The Weekly Star.

WM. H. BERNARD, Editor and Proprietor.

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THE WHIP HAND.

Thus far the President has made a favorable impression throughout the country. He has certainly made a good beginning. He has triumphed over the extremists, and Jim Blaine, the old Stentor who bellowed and fumed in the House arena so long, has been thus far knocked against the ropes and will scarcely come to time again. Jim knows how to hit from the shoulder, and he had vigorous athletes and plug-uglies to back him in old Morton and Zachariah, the Bull-dozer from Michigan. But Hayes was too much for them. The old bloody garment of the "Sitting Bull" of the Senate could not attract or alarm him, and he did not care a red for Jim's acrobatic performances or his bullying. The result is Jim and Zachariah, and Don the son of Simon, and "Sitting Bull" and Logan, who has no "slogan" now, and that sublime fraud, Kilpatrick, are all unhappy, and Hayes is making friends, and laying the foundation, it is to be hoped, of a useful, conservative administration.

The response from the North as well as from the South must be encouraging to the new President. The Legislatures of Massachusetts and Wisconsin have indorsed his policy as indicated thus far. The merchants and bankers are moving up to his support. The thoughtful, conservative Democrats in every section are determined to sustain Hayes when he acts wisely, justly, patriotically. The Republican press generally, with very few if any exceptions, stand by him in his war with the extremists—the Radicals—in his own party. The Democratic press is divided, but such leading papers in the South as the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, the Charleston *News and Courier*, the Richmond *Whig* and Richmond *Dispatch*, and scores of others that might be named, have all spoken kindly and encouragingly of the President's "new departure," and have declared it to be the policy of the Southern Democrats to sustain the President in all measures that look to the pacification of the country, the purification of the civil service, the vindication of right and justice, the restoration of local self-government to the States, the removal of the military, the maintenance of constitutional government, and the faithful and equal execution of the laws.

The STAR has clearly and plainly stated its course. If the President stands firm and maintains the right we shall sustain him in such a course. That is to say, when he does right—when he respects the reserved and sovereign rights of the States—when he allows the Southern States to regulate their own domestic, internal affairs—when he appoints honest and faithful men to office—when he shows an anxiety and purpose to purge the offices of the country and drive out thieves and bummers and incompetents, the STAR will give him due credit and in such a course will wish him God-speed.

As decided a Democratic paper as the Petersburg *Index-Appeal* takes this very timely and sensible view of the situation:

"The people seem disposed at last to take the control of affairs into their own hands out of those of the politicians. The great body of the people are sick at heart and weary and disgusted with the rancor and bitterness and crimination which have kept the country agitated and embittered for so many years. All that they have heretofore lacked was a leader. If Mr. Hayes shall develop the qualities essential for such a great part, there is no doubt he will have followers behind him, both North and South, and those the best people, of the most patriotic spirit, who set country above party, who seek peace and restored prosperity and genuine reconciliation more than any of the trophies and spoils that come from the protraction of political contention. Meanwhile, however, let the South stand firm on her dignity, not being betrayed by vague inducements, and waiting to see exactly what security is to be afforded her people, and what kind of reform is to be enforced. They can well enough wait to see what the President is disposed to do in a practical way, in fulfillment of the fair but rather too general professions he has expressed."

Mr. Charles Nordoff, one of the ablest writers connected with the New York *Herald*, and a decided Republican, referring to Speaker Randall, says:

"He who was thought likely to be an easy-going man, has shown himself ever since he assumed the chair vigilant and inflexible against every kind of jobbery, and he deserves credit for this, and has made in every respect an excellent presiding officer, conspicuously fair in his rulings and wise in the appointment of his committees."

The three Independents in the United States Senate will hold the balance of power. Judge Davis is more inclined to co-operate with the Dems than the Rads. Christiancy and Booth will generally vote, we apprehend, with the Republicans. It is thought they will sustain a liberal Southern policy. If all then should vote on any one question with the Democrats, that question will be carried. The Republican majority is five. If the Democrats should get two Senators from Louisiana and one from South Carolina, the Republicans will have a majority of but two. So Davis, Christiancy and Booth are unusually important characters just now.

APPROVAL OR DENUNCIATION.

