailed by a vote of yeas 55, nays 35.

Mr. Trivett offered an amendment which does away with that portion of the bill which prevents any one who has refused to testify before any Committee, legislative or otherwise, concerning public trust, &c., or who has refused to return special tax bonds to the Treasury, from acting as a Commissioner for the sale of the proposed bonds. A vote was taken and the amendment was rejected by a vote of yeas 39, nays 51.

On motion of Mr. Bennett, section 9, which provides that the company, in addition to the powers granted it by its act of incorporation and amendments thereto, shall have all the powers, rights, privileges and immunities of the most favored railway corporation heretofore granted by the General Assembly, but that the company shall have no banking privileges, and shall not be exempt from taxation, was stricken from the bill by a vote of 50 yeas to 39 nays.

Mr. Wheeler offered an amendment which had the effect of providing for the construction of a road from Winston to the Tennessee line, and from Winston to Danbury. Not agreed to. The bill then passed its third reading by a vote of 60 yeas to 30 nays.

By Mr. Bennett, a resolution asking the opinion of the Supreme Court in regard to the power of the General Assembly ordering an election for certain Judges in August next. It went to the Calendar.

The motion of Mr. Brown, of Davidson, to reconsider the vote by which the bill to amend the act for amnesty and pardon failed to pass before the recess, was taken up as the second special order. The motion to reconsider was put to a vote, and prevailed.

On motion, the bill was ordered to be printed and made a special order for Tuesday next, at 12 m.

The bill to establish a new county, to be called Jura, out of portions of the counties of Richmond and Robeson, was taken up as the third special order.

Mr. McNeil urged its passage in a long speech. He earnestly urged it as a matter of relief and justice to the people, must be affected by this measure.

The bill failed to pass its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Lutterloh, the bill to authorize the removal of civil actions from one Judicial District to another, was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Richardson, the bill to incorporate the town of Cerro-Gordo, Columbus county, was taken up and passed its several readings.

STATE NEWS.

St. Patrick's Day is to be celebrated in grand style in Raleigh.

Snow on the R. & G. R. R., between Henderson and Ridgeway, on Friday.

The Louisbourg Courier says: On Friday evening last the body of a colored man, named Doc Keathey, was found dead, about half a mile from town, at a place known as the "Rocks." Heart disease.

The Greensboro Patriot says: Mrs. Captain John Endy purchased at the State Fair a pair of "Partridge China" chickens, since when she has received in payment one egg a day for 83 days, and the machine is still in good running order.

The Piedmont Press says: When Gen. Patterson moved to Palmyra he found there a superannuated negro woman named Clary, aged 83. He supported her until his death, and she yet lives to mourn for her old master, at the great age of one hundred and thirteen.

The Raleigh News says: Raleigh Grange Patrons of Husbandry, propose giving a grand supper to their brethren of the State Grange on the occasion of the State Grange meeting on the 19th inst. Every preperation is being perfected to make the affair one of interest, and we have reason to believe the festivities will be on a grand scale.

The Raleigh News says: The sleet has done great damage to fruit trees throughout the country. From Major Crenshaw we learn that it was particularly destructive at Forestville. At Leesville it is said that all the old fruit trees were demolished. In Johnston the fruit trees suffered considerably, while along the railroad to Durham, trees of every kind were entirely stripped of their limbs.

The Newbern Republic-Courier says: One of our colored merchants doing business near the Peoples Market received a two dollar bill last Tuesday, which had its value designated upon one corner by the Roman method, viz. with two capital I's, which he, the merchant, construed to be figure I's. The purchaser got his dozen eggs and $10 75 in change, after which he immediately left the vicinity. Judge of the merchant's surprise when the bank would receive his eleven dollar bill for only two dollars.

The Raleigh Examiner says: A western member of the Legislature is in receipt of a letter stating that John Jones, a revenue officer, shot and killed Jesse Colverd, in Jefferson, Ashe county, recently. Only a few facts are given, and they are as follows: Jones was in town on his horse and Colverd attempted to pull him off, when Jones shot and killed him. Jones was in jail at the date of this information, but there were mitigating circumstances in the slaying, and he will be allowed to give bail.

