

so! And under the new tariff, if it passes, there will be the same "prostitution of Protection to sustain the extortion of monopolists." Under Radical rule there will be no change The farmers will still be plucked. But we intended in this article to gather some of the inconsistencies of the Radical tinkers. Here is one instance. Lumber is on the free list, But high duties are applied to those products which to manufacture costs a large consumption of wood. Says the Rome (Ga.) Sentinek:

"Potash struggles along with a 20 per cent. duty. In Europe it is being obtained from the refuse of the beet sugar manufac-ture. In this country it is generally derived from the burning of wood. And with 20 per cent, to keep the European product away, our valuable trees will continue to be cut down to get potash."

Here is another sample of the con summate impartiality of the tinkers. Says the Philadelphia Record:

"Senators in Congress voted yesterday to admit books free of duty on the express ground that a tax on intelligence was inex-pedient. A few moments afterward they voted not to reduce the duty on wood pulp, a tax which subjects every newspaper and periodical and book publisher in the land to an onerous and unnecessary burden."

Last week the glass makers showed that they had been ruined by too much protection. This week the wine growers are grunting because the tarin the House. Mark you, this is for iff injures them. An exchange says:

There is also a proposition to increase the other grades. By the way, Mr. J. S. Moore, in his article in the *Times*, from which we have copied already important illus-

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, 1883.

THIRTY-SIXTH DAY. SENATE de sa Bill for the sale of the State's in

Bill for the sale of the State's in-terest in the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad came up again as special order, and after a long debate was taken on the substitute of Mr. Poole, which was adopted—ayes 24, nays 19. The bill then passed its third reading. Bill for election of school commit-teemen sensetely by the whites and

Bill for election of school commit-teemen separately by the whites and blacks came up as a special order, and several speeches were made. Pending its consideration the Senate adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Among the bills introduced were the following: Mr. Tate, to make null and void

contracts for the purchase and sale prohibit the same.

Carolina.

Salisbury Water Works Company. Bill to enable Cumberland county to build a free bridge across the Cape Fcar river passed third reading. Bill making killing of live stock by the cars indictable, was tabled.

readings, 86 to 17. LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE WORK.

The committee on internal improvements, before whom argumentson the bill for the relief of the Western North Carolina Railroad had been closed on Monday, held a conference yesterday, at which no outsiders were present. After deliberating several hours, the committee de-

the road, in his opinion, would have to go to sale, and North Carolina and the private stockholders would suffer, for either the State would buy the road, or else the Richmond & Danville, or Wilmington & Weldon, or some other milroad, would buy it

and throttle it. Mr. Womsek said no Senator would go further for building this road than himself. He presented both sides of the question, and asked the Senate to take a common-sense, practical view of the whole matter. This was the only syndicate that would buy the road, and we had the assurance of that syndicate that they would not accept the original bill, loaded as it was with amendments, and the private stockholders would not accept it. This substitute was acceptable to both syndicate and stockholders. Mr. Linney said he was a little surand throttle it.

Mr. Linney said he was a little surprised that Senators now proclaimed of cotton futures in the State, and themselves for the substitute because of the amendments to the original Mr. Simmons, to establish two bill, when before the committee on criminal districts in Eastern North internal improvements they voted against the substitute because it con-Mr. Overman, to incorporate the | tained a bad trade. He put the question to the President of the Virginia road, a few days ago, (a gentleman well known, Mr. Sutherlin), as to the value of the road with 47 miles built, and he said it would average \$30, 000. He maintained that under the substitute, which never had the sanc-Governor passed its second and third | tion of any deliberative body, which never had the sanction of the clearheaded Senator from Guilford until this morning, this convict clause is stricken out and the convict force was transferred to these assignees for how long? for one year? The Senator from Guilford cannot say for what length of time. The substitute is a mere cobweb; no argument can be founded on it. Where's Mount cided to report a substitute offered Airy and the Patterson branch? Both are cut out of the original bill and the Shoe Heel branch put in it? Mr. Alexander said this matter should be governed by business prineiples. If it be true that the syndicate have rejected the first proposition, it takes two to make a bargain If a trade is made it must be with the syndicate's consent, and it stands exactly in the position of an individual driving a bargain. This must take that business course, and as the first proposition had been rejected he could see no reason why the substitute should not be adopted. Mr. Pinnix said he was satisfied with the honesty of purpose of the syndicate, and therefore would vote for the substitute.