The New York *Herald* says that the opposition of Blaine and Company "is a badge of merit," "a certificate of character." It says further, and, we hope, truly:

"They would not have made this violent war on the President if they had not discovered that he is not one of their sort. We congratulate him on their vehement anger and prompt opposition. They know where they are hurt and who has hurt them. The way these unclean birds flop and flutter is a splendid proof of the skill of the marksman. Nothing could have done so much to establish President Hayes in the good opinion of the country. It is now plain to everybody that he does not belong to their set."

We trust that Mr. Hayes will yet prove that he deserves the confidence of the country. We certainly do not want a continuance of Grantism, and when the President shows any disposition to shun the blunders and usurpations of his evil-minded predecessor, we are for encouraging him and helping him in the right direction.

Extreme men on both sides will continue to curse and damn the President because he is not legally, but fraudulently, elected. No one denounces more ferociously and honestly the utter meanness and villainy of that act than we do. We believe most steadfastly that Hayes owed it to himself to have refused any participation in the bull-dozing and cheating. We believe he grievously blundered, and that nothing he can do, however commendable and admirable, will atone for the corrupt manner of his installation. The Presidency was stolen, and Hayes holds the stolen goods. These are facts that will never be blotted out or forgotten. The time of reckoning will yet come.

But what then? Must we refuse any favors because of all this? *Must we denounce Hayes when he is right?* Must we curse and abuse him when he refuses to take into his Cabinet Cameron, or Morton, or Blaine, or Chandler, or Logan, or any of the conspirators? Must we try to force the President to dog and persecute the South just as Grant did? Must we abuse all who say Hayes is pursuing the right road to popular favor when he stands by the Constitution, and declares for reconciliation, peace, prosperity and good will? Is this our tactics?

We do not believe the country will justify or favor any such course. We believe we should uphold his hands in all efforts to serve the country faithfully and constitutionally. Here are the sentiments we hold, taken from the Charlottesville (Va.) *Chronicle*, a thorough-going Democratic paper. It says:

"If Mr. Hayes deals fairly with the South let the South deal fairly with him. And, above all, do not let us be guilty of the folly of frustrating any kindly designs of the new administration by heaping on it maledictions and abuse before it is a month old. We are in no condition to walk on stilts, and will be simply idiots if we do not get all the good of it that is possible without abandonment of principle, notwithstanding the questionable methods by which Mr. Hayes reached the Presidential office."

We take that to be sensible, practical, judicious. We need help, rest, peace. We need justice, right, fair dealing. We cannot increase the chances of obtaining them by violent imprecation, and sharp antagonism, and factious opposition. We cannot increase our comforts and prosperity by endeavoring sedulously to force Hayes to follow Grant. We see no blessings, but curses dire, in a perpetuation of Grant's infernal policy of ruin and oppression. No more of it for us, we beg you. The *Chronicle* further appositely says:

"He may make the government more tolerable for us, or infinitely more intolerable; and if we interpret his inaugural aright, it depends largely upon the Southern people themselves whether his administration is to be a blessing or a curse. His disposition 'to do the clean thing' with us seems to be sincere; but his determination that we shall do the same thing with each other is equally manifest. It becomes us, therefore, to be 'wise as serpents and harmless as doves,' at least until there is a full development of the Southern policy."

Kellogg received his majority in 1875 from the same Returning Board, with the exception there was no Democrat upon it, that gave Hayes his majority in 1876. Its action is the same, valid or otherwise, in both cases.

A TIME FOR CAUTION.

It is a first rate time to make haste slowly. Possibly Mr. Hayes will not do as well as was hoped. Let us wait and see. Possibly he has made a truce with Blaine, Cameron, Morton and the rest that promises no good to the country, and, especially, to the South. But let us see the developments before we imagine evil or condemn without knowledge. Possibly the President has backed down from his first intentions in regard to a pacific Southern policy. But let us hear more before we render judgment. Perhaps he will not recognize Hampton and Nicholls. But even that will be much better than Grant's policy, provided he does not sustain Chamberlain and Packard. If he will withdraw his troops, as we begin to fear he will not after that published talk with the colored visitors of South Carolina, and keep his hands off, the rotten governments in the two States with dual governors will soon fall to pieces, and the wishes of the people will be amply vindicated and maintained. The point is, let us see what the new President will do. With such a Cabinet as he has, he cannot act as Grant did, if he were so disposed personally, which we believe he is not.

