TUESDAY ......JANUARY 21, 1879

THE ELECTION TO DAY,

To-day being the second Tuesday at ter the meeting and organization of the Legislature, it will be the duty of that body in obedience to the requirements of the Revised Statutes of the United States to proceed to elect a Senator for the term of six years from the Fourth of March next, and a few words, therefore, in regard to the manner of conducting the election may not be out of place.

The first paragraph of the fourth section of the first article of the Constitution of the United States pro vides that the times, places and man ner of holding elections for Senators shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof, giving to Congress however, the power at any time by law to make or alter such regulations except as to the places of choosing Senators. In the exercise of the power thus conferred upon Congress, it passed an act that on the 25th of July, 1866, became a law directing that the Legislature of each State which is chosen next preceding the expiration of the time for which any Senator was elected to represent such State in Congress, shall on the second Tuesday after the meeting and organization thereof, proceed to elect

a Senator in Congress.

The mode of election is in substance as follows: Each House will to-day, in its own chamber, openly, and by a viva voce vote of each member present, name one person for Senator in Congress, and the name of the person so voted for, who receives a majority of the whole number of votes cast in each House, shall be entered on the journal of that House by the clerk thereof. At twelve o'clock meridian tomorrow the members of the two Houses shall convene in joint assembly, and the journal of each House shall then be read, and the person who has received majority of all the votes in each House shall be declared to be duly elected Senator, and thereupon the Joint Assembly dissolves. After the election shall have been formally declared, it will become the duty of the Governor of the State to forward certificate of the same, countersigned by the Secretary of State, under the seal of the State, to the President of the Senate of the United States.

That the election will be conducted in all its stages in a decorous manner, befitting the solemnity and dignity of the occasion, no man may doubt, who has been present in the capitol of late years on important public occasions. Indeed, it pleases us to think that it is characteristic of our people, real North Carolinians, we mean, in an eminent degree, to have regard to the proprieties of the occasion when their representatives meet together to discharge their highest functions under the constitution and laws of their country. But however great the interest there can be but little or no excitement growing out of the election to be held to-day for the reason that it's result is already ascertained and every one knows that the ballot to-day will be but the formal confirmation of the action of the Democratic caucus held last Wednesday night. As sure as the sun shines ZEBULON B. VANCE will, this day, be elected a Senator to Congress for six years from the fourth of March next. So mote it be.

Mr. WINDOM, of Minnesota, a strong Radical, has submitted a resolution to the United States Senate proposing to raise a committee of seven Senators to inquire into the practicability and expediency of taking measures to enable negroes to "migrate" from places in which they now live to others that desire to receive them, or to "such territory or territories of the United States as may be provided for their use and occupation." We trust our colored friends will bear in mind that this agitation of the question of their removal from their old homes springs from one intensely Radical. No Democrat is responsible for it, nor does one desire it, but like Mr. BLAINE'S agitation of the question of depriving them of the right of suffrage it comes from the very men whom they have been so long accustomed to look upon as their warmest friends and most especial guardians. We have made it a rule, that has to this writing been without a single exception, never under any circumstances to solicit a negro to cast a vote for a Democratic candidate, a rule that we have now certainly no purpose to change; but at the same time we deem it proper to call attention from time to time to the drift of Radical sentiment shadowing interest to our colored people. The time will come when the negroes will find that in political matters as they have already found in regard to other matters, that the Southern people are their best friends. Until that time does -come, and afterwards, we are quite content for them

Senator from Illinois. It says that it is possible that in the length and breadth of that State, a man less fit for Senator might be found, but not probable, and declares his ignorance to be both presumptuous and aggressive. In his selection the Post pense will be a three-cent stamp. Send thinks the low and discreditable arts of a samples of garden seeds, grass seeds, clover seed, &c., &c. vicious politics have been successful, and that the unfitness of the politician who employed them is simply scandalous. And Senator Conkling, of New York, who

THE COTTON MOVEMENT.