To build a Governor's Mansion. Mr. King opposed the bill because he thought it foolishness to build a \$20,000 or \$30,000 mansion for the Governor to live on his present sala-

ry; that if we were able to pay him what we ought to he would be in fa-vor of the bill. The bill then passed its third read

ing-ayes 86, nays 17. To establish a mortuary table Passed its third reading.

A MESSAGE was received from the Governor transmitting a communication from

the Trustees of the University. Mr. Peebles moved to appoint a committee to make recommendations to the Legislature, of two on the part of the Senate, and three on the part of the House. Adopted. The following bills were tabled:

To submit the question of the sale of liquor to the voters of Statesville; to establish twelve judicial districts; to repeal the law in relation to the sale of liquor near Wake Forest College. The following bill was introduced: To incorporate the Carolina Wharf, Warehouse & Compress Company.

> SENATE. THIRTY-EIGHTH DAY.

THURSDAY, Feb. 15.

BILLS, Mr. Linney, bill to encourage the

building of a railroad from some point on the Western North Carolina Railroad via Taylorsville, Wilkesboro and Patterson to the Virginia and Tennessee line.

On motion the unfinished business of yesterday went to the calendar and the special order came up, being the bill for creating a railroad commission.

The majority bill was taken up, liams. and Mr. Dortch spoke to amend-

peal a portion of chapter 117, laws 1879. Tabled.

CALENDAR (resumed.) To incorporate the town of Sharps burg. Passed its third reading. MESSAGES

were received from the Senate in-

forming the House that the Senate in-forming the House that the Senate had passed the following bills : To change the time of holding the courts of the ninth judicial district. To establish graded schools in Enfield, N. C.

To provide for the sale of the State's interest in the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad.

CALENDAR (resumed.) To incorporate the town of South Mills, in Camden county, passed its third reading.

To re-enact and amend the charter of the Danville and New River rail-road, passed its third reading.

To incorporate the town of Pal-myra, in Halifax county, passed its third reading. To incorporate the Hoffman and

Troy Railroad Company. To incorporate the town of Stanton. Third reading.

To incorporate the town of Sassa-fras Fork. Second reading. NIGHT SESSION. House met at 7:30 p. m., Speaker

Rose in the chair. CALENDAR was taken up and a bill to regulate the hunting of wild fowl passed third

reading. THE SPECIAL ORDER, the election case of Moore vs. Wil liams, from Granville, was taken up. Mr. Forbis submitted the majority

report for the committee, which stated that Moore was duly elected and should be seated in place of Wil-

ments, the first being to provide an A vote was taken at a late hour,

Mr. Pemberton explained that no man could be a commissioner who had not been a resident of this State three years; that they met only once a year, and received four dollars a day for twelve days during the year. The bill was directly in the interests of the people; no bill this session was more in accordance with their demands.

The following amendments were offered to the bill. By Mr. Caho, that all of section 20, after the word "State," be stricken out. By Mr. Strayhorn, that there shall be no change in the chief officers of the Department of Agriculture for two years after the ratification of this

act. Mr. Linney said this was a splendid bill; it was a farmers' day. Everything had its day, and he was for the bone and sinew, and the copperas breeches, and even the bread and meat of this country having its day. Let all the light be turned on lin this

matter that could be. Mr. Strayhorn said he would go for any measure looking to an invesigation of the department.