The Raleigh News says: The following, furnished by a gentleman fond of statistics, is a statement of the various professions and avocations pursued by members of the present General Assembly: Farmers, 52; merchants, 18; physicians, 12; lawyers, 45; ministers, 7; ex-sheriffs, 4; manufacturers, 5; revenue officers, 4; teachers, 4; carpenters, 3; liquor sellers, 3; printers, 2; barbers, 2; sailors, 1; temperance lecturers, 1; hotel keepers, 1; blacksmiths, 1; tailors, 2; shoe-makers, 1; total, 170.

The Charlotte Observer airs a fellow by the name of M. S. Miller, of Winnsboro, S. C., a member of the South Carolina Legislature and a white man, so-called, who came to Charlotte recently in the endeavor to induce a colored prostitute by the name of Carrie Walker, who had been living with him, to return to his bed and board. One of his letters is published in the Observer, and is as sickening a piece of mawkish sentimentalism as we have ever seen. It would form a good text for an editorial in some of the Radical newspapers at the North.

The Kinston Review says: We hear from John R. Moor, of Craven county that an old lady by the name of Breacher, residing on Core creek, was recently burnt to death. It seems that the old lady was preparing some medicine to doctor her husband, who was a rheumatic, when her dress took fire; efforts were made to extinguish the fire, but in vain; the unfortunate sufferer died in a few days.

The Fayetteville Presbyterian says: Our town was aroused last Saturday night by a vigorous alarm of fire. Our citizens and fire companies were promptly on the spot, when the smoke house of the dwelling occupied by Mr. W. C. Troy, and owned by Mrs. Mary Gilchrist formerly of Fayetteville, but now of Jacksonville, Fla., was discovered to be in flames. The dwelling was considerably scorched, but through the efficient agency of the fire companies the loss was confined to the smoke house, which was entirely consumed. It is not known how the fire originated.

The Raleigh News says: The Chairman of the State Executive Conservative Committee, Gen. Wm. R. Cox, acting under the advice of the Legislators of the Fifth Judicial District, has appointed the following gentlemen as an Executive Committee for that District:

Jas. H. Myrover, Chairman; Cumberland county.
W. E. Murchison, Harnett county.
A. A. F. Seawell, Moore county.
W. H. Watkins, Montgomery county.
Samuel J. Pemberton, Stanly county.
Samuel H. Walkup, Union county.
John M. Little, Anson county.
Walter L. Steele, Richmond county.

Obscure Diseases, no matter how they originate, and without regard to the sex of the sufferer, are cured without danger or inconvenience by Helmbold's Ext. Buchu, the great Diuretic, which acts specifically upon the kidneys, bladder, and auxiliary organs. No other preparation possesses the fully developed merits of Helmbold's Extract. It is the only genuine Buchu, and it never fails. John F. Henry, New York, Sole Agent. 277-4w

[From the San Francisco Chronicle, January 20th.]

A TALE OF BLOOD.

A Young Wife Brutally Murdered by Her Husband—The Murderer Cuts His Own Throat and Dies by His Victim's Side.

Yesterday afternoon, at about three o'clock, a respectable looking gentleman called at the Drouilhat Hotel and told the waiter in the restaurant that he wished to see a young woman who he believed lived in the house, and was known there by the name of Miss Towers.

The man was quiet in manner, respectably dressed in dark clothes, and apparently about thirty-six years old. He was a stranger, and had never been seen in the house before. The waiter took him to a front room on the second floor, knocked at the door, and in a moment the young woman known as Miss Towers stood before them. The stranger rushed toward her, the two embraced each other with a kiss, and closing the door, they left the waiter in the hall to find his way down to the restaurant.

A HORRIBLE SCENE.