For the week ending Friday night, Janpary 17, the total receipts of cotton, as we gather from the Chronicle, were 113,616 bales against 121,091 bales the preceding week, 143, 155 bales the previous week, 199, 981 bales three weeks since. The total receipts since September 1, 1878, therefore have been 2,953,995 bales, against 2,794,496 bales last year; showing an increase this year of 159,499 bales. The details of the week's receipts and for the corresponding weeks of 1878 and 1877 are:-

ints this week at- 1879 New Orleans,.... Savannah..... ee, &c..... 14,739 2,449 City Point, &c..... otal this week .... 118,618 153,797 116,615

The exports for the week were 113,572 bales against 127,722 last year; decreas 14,150 bales. Of the week's exports 74,289 were to Great Britain, 13,730 to France. 25,663 to other Continental States Wilmington sent 2,260 bales to Liverpool. The total exports since September 1 have been 1,678,252 bales, against 1,479,919

bales last year ; increase 198,833 bales. The stock on Friday night was 834,136 bales; last year 855,281; decrease 21,145 bales. The total sales for future delivery for the week were 333,900 bales; for immediate delivery, 4,369 bales, including 546 for export, 2,845 for consumption, 578 for speculation and 400 in transit.

The following table shows the visible supply of cotton, its sources and location Stock at Liverpool.....

Total Great Britain stock ..... Stock at Barcelona...... Stock at Hamburg..... 7,000 8,250 34,500 Stock at Bremen..... Stock at Amsterdam..... Stock at Rotterdam
Stock at Antwerp
Stock at other continental ports.....

Total European stock.
India cotton afloat for Europe.
Am rican cotton afloat for Europe.
Egypt, Brazil, &c., afloat for Europe.
Stock in United States ports.
Stock in United States Interior ports.
United States exports to-day. Total visible supply..... Of the above, the totals of American, &c., follow :-

Liverpool stock.
Continental stocks.
American afloat to Europe..... United States exports to-day..... Hast Indian, Brazil, &c-Liverpool stock.....

Continental stocks.....

Total visible supply..... 2,272,362 These figures indicate a decrease in the cotton in sight of 245,447 bales as compared with the same date of 1878, a de crease of 554,560 bales as compared with

At the interior ports the week's receipts were 38,784 bales; last year 59,686 bales; decrease 10,902 bales. Shipments 59,195 bales; last year 61,597 bales; decrease 2,402 bales. Stocks 233,236 bales; last year 237,380 bales; decrease 4,144 bales. In this and last year the receipts were thus

the corresponding date of 1877, and a

decrease of 682,137 bales as compared with

	*vovapes	ALUMOND
MINERS AS COLUMN TO MAN AND AND ASSESSMENT	1879	18
Augusta, Ga	4,015	5,1
Columbus, Ga	. 2,573	2,7
Macon, Ga	1,177	1,6
Montgomery, Ala	2,978	9.2
Selma, Ala	2,428	2,9
Memphis, Tenn	6,721	11.7
Nashville, Tenn	890	2,0
Dellas Moves	400	3
Dallas, Texas		GLUISI L
Jefferson, Texas (estimated)	0 105	OUDSES AT
Shreveport, La	. 2,105	3,4
Vicksburg, Miss	2,227	7,8
Columbus, Miss	. 502	1,6
Eufaula, Ala	. 1,666	6
Grimn, Ga	. 762	
Atlanta, Ga	1,920	2,2
Rome, Ga	. 1,339	1,6
Charlotte, N. C	648	1,3
St. Louis, Mo	3,001	5,6
Cincinnati, O	. 8,732	5,1
		_

Receipts from plantations were 93,202 bales last week; in 1878, 153,727 bales; in 1877, 106,065 bales.

The telegraphic reports were of bad weather and bad roads, and small receipts in consequence, in the Gulf and South-

Middling uplands cotton was quoted on Friday at Liverpool at 53; in 1878 at 63 in 1877 at 6 13-16; in 1876 at 64d.

THE Philadelphia Times says Republicanism, as at present organized in .Pennsylvania, is simply CAMERONISM. In Maine it is BLAINEISM: Vermont, ED MUNDSISM; New York, CONKLINGISM; at the North upon a subject of such over- Ohio, HAYESISM; Maryland, only MICAW

Seeds and Chemicals.

