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THE CIRCULATION OF THE MORNING STAR IS LARGER THAN THAT OF ANY OTHER DAILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISH-ED IN NORTH CAROLINA.

THE VOTE ON BINGHAMS SUBSTI-

The vote in the Pouse of Representatives on Mr. Bingham's substitute for the unconditional admission of Virginia; presents some interesting facts. Of the sixty-three Democratic members of the House, fitty nine were present and four only were absent. The fifty-nine Democrats voted solid in favor of Mr. Bingham's bill.

There are 149 Republicans in the House." Of these fourteen were absent. Thirty-nine, or less than one third voted for the amendment, and ninety-five against it. The yeas and nays show that a majority of the Republican members in only four States, not including Nevada, voted for the bill. These four States were Maine, Connecticut, Illinois and North Carolina.

In seventeen States, not one Republican vote was recorded in favor of the bill, and in this list are included such States as Wisconsin, Iowa, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire and South Carolina. One carpet-bagger from Alabama voted for the bill, and three from North Carolina. Two Republicans from Tennessee and one from West Virginia voted yea.

ABOUT HEATED ROOMS.

It is customary to put an open vessel of water on a stove, to prevent the air of the room in winter from getting too dryp thus by filling the air with steam, it is rendered just as much less nutritious to lungs and blood as if filled to that extent from the fumes of a dead careass. This damp atmosphere has something of a steaming process on the skin, and thus renders the person extremely liable to take cold as soon as he goes into the open air. We want the air of a stove-room ventilated, changed for pure air from without, not to fill it with the vapor of the water-

POLITE.

We see that in the French Corps Legislatif they do not call a man to order, but "recall him to order" -as much as to say that his general habit is orderly, but just now he Is a little out of his reckoning. The French are always polite.

REPRIEVED. OI ALIO

The doctors have reprieved the French Emperor again. A Poris letter says the physicians think Louis Napoleon will last until September, and if he survives the crisis then expected, he may last another year.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

At the late woman's rights gathering at Washington, the Hon. Jas. M. Scovel spoke for the cause in behalf of Jersey, and on asking "What the latest tashions.

The Labor Dearth in Georgia. From almost all sections of the State we hear complaints of the scarcity of labor. Some planters have as much as they need, but their cases are exceptional. Various reasons are given for this dearth, and among them that planters are preparing to cultivate a great deal more land than last year. This may be true in some few localities, but in the country at large, south and south-west of this point, we do not think so. Speaking on this point a day or two since, to one of the most intelligent and progressive young planters in South-west Georgia, he said it certainly was not true in his case. He said he would be obliged to cultivate from one hundred and fifty to two hundred acres less this year than last, on account of not being able to get hands. In his section the dearth was partly accounted for by the negroes setting up for themselves on small patches of poor rented land, where they would about make a half a living, eking out the balance by "contributions" from their white neighbors.—Macon Telegraph.

Rufus Choate was the worst penman ever connected with the Boston bar. He could not decipher his own manuscript, and made it out only by recalling the sense of the subject matter in hand. After his death his friends could make little or no use of the manuscript matter which he left, and to this circumstance is mainly due the fact that no complete volume of His life, writings, &c., has yet been published.

Easternarision bine 9110 WHONESDAY, Sau, 286, 1870. RETAINED SHOW THE CHOUSE OF A THE TANK

The following bills were transmitted from the House, which were referred to appropriate committees, viz:

Bill to incorporate the town of Mt. Olive in the county of Wayne.

Bill to authorize the commissioners of Duplin county to levy a special tax.

Bill to authorize the commissioners of Robeson county to lesue bonds.

Bill to establish the Special Court in the cities of Wilmington and Newbern, with amendments, asking the concurrence of the Senate.

A. H. Galloway, colored, moved that the Scuate do not concur, which motion pre-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26.

House met pursuant to adjournment.
Mr. Justice arose to a question in regard to
the attack on him by the Standard, the allega
tions he pronounced as false and cowardly.

During his remarks he said that the Standard in doing the State printing was charging enormously and was perpetrating a swindle upon the people, &c. He denounced Littlefield and his partisans in bitter terms, and charged that

On motion of Mr. Jusitee the rules were suspended and the following resolution introduced by himself on yesterday was taken up:
Whereas, There appears in the public laws of 1868-169 an act to authorize His Excellency, the Governor, to appoint a State Printer; and Whereas, The members of this House never intended to pass any such act, therefore

Resolved. That we regard the appointment of
M. S. Littlefield as State Printer and Binder as
creating a monopoly contrary to the true
meaning and intention of the constitution.