The South must be cautious and wise. We have already given our views candidly and clearly. Our organization as a party must be preserved. The very purity and safety of the country depend upon it. Two parties are a necessity. The Republican party under Hayes will do tolerably well only because the Senate is so close, the House is Democratic, and the nation is opposed to it numerically. We must keep up our drill, our discipline, and be ready to win a victory over the enemy whenever occasion presents itself.

The South will stand by its colors. It asks for no political garbage. It demands fair-dealing and good government. It will accord due praise to the President when he administers the government economically, fairly, justly, honorably, and constitutionally. It will perform its part thoroughly well, and when the time comes will give its 135 electoral votes solidly for the Democratic candidate in 1880.

We again avail ourselves of the editorial columns of the Richmond *Whig*. That paper presents the case precisely as we understand it, when it says:

"We advocate no surrender of our principles; no advance towards the camp of the enemy with the white flag held out. By no means. No, we would fight Radicalism forever. We would distrust the sweet words of blandishment that come to us from a party that has for years despoiled us of our rights, trampled upon our liberties, denied us the dearest privilege of freemen—the right of self-government. * * * To President Hayes we would say, we will judge your measures in detail. We will not sell out for all the paltry offices in your gift, but we will sustain your every act that is just and right. As we judged Grant and condemned him, not factiously but impartially, because he was wrong, so would we apply the test to Hayes, and applaud and sustain him in his every effort to promote the best interests of our section and of the common country. We advocate no 'new departure,' but we would stand fast by the Conservative organization, and by our moderation and prudence prove that we are conservatives in fact as well as in name."

The Eastern question is not yet settled. Turkey has declared that she will introduce many reforms, and Russia seems willing to do her best to avoid war. But war will come sooner or later. It is impossible, we think, that the century should close before the destruction and absorption of Turkey takes place. If a London *Times* correspondent of a recent date writes the truth when he declares that never before were witnessed "such a combination of tyranny with anarchy—of absolutism with impotence" as Sultan Abdul Hamed has established, then war and retribution are sure to come after awhile. "The mills of God grind slowly but awful fine."

The Presbyterian.

With the last number of the *North Carolina Presbyterian*, issued on the 14th, the connection of Rev. Dr. Wilson with the editorial department ceases, the paper having recently passed into private hands. Mr. John McLaurin, so favorably known as the business manager, assumes the editorial management, and states in his salutatory that "as soon as plans can be matured further arrangements for the management of the paper will be made and duly announced."

Trouble at Florence.

Passengers arriving by the Southern train yesterday afternoon bring intelligence of a somewhat serious disturbance that occurred at Florence, S. C., Tuesday night. It appears that a colored individual, charged with the murder of a white man at Timmonsville, had been arrested at Florence and lodged in the county jail, upon which the colored people organized to the number of about two hundred, demolished the jail and released the prisoner. The whites armed themselves, and two colored men were shot, though not seriously wounded, but no organized conflict took place between them and the rioters.

— The Boston *Advertiser* says that to ladies "new goods" is good news.

Capture of a Cattle Thief.

Yesterday morning Mr. Woodcock, living about thirty-three miles above this city, discovered that some thief or thieves had visited his premises during Sunday night and carried off one of his fine steers, and upon going round the neighborhood to see if he could find any trace of the missing animal, he found that two other parties in the vicinity had also been relieved of a steer each during the same night. Mr. W. started his son on the lookout for his own steer, who soon got on the trail of the animals and the thieves who had carried them off, and finally succeeded in tracking them to a cart-house on Fourth street, in the northern section of the city, where he found them. The thieves, who were three colored men, named Lowe McAllister, John Lamont and Elijah Lamont, upon seeing Mr. W. approaching darted off and tried to make their escape, which two of them succeeded in doing, but Mr. W., with the assistance of a colored man, was fortunate enough to overtake and capture one of them, Lowe McAllister, who was taken to the county jail and locked up.