LETTER FROM PROF. LEDOUX. [Correspondence of THE OBSERVER.] CHAPEL HILL, N. C., Jan. 18, 1878. MESSES. EDITORS: Permit me to urge our farmer readers to avail themselves of THE New York Evening Post does not admire General John A. Logan, the new

Also let me again call attention to the free testing of chemicals at the Station. Send for circulars and directions for samp-Yours sincerely,

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Superintendent Scarborough's Re

commendations. In a series of articles the facts contained in Mr. Scarborough's report have been printed in THE OBSERVER. Annexed are his recommendations of changes in the existing laws, which will be of interest especially to the legislative Committees on

school law, making it my duty to recommend such improvement in the law as may occur to me, I make the following recom-

I. That the appropriations for the Stat Normal Schools be continued, and that the law be so changed as to admit females with equal privileges with males. I presume that the wording of the law as it now reads was an oversight on the part of the originator of the measure, as also on the part of the commit ee of the Legislature to which it was referred, and which recom mended its passage. It has been well said that there are too few women and too man men teaching in the public schools. This discrimination against females in the Normal School law, if allowed to remain, will make the disproportion still greater. II. That the county school authorities

be authorized and required to make pro-vision for holding "County Teachers' Institutes," and that teachers of public schools be encouraged to attend. these Institutes be under the supervision of the County Examiner of each county some other suitable person selected by he or by the County Board of Education. suggest that the Examiner ought to County Superintendent of Schools, with proper compensation for his services.

III. That the school committees be appointed by the County Board of Educa tion and the Board of Magistrates conlointly. The magistrates, living as they do either within the limits of the school districts of their respective townships or very near to them, will know better than the five members of the Board of Education who will make efficient school committeemen. Also that it may be made the duty of the County Board of Education to appoint one committeeman in each district to take the school census and gather the school statistics of his district; that he be allowed proper compensation for his services, with a penalty imposed for failure to discharge his duties.

IV. That the School Committees be re guired to procure suitable sites for school houses in their respective districts, and to have erected upon such sites comfortable school houses, and that the law which now provides that only half the cost of remove serious evils attending the law as it

V. As the law is now County Treasurers are required to report to this office on the first Monday in September. The Sheriffs or Tax Collectors are not required to pay the school fund to the County Treasurers until the first Monday in December. This necessitates delay on the part of the Treasurers in making their reports, or they can only report the amounts due on the tax list, and the consequent confusion by reason of insolvents allowed Sheriffs. Most of the public schools, also, are just beginning their sessions on the first Monday in September. This produces confusion and difficulty in giving proper school statistics. If the Legislature can remedy this it would be a source of great relief to this office and of convenience to County Treasurers.

VI. That the appropriations for public schools be increased so as to have at least one public school in each school district, say of four miles square, for four months in each year. This is required by the Constitution, and I respectfully suggest that the Legislature meet this requirement, and repeal that part of the school law submitting it to a vote of the people of each

county.

VII. That the Legislature enact, under proper safeguards, that the people of any school district may vote an additional tax upon themselves to supplement their apportionment from the State and county fund, for the maintenance of their district school for a longer time than four months. This, in many States, is called 'the local option school law." Upon this principle the best school systems in the United States have been reared. Without it they would not continue with any degree of efficiency. They would, in fact, have only a precarious existence, and accomplish but ittle when compared with their present results. If we would succeed we must have this principle incorporated in our law. I shall not present the arguments in this report to sustain my suggestions as made above. I reserve these for use before the proper committees of the Legislature. believe the wisdom and patriotism of the members of the approaching Legislature will enable them to meet the issues involved in the question of public schools. and to decide them wisely and for the permanent good of North Carolina.

Senator Jones of Florida.

[Correspondence of THE OBSERVER.]