Resolved. That M. S. Littlefield be, and he is

they were bringing disgrace upon the republi-

General Assembly may provide for the State printing and binding on the best and cheapest Mr. Justice said he introduced the resolution

hereby respectfully requested to resign as State Printer and Binder, to the end that this

Mr. Justice said he introduced the resolution from the purest motives. It was well known that the set as it appears published in the Public Laws of 1808-00, was not such a law as this House intended to pass, &c.

He was authorized to say that the State printing could be done for much less and the binding done for just one half of what the present State Printer now charges the State.

He regarded the act referred to as violating the constitution by creating a monopoly, &c. He would not as an honest man and republican endorse the conduct of M. S. Littlefield, and called upon members as representatives of the people, to examine this matter thoroughly and then, as guardlans of the people's interest, to act as their consciences dictated. oughly and then, as guardlans of the people's interest, to act as their consciences dictated.

Mr. Sinclair opposed the resolution, and spoke in defence of the course of M. S. Little-field. He said that the handful of conservative members had succeeded in demoralizing the republican party in this House, with its two-thirds majority. He charged that these measures, aimed at ceatain parties, were inaugurated for the purpose of having some influence in the coming elections. It looked too much, like a death-bed repentance, and be thought party should now stand up to its past policy and not desert its friends and supportpolicy and not desert its friends and support-

ors, &c.

Mr. Smith, af Martin, moved to make the matter the special order for Monday at 11 o'clock, but if a vote was forced to day, he should be compelled to vote for the resolu-Mr. Ingram supported the resolution. Dur-

was engaged in making huge appropriations, General Littlefield and Laffin were always on hand; there was no difficulty in finding them; but now these gentlemen were making them-seives exceedingly scarce, and he thought that the State printing had been mismanaged as well as milroad bonds, and he thought the circumstances surrounding this matter, as well as railroad matters, went to prove there had been foul play. He opposed the motion to darris, of Wake, colored, spoke in opposi-

Mr. Smith, of Martin, withdrew his motion Harris, of Wake, colored, offered a substitute raising a special committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Justice, Ames and Argo, to investigate any alleged mismanagement of the affairs of the office.

investigate any alleged mismanagement of the affairs of the office.

Mr. Downing opposed the resolution and charged that the introducer of it was actuated by motives of personal hostility, &c.

Mr. Justice denied the cliarge, saying that because he had the nerve and manliness to protest against the continuance of this swindle upon the people, the Standard, assisted by its pets in the House, was endeavoring to frown him down. He was actuated by no personal motive, but Littlefield was charged all over this State (and out of it too) with being a corrupt man, and guilty of stupendous frauds, and instead of meeting these charges (if he is one), boldly confronting his accusers and daring them to the proof, he absconds and shirks all investigation.

After some further debate the substitute offered by Harris, of Wake, colored, was put to a vote and rejected—years \$4, nays 50.

Mr. Justice called the previous question upon his resolution.

upon his resolution.

The call being sustained, the resolution was put to a vote and adopted by the following

Yeas, 52. Nays, 34.

A message was received from the Governor A message was received from the Governor transmitting a letter from the Secretary of War, asking the consent of the State to the purchase of certain lands in the State for na tional counteries by the United States, &c. On motion of Mr. French the matter was referred to the Judiciary Committee with instructions to prepare a bill to suit the case.

By Mr. French: A bill granting the consent of the State to the purchase of lands in Wilmington by the United States for the erection of a castom house, &c. Lies over.

FRANCE. CLOTHING AND HATS

The Bonaparte Tragedy-The Funeral of Victor Noir-Scenes allane Grand de.

The Eurropean mails of yesterday bring the first printed accounts we have had of does woman want? he answered, "She wants work, she wants bread, she wants clothes." But the learned Jerseyman forgot her greatest want in forgetting that she wants the latest tashions.

the first printed accounts we have had of the killing of Victor Noir, in Paris, by Prince Pierre Bonaparte, the most important points of which have been anticipated by cable dispatches. The details of the funeral of M. Noir, however contain some interesting matter not hitherto fully given. The preparations for this event, which took place on the 12th, were simple, but the event itself proved a grand popular but the event itself proved a grand popular spectacle. There were, it is estimated, not less than 100,000 persons in the procession and present at the grave. From the Rue du Marche, Neuilly, where the procession was formed, to the grave, the crowd was tumultuous, and, in spite of efforts to the contrary, the most intense anti-imperial enthusiasm prevailed.