During the next twenty minutes, the two were frequently heard in conversation, and this was in an ordinary tone, and with no indication of anger or excitement of any kind. Soon after this, an old man employed in the house had occasion to pass up the stairs. He saw Miss Towers' door open and she and her visitor standing, the latter with hat and umbrella in hand, as if about to leave. In a minute or two only after this, the men below in the restaurant heard a noise as if of a scuffle; and presently the noise of some one falling heavily. The waiter who had shown the stranger in rushed up stairs and was horrified at seeing the young woman lying in the doorway of her room, with the blood pouring from her neck, and running in streams and rivulets upon the floor. The waiter saw no more, but screamed and rushed for a policeman. The noise brought the old man who had last seen the parties, from an adjoining room. As his eyes fell upon the ghastly scene, the stranger was just crawling on his hands and knees from the bedroom. His throat was cut from ear to ear, the blood was pouring from the wound in torrents and leaving a red, slimy trail behind him as he crawled. He reached the young woman's side, laid his head upon her breast, and sinking down in the pool of blood by her side, gasped out his life in one convulsive struggle.

IN THE PRESENCE OF THE DEAD.

The two bodies lay side by side, and the clothing of both, from head to foot, was actually saturated with blood. The woman was young—not over twenty-five—and had evidently been quite pretty. She had long streaming light hair, blue eyes, open, and horrid in their ghastliness, and beautiful white teeth. Her clothing was neat and fashionably made, and her whole appearance and that of her room indicated a person with some claim to gentility.

The man at her side was large and powerful. He had dark hair, black eyes, black mustache and imperial, and was rather neatly dressed in dark clothes.

WHO THE MURDERER WAS.

From the papers found on the body of the man, it appeared that his name was Randolph Mitchell, although he had a number of letters addressed to other names. One of these was Harry J. Andrews, and still another Fred. Perriman. He was an engineer by trade, and he had several certificates among his papers—one of them a certificate from the United States authorities of his professional ability. All these were made out in the name of Randolph Mitchell, and the inference is, therefore, that that was his true name. There was not a single letter or paper, though, to indicate what the parties were to each other, or the cause of the horrible deed, but from a circumstance, already known to the officers, and which will be given further on, it would seem that they were husband and wife, and that jealousy was the cause of the deed.

WHAT THE POLICE KNOW.

A member of the police force, who was slightly acquainted with the woman, says that she came to this city some little time ago, and recently went to work in Scott's saloon, on the corner of Kearny and Sacramento streets. That she took the room at the Drouilhat Hotel about a week ago, and for some reason desired to keep her place of residence a secret. On Sunday, the officer said, he was accosted by a stranger—an oldish man with gray hair—who said that he had heard that a girl named Annie Towers or Ross lived in that neighborhood, and he wanted to know if the officer could direct him to the exact place. He said he was Miss Towers' brother. He then went into the history of the girl he was in search of, saying that she was from Tohoe City, where she formerly had a husband; that while living there she had been so notoriously unfaithful to her husband that he had poisoned himself and died; that he had heard the girl was in the city, and he wanted to find her to take her home. He did not tell the officer what his name was nor her true name. The officer, not putting much faith in the story, refused to give the information, and the man went off. This man, however, does not answer at all the description to the person who committed the horrible deed yesterday. It is possible, however, that the man who accosted the officer may have been sent by Mitchell to find out his wife's residence, and told the story he did for effect upon the officer. The man who now lies dead in the morgue is a stranger here, and no one has yet appeared who ever saw him before, but by today it is probable that whatever mystery surrounds the case will be cleared up. The circumstances now all indicate that the man was the woman's husband, and that he murdered her in a fit of jealousy, because she would not live with him, and then coolly ended his own life.

Among the passengers on the steamship State of Alabama, which left New Orleans for Liverpool last Sunday week, was the Hon. Jefferson Davis. He was directed by his physician to take a sea voyage. His disease, we learn, is dropsy of the heart. Mrs. Davis remains in New Orleans, and is staying with Mr. Davis' niece, Mrs. Stamps. Now that the departure of Mr. Davis is authoritatively announced, it is in order to publish daily probabilities of a duel with Foote.

