

The funeral ceremonies of Senator Matthew Hale Carpenter of Wisconsin were celebrated on Sunday evening, and he was deposited in Oak Hill, with Senators Logan, Conkling, Cameron and Cockerell, and Messrs. Tucker, Lapham, Page, Hazelton and Williams, as pall bearers.

Ex-Governor Henry D. Cooke on the following Monday evening more modestly, but carrying many affections and cherished recollections, went to the tomb and borne thither, as pall bearers, by Secretary Sherman, Justice Swaine, Chief Justice Carter, Hon. William E. Chandler, John Marbury, Gen. Sherman, H. C. Swain and Admiral Worden, slept a fresh and fragrant memory.

The News and Observer: Died at Chapel Hill, on the 23d inst., Mrs. Julia Verule Phillips, in the 86th year of her age. Mrs. Phillips was the widow of the late Rev. Dr. James Phillips, so long a distinguished theologian and professor in the University, and mother of Rev. Dr. Charles Phillips, Hon. Samuel F. Phillips and Mrs. Cornelia P. Spencer. Her works live after her, and many whose rugged paths she helped to smooth, and who have sought better things under her guidance, will rise up and call her blessed.

An awful disaster occurred at Scranton, Penn., by the appalling death of 3 young girls, and 14 boys, of St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, conducted by the Sisters of Mercy. A sister of Mercy who had conducted the balance of the 40 orphans to a place of safety, happened to think that there were 11 boys and 3 girls in the upper story, and flew up the lofty stairs. Her flight was impeded by a stranger, who told her that the children had been released. It was not until the firemen arrived that they were reached, when they were all found smothered under the debris.

Industrial education thus takes on an importance far greater than has hitherto been accorded it. It becomes a necessity, not merely to those who are likely to spend their lives as artisans, but even more to those who may never earn a day's wages at the bench—men of independent fortune, professional men, business men and women in all the walks of life, to whom physical training may mean not bread and butter, but mental health.

Norfolk (Va.) Landmark:—"It is said that Colonel Mosby is to be nominated by the Republicans as their candidate for Governor in this State. If this be so, and we see no reason to doubt it, the necessity for united action among the Democrats becomes still more important than ever. Colonel Mosby is a man of great energy and fine talents, and with the Democracy divided into two camps, it does not require a committee of prophets to foretell the result of such a nomination. Now, then, what are the readjusters going to do about it?"

Premier Gladstone, while alighting from a carriage on his return home from the House of Commons slipped and fell backward, cutting the back of his head severely on the iron steps of the carriage.

The Cotton is a 11 page quarto, weekly, published every Saturday morning, by the "Cotton Publishing Company," at 5 William st., New York. Price \$3 per year, E. G. Plunkam, Editor. It is brimful of matter made up with rare taste all about cotton items and information, especially from the south.

With the new fuel made of steam and petroleum, it is said to cost but \$3 to drive an engine from New York to Philadelphia, with coal it costs \$25. If all that is said of this invention is true, it will revolutionize not only every railroad, but every household.

The south has more than doubled the amount of its cotton manufacturing capital in the ten years just closed. The north did not quite add eighteen per cent to her capital. The south nearly doubled her product of cotton goods.

THE SOUTH.

Opposition of Senator Z. B. Vance. A newspaper at Philadelphia, called the American, has published a series of questions in its columns, among which are the series which follow:

1. Has the "carpet-bag" influence been hurtful or helpful in your State, and in what way as regards educational, political, social, and commercial prosperity?

2. How far has this carpet-bag influence been opposed or fostered by State legislation and public opinion?

3. Have the carpet-baggers had a fair chance to be honest, or are the troubles which have arisen traceable to weakness of character in the carpet-baggers?

