VOL. XV.

priation" and for an indefinite time

ter of the nineteenth century.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Our friend of the Greensboro

Workman makes a practical sugges-

tion concerning the school book bu-

siness. He wishes the press to con-

brought before the ensuing Legisla-

ture. Here it is as given in his own

"That the Superintendent of Public In-struction be instructed to obtain the fullest

information possible as to all the elementa-

ry books used in the colleges, academies and schools of the State, with the dates, as

far as may be possible, of all changes in such books that may have occurred in a

given period—say five years past, or at least—and perhaps this would be better—

to require that all changes in books hereaf-ter shall be duly reported to the department

The common schools are under

the control of the Legislature, and

it is possible to prevent any changes

not stop to consider the quality and

number of the books used. We once

tried to prevent the adoption of the

State Board system growing unpop-

ular in the North and after fair trial.

matter. The law prevails, good or

timent against cramming, persecu-

ting children with too many studies

and the frequent changes in the

books that the teachers in the State

will not disregard it. There is no

objection to the Workman's sugges-

tion, and the data thus gathered

would serve a good purpose in en-

STRANGE DOCTRINE.

less it included the repeal of the Internal Revenue taxes."- Charlotte Home Democrat.

is an end to a government of a

majority and the Democratic party

will go inevitably to "the demnition

bow-wows." Upon the same plea

Randall and his followers will be

justified in all they may do, and

would have done right if they had

voted against Carlisle for Speaker

and gone with the Republicans. But-

why not work for the repeal of the

system without the abolition of the

tax? This is, and always has been,

George W. Cable, the New Or-

leans novelist, was the author of an

amusing "sell" Mark Twain got on

"All Fool's Day." It is said the

joker was furious. A Hartford spe-

cial to the Philadelphia Times says:

"Mark Twain, of this city, has been the

victim of a practical joke and is fairly

crazy. Tuesday morning, April Fools

Day, he was surprised to receive a bundle of over one hundred letters by mail and

later on that day received three hundred

more, and up to last night had over a

bushel of them scattered on a billiard table

at his home. Every letter asked the humor-

the Northern literati and actors ap

pear to have had a hand.

Some of the letters were funny

Gen. Gordon's safety was discuss

ed in the British House of Commons

on Thursday. Mr. Gladstone made

the gratifying statement that "Gor-

don was not under orders to remain.

He could leave at any time if he felt

so disposed. Gordon believed him-

Mr. S. G. Worth, Fish Commissioner,

who has been here for some days, has com-

pleted preparations at the market house for

self to be perfectly safe."

Our Fishing Interests.

the position of the STAR.

"The Democratic members of Congress

lightening the public.

Public Instruction.

Tax the necessaries of life, liberate

- 0 0 - 0 0 - 0 0 - 0 0 E E

such appropriations from the "general welf art" clause. That chase swely refers to the United States as a "body politic," and not to the people. That clause with the interpretation put upon it that just now so fascinates and blinds certain Southern Senators, will justify a similar application to a thousand purposes never contemplated by the founders, and that would practically overtiment the Government. But we have shown this with particularity before and we do not choose to go

still remains that it is a gross per-

version to get authority to make

The bill will pass, we suppose, and through Southern votes. If the Constitution had not already been destressed by the Supreme Court, we \should regard this course of Southerners with real alarm. But as it is the decision of the highest tribunal that the will of the Congress is the supreme law of the land and not the Constitution, as before the war, we do not attach so much importance to what Southern men may do or say in the Congress at this time. They cannot prevent the revolution, we suppose, and they cannot do much to hasten the overthrow of the chartered liberties of a free people, whatever they may do or say, for the tendency is unmistakably to a Nation-to a Strong Goverument-to a Centralized Power. As faithful friends of a Constitutional Government and of local self-government, we merely enter a quiet but firm protest against the downward tendencies in politics-against the willingness and zeal of Southern men to surrender great principles for "an

Having given our views of the right interpretation of the Constitution, which we believe to be correct and unanswerable by any fair construction of language, and having shown our earnestness in repelling an nvasion of the rights of the Sovereign Commonwealths by Federal Power, we shall not protract the discussion. It is probably a forgone conclusion that the South has reached that period of decadence when it is willing to become "a Ward of the Nation" and to surrender rights that ought to be dearer than life; and all that the "Nation" may have the privilege, and by Southern advocacy and Southern votes, of educating the negroes, who were first freed and then enfranchised in their ignorance and made the rulers of Southern States.

hatching shad from the eggs, and those desiring to see the methad or process by When to give a little education to which it is done can call and witness the the negroes the price demanded is operation any time during the coming the sacrifice of the most precious week. The work of stuffing and preserving specimens of the different varieties of fish, is also going on there, under the direction of Dr. H. E. Davidson, of Boston, inventor of a new process for preparing specimens. rights and muniments of the States asguaranteed by the Constitution, we think the sacrifice is far too great | mens.

IE WEEKLY STAR

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1884.