The cortege at about four o'clock reach-The cortege at about four o'clock reached the street which leads from the avenue to the cemetery. This thoroughfare being extremely narrow and already crowded, the relatives and intimate friends of the deceased alone accompanied the body to the grave, where, there being no religious service, the ceremony lasted but a short time. Addresses were pronounced short time. Addresses were pronounced over the grave by MM. Rockefort, Deles-DeFouvielle, Flourens and Louis

The following are the speeches: SPEECH OF GLAID DE POUVIELLE Citizens: In the presence of this tomb, in the presence of you all, I assert that

Victor Noir has been cowardly assassinated by Fierre Napoleon:
Without reason, without motive, without provocation, be was killed in cold-

blood before my eyes. But we shall look for revenge. If we cannot obtain Imperial justice, we shall have recourse to the justice of

liberty. Victor Noin I will avenge thee! I will avenge thee! SPEECH OF ROCHEFORT.

Citizens:—In the presence of an event so grave, a situation so difficult, I feel that it is impossible to maintain the modera-tion which subserves the interests of our great cause. Insurmountable obstacles await us in Paris. The government—and I have it from reliable authority—the government has made formidable strategic dispositions. It is almost impossible to carry the remains of Noir through Paris. The enemy, always ready to crush us, waits us with iron heel. We are sufficiently numerous, I am happy to say, to beat him back, but he is armed, and well armed, and you, citizens, have nothing.

armed; and you, citizens, have nothing. Ah! you do not know but this may lead to a certain death, for the government waits for the moment to finish the republic, already too well defended.

I do not know for certain, and I have so little confidence. so little confidence in him that I have come armed. I have no longer leisure to go otherwise after the assassination of our

brother by Pierre Bonaparte. With respect to our vengeance, we shall have it. The occasion to day was without parallel, do you say, and it shall never be repeated a It is an error. Every day we shall find but more favorable still that

which you trust is lost to-day.

And to the force which shall oppose itself to the passage of liberty we shall oppose first with the torce of right and justice, and afterwards, if it must be, with armed force and a produce as it

As to the government, we no longer look to it for satisfaction. We wish nothing from it; we want no more of it. Never yet has a failing government been able to raise itself when it once began to glide. The fall is nigh; the fall is fatal. This is why I demand patience and calmness from you. Let us conduct our brother to the cemetery of Neuilly, and go quietly through Paris, the only manifestation possible for us to-day. Any manifestation in the streets will but compromise the cause of radical democracy.

CHANTING THE "MARSEILLAISE." At this moment the spectators and fol-lowers must have numbered at least 100,000 persons. They now broke up into groups in the roadway, and while awaiting the return of the funeral party formed into knots for discussion, in which the most revolutionary opinions were freely express-ed. A little later, M. Rochefort returned from the cemetery in a cab, which then took the lead at a walk, and the people set out on their return to Paris. Then oc-

curred, perhaps, the most curious incidents of the day. A separation took place between the mere idlers and the more dangerous portion of the assemblage, the for-mer keeping to the sidewalks, continuing their part of spectators, while the latter formed a complete army of about 40,000 lads and workmen, and marched in close ranks, chanting the "Marseillaise," varied at intervals with cries expressive of their sympathy for Rochefort and a republic.

DISPERSION OF THE MOB. The re-entrance of the procession into Paris was marked by a continuance of the tumult. The chant of the "Marseillaise had not ceased, and the throng, appearent tious cries. The Round Point had just been reached, when suddenly there was a gleam of sabres behind the Palace of Industry, and a dark mass which had been almost concealed in the shadow of that building spread out like a fan across the Champs Elysees, and in a moment a triple line of sergents-de-ville, supported by a squadron of hussars, barred the way; then, just opened to allow the earriage of M. Rochefort to pass, and closed up again, separating him from his followers.

An officer then advanced, and after he

had summoned the people to disperse, three short rolls of the drum giving the legal warning were heard. The crowd appeared for an instant, to hesitate, but at that moment the clouds, which had been gathering heavily overhead, burst all at once, and a sharp shower of rain came down, driven hard by strong gusts of wind. This was sufficient to decide the waverers, and they instantly disbanded into a disorderly rabble, which forsook the road for the shelter of trees in the side avenues, or thronged forward in the direc-

tion of the Place de la Concorde At the corner of the Rue de Rivoli the mob met a small body of national guards, whom they cheered heartily, waving their caps in the air as they passed. Before the Tuileries, shouts of "As-sas sin" were raised to the air of the "Lampions," after which the workmen wended their way to their respective districts.

