# The Meekly Star.

WM. H. BERNARD, Editor and Proprietor

WILMINGTON, N. C.: Friday, December 24th 1875.

#### TERMS TO CLUBS.

10 or more copies, each, 1 year, post-paid, ... \$1.20 It is not required that Clubs be made up at one Post-Office. The number is all that is necessary to cure the rates to those who constitute the Club, a the paper will be directed to as many different Post-Offices as there are subscribers, if deelred. Payment must accompany every order. A copy of the paper will be furnished without charge to those who raise Clubs of 10 or more mid-

ces must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, or Registered Letter. Post Masters will register letters when desired.

Only such remittances will be at the risk Specimen copies forwarded when desired.

#### LET EVERY SUBSCRIBER TO THE WEEK LY STAR READ THIS.

Under the new law which goes into effect January 1st, 1875, we are requir ed to pre-pay postage on the WEEKLY STAR. And while this will add to the cost of publication, we shall make no advance in price of subscription, except in rates to clubs. We cannot afford to furnish the paper at \$1.00 per year and pay the postage besides. The following will be our revised terms of subscription :

One Copy 1 year, postage paid, \$1 50 d' land's 6 months

COOK S

Clubs of 10 or more, postage paid, \$1.25 per copy.

Under this new arrangement w shall enforce the cash system more rigidly than ever before; and unless our subscribers remit promptly many names will be dropped from our list. A statement of account will soon b sent to each subscriber, and we trust all will respond without delay.

Remember that we send all papers free of postage after January 1st

### MAKE UP CLUBS.

Now is the time for getting up Club to the WEEKLY STAR. Show the pa per to your neighbors and friends and get them to join in. We want the biggest subscription list in North Carolina.

We have no club rates for any but yearly subscribers; but for 10 or more subscribers the paper is only \$1.25 per copy per year, free of postage.

A NEW SCANDAL. That ferret-like journal, the New York Sun, has unearthed another big swindling scheme. Its Washington correspondence gives what appears to be a complete history of the circumstances under which Fred Grant's father-in-law and Senator Logan obtained possession of a valuable mining property in Colorado by procuring the removal of a Judge who stood in the way of the contemplated seizure and the appointment of one wh could be depended upon to support their claims to property which, as the courts had decided, belonged to other parties who had long been in posse sion of the same. As the Sun says "There have been a good many scandalous disclosures lately in regard to the manner in which the White House influence has been used for the emolu ment of friends and relatives of the President; but we do not know anything that has yet transpired which has an uglier look than this shameful

What follows, condensing the hi tory of this infamous transaction. almost in the exact language of the

The Pelican Mining Company had for several years been working with great profit a silver lode oil one side of Democratic Mountain, near Georgetown, in Colorado. The Dives Company, which had begun operations on the other side of the same mountain, ran what was called a cross-cut into the vein belonging to the Pelican Company, and then set up a claim that they were entitled to one-half the lode. The courts decided against the intruders, who thereupon secured the assistance of H. H. Honore, the father in-law of Fred Grant, and of Senator Logan, who secured the removal of Judge Belford, then Justice of the district in which the two mines were situated, and the appointment in his place of one Stone, a personal friend of Honore's, who, upon being inducted into office, at once granted an injunction preventing the owners of the Pelican from operating their own mine. It is alleged that stock of the value of \$500,000 was distribnted between Senator Logan, Fred
Grant, and Honore, in order to secure
the removal of Judge Belford; but
Senator Logan says he paid about
\$40,000 for his interest in the propof the value of \$500,000 was distriberty which is in litigation and

But there is a still more disagreeable feature in this shameful busi Judge Stone who was appointed to

aid Honore, Logan & Co. in their n of the Pelican mine, followed his action in that case by an order, made without notice or hearing, which gave one of the Dives party possession of a mine belonging to an English company, which that company had held, by patent from the United States, for seven years, having paid \$500,000 in eash for the property which was so summarily confiscated. "This," says the Sun "seems incredible, but we have the facts from the most authentic source.'