FIRES IN THE COUNTRY.

for the end to be gained. To violate Mall to Fayetteville. By a change of schedule on the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway, which went the organic law and to overfide the rights of States that Sambo may be into effect yesterday, the mail arrangements between Wilmington and Fayetteville have taught the three R's is rather more been most seriously interfered with. Forthan any man thoroughly grounded in true Democracy can well tolerate. merly, mail matter leaving here at 7 p. m. reached Fayetteville at 11 a. m. the follow-But it is possible to get used to anying day. Now, it cannot reach Fayettething. In ten years the South will ville until 8.40 p. m., and cannot be delivget so accustomed to Federal school ered until the following day. This practiteaching that it will not be content cally makes the time between the two points with any other Pedagogue. It will about thirty-seven hours. be found asking for another "appro-

.This serious inconvenience can be reme died, however, by a change in the hour of departure of the daily mail back now running between Lumberton and Hope Mills. the luxuries from all burdens, and If the contractor on that route will connect et the Paternal Government play closely with the Carolina Central mail train the universal Pedagogue appear to leaving here at 7 p. m., all mail matter be the culminating achievement of from Wilmington will reach Favetteville the following morning at 7.80. the wisdom and statesmanship of Southern politicians in this last quar-

There are no two points in the State whose business interests require quicker mail facilities than de those of Wilmington and Fayetteville, and we trust the contractor at Lumberton will make the proposed change of schedule without waiting for instructions from Washington, if he can do so under his contract; and if not, we ask the postmasters at Lumberton and Faysider it and then have the matter etteville to take such steps as may be necessary to secure this much needed change.

Hon. Wharton J. Green, our vigilant Representative in Congress, has been in formed of the situation of affairs, and we know he will take immediate steps to remedy the evil.

Forest Fires in Brunswick.

On Wednesday last, while a gale of was blowing, fire got out by some means at Mrs. Vine's place, in Brunswick county, and swept through the intervening woods from there to Mr. M. W. Hilbun's plantation, a distance of about half a mile. Mr. Hilbun saw the approach of the flames, and fought them manfully for a while, with what assistance he could in the books used in them. We do command, but finally had to retreat before the advancing column of fire, which at times attained to the height probably of about 25 feet, and at the same time producing such an intense heat that it was implan in vogue-for a State Board to possible to battle with it with any degree of regulate the books for all the comsuccess. Besides, the fire was getting dangerously near his own premises and he had mon schools, preferring that each to hurry home and take such steps as were county should have the privilege of choosing for itself. We find the flames leaped across his swamp fields and rushed madly through his timbered land, burning a few boxed trees, and finally But we do not purpose arguing the reached his place, where they destroyed one of his tenement houses and four hundred and twenty-seven panels of fence; bad. The thing for the press to do and, also, burned a lot of fencing for Mr. is to create such a strong public sen-

New Enterprise. The schooner Drummond, which was cleared at this port yesterday, for Aspinwall, by Messrs. Northrop & Cumming, carried out as cargo 2,400 sawn railroad cross ties and 250 piles, all creosoted by a new process, of which Mr. J. D. Stanley, of this city, is the patentee. The shipment is for the Panama Canal Company, and is part of a large contract secured by Messrs. Northrop & Cumming; other vessels being in waiting to receive cargoes at the from North Carelna would be justified in voting against the Morrison Tariff bill, unworks of Mr. Stanley, at the foot of Castle street, where the timber is treated. This new process for treating timber for its preservation and for protection against the Very well. Then they will all destructive salt water worm-the teredovote with Randall, for the tax on while it is more economical, is claimed to whiskey and beer will not be "rebe superior to other known processes. The pealed." It might be retorted that preservative agent used is creosote or the genuine friends of Tariff Reform "dead oil," a coal tar product, and is the same that is generally used at wood-pre-"would be justified in voting against serving works in this country and Europe. the Morrison Tariff bill unless it in-The manner of its application is, however, cluded the repeal" of the high tax on different, and in the preparatory operation the poor man's necessaries. But in the timber is subjected to a dry heat which that case they would vote against expels the moisture, at the same time the bill, as there is no more prospect slightly charring or carbonizing the surface of the wood. The works, which have been of the tax on shoes, hats, blankets, in operation about two weeks, turn out &c., being "repealed" than there is about twenty five piles and five hundred of the tax on whiskey and beer being cross ties daily. They run night and day, repealed. If such declarations as the and give employment to a number of men. above are to be acted upon then there

The Pender Fires. We have some additional particulars in regard to the ravages of the forest fires in Pender county. The fire continued its course from its place of origin, near Mr. F. H. Bell's place, to Ashton. Messrs. Usher & Newkirk's mill, four miles from Ashton, was destroyed, together with 100,-000 feet of lumber. A good many hogs and cattle perished in the flames, and s large number of turpentine trees, fences, &c., were burned. The principal sufferers so far as heard from now are Drs. Satchwell and Porter, and Messrs. Evan Larkins, Daniel Shaw, George Picket, James Walker and Angus McClennan. Mr. Walker lost his fences and turpentine trees, and Mr. McClennan lost all of his fences, a forty-barrel tar kiln and turpentine trees. A lady living near Mr. Pickett's, whose name our informant could not remember, lost a one hundred and fortyharrel stand of hoxes.

Organization of a New Church. We learn from the Presbyterian that the Presbyterian church at Chadbourn, on the W., C. & A. R. R., was organized on Sunday last by Rev. A. Kirkland, Evangelist of Wilmington Presbytery, with ten members. Mr. James H. Chadbourn, Jr., and Dr. H. S. Reynolds were ordained as ruling elders and installed. Joseph A. Brown was ordained deacon and installed. The congreand the variety was great. All of gation, of different Christian denominations, was large, and the people manifester great interest in the exercises. "This little town," says our neighbor, "with fine re ligious advantages, a live newspaper and an energetic set of practical business men for its citizens, is on the high road to growth and prosperity."