4. Is the carpet-bag influence with you on the wane, or is it waxing; and why?

5. Are the northern Democrats a help or a hindrance to southern political prosperity? If so, what is the remedy?

6. What is the condition of the negro party, and what is its future?

7. Has the time come, or is it near, when the white people of your State will seek affiliation with new parties?

8. What have been the errors in the treatment of the south by the northern power?

9. What would the south like to have from northern politicians, the Republican party, and the President-elect?

10. What does the south need, from them?

11. What does the south expect to get from them?

12. Is public opinion in your State fairly in accord with your own?

To which, under date of the "Senate Chamber, Washington D. C. Jan. 16, 1881," saying: "To the editor of the American: Sir: I have received your letter and beg leave to reply as follows: "Answer to Question 1.—Both hurtful, in that it plundered the State remorselessly, plunged us so deeply in debt as to ruin our credit and prepare the public mind for repudiation, and brought about all that demoralization which results from despair; and hurtful, in that it warned us of the dangers attending the rule of ignorant negroes unscrupulous strangers, did away with the animosities between the old Union Whigs and Secession Democrats, and united the white race as one people in defense of their ancient laws and liberties.

Answer to Question 2.—We had only one State Legislature under carpet-bag control. It and the convention which preceded it did everything possible to fasten the control of that party upon the State, even securing by a track the prolongation of the incumbency of all State offices for two years beyond the limit fixed by their own constitution. But so glaring were the inequities of that party, it fell whenever the people got a fair chance at it.

CARPET-BAGGER. By looking at the facts will you know, or do you know as well as Senator Vance as to the record itself, viz:

1. That, of the 120 members of the Constitutional Convention, only 15 of them were "carpet-baggers."

2. Of the proportion in both branches of the Legislature, amounting to 170, not more than the same proportion.

3. Of the Executive, the Governor, the Lt. Governor, the Treasurer, the Auditor, Superintendent of Public Works, the Attorney General, (or six out of nine); of the Superior Court Justices only one were carpet-baggers; of the Supreme Court (5) all were natives. The Speakers of both Houses were natives and not over 10 of the 87 Sheriffs of the counties were natives, and not more than in proportion filled the other offices.

Now we will see how these carpet-baggers "plundered the State remorselessly, plunged us so deeply in debt as to ruin our credit" &c. &c. The whole credits issued by the re-constructing government, were \$19,756,000. Of this, \$16,255,000, were issued at the instigation and received by the following leading Democratic natives. The balance, (\$3,500,000) were issued to two Republicans but they were born in the State. Not a dollar of these credits were issued to the carpet-baggers. Senator Vance knows these facts as well as the Legislative record shows. Anybody in Washington, can go to the Congressional library, and verify every word we have stated. How long out of 120 in the Convention, and how out of 170 ruled both branches of the legislature, is an oft told lie, gotten up among the wretched fifth of the lukewarm time, which Senator Vance would do well not to repeat.

A SPECIAL ORDER. In our State Senate there was a special order on the "bill to regulate the sale of liquors in this State," which was all the more refreshing because nothing had been heard of the subject during all the session. Mr. Bowman, of Mitchell, called the previous question. Lost.

Mr. Bledsoe moved to indefinitely postpone, and address the House on the merits of the bill. The bill strikes directly at the common school system of the State. Although the bill was entitled an "act to regulate the sale of liquors," it was simply prohibition in its strongest form. He was opposed to it entirely.

Mr. Downham thought the question resolved itself into one item, viz: whether liquor dealing reduced to the benefit

of the State and the interests thereof, and he was willing to let the House decide on that proposition. The bill simply provided that they would not pay the liquor. Had he done the matter thoroughly and was prepared to do his duty, and hoped each and every member on the floor would do the same and do it at once.

Mr. Grainger moved to amend by inserting certain typographical errors and omissions, addressed himself to the bill. He had studied the matter well, and in fact, had prepared most of the bill under discussion. He stated that an absolute prohibitory law, to be submitted to the people, would be reported during the week. He then spoke to the details of the bill. If the present General Assembly did pass this bill they would be blessed by future generations.

Mr. Glenn, of Stokes, sent forward several amendments, and stated that though his amendments might be voted down, he would vote for the bill at his final passage, although in doing so he signed his own political doom, as his constituents were opposed to anything approaching prohibition. The committee were mistaken if they thought that a higher tax would keep all persons from going into the business. Dealers did not pay the high tax; it was the consumer who paid it, and his wife and children who suffered from it.