Notwithstanding the stringency of the money market, royalty seems to be doing a first-rate business. The civil list gives the Emperor of Russia an annual income of 8,250,000; the Sultan of Turkey, 6,000,000 thalers; the Emperor of Austria, 5,500,000 thalers; the Emperor of Germany (as King of Prussia,) 4,500,000 thalers; the King of Italy, 2,500,000 thalers; the Queen of England, 2,500,000 thalers. In proportion to the National income of these countries, the Queen of England receives the lowest civil list, namely: 7-10 per cent. The Sultan receives the highest, 11 per cent.

It is a curious fact that some of the children of Montezuma were taken to Spain, and were married into some of its most aristocratic families. The blood of the Aztec Emperor, therefore, courses through the veins of some of the best Hidalgo families. History will also record that the late President Juarez, one of the wisest and most learned statesmen of his day or of the age, was a full-blooded Indian. The sons of the proud Castilian yielded gracefully to the rule of the native Mexican—another illustration that time is sure to work out its own compensations.

SPECIAL TAX BONDS.

EFFORTS TO COLLECT INTEREST

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE AUDITOR.

HOLDEN'S, LITTLEFIELD'S AND SWEPSON'S LEGACY TO NORTH CAROLINA.

[SPECIAL TO THE JOURNAL.]

RALEIGH, Feb. 7th, 1874.

Application was made to-day to Judge Watts for a mandamus directed to Mr. Reilly, Auditor of the State, to collect taxes to pay interest on the "Special Tax Bonds" for the years 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873 and 1874, amounting to about three millions of dollars.

August Belmont and Company are plaintiffs. Reverdy Johnson, Walter J. Budd, of Philadelphia and R. C. Badger, of this city, are counsel for plaintiffs.

The motion will be heard on the 20th February. S.

HEADQUARTERS.

PETITION FROM WILMINGTON FOR AN APPROPRIATION FOR THE RIVER AND BAR.

BANKRUPTCY RESUMED IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 6—Noon.—SENATE.—Mr. Merrimon presented a petition from the citizens of Wilmington, N. C., and the Chamber of Commerce of that city, asking for an appriation of $350,000 to complete the improvements at the mouth of the Cape Fear River, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

HOUSE—To-day being private bill day, a number of private bills were reported and acted on.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6—Night.—The Senate took up the bankrupt bill, and resumed the consideration of the amendment offered by Mr. Sherman to fix the limit of time at ninety days in which a party dishonoring his commercial paper can be adjudged a bankrupt, which, after discussion, was rejected. Yeas 15, nays 29.

The amendment requiring the creditors to force a debtor to bankruptcy was rejected.

Mr. Thurman said the clause proposed to be amended had been subjected to the severest examination and the closest criticism by the Committee, and after the most careful consideration, one-fourth of the number and one-third of the debts had been agreed upon.

Other amendments, reported with four verbal changes, were adopted as reported by the Judiciary Committee.

The Committee's amendments, as passed by the Senate, fix the time at forty days, within which period any banker, broker, trader, merchant, manufacturer or dealer, who has stopped or suspended and not resumed payment of his commercial paper, shall be deemed a bankrupt, and prescribe that the fees, commissions charged, and allowances, excepting the actual and necessary disbursements of and to be made by the officers, agents, marshals, messengers, assignees and registers, in cases of bankruptcy, shall be reduced to one-half of the allowance heretofore provided for the Justices of the Supreme Court, who are to make new rules and regulations in this respect.

The law empowers the consolidation of duties of the register, assignee, marshal, and clerk, and to reduce the cost of charges to the end that proximity, delay, and unnecessary expense may be avoided.