> Foreign Exports. The German barque Marie, Capt. Per mien, was cleared from this port for New castle-on-Tyne, England, yesterday, by Messrs. Alex. Sprunt & Son, with 4,200 barrels of rosin, 500 barrels of tar and 200 casks of spirits turpentine, valued at \$10,-050; also, the schooner E. H. Drummond. Capt. Higgins, for Aspinwall, United States of Colombia, by Messrs. Northrop & Cumming, with 208,000 feet of lumber, valued at \$4,800. Total, \$14,850.

- The matrimonial fever did not run yery high among the "white folks" of this county during the month of March. It can't be much of a marrying month among them, as not a single license has been issued for white couples since some time in February.

Great Destruction to Farms, Fence and Woods in Pender - Fires on the C. C. and R. & A. Atr-Line Hail-

Fire has been raging fearfully in the Rocky Point section, in Pender county. It nced in the vicinity of Mr. F. H. Bell's place, about two miles from Rocky Point, and has devastated the whole country from there to the depot. Dr. S. S. Satchwell had all his crop and all his fences destroyed, and would have lost a good portion of his stock but for the fact that he caught them and tied them in the yard surrounding his dwelling. Dr. E. Porter lost his crop and fences and the flames swept through his woods, burning many valuable trees. Mr. Evan Larkins lost his crop and fences and two hundred cords of wood. There are rumors that a good many stock have perished in the flames.

Others suffered severely from this de structive conflagration whose names have not yet been ascertained.

It has been a great blow to those farmers n our sister county who were the principal sufferers. At last accounts the fire had spent itself, and no further damage was apprehended. The high wind which prevailed on Wednesday made the destruction more complete and wide-spread.

We also understand that destructive fires raged along portions of the Carolina Central and the Raleigh & Augusta Air-Line Railroads, burning two water stations, a great many cross-ties and much wood. The Methodist Church at Manly is reported destroyed. On the C. C. road, from Laurinburg to Hamlet, there was great destruction, and the high winds prevented any such thing as extinguishing the flames.

These fires caused the dense smoke which hung like a pall over the city for a day or two, and it had not entirely disappeared vesterday.

The Exposition Meeting.

Quite a good attendance of our best citizens met last night pursuant to the call of the Mayor, to consider the question of organizing immediately for the purpose of making a good and complete exhibit at the State Exposition of all our mechanical, industrial and agricultural products. The meeting was called to order by Ma-

permanent chairman, and John D. Bellamy, Jr., Esq., was elected secretary. Upon motion of Mr. Frank M. King, a committee on resolutions, consisting of

Messrs. F. M. King, B. R. Moore and Roger Moore, was appointed. Mr. S. G. Worth, Fish Commissioner, being present, enthusiastically and practically urged the necessity of making a fine

exhibit of our resources. The Committee on Resolutions reported

WHEREAS, It is desirable that the city of Wilmington and the county of New Hanover should be properly represented at the State Exposition—an exposition which we have every reason to believe will result in great good to the State of North Carolina and especially to New Hanover county,

Resolved, That the Board of County Commissioners be requested to appropriate a sum within the limits of their authority to further the exhibit on the part of New Hanover county. Resolved further, That a committee of three, consisting of Messrs, J. M. Forshee,

W. B. McKoy and Charles W. Worth, be appointed, who shall at once apply for suitable space to display the resources of New Hanover county at the coming State Exposition, and to solicit exhibits of every kind from individuals for said display. The resolutions being reported by F. M. King, chairman of the committee, they

were adopted. Mr. W. B. McKoy moved a reconsideration, which motion was de-Pending discussion, interest was manifested upon the part of many present as to the proper representation of the city and

county, and after free discussion it was found to be the sense, of the meeting that the gentlemen named in the resolutions should be the executive committee, to cooperate with a committee to be appointed by the Board of County Commissioners.

Ordered to the Dexter. Mr. M. T. Chevers, Chief Engineer of the U. S. Revenue Cutter Colfax, has been ordered to report on board of the Revenue Cutter Dexter, at Newport, R. L., and will be succeeded on the Colfax by Chief Engineer Harrison, of the former steamer. Mr. Chevers has been attached to the Colfax ever since her arrival on this station nine years ago, having joined her in 1871. How has discharged the duties of his responsible position is sufficiently attested by the simple fact of his having been retained in his present place so long-an evidence of appreciation rarely met with in the Revenue Marine Service, where changes are so frequent. Mr. Chevers made many warm friends during his stay here, who regret that duty calls him to another and somewhat distant field. He will leave for Newport to-morrow.

The Orphan Asylum-Superintendent

We learn that the Board of Directors of the Oxford Orphan Asylum, at their meeting April 1, elected to the responsible position of Superintendent of that institution B. F. Dixon, M. D., of King's Mountain, C. Dr. Dixon comes recommended by some of the highest authority of the State as a person every way qualified for the office. He leaves a large and lucrative practice to engage in a labor of love. The orphan children of the State must be cared for, and the people must do it. Let your benevolence flow out with exceeding liberality, so that the good now being done may be greatly augmented in opening the doors of this charity yet wider to the many continually making application.