The stolen cattle, which the thieves were in the act of selling when Mr. Woodcock came so suddenly and unexpectedly upon them, were fully identified.

During the afternoon McAllister had a preliminary examination before Justice Gardner, who ordered defendant to give a justified bond in the sum of $200 for his appearance at Court, in default of which he was remanded to jail.

A PROTEST.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
RALEIGH, March 10, 1877.

The undersigned respectfully, but earnestly, protest against the policy which appears to have been approved by a majority of the Democratic members of this General Assembly, in the election of colored magistrates in and for certain counties of this State. We believe that in the said election of magistrates by the General Assembly a record, to some extent, has been made for the Democratic Conservative party of North Carolina, inconsistent with the principles and purposes of the party, as expressed during the recent and previous campaigns, in its party platforms, and as expressed by its thousands of speakers upon the stump, who asserted the superiority, both by nature and education, of the white race over the colored, and the consequent greater fitness of the former for public office, as rulers and dispensers of justice; aye, more than that, who maintained unhesitatingly, freely and repeatedly, that the colored people, especially as citizens in the same country and government with white people, were absolutely unfit for these public positions. We believe that in the late campaign the appeals made by the press and speakers of the Democratic Conservative party to the pride and sympathy of the white race, in behalf of its own color, to secure its rescue from negro domination, was in every part of this State one of the strongest and most effective means used for obtaining the success of our cause. We express the belief, now, that these principles and opinions, asserted by our party, and grounds upon which we based our appeals to our white brethren, all being in harmony and just and reasonable and true, and that if the Democratic Conservative party varies from its position in behalf of white supremacy, it will, to some extent at least, lose that strength, solidity and unity of purpose resulting from devotion to principle.

We believe that in black Republican counties, of the eastern portion of this State, or wherever they may be found in the State, the fidelity of the white people to their political principles and the material aid they give in swelling the aggregate vote for all officers elected by the State at large, and the high taxes they pay to carry on the State government, and for other purposes which we forbear to mention, entitle them to the same consideration from their party friends in the General Assembly which Democratic counties receive through their members elect.

While we would exercise and advocate the right and practice of choosing whites for office in preference to colored men, we hereby distinctly disclaim any desire to deny to the colored race the equal rights before the law by the 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution of the United States. Our feelings toward the colored people are kind and humane in every particular, and we believe the ultimate effect of the course we advocate, if pursued by our party, will be best for the country, for all the people, both white and black; and if the latter are not flattered and blinded by advocates of the mistaken policy we oppose, we believe many of them will be able to see the situation as we do, and that thus by their better understanding we may hope the antagonism between the white and colored races will subside, and their differences will be settled upon a somewhat reliable basis, with less prospect of disturbance than if we abandon the principles and policy which our party has heretofore maintained. If Democrats do what they have persistently abused and condemned Republicans for doing, how can they hope to escape just censure?

We protest in sorrow, rather than in anger, against the action of our political associates, who, we believe with pure motives, have acted unwisely, nor are we without hope of a change of views on their part at some day in the future, however remote, and an acknowledgment by them of the correctness of the position we have in this protest assumed, with due respect personally for both our Democratic and Republican fellow-citizens,

A. G. MOSELEY,
R. W. SINGELTARY,
JAS. G. KENAN,
N. H. FENNELL,
A. C. SHARPE,
R. J. POWELL,
W. N. KING,
J. M. HOUK,
L. R. WADDELL.

The Legislature.

[Raleigh News' Report Condensed.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, March 9.

The bill to amend section 2, art. 6 of the Constitution, concerning elections, was taken up.

[The bill provides that voters applying for registration shall show their poll tax receipts.]

The question recurred on the motion to indefinitely postpone, and it was adopted.

The bill to enable the Board of Education to provide for the establishing of an educational fund by the improvement and reclamation of certain swamps in the eastern counties, by canaling Angola Bay, was taken up.

After some little debate the bill was, upon motion of Mr. Lindsay, laid on the table.

Mr. Russell, from the select committee on an asylum for the colored insane for the State, submitted a report which contained a substitute for the original bill, locating the proposed asylum in the city of Wilmington.

(An appropriation of $10,000 was made for that purpose two years ago, and is still standing, never having been used.)