Mr. Edmunds offered a new amendment, conferring jurisdiction in bankrupt cases, upon any Circuit or District Court of the United States, which was agreed to. He also offered an amendment dispensing with personal service of notice in all cases of claims not exceeding $50, providing in cases where the amount should be under that sum notice could be given by publication in newspapers; agreed to. He also offered an additional section to the bill, providing that it should be the duty of the Marshal of each District, in the month of July of each year, to report to the Clerk of the District Court, in tabular form, to be prescribed by Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States: 1st. The number of cases in bankruptcy in which warrants have come to his hands. 2nd. How many of such warrants were returned, with the fees, costs, expenses and emoluments thereof. 3d. The total amount of all other fees, costs, expenses and emoluments earned and received by him during the year, from or in respect to any matters of bankruptcy. 4th. A summarized statement of such fees, costs and emoluments, exclusive of actual disbursements in bankruptcy, earned or received during the year. 5th. A summarized statement of all actual disbursements in such cases, also requiring every Register to report in like manner, the number of voluntary and compulsory cases in bankruptcy coming before him during the year, the amount of assets and liabilities of bankrupt, the amount and rate per cent. of all dividends declared, the disposition of all such cases; every asignee is required to make a similar return, and the Clerk of such Court, in the month of August in each year, is required to transmit to the Attorney-General a report of all cases pending and disposed of, dividends declared, disposition of cases, whether any officer has failed to make his report &c. Any violation of this section to be punished by a dismissal from office, and the party offending be guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction to be fined not more than $500, or imprisoned not exceeding one year. The section was adopted.

Mr. Thurman offered an amendment abolishing the office of Register in Bankruptcy, and authorizing several District Courts to make such orders and to take such steps as may be necessary to adjudicate and dispose of all such matters or proceedings in bankruptcy, now pending before such register, and also giving the District Courts power, where it may appear to be necessary or advisable, to appoint special master commissioners to perform any of the duties heretofore performed by Registers, such power to be also exercised by a Judge in Chambers. No fees or compensation shall be paid to any such committee, except such as shall be allowed by the Court.

Mr. Thurman in advocating the adoption of this amendment said in three-fourths of the Districts of the United States, Judges had ample time to discharge all duties which would devolve upon them, if the office of Register in Bankruptcy should be abolished, and in consideration of the complaints from all quarters of the large amounts received by these officers as fees, he thought it a move in the right direction to abolish the office.

The amendment of Mr. Thurman had been considered in the Committee and rejected. In the amendments agreed upon it is provided for a reduction in fees; to have work done effectually under the bankrupt law, it must be paid for, and he did not think it advisable to impose this duty upon the Courts. Pending the discussion on the amendment to abolish the office of register, the Senate, on motion of Mr. Cameron, went into Executive session, and after half an hour the doors reopened and adjourned.

No confirmations were made.

Admiral Wilkes, of the U. S. Navy, is in Raleigh.

READ! READ! READ!

GREAT DISCOVERY!

BRADLEY'S PATENT ENAMEL PAINT,

MADE FROM

Pure White Lead, Linseed Oil and Zinc, and Always Ready for Use.

Read the following Testimonials:

FROM PROF. W. G. SIMMONS, WAKE FOREST, N. C.

WAKE FOREST COLLEGE, N. C., October 4th, 1873.

Mr. C. P. Knight—Dear Sir—We have for several months been using your Bradley Patent Enamel Paint on our *College Building*, and are well pleased with it.

Though it was applied by one having no experience in such work, we have a good job.

We shall continue to use it—believing that in point of economy, durability and facility of application, it is superior to any other pigment offered in the market.

Very respectfully,
W. G. SIMMONS.

DARNESTOWN, Montgomery Co., Md., October 6th, 1873.

Mr. C. P. Knight—Sole Agent for Bradley's Patent Enamel Paint: Dear Sir—I received your favor of 3d inst., asking my opinion of the "Bradley Patent Enamel Paint" for which you are agent. It affords me pleasure to add my testimonial with many others of its value and adaptation to the Rural Districts especially. Having a practical experience of thirty years, in preparing plans and building with all branches of artizans and Mechanics, and used most of the material for painting, I was induced to try Bradley's Patent Enamel Paint. Owing to its portability—being mixed of all shades and quantities to suit—I applied it for inside and outside work, and found that it dried thoroughly, covered the surface perfect and dried with a beautiful enamel lustre, and covered 20 square yards two coats. I have recommended its use to others in the city of Washington and lower Maryland, with equal satisfaction and good results.