With these transactions associate in your mind the indictment of a mem ber of the President's household for conspiracy to defraud the Government of revenue, the Emma mine swindle and other dark doings of the the American Minister to England. and you have as beautiful a subject for contemplation as was ever pre sented to the student of public morals and political history. Verily these

be days when the "wicked beareth rule," We believe the Northern people are going to purge these un clean stables, and that no hypocrite cry of "rebel mastery" will deter them one moment when the issue is squarely pressed next fall-"Honest Government versus the Rule o Thieves." and the said of a star at TACTICS OF THE REPUBLICANS. It can hardly be expected that the Republican party will ever cease its

sion of boarding in mess for nine dollars per mouth each student "dem animosities toward the South or just in the smallest degree to South onstrates that the University of North Carolina is one of the cheapest ern politicians. The principal stock institutions in the country, and anin trade of that viperous party is the making of capital by keeping alive swers the objection that it would be too expensive for any but the sons o sectional bitterness. Even the better rich men. Chapel Hill, in truth, i sort of Republican leaders, like Mr. no longer the place to which idle Blaine, cherish the unkindest feelsons of wealthy fathers resort to vi ings for the people of this section with each other in extravagance.' and the higher-toned newspapers of Concerning the Presidency th the organization, such as the Chicago News acknowledges it has no infor-Tribune, take occasion frequently mation, but infers "that the present since the meeting of Congress to cast imputations upon the Southern members of the Democratic party whom

ward for their services to the Union,

and kicked them out into the street

at the bidding of the Confederates.

The places of the maimed soldiers

have been studiously filled with ex-

Rebels. To gratify Confederate spleen

and venom, these Northern dough

faces have penetrated every nook and

cranny of the House, and swept it

clean of every crippled Union veteran.

They even went nosing about the la-

dies' retiring-rooms, and at last found

an old colored woman who had bee

a waitress for years, and whom they

also kicked out into the street to

make room for an ex-Confederate's

widow. They have, therefore, estab

lished the fact that that the only tes

proof that the candidate was either

an active participant in the war to

break up the Union or a sympathizen

with secession. The boys in blue go

to the rear; the Rebels come to the

front. This is just the condition of

things that the Tribune predicted

would take place as soon as the Hous

was organized, and this is only the be

ginning of the end. The South

is moving upon the Pressury, and

as Mr. Lamar has been given

the control of the Democratic votes

the Northern doughfaces dare no

stand in the way of the ex-rebels

Shoals of bills are already pouring in

the majority of them from the South

and nearly every one of them involv-

ing a claim or an appropriation to.

recompense Confederates for their

loss and trouble in resisting the Union

army. On Tuesday 233 bills were

introduced, the majority of which

were to enable ex-rebels to get their

hands into the Treasury and remuner-

the war of the rebellion. And this i

but the beginning of the end, only

the few first drops before the shower.

the advance guard of the grand Bour-

bon raid upon the Treasury, which

has been made possible by the dirt-

eating and doughfaceism of the

Such are the tactics by which the

Northern Democracy."

ate themselves for losses incurred

for office-holding in the House is

financial condition of the University does not yet justify the appointment of a President with the large salary they maliciously accuse of attemptrequired to secure the necessary high ing to dictate the policy of the party. talent, qualifications and influence Before us is an article in the Tribune The appointment is still deferred to in the course of which are several statements of this character: Speaka future day, and in the meantime ing of the control of the House of the Chairman of the Faculty will a Representatives and the apportionpresent perform the functions of ment of the minor offices it says that the Democrats "have thrown wide open the doors of the House, have

We regret that the Trustees a their recent meeting did not see fit to collected together the one-armed allow the publication of more facts and one-legged veterans who were in regard to the progress made in regiven the minor offices as a restoring the University. Great and general interest is felt in the work.

ORTH CAROLINIANS ON COMMIT-

North Carolina is represented on

the committees of the House of Rep-

sentatives as follows: Indian Af

fairs-Gen. A. M. Scales (Chairman);

Patents-Gen. Robert B. Vance

(Chairman); Post Roads-Col. A. M.

Waddell; Judiciary-Hon. Thomas

S. Ashe; Claims-Maj. W. M. Rob-

bins; Invalid Pensions-Major J. J

Yeates; Agriculture-Capt. J. J. Da-

vis; Manufactures-Gen. A. M.