A Pender Prisoner. Joe Beatty, colored, was brought here Wednesday night, in charge of Deputy Sheriff Hand, of Pender county, under a commitment from Justice R. N. Bloodworth, charged with false pretense. He was committeed to jail, having failed to give a justified bond in the sum of \$100 for his appearance at the next term of the Superior Court for Pender county, which was required of him.

Foreign Exports. The barque Zingarella, Capt. Deveux, was cleared from this port for Carthagena, U. S. of Columbia, yesterday, by Mr. J. W. Taylor, agent, with 172,019 feet of lumber, valued at \$2,914; also the Swedish barque *Ida*, Capt, Fordfeldt, for Wolgast, Germany, by Mr. T. H. Kraeft, with 168,004 feet of lumber, valued at \$3,455. Total \$6,369.

FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS. dential year, every member wanted to make a campaign speech, and the work of folding would be increased. It was finally adopted. FIRST SESSION.

Message Concerning Mississippi Le-Continuation of the Debate on he Educational Bill in the Senate -Indian Appropriations and Other natters in the House. [By Telegraph to the Morning Star.] SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 8 — The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives, yesterday, in relation to the protection of the levees of the ower Mississippi. After the transaction of miscellaneous pusiness, Mr. Blair moved that the Senate, lispensing with the calendar of cases un-

dispensing with the calendar of cases unobjected to, proceed at once to the consideration of the Education bill.

The motion was agreed to, Mr. Cockerell
saying that he would not object to such a
motion this morning, but would give notice
that in future he should object to the inter-

ruption of the morning business.

Mr. Pendleton said his judgment was clear as to what should be done, but his sympathies and sensibilities were impellin him in another direction. This was a bi to appropriate one hundred and five million collars for education within the States. The money to be expended through a series of ten years. If three hundred million dollars had sufficed for the expenses of the government heretofore, additional taxes must be levied to meet this expens —a tax on tobacco or whiskey produced within the United States, or on corn, or something else imported into the United ong inquired the latter, was the United State. The government of the United States had no independent fortune. It had States going to support a class of idle paupers who would not work? A man not a dollar except what was contributed in taxes by the people, and if we were wise we would in the first section of the bill impose a tax. It would have been well if, in this bill, the first section had said that on all voollen goods or on all iron and stee manufactures imported into the United States, and all whiskey and tobacco manu-factured in the United States, taxes here-

tofore imposed should for the purposes of the bill be increased by so much per cent. He sympathized fully with the object of the bill, recognized the suffering and losses experienced by the Southern people and appreciated the statements made by Dr. Mayo and others, and had heard those statements with a feeling of honest pride that the people of the South were brethren of ours; coheirs of the same liberty and worthy to be members of the same free govern-ment. Mr. Pendleton paid a high tribute to the energy and impartiality of Mr. Blair, as chairman of the committee on Educa tion; for the spirit which he had displayed n connection with the bill and the willing ness that he had shown to have the bil amended in any way that would not destroy its substance. Mr. Pendleton agreed fully with the remarks of the Senator from

Mississippi (Lamar) some days ago, regarding the advantages of education to men as citizens of a free republic. If the alternative were between this bill and the illiterac complained of, he would be strongly inclined to favor the bill; but there was another and a constitutional way out of the difficulty. Mr. Pendleton could not find in the constitution any authority for a bill of this character. The gentleman from

New Hampshire (Blair) had said that the government had power to perpetuate itself He had said that the education of our citizens was necessary to the perpetuation of our form of government. In making that statement the Senator had gone far beyond the tenth amendment to the constitution The government had no such power to perpetuate itself as was intimated by the Senator from New Hampshire. If within the limits of the constitution no power could be found to enable the government to perpetuate itself, the government must fall, even though the alternative should

be the life or death of the government. He had delightedly looked into the consti tution but could not find there the grants worked by the supporters of the bill. I lilteracy was fatal to the right exercise of suffrage, it was as fatal in States that were able but unwilling to educate their children as it was in those that were unable to do so. And if this bill were correct in principle, Congress would have to educate

the children of unwilling States as well as those of States that were unable to educate Mr. Pendleton was followed by Mr. Beck in a speech upon the tariff and revenue and incidentally upon the educational

Mr. Williams inquired of the chair as to what the business before the Senate was. The chair replied that the pending question was on the motion of the gentleman from Kansas (Plumb) to recommit the bill

"To recommit what?" asked Mr. Wil

slaved the immortal soul.

"The Educational bill," replied the Chair. "Ah!" remarked Mr. Williams, amid the aughter of Senators... Mr. Williams continued, that this debate had covered so wide a range that he had got out to sea and lost his reckoning; and it required some effort to collect his thoughts to get back to the subject which the Chair had informed him was the subject before the Senate. The bill, he said, had been debated for three weeks and everything but education had been talked about. The provivision of the constitution imposing on Congress the duty of promoting the general welfare was the same as that requiring it to with rather a cold welcomeprovide for the common defence. ever right Congress had as to one it had as o the other. No one doubted the right of Congress to provide for the common de fence. Mr. Williams had no doubt as to the constitutionality of the measure, and if he had a doubt he would give the benefit of it to poor struggling human souls living and dying in ignorance and vice. He would try to get some light into the prison house of the ignorant that would lead them up to higher plane of manhood. In reply to a uestion by Mr. Morgan, Mr. Williams said that education made better men of negroes as well as of white men. Referring to Mr. Sherman's remark that the Southern States could not be trusted with money, Mr. Williams said that that Senator over-estimated the race question in the South Every man who knew the South knew that there was more prejudice against the negro in the North than in the South. To say that there was any intention or prospect of this common school machinery ecoming a political engine was to triffe with the great subject. Those who sup-ported the bill, he said, even the principa romoter of it, the Senator from New Hampshire, Mr. Blair, in reply to a ques claimed any intention of the sort, and Mr. any such question would ever arise in onnection with it. There was no force in the objection that the Federal Government might interfere. It had not heretofore inter fered in States to which it had given land tion to adjourn. grants for schools. There could be no free-