RALEIGH, Jan. 20, 1879. In addition to what is stated by your correspondent, Daniel Reid from Durham, in regard to the charge of your Washing-ton City correspondent, "that Senator Jones of Florida misrepresented that State," lask to say a word for one who is my friend and for whom I have a great es-

I am, as you know, a Republican, and what I say of him is from your strict State's rights standpoint. He is about as strong ia the faith of your variety of politics as you are, and is considered in Washington as one of the truest and ablest South-

And now that his name is mentioned let me state a little part of the history of his life as it is so illustrative of what energetic young men can do in the rise of life. Senator Jones was a carpenter and good one. One day, being unemployed, he went into the court-house at Pensacola

A R. LEDOUX.

The National Bank Redemption B read in the Treasury Department is carefully assorting the one and two dollar bills of the authors are fit for circulation in northern and middle lation and returning them to the banks. While they do not like the continued issue of government of trains on the railroads in the rivers of Virginia and Teunessee have done much timore Gazette, have been unearthed in this country within the past ten years, viz:

That ex-rebels who vote the Republican ticket can get office and honor from the Federal government and negroes who vote the Democratic ticket get plenty to est.

Yours sincerely.

A R. LEDOUX.

SMAIL BILLS OF THE NATIONAL BANKS.

The National Bank Redemption B rread in the Treasury Department is carefully assorting the one and two dollar bills of the national banks which are fit for circulation and returning them to the banks. Under the law forbidding a new issue of the law forbidding a new issue of two unfit for reissue are destroyed and this State, and floods and floating nee in the rivers of Virginia, Kentucky, West Virginia and Teunessee have done much dight the consequence if these notes of those denominations to consequence if these notes of those denominations to consequence if the sent in exchange. It is estimated that it will take fully a year to call in the six or as will take fully a year to call in the six or as will take fully a year to call in the six or as will take fully a year to call in the six or as will take fully a year to call in the six or as will take fully a year to call in the six or as will take fully a year to call in the six or as will take fully a year to call in the six or as will take fully a year to call in the six or as will take fully a year to call in the six or as will be sent in the nearly is inclined to say anything about silver.

A CHALLENGE.—To a

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondence of THE OBSERVER.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 17, 1879.

Through the courtesy of Adjutant General Jones I received an invitation to the reception at Judge Hilton's last night in honor of the Military Convention now in session here to devise means for the improvement of the militia system of the country, and to promote its uniformity throughout all the States. Only about twelve States are represented at this convention, though delegates from three States have telegraphed that they were on the way but were snow bound. The delegates have been feted to their heart's contentprivate dinner parties, a reception by Gen Hancock yesterday at Governor's Island and another at Judge Hilton's last night Judge Hilton's residence is on 34th street next door to that of Mrs. A. T. Stewart and to my mind is a far more cheerful looking dwelling. On approaching it at haif-past nine o'clock, I found many car riages which had just discharged their loads, and were waiting to carry their owners back. I did not go in that way, as may be supposed, for a carriage would have cost me probably five dollars, whilst a 6th avenue street car took me to the immediate neighborhood for five cents, and Judge Hilton could not know of that, to turn up his nose at me as Grace Church Brown turned up his in scorn when he found that a guest at one of his weddings (or funerals, I forget which, but it is all the same to him.) was about to ride away in that plebean conveyance, an omnibus Well, getting in front of the Judge's house found a canopy from the front door down the steps to the middle of the sidewalk. with policemen and servants to direct me Entering the door, strains of music by Landel's band greeted the guests. A servant at every point to direct to the third story back room in which hats and cloaks and arctics were to be deposited, duly la-belled, the guest, of course, receiving a duplicate of the label attached to his dry goods. And here I must pay a tribute to one of the several darkeys who assisted in disrobing and afterwards in fixing me up again. It would be hard to find a more civil and efficient servant. The servants of the house seemed to be all colored, whilst those in the dining room, where Delmonico was presumed to command, were all white. Going down to the parlors, on the second floor, I gave my name to one of the ushers, who led me up and introduced me to the Judge. who greeted me with a cordial grasp and emony, which gave me an opportunity to stroll through the magnificent rooms and These adversary claimants make up the admire the very many beautiful pictures and inhale the fragrance of a thousand flowers imbedded in evergreens. It was insurance companies, and that is the conerecting and furnishing school houses shall a brilliant scene. There were probably struction placed by some on the substitute be paid out of the school fund be repealed. four hundred gentlemen present (not a passed yesterday. Perhaps all claims and that the law be made to provide that single lady) the majority being officers should have a hearing before the court. in brilliant uniforms, all Colonels or Genschool fund. With proper safeguards to erals I suppose, for I did not hear prevent extravagance this will do much to any inferior title given. Perhaps 1 ought not to have been, but I was, reminded of Indian, who happened to be in the city, stopped and surveyed him with all the adhe ventured to ask sententiously "cavalry?" 'No." "Artillery ?" "No." "Infantry 'No." "What then?" "Militia." "Melish! Oh h-ll!" I say I ought not have thought of this, for there were distinguished officers, like Hancock, and at least one (not in North Carolina I am happy to say, for he was not with Sherman.)