The Southern Congressmen are

well represented on all the commit-

tees. It will be seen that two of the

North Carolina delegation hold chair-

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

The Raleigh News says that "the

first session of the new life of the

University has been an encouraging

one, and promises healthy and vigor-

ous life. In truth, the number in at-

tendance was larger than could have

been expected, because in September,

when the exercises were opened,

most young men had already entered

institutions whose sessions com-

menced earlier in the season. There

is no question that the number of

students will be largely increased

next session, for the management so

The News is gratified that the ex

periment tried during the past ses

far has been wise and prudent."

Scales, John A. Hyman, colored.

## DEVOTION TO HOME.

Nothing so distinguishes a people as pure, strong, rational love of home -be it county, State or country Though they frequently wandered away from their beautiful fanes, their marvellous land of beauty and beroism, their august groves of learning and their scenes of prowess and agility, the Greeks always remembered Greece with fond affection and patterned their colonies a fter the parent model in externals of architecture and in internals of policy and administration. The Swiss never quite forget their noble country and its glorious history and traditions The Scot, whether by the banks of Tweed and Ayr or those of Cape Feat and Shenandosh, is the same devoted admirer of Wallace and Bruce as the men who won at Bannockburn or fell at Flodden. The man is an ungrateful wretch who loves not his own kindred and the scenes around the place where he and his forefathers sprung But an exalted love of home is no given to all peoples. Only the nobler types of manhood keep memori of loved ones and revered scene fresh-burning like the Gheber's sacred fire forever. Still the sentiment exists with more or less intensity in all minds and hearts, ennobling and sano-

tifying all. When he speaks of "home, sweet home," does not every North Carolinian's heart throb with an eloquent pride as he recurs to the brave, true, honest Commonwealth, where for generations there has been liberty without license, pride without haughtness, piety without cant, worth with out parade, love without dissimulation and peace and plenty won and kept by the prudence and valor of sons who acknowledge no superiors while they arrogate no superiority over others however humble! Many of her children have left the cradle of her nurture to walk alone in distant fields, but the milk they imbibed from her bosom, the free air they breathed here, sustained them, made them valorous and strong and powerful, and there are in the breadth of this great land among all the hardy sons who win their way to fame and rank no better men than the sturdy North Carolinians who

These children are Greeks in Ionia, Romans in Britain, Phonicians in the rmost parts of the earth. They are North Carolinians still wherever ortune favors or tries them. And f them we are proud and will ever be proud none the less because the e not here to share with us the jo and pains of our lot. In memory and neart they are Carolinians. You can't wear out or rub out or blot out the North Carolina in their composition. But the sons who stay have chosen

the better part, and they are the beter loved. Let them live the manly lives of their fathers and improve their home until they make of it a paradise, that it may attract the seeker for a home in every land. We want right here more development. First et us who are here do all we can to bring to the surface the hidden wealth of the land. Relying on our own strong arms, let the soil be made to bring forth a plentiful harvest. Let the forests and the mines pay tribute to our native energy. Let the streams be utilized as well, and cause spindles

to hum in all the land. On the eve of this joyful season is it not well to "thank God and take courage"? We have been singularly blessed, in many particulars far beyoud our desert. And although the financial horizon to our eager and over anxious view may not seem very clear, yet when we review the history of all these years and take in the philosophy of events, many of which were indeed dark and calamitous, there is abundant room for sincere thanksgivng and congratulation. Well then, here is the structure of our fortune and our pleasure-Home-North Carolina. Let us cherish those who sit by this hearthstone, our ancestral glory and that sterling character which has constituted the chief wealth of our State.

Of course criticisms based on ex arte statements or particular facts that may be exceptions rather than rules are to be taken with grains of allowance. But still we are sometimes justified in using for its worth against an unscrupulous foe arguments whose foundation lies in clear and well ascertained facts like these: Some time ago three negroes killed a pedler in the neighborhood of New York. About the same time a young white man murdered a merchant, into whose warehouse he had broken. The negroes and the white were alike convicted. Last Friday the white was respited and the negroes hung. The Norfolk Virginian remarks

"The cry is in some of the New York apers that there is one law for black, an other for the white, and truly it does appear so. In fact, time shows more and more plainly, that the blacks meet in the South much more than in the North even-handed justice, and when they choose, something more than justice—goodwill."