Mr. Wicks declared that he was an "anti-prohibitionist; that the bill discriminated against the poor and in favor of the rich." Mr. — approved the bill in toto. "It was a clearly defined issue between the brutal part of man and the women and children of the State, and in such an issue he was, regardless of consequences, on the side of his mother, his sister and his wife. This is the first step in the right direction, and he supported it with all his soul and with his heart." Mr. White thought the bill was all the State wanted, but he was not in favor of a prohibitory law. Mr. Manning thought the bill would accomplish nothing against the great and good and "glorious," whatever good might come to the Democracy. Page was against the hardware merchants who sold deadly weapons against the liquor dealers. Bowman called the previous question, which was sustained.

The motion to indefinitely postpone failed, and all other amendments except Grainger's, which were corrected in typography and then voted down at the second reading, 67 yeas to 34 nays.

Thinking that those patriots who voted in the affirmative so as to get rid of the bill, would like to see their names immortalized and carried down to a glorious posterity, we print the yeas and nays: Those who voted in the affirmative were: Messrs. Austin, Lingham, Blaisdell, Blythe, Bowman, Boykin, Bradley, Brooks of Brunswick, Brooks of Clerk, Cowell, Calbreth, Davis of Haywood, Davis of Madison, Day, Decua, Dixon, Ellington, Gaither, Gardin, Glenn of Rockingham, Glenn of Stokes, Grainger, Green of Harnett, Green of Orange, Greber, Hamrick, Hauner, Harper, Hellman, Horney, Jorner, Kilpatrick, King, Lineback, Manning, Morrison, Moore, McCauley, McEochern, Nicholson, Pasour, Pigford, Pool, Pritchett, Ragsdale, Rose, Rowland, Savage, Suedes, Spainhour, Sparrow, Tate, Taylor, Toon, Townsend, Turner of Moore, Turner of Stanley, Webster, Washburn, Weaver, Webster, White, Wilson, Winstead—67.

Those who voted in the negative were: Messrs. Battle, Benbury, Bigelow, Bledsoe, Bryson, Bunting, Gowan, Foy, Gatling, Gentry, Graham, Green of Craven, Harrison, Hicks, Holton, Hood, Johnson, Lindsay, Munden, McClure, Newell, Pace, Parish, Ray, Riggs, Robbins, Rogers, Smith, Sykes, Simpson, Waddell, Wall, Watson—54.

The bill was made special order for 11 a. m. to-day.

At the evening session a member by consent introduced two bills, one to remove the political disabilities of Jefferson Davis, and the other to remove the disabilities of the Senate and House of 1870, for high crimes and misdemeanors against W. W. Holden, then Governor of North Carolina. The House then passed the whole of Battle's Revised, to be passed its several readings were abolished, by 118 yeas, 4th, that W. J. Best be directed to build the W. N. R. R. from Asheville to Paint Rock at once, and without regard to consequences.

Mr. Carly's prejudices in favor of the South during the Civil War are said to have originated in the misleading stories told to him by slave-owners concerning their patriarchal Arcadia South. Mr. Conway relates that an American lady, whose son died while in the Northern Army, sent to Carlyle the memorial volume of the Harvard students who had fallen in the war, containing their letters, their biographies and an account of their thoughts and deeds during the great struggle for liberty. The old man read the book from first page to last page, and some time afterward, when the American lady came to see him in person, he grasped her hand, and even with tears said: "I have been mistaken."

A storm at sea caused the strange sight of hundreds of barrels of sugar and molasses in view-rows, at Newport Rhode Island. Curious wagons, wheelbarrows and baskets, were hurled to the beach and wet of loaded heavily with the brine. Millions of clams were washed ashore.

The General Assembly North Carolina.

SENATE. The Senate met according to adjournment, Lieutenant-Governor Robinson in the chair.

Petitions were offered as follows: Richardson from certain citizens of Columbus county, asking the repeal of an act to protect fish in White Marsh during the spawning season. Referred.

Scott of New Hanover—Bill to amend Section 16, chapter 99, of Battle's Revised Code. Referred.

Scott of New Hanover—Bill to incorporate the bank of Craven. Referred.