Mr. Womack said he was very much in favor of any measure that would put this department into the hands of the farmers, but if this was a move simply to put one man out and put another in, as the amendment of the Senator from Orange would seem to indicate, then he was op-posed to it, but if it was a "bona fide" effort in behalf of the State, then let us adopt it.

Mr. Black said that he believed the Agricultural Department had been well managed, but his people at home did not think so. Mr. Hill said: This is the first time the farmers of North Carolina have demanded any recognition, and it seemed high time that that most important of all interests in North Carolina ought to be recognized. Mr. Caho's amendment was adopted. Mr. Strayhorn's amendment was

lost. Mr. Scott's, of Rockingham, amendment adding the Governor, President of the Agricultural College, and President of the State Agricultural Society to the board, was lost.

The question came up on the passage of the bill on its second reading, on which Mr. Pemberton demanded the ayes and nays. Ordered. Bill passed its second reading, ayes 30. nays 6. Bill passed it third reading. Bill to incorporate the town of Chadbourn, in the county of Columbus, passed its third reading. Bill to ascertain and liquidate the debt of Bladen county passed second reading, ayes 28, nays none. Bill to consolidate the insurance laws of North Carolina, amendments adopted, and bill passed third read-House resolution that the Treasurer pay to James I Moore, the late contestant from Granville county, for a seat in this House, his mileage and per diem as a member of this House for forty-four days. Mr. Dortch said, he had been informed that a majority of the committee on privileges and elections had reported in favor of the contestant, and he had been informed that had there been a full House last night, the sitting member would have lost his seat; it made no difference with him that the contestant was a Republican; he thought he should be paid. Mr. Morehead asked the ayes and nays on the passage of the resolution. Ordered. Resolution passed its second reading-yeas 33, nays 11; passed its third reading. Bill to repeal the law incorpo-rating the Cotton and Merchants' Exchange in Goldsboro, passed third reading. Bill to encourage the building of a railroad from some point on the Western Road, between Salisbury and Newton, by the way of Taylorsville and Wilkesboro to the Virginia line, passed its second reading -yeas 27, nays 5. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Bill to erect a mansion for the

ave copied already important illustrative facts and figures, comforts the farmers very much as Senator Vance does, who encouraged them by stating that if they had to pay tax on their salt they could have the privilege of importing a skeleton for their closets free of all tax. This is so considerate. Mr. Moore shows the thorny handed son of toil" that under the benign Radical tariff he can obtain the following very necessary articles free of duty:

The Weekly Star.

WILMINGTON, N.C.

SI.50 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

afront a Sassassassas

HOOM S

H. Gear

MGLE

Stat: is as follows

22222222222222222

............

11 - 11

Satered at the Post Office at Wilmington, N. C. as Second Class Matter.]

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

The subscriftion price of the WEEKLY

THE TABIFF INCONSISTENCIES

The American people paid the pot-

tery monopolists a tax of \$5,000,000

in 1882. This ought to have been

enough, but it is a fact that the Rad-

iculs in the Congress propose to in-

crease the present tax on that article.

The proposition is to increase the tax

on common crockery ware 10 per

cent. in the Senate and 15 per cent.

the ware used by all households.

EXPOSED.

ngle Copy 1 year, postage paid,

6 months,

" 3 months,

24号4号14号

1.00

"Attar of roses, oil of ambergis, oil of bergamot, oil of juniper, oil of orange, oil of neroli—in fact, all essential oils for the use of the farmer's perfumery. There will also be free of duty nutmegs, cinnamon, pepper, pimento, cardamons-in fact, all spices unground. Last, and not least, arrowroot. Champagne, also, will only pay 481 per cent as against 102 per cent, on castor oil and 80 per cent. on window glass."