the truth is I am not in the habit of looking upon regimentals with any patience since I came on this side of Mason and Dixon's line. I always avert my face from any military parade. But last night there was no help for it-there were swords and epaulets and gold lace in the allow me to say, that in all the crowd I did not see a finer looking man than your Ad jutant General, albeit he was not so gaudily dressed as many of his companions. But enough of Judge Hilton and his flowers and fine music. Let us descend to basement). Here was a jam indeed, most of the 400 guests being packed therein until it was a mystery how they could find space for the oysters stewed, and oysters fried, and terrapins stewed, and cake and candy, and ice cream, and perhaps a hundred other delicacies which only those could see who managed for moment to get near the table. Here was the most civil and attentive care of the guests and their waots that might be expected from Delmonico's. Following the current I presently found myself near the sideboard, where champagne was flowing like water. Not having any scruples in that regard, I followed the general example; and then, leaving a great crowd in the dining room, at that moment not a "banquet hall deserted," I returned to the parlors to find them deserted, and so took

my departure, getting home at half past My thoughts turned to the old "Fayetteville Independent Company," of which I was a member more than balf a century ago; and I could but reflect upon the distinguished title I might by this time have borne if I had held on to the high dignity of Sergeant, to which I had attained, and had continued in "the line of safe precedents." But I will not "grieve over that spilt milk?"

Eastern and Western Democracy.

[Special to the New York Herald, 18th.] WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 1879. - Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana, has been here for some days in consultation with leading Democrats on various political issues and to compare views, it is believed, with Eastern Democrats on the currency question in his right. and not in the least disposed to give way to what are supposed to be Western currency notions, and rumor says that he has assured his Eastern friends that Western Democrats will meet the East on ground acceptable to the Eastern or hard money wing of the party. He is reported to be-lieve that the Western Democrats can be celebrated case tried by the lead- united on a policy accepting resump inglawyers of Florida. When they had finish-tion as a fixed fact, maintaining Thurman arrives, and any vote is being ed he thought, and the future showed that the issue of government notes, but taken, St. Jerome will turn his head when he was the equal of any of them. Going depriving these at an early day of their home he sold his carpenter tools and, with legal tender quality. This, if he is rightly paired with the honorable Senator from the money, maintained himself while he reported, he regards as sound Democratic Onio." studied and obtained his license to prac- doctrine, holding that it is undemocratic tice law. The aristocratic bar to whom under the Florida practice is referred the question of admission to the bar, put every obstacle in the way of this interloping method to make paper money a legal tender. It is supposed that Senator Pendleton will supposed that obstacle in the way of this interloping method to make paper money a legal tender. It is supposed that Senator Pendleton will supposed that the Ohio Democratic platform next fall chanic, but his intellect, application and may on the currency question take this energy overcame all obstacles, and he is ground, favoring a continued issue of now recognized as the leading lawyer in Treasury notes as a part of the paper curhis State, and is her representative in the United States Senate. R. C. Badger. of their legal tender quality. In that case the Republicans would probably advocate