Scott of New Hanover—Bill to incorporate the Salamander Fire Company of Washington, N. C.

Scott of New Hanover—Bill to insure fair play to voters in the city of Wilmington.

Tucker—Bill to prohibit the sale and manufacture of spirituous liquor within the State. This bill was offered as a substitute for all preceding bills upon this subject. Ordered to be printed.

On motion of Scott of New Hanover, House bill 303, Senate bill 311, was taken up and laid on the table.

Senate adjourned at 3 o'clock p. m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Blaisdell—To provide for the sale of the State's interest in the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, and in the Western North Carolina Railroad. Referred.

The bill for the new county of Durham failed to pass.

House bill for the removal of obstructions in the Cape Fear river for the passage of fish, was offered as a substitute for all preceding bills upon this subject. Ordered to be printed.

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at the usual hour, Lieutenant-Governor Robinson in the chair.

Petitions were offered as follows: Jones—A petition from certain citizens of Onslow county relative to the appointment of a justice of the peace. Referred.

Scott of New Hanover—Bill to define the boundary line between the lands of the Albemarle Swamp Land Company and the lands of adjacent holders. Calendar.

A message was received from the Governor, transmitting a communication from the Governor relative to the exhibition to be held in New York in 1883, recommending that the state make arrangements to be properly represented there. Ordered to be printed.

On motion of Whitaker, Senate bill 401 was taken up, bill to incorporate the bank of Enfield. An amendment was proposed by the committee, making stockholders liable in twice the amount of their stock. This amendment was opposed by Mr. Whitaker as being an innovation in granting such charters in this State. The amendment was lost. The bill passed its second and third readings.

To add a justice of the peace in the counties of Beaufort, Sampson and Currituck. An amendment was offered by Scott of New Hanover, which provides that their justices of the peace be elected by the people. The amendment was lost.

The yeas and nays were called upon passage of the bill and it passed its second reading. It passed its third reading by a vote of yeas 10, nays 12.

House bill 234, Senate bill 151, giving aid to the North Carolina Industrial Association. Explained by Richardson. Discussed in favor by Tucker. The bill failed to pass.

Senate bill 585, to consolidate and amend the acts relating to intoxicating liquors in or near Chapel Hill, passed its second and third readings.

On motion of Williamson of Edgecombe, the bill appropriating \$600 to the North Carolina Colored Industrial Association was reconsidered. Discussed in favor by Williamson, of Edgecombe. On his motion, it was made special order for Monday at 12 m.

D-rich ordered a resolution that from and after today no Senator be allowed to spend more than fifteen minutes.

On motion of Scott of New Hanover, Senate bill 401, relative to the sanitary regulations of certain cities of the State, was taken up to the House.

House bill 599, Senate bill 621, to authorize the commissioners of Columbus county to levy a special tax, passed its second reading—yeas 27, nays 1.

Senate bill 683 for the relief of the heirs at law of the late N. W. Woodfin. Explained by Mr. David on and passed its second and third readings.

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Official Census Returns for North Carolina, by Counties.

Table with columns: County, Total, Male, Female, Native, Foreign, White, Colored. Lists counties from Alamance to Yancey with corresponding population figures.

Including, in Buncombe county, 11 Indians; in Cherokee county, 37 Indians and Half-breeds; in Mecklenburg county, 12 Indians and Half-breeds; in Moore county, 4 Indians; in Pender county, 3 Indians; in Sampson county, 1 Indian and Half-breed; in Ashe county, 1 Indian; in Caldwell county, 1 Indian; in Caswell county, 12 Indians; in Carter county, 1 Japanese; in Craven county, 1 Indian; in Graham county, 189 Indians; in Jackson county, 37 Indians and Half-breeds; in Macon county, 13 Indians; in Pitt county, 13 Indians and Half-breeds; in Rutherford county, 21 Indians; in Swain county, 41 Indians and Half-breeds.

STATE NEWS.

The Winston Republican says: A committee of nine has been appointed by the House of Representatives of the General Assembly to take into consideration the propriety of removing the political disabilities of W. W. Holden. This simple act of justice to Governor Hclion is, in our judgment, much above the capacity of the present Legislature. Last summer, during the...