If the farmer is not duly thankful for such great and unmerited favors, then gratitude must have "fled to brutish beasts." The various bills before the Congress are all of a sort. They favor the few and oppress the many. They tax the farmer in almost every article he uses and in return give him nothing. They impoverish him whilst enriching' the man in the North or in some Southern town who will never benefit him one penny. The Atlanta Constitution thus illustrates the inequalities of the proposed tariff:

"Take the North Georgia farmer, for example. His great cash crop is cotton, which is not protected at all. The factories that he pays bounties to do not afford him a market, for he is compelled to send-two-thirds of his crop abroad to sell it at all. He pays taxes on probably over twen-ty articles that enter into the production of cotton, and yet his product does not re-ceive a single advantage in return. The tariff, in other words, increases the cost of raising cotton without adding an jota to its selling value. The farmer's wheat and corn and sweet potatoes and oats and mules and cattle are all in the same limbo."

Mr. Boykin said that the bill was as this majority bill proposed to The Democrats have stood forth "Give us light," and the Democrats ate, instead of the original bill. SENATE. anconstitutional. Article 9, section cation. Mr. Pool spoke to his substitute, create. as the champions of a revised and rehave resolved that they shall have Mr. Williams, of Sampson, to es-, of the Constitution prescribes the Mr. Ramsay moved to postpone asking what use there was in discuss-THIRTY-EIGHTH DAY. duced tariff. Their ablest men in tablish a school district in the county light. They have heard the voice of qualifications of electors. This bill the question and further discussion BILLS. ng a measure that the syndicate abthe Congress-Beck, Vance, Lamar, the people "crying in the night," and makes an additional qualification. Mr. Hill, petition of citizens of of Sampson. to next Tuesday and make it special solutely refused to accept; they Suppose the bill passes; an election CALENDAR. order for 11 o'clock that day. The Duplin praying more court facili-Morgan, Carlisle, have manfully they have said, "In this instance we might as well bring things to a point is ordered in a white district; a col-Was taken up. by considering his substitute which motion prevailed. fought against the gross robberies perregard the voice of the people as the Resolution to pay James I, Moore ored man offers to vote; he is re-Message received from the Gov-Bill to amend the laws as to the proposed to buy what the State depetrated under the schemes now bevoice of God." fused; contests his right to vote, and ernor, informing the Senate of va-cancies on the Board of Trustees of his mileage and per diem. Upon the town of Beaufort, giving it a Mayor sired to sell. third reading. Passed. fore the Congress, not really to equalthe court shall hold the law unconand eight Commissioners. Mr. Morehead spoke in favor of To incorporate the North Carolina KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS. stitutional, then we have the very same trouble as we would have if Mr. Clarke opposed the bill as the University, and suggesting a ize and readjust, but to increase the the substitute. If it was adopted, Fish Oil and Guano Company. Tawrong, because after allowing the committee for suggesting suitable names for the same. Messrs. Hill when the road got to Mount Airy oppressions in numberless directions The Last Day's Proceedings of justices of the peace and county com-missioners were elected. When a citpeople of the wards to elect five combled. the State would have in the Treasury whilst in no particular giving relief Grand Lodge. Albemarle and Raleigh Railroad missioners, it allowed these commisand Strayhorn were appointed as the The Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias, \$88,000 in cash; and besides when izen is an elector at all, he is an elec-tor for all purposes. (VanBokkelen, vs. Canady, 73 N. C.) and Straynorh were appointed as the committee. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES bill, passed second reading. to the greatest industry of the whole sioners to elect three others. He this bill or the other bill passed met yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, when To incorporate the Asheville and moved to strike out that clause. the various Grand Officers elected on the neither became a law until it was left country, that of the farmer, upon Burnsville Railroad Company. Passed Mr. Caho called the previous queswhom depends the prosperity of the previous day were duly installed, after with the private stockholders, and were introduced, read, passed their its third reading. Mr. Black agreed with Mr. Boykin tion. The bill passed its third readspoke by authority in declaring that which the finances were considered, and then To incorporate the Baltimore Gold and Silver Mining Company. Passed entire