dom, Mr. Williams continued, where ignorance and prejudice prevail. The bondage of the task master was not half so galling | to the bill as soon as it is in order to do so. as the bondage of ignorance and vice; for while one enslaved the body the other en-Mr. Morrill said that from the tariff cha racter of Mr. Beck's speech, he suppose that Senator was afraid that if he did not its respective members. The Senate then adjourned till to mor-

get a speech off in connection with the Education bill, he would have no opportu-nity of getting it off at all, and Mr. Morrill said that if the country could be assured that the Morrison bill would never reach the Senate he thought the country would Mr. Bayard secured the floor, but yielded o a motion to adjourn.

Before adjournment a bill was reported concluded, the committee rose and the bill favorably from the Public Buildings committee, authorizing the erection of a public building at Asheville, N. C. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. On motion of Mr. S. D. Wise, of Va., a resolution was passed authorizing the Secretary of War to loan flags and bunting to the Mayor of Richmond, Va., to be used at the fair to be held in that city in aid of the Home for disabled Confederate soldiers. was arrived at.

House to-day, through the petition box, a paper signed by about fifty citizens of Avery, Iowa, which can hardly be termed A resolution reported from the committee on Accounts, authorizing the employment, in the doorkeeper's department of the House, of a force of laborers, to fold speeches, gave rise to some dis-cussion, in the course of which reference

NO. 24

7.30 p. m., the evening session to be for the consideration of pension bills.

Texas, in the chair, on the Indian Appropriation bill. The pending question was an appeal taken from the decision of the chair, yesterday, declaring in order the motion made by Mr. Throckmorton, of Tex., to strike out the clause appropriating \$12,-500 for the pay of five Indian inspectors, and to insert a proviso abolishing the of-fices of Indian inspectors, and authorizing the Secretary of War to detail five officers of the army, not under the rank of cap-

cision made by him, stating that earnest consideration of the matter only brought Monday, whether the Education bill should him more strongly to the conclusion that then have been disposed of or not, ask the Senate to take up the Naval Appropriation his ruling yesterday was correct. The judgment of the chair was sustained—114

The motion was discussed upon its merits by Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, who failed to see in it any intention of transferring the Indian bureau to the War Department; by Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, who did see in i a proposal to turn over a part of the army to the Indian bureau; by Mr. Wait, of Connecticut, who opposed it as putting un-trained men in the place of trained men; by Mr. Cox, of New York, in favor of elevating the condition of the Indian; by Mr. Belford, of Colorado, in advocacy of the control of the Indians by the army. How

no disposition on the part of the Senate to shirk labor on that bill, and had not noticed who would not work-white or red-ought The motion was agreed to-91 to 67. After concluding the consideration of the 2 pages of the bill the committee rose. Mr. Cox, of New York, presented a me morial of the New York Mercantile Exchange and merchants and citizens of New

The morning hour having been dispens

tain, to act as Indian inspectors.

After debate the chair reiterated the de

with the House, at 12.45 p. m., went into committee of the Whole, Mr. Wellborn, of

York, protesting against the passage of any bill which will enable the government to secure trade dellars in any other way than by purchase at their market value as bullion. Referred. The House then-at 5.10-adjourned. Appropriation for the Protection of Mississippi River Levees-The Ed-

ucational Bill - Indian Appropriations and the Private Calendar Uuder Consideration in the House. SENATE. WASHINGTON, April 4.-Mr. Cameron of Wis., from the committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported favorably

a bill for the erection of a public building at Fortress Monroe, Va. Placed on the Mr. Jonas submitted a joint resolution which was referred to the committee on Improvements of the Mississippi, making an appropriation of \$100,000 for the pro-

tection of the existing levees on the lower Mississipp The regular order was dispensed with the Educational bill taken up, and Mr. Bayard took the floor. It had been his intention, Mr. Baynrd said, to cast a silent vote on this measure: but the debate had more and more shown the interest and importance of it. Just in proportion as its mportance and necessity had grown upon him, so had his desire to find justification for it. But he thought that it was seldom that a measure could be brought before Congress that would have such an effect on our form of government as the bill now before the Senate. It was a proposition to tax the people of the United States to support education in the respective States; it was a proposition accompanied with a condition—that condition being that in the proportion of ignorance existing in the states, the money was to be expended. Under that condition the money was to be expended by the general government. Acting as representative men executing a grand trust of public power, under limitatloos of a written charter, not only under civil obligations but under those of religion added, it was the duty of members to look

carefully to their votes in this body. Mr. Bayard read from newspapers which he said the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. Anthony) was connected, in which, speaking of Mr. Blair's bill, an editorial, said the passage of it would be ultra constitutional, though necessary authority as a logical consequence of the enfranchise men of the negro, and that State schools would have to conform to the views of the general government. Mr. Bayard assented to those views, so far as concerned the ultra constitutionality of the bill. Never before, he said, had the conflict between duty and inclination been so great with him as