SPECIAL ORDER.

The bill for the relief of the North Carolina State Agricultural Society was taken up.

[State to loan the Society $15,000 for six years at 6 per cent. interest. Provisions of the bill given in full when the bill was considered in the Senate.]

Mr. McRae moved to indefinitely postpone it.

The yeas and nays were called and the motion was adopted by a vote of yeas 47, nays 39.

Mr. Wilson, of Burke, moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill creating a commission to receive propositions for compromising the State debt failed to pass its second reading.

The motion prevailed.

The question recurred upon the bill upon its second reading.

Mr. Wilson offered an amendment striking out the clause paying for the expenses of the commission. Adopted.

Mr. Cooper offered an amendment striking out all the members of the commission except Governor, Secretary of State and Attorney General. Adopted.

The question recurred upon the bill as amended, and it passed its several readings.

The bill supplemental to the act to establish an Agricultural Department was taken up and passed its several readings.

The bill to allow the Commissioners of Robeson county to levy a special tax, was taken up and passed its third reading.

The bill to authorize the commissioners of Beaufort county, and the Commissioners of the town of Washington, to levy a special tax, was taken up and passed its third reading.

The bill to distribute convicts to the corporations and works to which they have been farmed out, was taken up and passed its several readings.

The bill to provide immediate and suitable accommodations for the colored insane without any new appropriation, was taken up.

[The bill was reported this morning by Mr. Russell, and a synopsis of it then given.]

White, col, moved to lay on the table. Adopted.

The bill to extend the charter of the North Carolina Railroad Company, was taken up and passed its several readings.

NIGHT SESSION.

Bill to amend the Constitution of the State to provide that the special tax bonds shall not be paid.

Mr. Bledsoe moved to lay the bill on the table, which motion prevailed.

Bill for the support of the penitentiary was taken up and passed its several readings.

Bill in relation to the State penitentiary for retaining 250 convicts within the stockade for the purpose of completing the cells of that institution and a wall around the grounds was taken up.

Mr. Rose offered to amend to make the number 100; withdrawn. The bill passed its several readings.

Bill to prohibit the sale of liquors within two miles of Union Church, Union county, was taken up and passed its several readings.

Bill to regulate the rules for pilots in the waters of Carteret county, was taken up and passed its several readings.

Mr. Mosely presented a protest against the policy manifested by the election of colored magistrates in certain counties in this State, which was read and ordered to be entered upon the journal.

Bill to establish Criminal Courts in Franklin, Warren, Halifax and Northampton counties was taken up.

Mr. McGehee made an able effort for the protection of the white people of this judicial district and hoped that the bill would be pushed to a speedy passage.

The question recurring upon the passage of the bill upon its third reading, Mr. Purnell called for the yeas and nays. The roll was called and the bill passed by a vote of yeas 46, nays 35.

Bill to amend an act incorporating the Atlantic & North Carolina and Western railroad was taken up and passed its several readings.

Bill to establish criminal courts for the counties of Edgecombe, Craven, Pitt and Bertie, was taken up.

Mr. Staples moved to refer to the Judiciary committee, which motion prevailed.

Bill to incorporate the Orphans' Home of Western North Carolina, was taken up and passed its several readings.

Bill supplemental to an act entitled an act to divide the State into nine Judicial Districts, was taken up and passed its several readings.

[Raleigh Observer's Report Condensed.]

SENATE.

SATURDAY, March 10.

A message was received from the House proposing to go into the election of officers of the criminal courts of Wake and New Hanover at 11 o'clock.

Nominations were announced in order, when Mr. Cuningham nominated for Judge of the Wake Court Geo. V. Strong; Mr. Dortch nominated for Solicitor Thos. P. Devereux; Mr. Cuningham nominated for Clerk Weston R. Gales; Mr. Graham nominated Hon. O. P. Meares for Judge of the New Hanover Court; Mr. Scales nominated B. R. Moore for Solicitor; Mr. Liles nominated John W. Dunham for Clerk.

CALENDAR.

Bill to amend the act incorporating the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad.

A message was received from the House announcing that it had refused to concur in Senate amendments to the bill to allot and distribute the judicial powers of the State.