The Pays has the following:
"It has been said of M. Victor Noir that he was only twenty years of age; he was twenty two." It has been said that he was a mere boy; he was a man of hercu-lean strength. That he was good-natured was true enough: but he was known to be of a violent temper. His exceptional force was certainly the best title he had to literary renown; and that same muscular vigor was probably the very quality that pro-eured for pood Victor the fatal honor of accompanying M. Ulric de Fouvielle.— Poor fellow! he had a good heart, but it was ever in his hand; and that hand had sometimes the mishap to fall on a head or a cheek. But if it struck readily, there was no malice. After having turned his back, Victor Noir would think no more about the matter; he had not the least rancor in his composition. of the PRINCE PLEASE.

Prince Pierre Bonaparte, now 55 years of age, is a corpulent man, above the middle height, and wearing heavy mustaches and imperial. He walks with difficulty from having gouty feet. Having been long in the Foreign Legion he has all the air of a military man. During his military career he gave frequent proofs of courage and energy. His marriage in 1868, at Epieux, a property he owns in the Ardennes, made some noise, his wife being the daughter of a workman in the Faubourg Saint-Antoine. That union, how moment the Prince is in mourning for his father-in-law, Garnessander aury

THE VICTIM KILLED ON HIS MARRIAGE EVE. The London News, of the 13th, contains

the following:
M. Noir (or Salmon, as his real name
was—a contraction of Salmon) was less than twenty-one years of age, and was to be married on the morrow of the tragic occurrence. He is described as a youth of frank, jovial, genial disposition, universally esteemed in the minor literary circle to which he belonged. He was himself unarmed. M. Fouvielle was provided with a revolver and a sword-cane: but it would have been idle for him to draw a pistol at the beginning of the fray, if that weapon was, after all, to be of no avail either in defending or avenging his com-panion; whereas, if we take it for granted that the Prince himself commenced hostilthe people.

Victor Noir, my friend, my brother, that M. Pouveille, taken by surprise, instinctively laid hands on his weapon, though he was too bewildered and horror-

stricken to use it. He himself relates that stricken to use it. He himself relates that he avoided the Prince's fire till he was fortunate enough to edge himself out between the door and his enemy, when he followed his wounded friend down stairs. It is but fair to state, however, that two medical men, who saw the Prince soon after the encounter, bear witness to the mark of the alleged blow on his face, and that his familiar acquaintences are quite that his familiar acquaintances are quite sure he "never went without a pistol in his pocket, either at hom or abroad."

On the other hand, though it is difficult

to find words to describe the vile lan-guage used by the Marseillaise it its at-tack upon the Prince, it must be borne in mind that the article in that journal was only an answer to a paper signed by the Prince and printed in a Corsican journal, in which among other elegancies, the im-perial writer advised his Corsican friends to "tear out the bowels of their oppo-nents" whom he described as beggars,, knaves and thieves-and to use them for

THE EMPEROR APPROVES PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE PRINCE.

The Emperor learned the news of the killing of Noir on arriving at the railway station on his return from Rambouillet .-M. Pietri, prefect of police, informed his Majesty, who became quite pale, and di-rected his informant to have the matter immediately brought before the judicial authorities. M. Emile Ollivier, on leaving the legislative body, examined all the papers relating to the incident, and gave orders to have the Prince arrested. He then proceeded to the palace, and after furrows-between these ridges; the ridges stating to his Majesty the gravity of the situation in which Prince Pierre was placed, announced that he had directed the immediate commencement of the judicial examination. "I approve," said the Emperor, "of all that you have done. No member of my family is above the law, and justice must pursue its course with the greatest possible publicity."

THE PLEA OF ASSAULT.

In giving his account of the altercation which led to the killing of Noir, Prince Bonaparte still asserts that after some conversation with M. de Fouvielle, he asked his interlocutors, in somewhat sharp language, whether they considered themselves as jointly responsible with MM. Grousset and Rochefort; that M. Victor Noir then replied in the affirmative, and struck the Prince in the face. Immediately the latter, who has long been accustomed, according to the testimony of some witnesses, to carry a small revolver, drew out the weapon and fired. The Prince added that had he not been provoked by M. Noir he should not have shot him, as M. de Fouveille a point the latter does not deny—was the person who had spoken during the interview. The fact is asserted that immediately after the scene which had taken place, Doctors Pinel and Morel had found the traces of a blow on Prince Pierre Bonaparte's left cheek, near the

Koskoo! The Great Blood and

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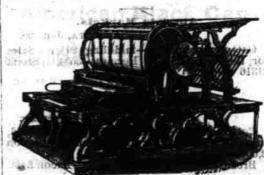
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