These are true words, and in time the country and the world will ac knowledge the injustice that has been done to this section.

Several Southern newspapers, Demperatic as well as Republican, are ad vocating the passage of a bill by Congress to reimburse the depositors in the Freedman's Savings Bank for the losses they sustained by the failure of that institution. But the New York Sun has a better way. It would "institute civil and criminal suits against all concerned in the atrocious robbery of the poor freedmen by their professed friends. If this should be done in good earnest, no doubt large sums would be recovered for the benefit of the deluded depositors, and some of the most guilty thieves might find their way into the penitentiary. If a thorough legal investigation should result in tracing some of the missing money unpleasantly close to the White House, it would be nothing new nor surprising."

Other combinations and organizations having served their preliminary purpose, the South Carolinians of all shades of opinion save the ultra Radical favor the restoration of the Democratic party with clubs in every vuship. The News and Cou says: "If these people is Columbia want to drive the people of South Carolina into that condition of anger and despair which foreruns revolution, they cannot do better for their purposes, and worse for themselves, than by electing such Judges a Whipper and Moses, and foisting such frands as the Old Bousnes on the

If is suggested that dynamite Thomassen might just as easily have made his inventive genius useful to his day and generation, and instead of being an atrocious murderer, might have been classed among the the sturdy North Carolinians who quartly hew their difficult way to emply testing the efficiency of his olock-work machine on some of our inence, popularity and usefulness.

aring of this new light u ial interests of that port. ] etofore attending our own commerce rt and the North of Europe or the Northern ports of our own country will real the benefit of this most important aid to erce. In a period of less than twentwo years from 1852 to 1874, ho less than afty-six vessels went ashore on Currituck beach, many of them being totally lost, Of these, eleven went ashore in 1852, the most disastrous year, and five went ashore in 1874. The 56 vessels were classed from steamships to schooners, 23 of them being bound to Baltimore. The cargoes of the essels comprised sugar, coffee, guano, grain and the many other articles known to commerce, and the loss to insurance companies and owners probably would aggre gate a million dollars thus cast away upor that treacherous coast. A site was purchased and jurisdiction

ceded by North Carolina to the United States in 1873, and a lighthouse was commenced midway between Cape Henry and Body's Island lighthouses. Driving of piles or the foundation was commenced on the 19th of June,, 1874, and beginning with the present month a light of the first order was shown from the tower, which is 150 feet in eight from base to focal plane. The base of the tower is an octagonal pyramid, surnounted by a conical shaft. The work was constructed under the direction of Major Harwood, superintendent of the fifth lighthouse district. With keepear' quarters the whole cost will be about \$125,000. The ighthouse keeper is N.G. Burkis, promoted from assistant keeper at Cape Charles; L. N. Simmons is first assistant and Thomas J. Everton second assistant. The light can be seen from the deck of a yessel eighteen miles at sea. . . teom . and by supreme

Attempt at Highway Robbery-The Robber Gets the Worst of the Bare

On Saturday afternoon, about 31 o'clock, as Mr. C. E. Dibble, of Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine agency, "was returning from Onslow county, and when about 27 miles from this city, his horse walking at the time through a sandy part of the road, a white man suddenly sprang from behind a large tree, located near the side of the ing what money he had in his possessi Mr. D. informed the man that he had none; to which the fellow replied that he knew better, for sewing machine men usually had money when they returned from an expedition to the country. While this conversation was going on Mr. Dibble had quietly thrust his hand into his cost pocket, seized and cocked a revolver, which he suddenly eviled at the highwayman, while he at the ame time placed one foot on a shaft of the buggy, and, leaning forward, commenced raining blows upon his head and houlders with the butt end of his whip. The man, who was undoubtedly unarmed, as he made no attempt to draw a weapon, accommodatingly kept his hold upon the bits, thus preventing the horse from running, until he had received about six or eight blows, when, wearying of the monotony of the thing, he finally relinquished his grasp and took to his heels, soon disappearing in the adjacent woods. Mr. Dibble could have shot the fellow as he ran, but refrained from doing so, as he was

On what is known as the Jacksonville road, upon which this attempted highway robbery occurred, there is a stretch of about 18 miles, commencing about 21 miles from this city, on which there is not a solitary house to be seen, and it was in the midst of this lonely part of the road that Mr. Dibble

The man, who were a dark blouse, not impress Mr. D. with the idea that was an expert at the business of robbing, ally as he seemed to be without the weapon so essential in such undertakings.