The Senate refused to recede from its amendments, and the Chair appointed Messrs. Coke and Graham as the Senate branch of a committee of conference.

The report of the conference committee on the Asylum for the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind, appropriating $42,500 for this institution, was taken up and adopted.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The hour for the election of officers of the Criminal Courts of Wake and New Hanover having arrived, the Senate went into the election.

Bill to allow the commissioners of Robeson county to levy a special tax was taken up and passed its second reading.

PROTESTS.

Mr. Dortch submitted a protest against the action of the committee on magistrates, as to the report so far as relates to those magistrates recommended by the committee for the county of Wayne.

Bill for the appointment of special tax collectors in certain cases [affecting only the county of Carteret,] was taken up and passed its several readings.

Bill to incorporate the board of trustees of Mt. Zion Church, Union county, was taken up and passed its several readings.

Bill to incorporate Mill Creek Baptist Church, Union county, was taken up and passed its several readings.

[Remainder of Saturday's proceedings will be published in our next issue. STAR.]

SENATE.

SATURDAY, March 10.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Mebane, of Rockingham, by consent, introduced a bill supplemental to an act to establish inferior courts in the nature of a proviso, that nothing in section 10 of the original bill should be so construed as to deprive any defendant of the right of appeal.

Mr. Mebane explained the bill, saying that he introduced it in abundant caution, not that he believed there is any absolute necessity for it.

The bill was put upon and passed its several readings.

Mr. Scales called up from the table the bill concerning dogs, and for the protection of sheep and other domestic animals.

[Proposes to leave to the vote of the people of each county the question of taxing dogs.]

The bill created a lively running debate, participated in by quite a number of gentlemen, Messrs. Scales and Crawford supporting it, Messrs. Robinson and Thorne opposing it, and other Senators offering side remarks. Mr. Crawford read the following from the report of the Comptroller of Tennessee, as bearing upon the subject: "While the dog law has received many execrations, it has been a considerable source of revenue to the State, having yielded for the year 1875 a net revenue of about $120,000. At the same time it has been death to the dogs, as it will be ascertained by a comparison of the tax aggregates for the years 1875 and '76 that it has caused about 35,000 dogs to be killed in one year."

On motion of Mr. Dortch, the bill was laid on the table.

NIGHT SESSION.

A message was received from the House announcing that that body had refused to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill to provide for the Governor taking his seat at an earlier time than now provided for.

Mr. Graham spoke against the bill, and moved to indefinitely postpone, which motion prevailed.

A message was received from the House with an amendment to the Senate bill concerning the banks of the Cape Fear river on rice plantations.

Mr. Bennett moved that the Senate concur, which motion prevailed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bill to establish an inferior court in the city of Wilmington was taken up.

On motion, the bill was laid upon the table.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The election for officers of the criminal courts for the counties of Wake and New Hanover being the special order of the hour,

Mr. Henderson moved that the House proceed to elect the officers for the New Hanover criminal court, which motion prevailed.

[We have already published the result.—STAR.]

Mr. Carter, of Buncombe, moved to reconsider the vote by which the House refused to concur in Senate amendment to the bill to allot and distribute the judicial powers of the State. The motion prevailed.

The question being upon the concurrence in the Senate amendment, Mr. Carter offered to amend to provide that process shall not issue from justices of the peace from one county returnable to another county. The amendment was adopted and the Senate amendment as amended was concurred in.

Bill concerning insurance was taken up and passed its several readings.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The bill for the relief of the N. C. Agricultural Society was taken up as unfinished business.

The question recurring upon the bill upon its second reading, Mr. Moye called for the yeas and nays.

The call was sustained and the bill failed to pass by a vote of 32 yeas to 44 nays.

Mr. McGrayer moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill failed to pass, and to lay the motion on the table.

The latter motion prevailed.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Bill to establish an insane asylum for the colored insane of the State was taken up and passed its several readings.

Bill to establish a State guard was taken up.

The question recurring upon the bill on its third reading, Mr. King called for the yeas and nays.

The bill was called and it passed by a vote of 56 yeas to 30 nays.

Bill to prohibit the sale of liquor within two miles of Franklin, Union county, was taken up and passed its several readings.