Mr. Gibson followed in an argument upholding the constitutionality of the bill. Mr. Morgan spoke against the bill. He characterized it as the most magnificent in its proportions that had ever been brought before the Senate. It was a bill not for governmental. but for a charitable purpose, purpose of public cultivation, having for its end the bettering of the condition of private citizens, mere unit atoms in our body politic. The legislatures of none of the States had instructed any of their Senators or Representatives in Congress to aid in the appropriation of any money for public education. In the Senate the bill had been received some of the older members. They were afraid that they did not possess the tutional power to do the thing which this bill requested of them. As between the two sides of the Chamber, Mr. Morgan thought there was about an equal division of opinion as to the constitutionality of the bill. As the subject was a new one, and the scheme grand and far-reaching, he thought it would be better to defer final action until the people shall have been consulted. But, inasmuch as there were still unacted upon by the House of Representatives about 148 of 160 bills which the Senate had passed at this session, he did not see much prospect of the measure getting through the present Congress. No amend ment that could be made to the bill would make it any more acceptable to Mr. Morgan, On the contrary, the more amendments had been offered the more they looked to giving to the general government control of the admininistration of the funds. Yet he would not be surprised if the friends of the measure on his side of the chamber, in their eagerness to get hold of the money, would yield to the demand for the control of the fund by the general government. It was unnecessary for him, Mr. Morgan continued, to say that he favored education; but he denied that the South was in the lamentable condition which had been rep resented by Senators. Mr. Morgan then entered upon the constitutional phases of At 5:20 Mr. Morgan gave way for a mo-

Before adjournment Mr. Butler submit ted, in order to have printed, the following amendment, which he intends to propose viz: The money to be provided for in this bill shall be raised by a direct tax to be levied annually upon each of the States of the United States which shall be apportional among the several States, according to

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The morning hour having been dispensed with the House, at 12.15, went into committee of the Whole, Mr. Wellborn, of Texas, in the Chair, on the Indian Appro-Consideration of the bill having been

was passed, and the House went into committee of the Whole on the Private Calendar. The committee remained in session until 4:30 P. M., considering a bill to relieve certain soldiers of the late war from the charge of desertion, but no final action Mr. Cook, of Iowa, presented to the

was made to the fact that this being Presi- | from New York to San Francisco, and eclaring that not another dollar should be lent to the national banks or squandered

SENATE. WASHINGTON, April 5 .- Mr. Garland from the committee on Judiciary, reported favorably, with amendment, the House bill making it a felony for a person to falsely or fraudlently assume or pretend to be an officer or employe of the U. S. Go-vernment. Mr. Garland asked and received unanimous consent to put the bill on its passage. It was read three times and passed. The penalty prescribed for the offence named is a fine of not more than \$1,000 or imprisonment of not longer than

Mr. Hale gave notice that he would on

Mr. Blair expressed the hope that the Senate would consider the Education bill as important as any other. In order that action may be had upon the bill by the House of Representatives at the present session, it was necessary, Mr. Blair said, that it should be disposed of in the Senate as soon as practicable.

Mr. Hale remarked that the Education

bill had now occupied the time of the Senate during nearly three weeks, and if any other business was to be done that bil could not be allowed to run its slow length Mr. Blair replied that he had observed

that the speeches on the subject were lacking in public interest. He hoped the comnittee on Appropriations would permit the consideration of the Education bill to proceed, since it had progressed so far, After the passage of the bill to authorize the building of a bridge across St. Croix river and the adoption of a resolution calling for the report of Lieut. Setwatkas on reconnoisance in Alaska, Mr. Blair moved that the Senate resume consideration of the Education bill. Agreed to. Mr. Morgan, who had the floor yester-day, continued his remarks in opposition to the bill. Mr. Plumb's motion to re commit was withdrawn, as were Mr. Har rison's amendments. Mr. Logan's amend ment increasing the total expenditure to \$136,500,000 was voted down, as was his amendment appropriating two millions for school houses; but his third amendment, providing that no State should receive the enefit of the fund that did not distribute all school funds equally for all children, without regard to race or color, was adopted. Mr. Blaine accepted Mr. Hoar's amendment reducing the appropriation for the five years from fifteen to seven millions. but the Senate adjourned without action upon it, after agreeing that debate should close Monday, and that a vote upon the bill be taken before adjournment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Mr. Buckner, of Mo., offered a resolution providing that on and after April 14th the hour for the daily meeting of the House shall be 11 o'clock. Referred to committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Goff, of W. Va., from the committee on Naval Affairs, reported back a resolution requesting the Secretaries of the Navy and of War to report on the feasibility and expediency of the construction of an inte rior coast line of waterway, for the relief of the Atlantic and Gulf seaboard. Adopted.

The morning hour having been dispensed with, the House at 12.15 went into committee of the Whole, Mr. Boyle, of Pa., in the chair, on the Agricultural Appropriation The bill appropriates \$430,590 be ing an increase of \$24,950 over the bill of last year, and a reduction of \$86,550 from the estimates. Several amendments were adopted, among them one increasing by \$25,000 the appropriation for the distribu tion of seed, plants, &c., and then, the com-The House next took up for consideration the bill forfeiting the Oregon Central

Land Grant, but without final action it went over. The Speaker laid before the House a com munication from the Attorney General, addressed to Mr. Randall, submitting an estimate for deficiencies in the appropriation for United States Courts, as follows: For fees of United States attorneys, \$90,000; clerks of United States Courts, \$60,000; jurors. \$60,000: witnesses, \$60,000; miscellaneous expenses, \$30,000, and fees of mar-shals \$75,000. Referred. The House then,

at 4:35 adjourned. GEORGIA.