Mixing colors by ordinary mechanics is not often done to the satisfaction of "Proprietors" and this "Paint" being "*already mixed*" all desired shades and frequently to suit, renders it more desirable in "Rural Districts." I cheerfully recommend its general use, and feel assured that all who use it will be satisfied that it is *all* that he claims it, "durable, beautiful and economical." Yours Respectfully,
JNO. L. DU FIEF,
Architect and Builder.

THE PLAINS, Fauquier Co., Va., February 5th, 1873.

Mr. C. P. Knight—Sir—The paint came safely to hand as ordered, two kegs, five gallons each, and three buckets one gallon each. As practice is slack, I did the job myself. Two weeks not constant work completed the house, two coats, the last coat applied thick, and it is now generally conceded that for "Enamel" like hardness and body and harmony of colors there is not a handsomer job in the place. I saved sixty-five dollars by the operation, which is an item just now with "Southern People." It should be generally adopted in this State; any country lad can apply it. I have never dabbled in such stock as Testimonials, but I feel so forcibly the great adaptability of your Enamel Paint to the wants of our people in excellency of material, in beauty of color, and the fact of its being ready-mixed, that I give you full permission, if it is desirable, to make what use you think proper of this letter.

Very respectfully and truly,
S. McGILL, M. D.

HILLSBORO, VA., July 24th, 1873.

Mr. C. P. Knight, Sole General Agent, 91 West Lombard Street, Baltimore.

SIR:—We the undersigned having used Bradley's Patent Enamel Paint, for which J. Early Thompson is agent, cheerfully certify that for beauty of finish, durability and economy, it is in our opinion, without an equal. Yours truly,
THOMAS E. CAMP.
MANLEY HAMMERSLEY.
RODNEY MATTHEWS.

FROM HON. JOHN WETHERED

ASHLYN'S, Baltimore County, Md., May 27, 1873.

Mr. C. P. Knight:—At the recommendation of a friend, I was induced to apply your patent "Bradley's" Paint to my house. I have pleasure in stating that it has proved highly satisfactory, covering more space than you promised, is more economical, and carries better gloss than ordinary paint, and is freer from disagreeable odor. Yours respectfully,
JOHN WETHERED.

BALTIMORE, December 10, 1872.

Mr. C. P. Knight—Dear Sir:—It affords me much pleasure to say to you that the Bradley Patent Enamel Paint far exceeds my expectations in economy, beauty, and I have every reason to believe in durability. More than two years ago I painted the roof of my house (Mansion House) with the Bradley Enamel Paint, and I was so well pleased with it, I determined to paint the fronts of the "Hotel," and I am most happy to say that it gives me perfect satisfaction. In conclusion, I will say, if this testimonial will be of any advantage to you, you are at liberty to use it.

Yours most respectfully,
ISAAC ALBERTSON,
Mansion House Hotel,
Corner Fayette and St. Paul Sts. Baltimore.

TO THE PUBLIC.—It affords me much pleasure to state that in July, 1871, Front Street Theatre was painted inside and out with "Bradley's Patent Enamel Paint," for which C. P. Knight, No 93 West Lombard Street is Agent, and to testify to its superiority over any and all other paints for similar uses. In no private dwelling can paint possibly be subjected to the very severe test it undergoes at this establishment, where, during our daily cleaning, soap and soda are constantly applied to it, and yet it appears as sound and fresh as when first put on. Of the numerous advantages it possesses over other paints, I will only mention its being mixed and ready for use in quantities to suit purchasers; its quickly drying properties, which saves much time in the execution of work where paint is needed, and its very perceptible beauty, which imparts beauty and durability to the objects on which it is used. As such I most earnestly recommend it to the merchants and tradesmen of our city, believing it will give them greater satisfaction than they can possibly anticipate.