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of THE OBSERVER.] Washington, D. C., Jan. 19, 1879. MESSES. EDITORS: The House yesterday passed the Geneva Award bill -the substitute offered by the minority of the Judiciary Committee was adopted. The bi'l, as passed, re establishes the old Court of Alabama Claims which existed by virtue of the act of June 24th, 1874. This fund. now consisting of about ten millions of dollars, (the balance of the fifteen and onehalf millions having been distributed under the act of 1874) is a source of much contention, growing out of the different kinds of claimants. Perhaps a short explan tion s allowable for the benefit of those who do not understand this question. During the war the Confederate government put afloat upon the high seas several vessels, called "rebel cruisers," among which were the "Alabama," "Florida" and others After the war was over the United States set up a claim against Great Britain for damage done to the property of citi zens of the United States by these rebel vessels. The ground of this claim was al-

about to go to war on this controversy, known as the "Alabama Claims" contro-But this gave rise to the treaty of Washington concluded between the United States and Great Britain on the 8th of May, 1871. By the provisions of that treaty a high tribunal was created, who met at Geneva and made an award by which the Government of Great Britain was to pay to the United States the sum of \$5,500,000 in gold as indemnity for the losses by these Confederate cruisers. This sum has been paid to our Government and is held as a trust fund for the injured citi-

leged to be "the failure of the British gov

United States and Great Britain were

and sailed from British ports."

There are several rival claimants. For instance, the Geneva Arbitrators held that the British government was not liable for the damage done except by the Alabama, Florida and Shenandoah. Now, there were several other Confederate cruisers which inflicted great damage, to wit: The Georgia, Sumter, Nashville, Chickamauga and others; and the parties who were damaged by these latter vessels, are entitled to compensation, as they insist, and that as the Government holds the fund in trust, that the merits of each claimant entered into conversation till others should be shown. Then the insurance came forward to go through the same cer. | companies have a claim; and what is called the war premium men have a claim. controversy.

The act of 1874, it is said, ignored the

RIOSO. This time it is Senator Windom, of Minnesota. He has offered a resolution in the the incident related by a Richmond paper Senate providing for the removal of the during the war. A magnificently dressed | colored people from those States where (as officer was standing on the steps of the he alleges) they are deprived of their Spottswood House to be admired when an rights at the ballot box, to those States in the North or North-west where they would be free from Democratic bull-dozing. miration which might be expected from suppose instead of a "mule and forty the primitive son of the forest. At last acres" the Senator would provide "broad acres," vast droves of mules and large ap-

And thus it appears, that the radical manipulators, after having given the colored man his representation in the South: and bound him to eternal hatred to his tants; good and gallant General who lost an arm southern friends, by mid-night oath, and having wasted so many efforts in attempts at bull-dozing him, they have failed to treesboro, N. C. make them vote "solid" for the republican party; and the government is asked to furnish the money to enable these voters to emigrate to those States where the radical machinery of bull dozing can run all the year without bindrance. Oh, shades of statesmen! Surely the days of the giants front of me, on the right of me; and here have passed-but pigmies-dwarfs and cunning demagogues have, until recently, assumed most of the high places in the land. SENATORIAL DRINKS.

Don Piatt, of the Capital, orates thus: We had occasion to see a Senator the magnificent rooms, and pictures and other day, and sending our name in. we were invited into the cloak room. Our the dining room, on the first floor (not the esteemed friend noting that we looked weary, proposed a drink, and forthwith began rummaging through the closets. Pulling out a bottle, he drew the cork, and giving it a sniff. said : "Humph, that's Ferry's gin!"

The next bottle brought out: "That's Burnside's brandy!" Another. 'That's Dawes' apple jack!" Another, 'That's Hamlin's rum!" Yet another, 'That's Hoar's medicated bitters. Where the devil is that whisky? Ah! here we

What a jolly set of old cocks they are BENATORIAL AMENITIES. The same writer continues: "The eareless lookers-on, or the readers of the records of Congress, would suppose

from the debates that there was a deadly

animosity between senators of different parties. This is not so. The Sepate chamber is composed of a happy family. There are but two in the body who are out. These are Conkling and Blaine. All the other old gentlemen are as friendly and familiar as it is possible for men to be. The most amusing instance of this is the love that exists between Senators Thurman and Edmunds. They have a bottle in common, which they keep hid away in their committee-room. And when the proceedings get rather tedious Senator Thurman will take out his huge red bandana, open it wide; then seizing two corners, give it a shake that makes the other corers crack like a whip; then seizing it in the centre with his right hand, he will apply it to his senatorial nose and give a plow like a trumpet; then he will rise and go slowly out at the door on his left. At this Senator Edmunds will waken up, rise slowly and saunter out at the door on