Convention of Cotton Mill Representatives at Augusta-A Steamer Burned on the Chattahoochee River-Eight Lives Lost.

Augusta, April 3 .- A convention of outhern cotton mill representatives was held here to-day for the purpose of discuss ing the question of the supply and demand for cotton goods. It was stated in the circular issued by the Augusta mill men, who originated the call for the convention, that it was their belief that the purchasing power is not equal to the supply, and that for the benefit of all concerned it was of the greatest importance that some plan should e agreed upon to reduce the production of

President Hickman, of the Graniteville Manufacturing Company, called the Con-vention to order, and welcomed the manufacturers to Augusta. J. F. Hanson, of Macon, was elected President and A. H. Twitchell, of Clifton,

Secretary, Mr. Hanson said that the manufacturing interests just now were in anything but a satisfactory condition, and he hoped that united action would result in favor of the manufacturers of the South. COLUMBUS, April 3.- The steamer Re becca Everingham, Capt. Geo. Whitehead, gerald landing, on the Chattahooche river, forty miles below this city at 4.15 o'clock this morning. The fire originated from an electric lamp spark. The passengers who were saved escaped in their night The following is a list of the lost, viz: Mrs. Aven, Cuthbert, Ga.; Miss Simson, of Fort Gaines, Ga.; Julia Anderson, chambermaid; Richard Coleman, pantry-man; Adolph Thomas, fireman; A. deck hand; Randolph Singer, deck hand: Bob Griffith, stevedore.

Three hundred and seven bales of cotton and a small miscellaneous freight were burned. The boat was valued at \$24,000 were sixteen cabin and nine deck passen gers on board. The vessel belonged to the Central line, and plied on the Chattahoochee river between this city and Apala chicola Bay, on the Gulf coast. The pas sengers that escaped have reached this city and some of them are severely burned.

Further Particulars of the Burning of the Steamer on the Chattahoochee lumbus. COLUMBUS, April 4 .- A part of the crew

f the steamer Rebecca Everingham reach-

ed here to night. They state that a strong gale was blowing, when the cotton on deck was ignited, it is supposed by a spark from an electric lamp, and the flames spread so rapidly that it was impossible to control the fire, and in a moment it extended to the cabin. Orders were given immediately to land her on the Georgia side, which was done in two minutes, the passengers jumping from the cabin, deck and roof to land. The cabin was filled so quickly with smoke and flames that the passengers had to escape to the roof in their night clothes. The passengers were all aroused on the first alarm by the officers. They all escaped but two ladies, who were in the cabin, and who are supposed to have been suffocated by smoke. The boat's books and papers were lost with the passengers' baggage. Two hundred and thirty-four bales of cotton, owned by H. L. Hull & Co., and insured in the Liverpool Insurance Company, of Liverpool; forty-seven bales, owned by A. Hutchins, of Howard's landa petition, since it opens with the words, "We, the undersigned sovereign citizens, hereby respectfully command you, our servants," demanding the passage of a bill to construct a double-track steel railway

time it was first chartered down to the pre-sent. It is of the opinion that the old mul-let road will yet be worth something to the private stockholders.

- Raleigh News-Observer: The gale of Wednesday blew off the windmill at Major W. W. Vass' house, landing it in Col. Paul Faison's back yard. The gale col. Paul Faison's back yard. The gale twisted off the top of a partially decayed elm near the residence of W. S. Mason, Esq., East Edenton street, just as a party of ladies were coming out of Christ church. The tree-top fell on the side walk, narrow-

Spirits Turpentine

- Prof. Robert O. Holt has been

- New Berne Journal: The Raleigh Register contains a history of the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad from the

ly missing several persons, it is said. - Fruit culture, writes Col. Cameron to the Asheville Citizen, is enlisting interest, particularly in that portion of the Blue Ridge about Edneyville. Mr. John Merrill and his brother, D. J. Merrill, have established large nurseries of apples, peaches and plums, and also have large orchards well grown. They propose to convert a large part of their fruit to use by the evaporating process. Mr. John Mer-rill has also one of the largest vineyards in the mountains. Speaking of apples reminds me that Mr. F. G. Hart informed me that this season, though the apple crop was not a large one, he shipped 12,000 bushels to Charleston, and moreover dried 4,000 by the evaporator. He also tells me that he is hipping to New York and to Charleston about twelve barrels of eggs a week.

- Charlotte Observer: One week ago last Sunday, the Observer mentioned the killing of Mr. Thos. Wilson, a young farmer of Gaston county, by a negro ten-ant named Erwin McCullough, who in a fit of drunken frenzy, shot down Mr. Wilson and then jumped on his lifeless body and choked it until pulled off by the dead man's mother and his (the negro's) wife.