Progress of the Western Road. The Asheville Citizen "was pleased have a visit from Col. W. S. Pearson, ssiopers of our Western Railroad, last Saturday, who had run over from Morganton so spend a day in the mountain mpital. He gave us good news about the progress of work at Old Fort. The bridges at and near that point are about finished, and cross-ties are being rapidly laid down. The pushing ahead of the Spartanburg Railroad so energetically is stirring the Com complete plans by which the Blue Ridge will be crossed by the coming sum Capt. J. M. Wilson of Burke has been given charge of the tunneling. The Commi ers are doing the very best their limited means will justify. Cols. Tate and Pearson are on the ground constantly. Push ahead, gentlemen."

when the bond of Iron which is to make North Carolinians one people in symp interest and action shall have been pleted. Then shall the products of West-ern North Carolina find a ready market through the gates of the East and the products of all lands that border the world of waters shall return in exchange to diversify and soften the hard life of the mountains and make the homes of all the people

U. S. Commissioner's Court. Eli Batson, one of the three young men said to have been implicated in passing the counterfeit ten dollar bill op a colored woman near Union Depot in January last, reference to which was made a week or two since, came forward and voluntarily surrendered himself on Monday last. His case came up for investigation before U. S. Commissioner. Cassidey, yesterday morning, when, the evidence not being deemed sufficient to convict, the defendant was dis-As Dr. Lou E. F. begrado

We learn that Pest Grand J. M. Me-Gowan has received an application from the former members of Lumber River Lodge No. 42, I. O. O. F., of Lumberton, asking for information necessary to the resuscita-tion of said Lodge. The ducument was weighing at hirth only half a pound, who, we learn, will institute the new Lodge and when aix days old with its clothes at an early day. who, we learn, will institute the new Lodge, at an early day.

dency of the prowhole to ed Southern Pacific route would to cast the extreme Western proce and carriage to a higher line of latitude, in its seaboard transportation, to the injury and injustice of our own Southern seaports. In subical judgment of Southern hen and representatives, it is pertinent to ask what position is held in regard to it by Congressmen whose localities are to be affected by its decision. How, does Waddell, representing Wilmington, stand towards it ? and how stands Goode, representing Norfolk? Louisville and St. Louis and Nashville may be in favor of the bogus Southern route; but these cities are not connected with the development of our Southern interior system. They lie on a different line, and are interested in a different development. The pubhe policy of Virginia and of North Carolina, whose interests are identical as the political sympathy and war records of the two States are common, ought to be shaped towards the building up of their seaboard cities. Everything for us hangs on the practical recognition of our prin-cipal ports as fitted to receive the bottoms of the commercial world. We must aim to make Norfolk, Wil mington and Charleston the favorite heavens, of the ocean craft. We have been gratified to note the rapid and brilliant advance of Norfolk as a cotton entrepot and depot. It will forfeit all this advantage and surrender all this growth, if a road, nominally Southern, is built by government subsidy, to deflect all the South trade and travel, by way of St. Louis and Louisville, to Philadelphia. What kind of Southern railroad ought that to be considered? There is not the least point at which it would be tangent with Virginia. Now, as to sectional feeling we have this to say, that we, with the Dispatch, would welcome the employment of capital from any hands and from any direction in the development and imprevement of Nirginia. We are glad of every accession of population and property; we hold out the "right hand of fellowship" to greet every bona fide settler. But the railroad proposition is of very widely different significance and bearing. We fail to We believe, on the other hand it would divert business and travel from Virginia and from the South And that is the reason why we oppose the scheme. It is no motive of narrow sectional prejudice, and none certainly of personal opposition; and none quite as certainly of political jealousy. But we believe the arrangement will not only involve the expenditure of a large sum of public money, but also the betterment of Philadelphia at the expense of the South which it brazenly claims to beriend. And to this aspect of the question, we may return hereafter.

Where Speech was not Silver, no Silence Golden. Baltimore Gazette.