Bill concerning the maintenance of lunatics outside of the asylum was taken up.

The question recurring on the bill on its third reading, it passed.

Bill concerning the publication of legal notices and sales of real estate was taken up, and, on motion of Mr. Kenan, the bill was laid on the table.

Bill to extend the charter of the North Carolina Border Railroad Company was taken up and passed its third reading.

Bill supplemental to an act to divide the State into Judicial Districts was taken up and passed its several readings.

Bill concerning paupers in the several counties of the State was taken up and passed its several readings.

Bill supplemental to an act entitled an act creating Inferior Courts to the Supreme Court in reference to appeals, was taken up and passed its several readings.

Bill supplemental to an act entitled an act making the banks of th eCape Fear a lawful fence was taken up and passed its several readings.

Bill to amend section 1, chaper 6, laws of 1870–71, concerning the weighmaster of the city of Wilmington, was taken up and passed its several readings.

SENATE.

MONDAY, March 12.

The usual resolutions, signing of bills and farewell speeches, and the Senate adjourned *sine die.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Bill to incorporate the Wilmington and New River Canal and Navigation Company was taken up and passed its several readings.

Mr. Shotwell, from the committee on Enrolled Bills, reported sundry bills correctly enrolled for ratification, which were signed by the Speaker.

Mr. Cobb reported sundry bills correctly enrolled for ratification.

The chair announced Messrs. McGehee, Moring and Purnell as the House branch of the joint committee to examine the Treasury accounts.

The Speaker then "orated" briefly, and declared the House adjourned *sine die.*

NOTE.—How glad we are that the Legislature of 1876–'77 is a thing of the past!—STAR.

— Sydney Smith's definition of marriage: "It resembles a pair of shears, so joined that they cannot be separated, often moving in opposite directions, yet always punishing any one who comes between them."

— Chicago *Journal*: "Said a fond mother, at the table of a fashionable Chicago hotel the other day, 'Do you know, my little son, that the word *menu* is French for bill of fare?' 'Oh, yes, mamma,' was the assuring reply, 'menu it!' The mother fainted right there. She was afraid her boy would grow up to be a paragraph editor."

Charleston Naval Stores Market.
March 13.

The receipts were 1 cask spirits turpentine and 54 bbls rosin. Rosins in good demand but stock light. Sales of 37 bbls rosin at $1 50 per bbl for black, and $1 75 for common strained; also, 60 bbls rosin at $1 95 for strained, good strained and No. 2; $2 20 low No. 1; $2 30 for No. 1; and $2 40 for extra No. 1; also, 200 bbls rosin, No. 2, extra No. 2 and low No. 1, at a rate slightly above our figures. Spirits turpentine steady; sales of 11 casks at 35½c for whiskeys, 36c for oil, and 37c for regulars.

We are glad to hear it. Our druggist informs us that Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup sells better than any other medicine and always gives satisfaction.

THE SOCIAL DRY ROT of to-day is dishonesty in business among merchants and manufacturers. Let us record a noble exception. DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER, for baking purposes, is always full weight, and made of the purest chemical substances. Its use saves in money, labor and delight, both to palate and stomach.

NO DANGER need be apprehended from an attack of Pneumonia, severe Coughs, Consumption, and various other Throat and Lung diseases, or even Croup and Whooping Cough among your children when BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP can be obtained of any Druggist in the United States. One 75 cent bottle will cure any case. It is a great blessing for our people to know that they can buy this preparation in Wilmington. Sample bottle 10 cts.

A Result of Obstructed Digestion.
Among the hurtful consequences of obstructed digestion, is the impoverishment of the blood, and since a detrimental condition of the vital fluid necessarily produces a general weakness, [illegible] according to the best medical authorities, sometimes causes asphyxia, it is apparent that to improve the quality of the blood by promoting digestion and assimilation, is a wise precaution. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is precisely the remedy for this purpose, since it stimulates the gastric juices, conquers those bilious and evacuative irregularities which interfere with the digestive processes, promotes assimilation of the food by the blood, and purifies as well as enriches it. The signs of improvement in health in consequence of using the Bitters are speedily apparent in an accession of vigor, a gain in bodily substance, and a regular and active performance of every physical function.