'McCullough was carried to jail at Dallas and locked up to await trial before the next term of Gaston Superior Court. The mur-der was a cold blooded affair, and in contemplation of it, the indignation of the citizens grew greater each day until, on last Monday, lynching was discussed and de-cided upon. Accordingly, Monday night about 12 o'clock, a party of from thirty to fifty disguised persons went to the jail at Dallas, entered the jail and took therefrom Edwin McCulleugh, colored, who had been committed for the shooting of Thomas Wilson. The party then took McCullough about a mile and a half southeast of Dallas to Holland's bridge and hung him to a limb of a large white oak tree, where his body was found suspended at daylight yesterday

- Waynesville News: Our Quallaown correspondent says the body of a tenyear-old Indian girl, named Louise Hornouckle, was found in Soco Creek. A jury of nquest decided that death was an accident by drowning, while, it is thought, she atmpted to cross on a foot-log. -C. Mitchell, President of the Mitchell Lumber Company, of Richmond, Ind., has returned to Waynesville. The Mitchell Company has been operating in this section of Western North Carolina some time. It s the largest and ablest corporation of the kind in the South. — A report comes from Scott's Creek which says W. H. Johnson, a dude, (a man who was born tired and has never got rested, having a horror of all work), well known here, was last week yanked from his bed amid peaceful and genial slumbers of midnight sleep, and given a good flogging by two married ladies of the vicinity. Johnson had for some time been living off an old widow lady named Crawford. Two ladies, supposed to be the daughter and granddaughter of Mrs. Crawford, went to her house and pulled J. out of bed and introduced to him the "patter of the shingle," flogging like "the devil

- Raleigh News-Observer: Yeserday an immense phosphate "nodule," or boulder, from near Warsaw, Duplin couny, was received at the geological museum. t weighs 254 pounds, and is said by Dr. Dabney to be very fine. It contains 20 per cent. phosphoric acid. - A correspondent writing from Craven P. O., Rowan, sounty, says the topic of the day in that neighborhood is mad dogs—so large is the number of rabid canines. The people have become excited in consequence and are afraid to travel the public highways, while ousiness has been made distressingly dull - At Smithfield Monday the Midland North Carolina Railroad was sold at auction, to satisfy an execution by the sheriff of - Monday night, after the freight train arrived at Smithfield, Guion Earp was found dead on a trestle on the suburbs of he town. His head was crushed and cut and his breastbone broken. An inquest was held, and the jury returned a verdict that Earp's death was caused by the train running over him. It is supposed that he was drunk at the time of the occurrence. - Mr. Patrick, Commissioner of Immigration, yesterday said to a reporter that a arge colony of French desire to come to this State if they can secure a tract of from 10,000 to 15,000 acres of land, sandy, at say \$1.50 an acre. The French settlers in the State are well pleased. Mr. Patrick says quite a number of immigrants are coming into the State from Pennsylvania. They are settling from the eastern counties to the extreme west. A plan is affoat at Astoria, N. Y., to organize a "forest setlement" to come to North Carolina and buy a large tract of forest land and settle it as a community. A party of Canadians will come to the State in a few weeks. Some of the advance guard reached here vesterday and left for Winston. The syndicate of Pennsylvania which is buying large tracts of land near New Berne represents a capital of \$1,500,000.

- Raleigh News Observer: Dr. G.

J. Robinson is being tried at Smithfield for the murder of Daniel Laughlin. — Ma-jor W. A. Hearne is here looking after his

valuable pamphlet on the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad, which is in press and will be distributed in a few days. It is in attractive shape. — All the troops of the State Guard are being put in marching order. By the way, this State is the only one in the South which so equips its troops. — In our report of the sale of the Midland Railroad yesterday we had it that the property brought \$2,800, whereas it ought to have been \$28,000. Our reporter at Smithfield omitted a figure. The pine woods for thirty miles on each side of the Raleigh & Augusta Air-Line Railroad between Lemon Springs and Hamlet were on fire last night. The fire extended for an unknown distance on each side, principally on the south side. The strong gale blowing at the time swept the fire through the forest like a tornado. The sight, while appalling, was grand. The tall pines were in a blaze from base to summit. A large number of cross-ties and an immense amount of wood and lumber were destroyed along the line of the railroad, and the turpentine orchards of the whole section have been entirely destroyed. Manly was in imminent danger of total destruction. The railroad warehouse caught on fire several times but was extingnished. The Methodist Church, five storage warehouses for guano and cotton, the town guard house, the barn and stables of Mr. W. C. Petty and a flat car on the side track at Manly were burned. The water tanks of the Raleigh & Augusta Railroad at Hamlet were consumed. At 2 o'clock A. M. tofire, and the lights of the conflagration could be seen for miles in every direction. Doubtless many farm houses have been consumed, but the only one we have posi-tivels heard of is that of Mr. Henderson, near Hamlet, who lost his residence, together with all outhouses on the premises. The whole community has been busy during the night fighting the fire. The heat from the fire was so oppressive at times that it was necessary for the doors and windows of the passenger train to be closed while passing through it. Vast masses of fire were actually thrown through the air by the sweeping gale. Tops of half burned pines were thrown great distances and fell in the middle of cleared fields. The fire towered to an amazing height, and so vivid was its glare that it made all objects plain at great distances. The people were terribly alarmed. At Blue's Crossing and at Keyser people gathered in large numbers and fought the flames with such energy and fought the names with such energy and desperation that those places escaped with little if any damage. It is reported that many dozen turpentine distilleries are completely destroyed, as well as large quantities of rosin, turpentine and other naval stores. It is thought that the fire has extended beyond Hamlet into South Caro-

lina. Its full sweep may be over a dis-

tance of fifty or sixty miles.