Grant was there, of course-not

that he loves centennials, but because throughout his long and eventful career he has rarely been known to decline a free banquet. He will go to any country fair where the rustic nospitality, though homely, is proto an admiring few, who, like their patron, never soar into the realms of edious and insipid statesmanship. But his experience of centennials has discouraged him. He vawned through the poetry and oratory of the Lexing-ton and Concord centennials, but he fell among a terribly arid crowd, and never since has he delivered himself to the care of festive cold-water rovsterers. But though he does not like centennials, and is particularly sad at stately diplomatic revels, yet he went to the Centennial banquet where the eyes of all America and Europe were apon him, to say nothing of the Is-and of Samoa. It was confidently expected that he would improve the oceasion, as he did at Des Moines pulling an impromptu speech out of his sleeve, and electrify the country with remarks wholly foreign to the festive occasion, and interesting only in his relations to the third term. But it turned out quite the reverse. The toast was drunk "To the President of the United States," whereupon his Excellency, unaccustomed as he was to public speaking, srose and thrilled the revelers with an eloquent bow. He merely bowed Olympian front, but did not wag august chin-except for butritive puroses. And this bow does not commit him to sign the \$1,500,000 apgress pass it.

Jolly Couples Too Tigntly Married by a Jolly Alderman. [N. Y. World.], 17

Three Brooklyn girls went with there on a picnic to Spring Grove ast summer, accompanied by three young men, and had a jolly time. An alderman was at the picuic, and he had a good time too. Somebody proposed that they should have a mock marriage, and the alderman consented to perform it. " The three young ladies and three young men stood up, each with ther respective witnesses. The ceremony was performed, all had a laugh, separated and went home. Now, however, there is a serious aspect given to the matter, It is held, and plausibly enough, that the action of the alderman was legal and binding, and that the parties are really married according to the law of the State of the The ranged W

Bremer county, Mo, claims the glory of possessing the champion small baby of the country. The papers there record the birth of a girl baby to Mr. and Mrags M. Dicken

INIC Credentials-Indian Affairs-Presiding Officer of the Senate-Re-Election of Ferry-Morton's Missia-Rouse Committees, &c. WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.

CONGRESSIONAL. SENATH —Bayard presented the creentials of Robert H. Marras Senator from Louisiana. The ere aid on the ta Indian affairs to the War Department. The following resolution was adopted The following resolution was adopted:
"That Mr. Thomas W. Ferry, of the State of Michigan, he the President of the Senate until January 7, 1870; and until a fresh appointment shall be made."

On motion to insert Thurman in place of Ferry, the vote was 21 to 24.

Morton's resolution to investigate the Mississippi election were over.

After executive session. Senate HOUSE -Several executive communitions received and committees an need. Chairman and Sonthern members Elections-Harris, of Va.; Blackburn, ause Debott and Wells.

Ways and Means-Morrison, Hancock Thomas, Hill and Tucker. Appropriations—Randall, Atkins, Blount Banking and Currency-Cox, Goode and Pacific Railroad—Lamar, Atkins, Walk-er, Thorn, Morton, Thomas and Phillips.

Judiciary-Knott, Hunter and Ashe.

Public Lands Saylor, McFarland, Gause

Foreign Affairs-Swann, Faulkner and Affairs Banning, Glover, Terry Cook and Thornbery. Commerce—Hereford, Regan and Fulton. Post Offices and Post Roads-Clark Waddell, Clemons, Stowell and Wallace.
Claims—Bright, Brown and Robbins.

War Claims Edens, Miliken, Cabell, Ellis and Caldwell. Naval Affairs-Whitehouse, Lewis, Mills and Hays.

Revision of Lands—Durham and Douglas. Education and Labor-Walker, Lamar, aulkner, White and Nash. District of Columbia-Buckner and

Public Buildings and Grounds-Holman. Wells of Mo., Cook, Walsh and Young. Patents-Vance, Douglass, Clarke, Smith and Hoge. Invalid Pensions-Jenks, Wilson, Hewett, Yeates, Purman and Rainey.

Revolutionary Pensions—Hunter, Bland,
Clake and Davis, 1997

Indian Affairs-Scales, Boone, Hooker and Morgan.