The two, through the merest accident, you see, meet in their committee room, lock the door, fetch out an old jug, and wink solemply at each other as they re-

They return to their seats one at a time. going in at different doors, and in a few minutes may be bammering at each other with great vehemence.

his name is called and say, "I believe I am Is it not beautiful? Mary's little lamb

was nothing to it." THE POSTMASTERSHIP AT ASHEVILLE. It is understood that Col. Fagg has re-

ceived notice that he will not be reappointed Postmaster at Asheville. It is said that G. M. Roberts will be the ap- so long as the contempt rests against him. pointee. Key says it will not do to appoint a Democrat. This settles the ques tion with Democratic aspirants. "It is nice" to be a Rad sometimes. CORRECTION. In one of my letters a few days ago in speaking of Congressmen returning and having in my mind the carpet-baggers in

Conover, of Florida, "who misrepresented the State," but said "Jones, of Florida." Senator Jones is a Democrat and a good W. H. M.

Mr. Partin has a nice bouse on Wilmington street, next door to Cook's Hotel. He will give first class accommodation in every particular at a very moderate price to four or five gentlemen.

CHAPEL HILL LETTER.

at the University.

Correspondence of THE OBSERVER. UNIVERSITY OF N. C., Jan. 20, 1879. MESSES. EDITORS: The annual election of officers for the several responsible and honorable Commencement positions has just taken place. The excitement effected by the recent Senatorial question, or he ever memorable Presidential campaign of 1876, was not more intense than that occasioned by this University election. For almost every position there were two or more aspirants, the friends of whom ex-

erted their entire influence. LOCKE CRAIG. of Bertie county, was declared elected from the Phi Society to be one of the three who shall represent us at the approaching com mencement. Locke is a youth of eighteen summers and bids fair to be an ornament to his parents and an honor to his country.

CHARLES R. THOMAS. of Newbern, was unanimously elected another representative on the first ballot. Mr. Thomas is a member of the Sophomore class and may, we think, be called ernment to properly discharge its duties as a the Cicero of the Phi. Society, if not of neutral, by negligently permitting Conthe University. He is quite young, not federate cruisers to be fitted out, supplied over nineteen. To complete the trio,

of Johnston county, was elected. He is young man of fine patural ability, a hard worker in whatever he undertakes, and one who, we are sure, will do credit to any body whom he may have the honor to

represent. From the Dialectic, our sister society, were elected the following three young gentlemen to represent that honorable body at our next Commencement: ALBERT L. COBLE.

of Alamance. Mr. Coble is a well developed young man of about twenty years, a member of the Junior class of the first rank, and one who, we hope and believe, will ever be crowned with success in whatever he undertakes. His oratorical powers are demonstrated by the flattering vote he received-almost a unanimous one. JAMES W. FORBIS.

of Greensboro. This gentleman is highly esteemed and honored by his fellow students, both for his excellence in his studies and his powers of composition. We predict for him a bright future, and also that he will be an alumnus of whom his Alma Mater may boast.

of Laurinburg, completes the number of representatives. Mr. John is quite young and a member of the Junior class. arguments are pointed and logical. He is very deliberate in speaking, and "if you don't watch out, boys, you will be beaten."
The Di Society should feel honored in having this gentleman to represent them.

JAMES M. LEACH, of Lexington, N. C., with the following From the Dialectic Society. - Reuben D Reid, Wentworth, N. C.; C. A. McNeill, Carthage, N. C.; C. D. McIver, Egypt,

From the Phi Society .- J. C. Dowd Tarboro, N. C.; J. H. Hill, Faison, N C. : E P. Maynard, Morrisville, N. C. The following are those chosen to con duct the next ball given in bonor to the Senior class. The Chief is DONNELL GILLIAM,

Raleigh, N. C., with the following assis

Philanthropic Society-W. E. Phillips, Battleboro, N. C.; R. W. Winborne, Mur Dialectic Society - D. N. Dalton, Jr., Stokes county, N. C.; J. P. McRae, Laur

inburg, N. C. Would that your excellent paper had sufficient space to allow me to comment separately upon the above named young gentlemen. They are all gentlemen of fine mental ability, as handsome and as clever a set of managers as ever graced these classic halls. They are all good men in the right places, and will spare no time and pains in making every one see a pleasant time next June.