people. The Democrats have that the bill was unconstitutional. first reading and referred as follows: ing. they would not endorse any bill that the Grand Lodge adjourned to meet in Ra-HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES insisted that all of the interests of House bill 169, Senate bill 480, al-Mr. Smith, to provide for the workwould not complete this road. He leigh on the second Tuesday in February, ing of the public roads of Wayne lowing the sheriffs of Rockingham its third reading. all of the industries should be condid not believe the stockholders BILLS county by taxation. Railroads, post roads and turnpikes. and other tobacco counties until the MESSAGES 1884. would endorse the original bill, but the road would go to sale and be purwere introduced, passed their first reading and were disposed of as folsulted in the attempt to readjust the were received from the Senate in-1st day of May to settle with the The session was a very harmonious one tariff, and that they should all be Mr. Lee, to establish a new county forming the House that the Senate Treasury of the State. The bill was and everything worked smoothly, which is chased by some parties who were inlows : had passed the following bills: explained by Mr. Scott, of Rocking-ham, and favorably commented on by the name of Lee. Propositions equally and harmoniously cared for, said to account for the small amount of Mr. Tate, to make null and void all imical to the building of the road. To provide for an additional term contracts for the purchase and sale of and grievances. but not by enriching one class and business which came before the Grand Mr. Clarke said the road ought to Mr. Harris, of Davidson, to incor-porate the Baltimore Gold and Silver Mining and Smelting Company. Cor-Bill to amend the act establishing of the Superior Court for Wayne cotton futures in the State, and to be built, but when we extend the Lodge. oppressing another class. Their county. Passed its third reading. Last night Castle Hall of Germania Lodge No. 4 was dedicated with appropriate cere-monies, and the festivities incident to the meeting of the Grand Lodge closed with a ball at Germania Hall last evening. prohibit the same. Judiciary. hand to our western friends and say aim has been to obey the Constitu-Mr. Simmons, to establish two Mining an criminal districts in the eastern part porations. "we will give you aid," and then turn and sell the road for \$55,000, with-FINANCIAL. tion of our country and to make the the Board of Agriculture, changing its organization to nine members on Mr. Standford, to regulate partitariff one of revenue, and in so doing New York Stock Market-Irregular but of the State. Judiciary. out hedging it around so that the road must be built to Mt. Airy and Mr. Grissett, relative to the sale of liquor in the county of Brunswick. Propositions and grievances. the Board, one from each Congrestion of real estate of tenants in com-Firm. certain important benefits would in-(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.) sional District. mon. Judiciary. Cotton Movement. NEW YORK, February 17,-11 A. M.-The stock market opened somewhat irregu-lar, but in the main firm, at a fractional ad-vance from yesterday's closing prices. In the early trade the market was dull, but Patterson, we give them no relief at evitably accrue to the leading indus-Mr. Strayhorn moved to make it The receipts of cotton at this port during CALENDAR, tries of the land. Business princiwas taken up and the following bills THE CALENDAR special order. the week ending yesterday foot up 8,773 Mr. Scott, of Rockingham, said he was really grieved when the bill was introduced that there was so much follows: was then taken up and disposed of as follows: Mr. Pemberton hoped it would be ples should prevail in this as in all bales, as against 2,506 bales, for the corresdiscord and dissatisfaction among its advocates. Nothing could be safer or fairer to the State than the propo-sition offered by the substitute. Un-less this proposition was accepted, considered now. If we wished the the early trade the market was dull, but generally strong, and, led by Rochester & Pittsburg, Union Pacific and Rock Island, the list sold np +@1 per cent., but this was subsequently lost in the reaction, which car-ried Hannibal & St. Joseph down 1 per cent. and the general list a fraction. great questions of public concern. ponding period last year, showing an in-Says that Protectionist advocate, crease of 1,267 bales in favor of 1883. The receipts during the crop year to date the Philadelphia Times, "the greatest foot up 111,707 bales, as against 122,761 wrong done to the vital policy of bales up to the same date last year, show-Protection has been inflicted by the ing a decrease of 11,054 bales.

makes genuine imported wine dear, so long will the wine merchants, if they can help it, refuse to allow American wine to be sold as such. They buy it cheap as American wine and sell it dear as French wine."