WM. E. SINN,
Front Street Theatre.

Baltimore, April 25, 1872.

The following letter is strong and valuable:

BALTIMORE, Md., December 27, 1871.

C. P. Knight, Esq., Agent Bradley's Enamel Paint—Dear Sir:—The Paint we purchased from you we will cheerfully endorse as the best of any kind we have ever used, its covering qualities is everything desired, drying promptly and with a hard gloss, which must, we think, resist the action of all kinds of weather. This is our experience and we can recommend it with certainty, and intend to use it on all occasions where we desire a good job of work.

Very respectfully,
EMMART & QUARTERLY,
256 W. Baltimore Street,
House, Sign and Fresco Painters.

CHAMBERSBURG, December 10, 1872.

Mr. C. P. Knight, 93 W. Lombard St. Baltimore—Dear Sir:—The paints we received from you have been applied to several of our own buildings and to those of our friends, and have given entire satisfaction in covering qualities, in gloss, and in adaptability to all kinds of surface or material. We cheerfully recommend it, especially to that class of consumers who have to depend upon unknown parties or painters, to mix and furnish materials wherein we have found the most deception. Yours truly,
JACOB STOUFFER & SON.

BALTIMORE, MD., Sept. 30, 1872.

C. P. Knibgt, Esq.—Dear Sir:—I have had the Bradley's Patent Enamel Paint, which I purchased from you, used inside and outside, both at my dwelling and store, for two seasons. It gives me great pleasure to be able to say, that it comes fully up to your recommendations in facility of use, economy, durability and beauty.

Yours truly,
THOMAS J. IRVING,
168 West Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.

MARYLAND LINE, BALTIMORE CO., Md., September 24, 1872.

C. P. Knight, Esq., Agent, Bradley's Patent Enamel Paint, Baltimore—Dear Sir: The paint which I purchased from you has given entire satisfaction, so much so that all my neighbors intend to follow my example, and have their houses painted. It is not only durable and cheap, but it looks better after it is put on than any paint I ever saw.

The painter I have employed is delighted with it. He says he can paint *twice* as fast and at the same time do a better job with the Enamel Paint than any other he ever used.

I can therefore, without hesitation, recommend it to the public as one of the *very* best articles of paint ever introduced.

Yours very respectfully, JAMES HALL.

Specimens and Price List furnished *gratis*. Liberal inducements to the trade.

C. P. KNIGHT,
Sole General Agent.
93 W Lombard St. Baltimore, Md.
nov 14 44 3m

Report of the Condition of the BANK OF NEW HANOVER, February 1st, 1874.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
LOANS AND DISCOUNTS	$754,102 59	CAPITAL STOCK PAID IN	$200,000.00
BONDS AND STOCKS	3,405.00	UNDIVIDED PROFITS	63,596.49
OFFICE FURNITURE & SAFES	5,164.66	BILLS RE-DISCOUNTED	53 277.74
REAL ESTATE	67,047.90	BILLS PAYABLE	35,000.00
DUE FROM OTHER BANKS	58,414.63	DUE OTHER BANKS	3,384.62
CASH ON HAND	111,966.38	INDIVIDUAL DEPOSITS	544,842.31
	$1,000,101.16		$1,000,101.16

I, S. D. WALLACE, Cashier of the Bank of New Hanover, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. D. WALLACE, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 6th day of February, 1874.
ISAAC BATES, Notary Public.
feb 8 34-us-d3t&w3t

J. A. BYRNE, W. R. KENAN.

BYRNE & KENAN,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY.

—OFFICE—

Commercial Exchange Buildings,

NORTH WATER STREET.

Total Assets represented over $38,003,187

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE, NEWARK, N. J., Cash Assets, ... $28,511,473.

IMPERIAL FIRE, LONDON, Assets, Gold $8,000,000

FIREMAN'S FUND,