Coinage, Weights and Measures—Stephens, O'Brien, Parsons and Levy. Territories Southard, Caldwell, Frank lin and Culbertson.

Agriculture—Caldwell, Harris of Ga Mines and Mining—Bland, Durham, Gloson and Linch. Private Land Claims-Gunter, Buckner,

Parsons, Candler and Levy.
Public Expenditures—Miliken, Hatcher,
Terry, Dibrell and Harroldson.
Railways and Canals-Jones of Ky., Stone, Schleisheer and Hoge.

Mississippi Levees—Ellis, Hatcher, Mov Roberts, Young and Money.

Reform in Civil Service—Whitehouse, Brown, Throckmorton, Debalt. Manufactures—Stone, Debrill, Williams, Money and Hyman. Militis-Cowan, Hereford, Scales, Cand er, Walsh and Darrall. Committee on Centennial-Hopkins Han cock, O'Brien and Rainey.

Immediately after the announcement of he committees the House adjourned. The report of the Southern Claims Com-

ssion reached the House a few minutes after adjournment. The aggregate amount allowed for the past five years is over three millions, settling about five thousand claims for property taken from loyal citizens by

After the House had adjourned, immed mittees to-day, there was quite a general interchange of opinion among members in regard to the selections. Those who had been well provided for commended the Speaker's judgment or said nothing, but the prevalent expression was one of dissatisfac-tion. The Speaker's friends account for this by the fewness of the prizes and the reponderating number of the competitors or them. On the other hand, there are many among the Democratic members who severely criticse his selections for a consid-erable number of the prominent positions as unsuited or unfair to Congressmen of extended service, who have been passed over in the distribution of chairmanships and important committee places to make room for new men without legislative ex-perience. Of the 47 chairmanships, exclusive of the Committee on the Rules, of which the Speaker is ex officio chairman, 24 are given to Western members, 10 to Southern and 13 to the Middle and Eastern States. Of the latter six are of third-rate importance, being committees on expendi-tures in various executive departments, and of the chairmanships given to Western men four are of the same description. Four or ave of the Southern chairmanships are also unimportant. The West, therefore, holds the first place in the number of chairman-Out of the total forty-seven, Ohio and Missouri have each five chairmanships, Illinois Tour, Kentucky four, Indiana two, and Tennessee two. Virginia and Pennsylvania have three, North Carolina has two, and no

other State has more than one The composition of the Pacific Railroad Committee, tested by the recent vote on Holman's anti-subsidy resolution, is as follows; Chairman Lamar, and Messrs. O'Neil and Throckmorton, voted against it: Messrs. Luttrell of California, Lynde of Wisconsin Thomas of Maryland, Phillips of Missouri, Garfield of Ohio, Mason of Iowa, and Blair of New Hampshire, voted for it, and Messrs. Atkins of Tennessee, Walker of Virginia, and Platt of New York, were recorded as not voting. The friends of the Texas Pacific bill claim that a majority of the committee will be found in favor of their proposition.

> SOUTH CAROLINA. CHARLESTON, Dec. 21.

Gov. Chamberlain has refused to issue the commissions of Whipper-and ex-Gov. Moses, the obnoxious Judges elect, filing the following statements of his reasons:

"I decline to sign the commissions of W. Whipper and F. J. Moses, Jr., elected as Judges of the Circuit Court of this State by the General Assembly, on the 16th inst. for terms to begin Aug. 26th, 1876. By the Constitution of the State the Judges of the Circuit Court are to be elected for the Circuit Court are to be elected for terms of 4 years. By a series of adjudicated cases in the highest court of the State, extending from 1871 to 1872, it has, in my judgment, been determined that officers elected under provisions of law, similar to this provision of the present Constitution, are entitled to hold their officers the full term prescribed by the Constitution, laws under which the ejection is held. laws under which the election is held. It follows that as the terms of the present incumbents of the offices, to which the above named persons claim to have been elected on the 16th inst., will not expire until after another general election of members of the General Assembly, the present General Assembly has not the right to elect their successors. While in some cases presenting similar legal questions it may not be required of the General to decline to issue commissions, the circumstances of the present case compel me to this course.

(Signed) Julia H. Chamberlaik.