One more instructive fact. There have been two meetings in New York city recently. One was composed of very rich men, like Peter Cooper, at which lawyer Evarts spoke a speech that Professor Sumner, of Yale College, said showed the supremest ignorance of the tariff. The other meeting was composed of New York manufacturers. It was large in numbers and respectable in character and intelligence. The New

what occurred in part:

The woollen manufacturers want dear woollen cloth. This is their finished product. The woollen manufacturers want cheap wool. This is their raw material. The wool-growing farmer wants dear wool. This is his finished product. * * * The tailor and the manufacturer and the woolgrower have thus far tried to prosper by passing on to the consumer the taxes they had to pay for the benefit of each other. It appears they have now tired of that, and the tailors have concluded to try what they

can do against the pauper tailors of Lon-don if they can get cheaper wool." The country greatly needs light on the subject of the tariff oppressions and it is getting it. Discussion is doing a vast deal for the enlightenment of the people. Before two years pass the amount of information that will be disseminated on the subject of the tariff monopolies will be something staggering to the bloated plutocrats and the gilded manufacturers. As in the beginning when God Almighty said, "Let there be light and light was," so now, under the exigencies of the times and amid the clamor of a Protectionist lobby, the cry has gone out from- the people,

Mr. Tate. It provides that if the Western North Carolina Railroad Company completes its road to the Tennessee river, at the mouth of Nantahala, and pays to the State the \$520,000. of mortgage bonds, and accrued in-

terest, at par, on or before the 29th of March, 1884, that then the provisions of the Best contract declaring that the bonds shall not be foreclosable until the road is finished to Murphy and Paint Rock, shall be stricken oat, but that no part of this act shall have any force or effect unless the road is completed and the payments made on or before the 29th of March, 1884. That upon its completion and the payments as above stated, they will be authorized to

build down and up the Tennessee York World gives this account of river branches of the road, and shall place a force of convicts and keep "The manufacturing tailors want cheap woollen cloth. This is their raw material. them continuously at work upon the

line west to the town of Murphy until completed. The House committee on privileges and elections yesterday declined to reopen the case of Moore vs., Wil-

liams. They will report it to the House to-day. That is the majority report will be submitted; the minority report to-morrow. The House committee on privileges and elections yesterday heard

evidence in the Parker-Peebles case, from Northampton. To-day other evidence will be heard, and the case, it is thought, concluded.

SENATE. THIRTY-SEVENTH DAY. WEDNESDAY, Feb 14th, 1883.

and Lenoir. Clinton and Faison Railroad Company.

THE SPECIAL ORDER. Bill for sale of the State's interest in the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad, which came up, Mr. Pool's substituted bill being before the Sen-

Mr. Clark again spoke against the ibstitute.

Mr. Payne said he could not support the substitute. On Friday the pending amendments were agreed to by both sides. On Monday the friends of the syndicate proposed an amendment in their interest in regard to the working of the .convicts upon the road; this demand was granted by the Senate and the amendment adopted. We are now asked to take back tracks and adopt this substitute without desired restrictions. The demands of the West are just and entitled to consideration by this Senate

Mr. Caho called the previous uestion

The Chair stated that the first question was the substitute of the gentleman from Martin.

Mr. Dotson asked for the ayes and noes on the adoption of the substitute. Ordered. The vote was taken; ayes 24, nays 19. So the substitute was adopted

The bill was then put on its third reading.

The vote resulted as follows: Ayes 36, noes 18; so the bill passed third reading.