The Statesville Landmark says: Fourteen persons left the depot at this place last Monday for Illinois, the most of them striving for Hillsboro, Montgomery county, or its vicinity, where resides a considerable number of North Carolinians. A good part of the crowd was composed of young men who have been living in Illinois for several years, and have been to their old homes on a visit.

The unreluctant lands in Hyde county foot up 98,083, and other woodland 524,500 and the land in cultivation 100,877 acres. The agricultural products of the county amount to \$628,183.

The University bill passed just as it came from the House by a vote 25 to 18. It gives to the University \$5,000 without requiring that the institution shall receive any more free scholars, and it continues the present appropriation of \$2,000 to the normal school at Chapel Hill and the colored normal school at Fayetteville. It also appropriates \$4,000 for the support of other normal schools, for both the whites and the blacks, to be established at such points as the State board of education may select.

The subject of making paper from cotton stalks is under experiment. G. W. Asterson, of North Carolina, has shown samples of the paper, and says the cotton stalk has from 15 to 20 per cent more fibre than the ground wood now used.

The Education Clerk says of the late fire in that place: The alarm was first given by Col. A. H. Brown, who occupied, as bed room, a large part of the city office, and from that room and that of a number of others, and on the spot, the fire must have been the work of a very narrow alley between the office of Dr. Cook and King street. The flames were soon communicated to adjacent buildings, and spread rapidly northward, up Broad street, and eastward up King street, until about twenty buildings were destroyed. While this terrible blow falls heavily upon our town, it is to be remembered that this fire would have been much worse.

If you know of any Congressional votes being thrown out of the box, and not contained by Wm. F. Canaday, or published, send all the information and the number of votes thrown out to Col. O. H. Bosher, Vice-President, N. C.

IRVING AND BOOTH.

THE APPEARANCE OF THE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN TRAGEDIANS IN THE ALBERT HALL—LATER HELD TO BE MR. BOOTH'S HIGHEST TRIUMPH. (Via French Atlantic Cable to the Herald, London, Feb. 26, 1881.)

The announcement, which I have been able to verify, that Messrs. Booth and Irving will act together at the Lyceum in April, alternating the parts of Othello and Iago, is certainly the most extraordinary and the most authentic announcement that could be made in London. Both have not increased his London fame, nor was Mr. Irving's delineation of the character of the Moor a particularly happy one. He was picturesque in dress and movement, but the many fine points of his rendering scarcely counterbalanced his exaggerated generalizations and unfortunate mannerisms. As Iago Mr. Booth has unbounded praise from London critics and London society, while Mr. Irving, who earned some reputation in the provinces, has not yet been judged by a London audience. Miss Ellen Terry will be Desdemona. It is also possible that "Venice Preserved" will be given, with Messrs. Irving and Booth as Pierre and Jaffer and Miss Terry as Helvidere. Respecting Mr. Booth's performances of Lear the press contains their unanimous praise. The Times considers it his greatest intellectual success, and concludes—"Would it be too much to say that he was a resident of England, giving to the stage the valuable influence of his study and authority."

HUO'S BIRTHDAY.

THE EIGHTIETH YEAR OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTIONER IN WHICH AFRICA WAS CROWNED—CROWN PRINCE OF PARIS TO VISIT THE FESTIVAL. (Via French Atlantic Cable to the Herald, Paris, Feb. 26, 1881.)

The Victor Hugo festival may be said to have begun already. Enthusiasts from the provinces have been flocking to Paris all day. From evening till evening the poet has been met by deputations eager to greet by the present unique opportunity of interviewing him. A delegation of the International Literary Association met on his visit this afternoon at the house of the Avenue d'Egypte and presented an address of congratulation. Victor Hugo returned thanks in a short speech: "I am much touched," said he, "by this tribune. In myself I am nothing, or, if I am anything, it is only because of my life long I have striven to do my duty. I thank you." Victor Hugo, by the bye, enters upon his eightieth year to-day, and it is not easy to understand why his eightieth birthday is to be celebrated to-morrow.