ANOTHER SPECIAL ORDER. Bill for electing school committee men: the whites to elect theirs and the blacks theirs, came up as a special order."

expert for the commissioners for inspection purposes, and for the railroads to carry them free when on official business; he was for making the clerk's salary eighteen hundred instead of twelve hundred dollars, so as to secure an expert in the freight business; he was for striking out section 16, which provides that the commissioners may prescribe a time schedule for passenger trains on all railroads in this. State. As to the salary paid the commission, he said, that a railroad president had told him they would rather give ten thousand dollars a year and secure a competent man, than fifteen hundred a year and get a bad one.

Mr. Purnell took the floor and spoke of the legal inability of the Legislature to appoint a comm that would prove of any real use. The tariff of rates and of fares was the only thing material to be altered or retrained and the Legislature was precluded from this. He dissected the sections as to the clerks and the salaries. This railroad commission looked like they were putting up a can of condensed milk for somebody, a sugar plum for some pet. Shades of Gaston defend us ! Ruffin hard at work, and the other Supreme Judges at only \$2,500 a year, and these gentlemen at a salary of three thousand a year to do nothing.

Mr. Pemberton said this railroad commission was all for itself and nothing for the people. He did not believe there was any necessity for a commission; he did not believe that railroads ought to discriminate, but he had heard of no discriminations by any roads that we had control over. If we can't regulate the freights, let it alone. If we can regulate it by legislation, then do so, but don't pass this commission.

Mr. Clarke said if the Senate passed a law, pass one that had some power in it. They might as well ereet a golden statue and place it in front of the capitol with the words written on it, "I am the railroad commission of North Carolina," as a commission as much shorn of power

resulting in the adoption of the minority report; ayes 49, nays 48. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 15. 'ELECTION CASE.

Moore vs. Williams, from Gran ville. Mr. Forbis, for the majority of the committee, reported in favor of Moore.

Mr. McLeod, in behalf of the mi nority of the committee, submitted report and the following resolution: Resolved. That A. H. A. Williams sitting member from the county of Granville, is entitled to his seat upon this floor.

The vote upon the resolution of the majority of the committee retain ing Mr. Williams was as follows: Yeas-Messrs. Abbott, Bailey o Mecklenburg, Barrett, Baum, Beall Bennett, Brown, Bunn, Byrd, Crouse Fulton, Green of Franklin, Hardy, Harris of Davidson, Holt, Johnson of Johnston, King, Lawrence, Liles, McAllister, McCotter, McCurry, Mc-Loud, Marsh, Matheson, Mathis, Overman, Patrick, Peebles, Posey, Pow-ers of Cleaveland, Ray, Reid of Gaston, Reynolds, Riggs, Robins, Sherrill, Simmons, Stewart, Stringfield, Strudwick, Tate, Tomlin, Walker, Williams of Sampson, Williamson, Wilson, Wood, Worthington-yeas

NAYS .- Messrs. Baker, Ball, Belcher, Bower, Bridgers, Bruce, Bryan, Bullock, Cain, Candler, Covington, Cheek, Eaton, Forbis, Frayser, Green of New Hanover, Grissett, Hamilton, Harrison, Hayes of Robeson, Haye of Swain, Henderson, Hewlin, Hol ton, Jenkins, Johnson of Craven Landreth, Leary, Lenoir, Lineback, Mitchell, Montgomery, Myers, New-by, Newell, Phillips, Pittman, Poe, Proctor, Pruitt, Sandifer, Speller, Steed, Stokes, Sutton, Temple, Wad

dell, Wilcox-nays 48. [NOTE.-We are requested to state that Mr. Bledsoe, of Wake, was paired with Mr. Turner, of Moore. If Mr. Turner had been present, Mr. Bledsoe would have voted for the contestant, Moore.]

were introduced, passed their first reading and were referred as fol-

Mr. Nixon, to protect sheep husbandry in North Carolina. Propositions and grievances.

Mr. Brown, to regulate the manner of locating school houses. Edu-

BILLS. Mr. Hill, to change the time of olding the Superior Courts in the counties of Wilson, Nash, Duplin Mr. Boykin, to amend chapter 184, laws of 1881, concerning charter of