HENRY E. FAISON.

of Faison, N. C., was elected to introduce him who is to address the two literary societies He received a very complimentary vote, and will introduce the greatest states man of the day (we think) as it should be Yours truly, L. C. V.

Federal Officers Arrested,

[From the Washington National Republican, 20.] Information has been received at the Department of Justice of the arrest by warrant of State or municipal authority in Alabama of United States District Attorney Mayer and United States Marsha Turner, the latter being now in jail and the former having been released on a writ of habeas corpus issued by United States District Judge Bruce.

The circumstances are, briefly, that a

municipal or State Court in the city

of Selma issued subpænaes to trict Attorney Mayer, Marshal Turner and Mr. Dimmock, clerk of the court, com manding them to appear and bring before it the ballot-boxes and ballots used in the elections of last November. These ballotboxes and ballots were at the time in question being used by the grand jury of the United States Circuit Court sitting at Montgomery, as evidence in certain cases therein pending, indictment for violations of the election laws of the United States. The State court assumed that they were required by it at Selma for similar uses in certain cases for violation of the State election laws. The officers made due and respectful return to the process served upon them to the effect that the ballot-boxes and ballots were not in their possession, or under their personal control, but were in the custody of the United States Circuit Court. When the process had been thus returned to the State court, the judge of the latter issued writs of attachment for the bodies of Messrs. Mayer and Turner, and directed their commitment for contempt. District-Attorney Mayer, at this juncture, tele graphed to Attorney General Devens for nstructions, and was advised to prepare himself for a release under a writ of habeas corpus in the event of the execution of the threat to arrest him. This he did, and being arrested at Huntsville last Saturday whither he had gone in attendance up in his official duties, he was released on a writ issued by Judge Bruce. But Marshal Turner, who was not thus forearmed, was arrested and committed to jail. At the latest accounts he was yet in custody, and under the laws of the State regulating com mitments for contempt of the State courts would remain in confinement for five days, subject to immediate recommitment as soon as released, for another five days,

man who has given him a penny, crying, "Hi, there! You've only given me a penny." "Weil —?" "And that all the New Year's present I get after waiting faithfully at your door every day of the the South and those who had obtained year till you came out and gave me sometheir position by fraud, I intended to say thing!"

A YEAR'S WORK -Beggar runs after

Enchantment.

Then thou tu uest a ou au bendest

Those gr at eyes of t line on me,
And my heart is so a right with panic,
It scarcely can follow thee.

If thou dost but past before me,

nd I feel but the touch of thy dress;
My heart lea sand to one in rapture
The track of thy ove mass

FOR RENT.

A HOUSE AND LOT SITUATED ON THE mone contains six good rooms with plenty of outhout es and garden attached. Suitable for a family residence.

NEW CROP

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FIRST CARGO OF THE SEASON

287 Hhds, Choice New Crop MATANZAS

MOLASSES just arrived. For sale very low.

Orders and inquiries solicited. WORTH & WORTH. Wilmington, N. C.

NOTHICE.

WILL BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BID.

der, at the Court House, in Raleigh, on
Monday, February 24th, 1879, one lot lying beween Saunders street and the Raleign and Gas. ton Railroad; commencing on Saunders street 70 feet from southeast corner of Jones and Saun ders street, ru ning nearly south along Saunders street, about 250 f et; to the northwest corner of Mrs. R. H. P ge's 10, thence along the line of her lot nearly east to said railroad, thence along said rail oan nearly north to Mrs. Osborne south line, thence nearly west line parallel to Jones street to the beginning. Terms cash, jan2 -td JOS B. BATCHELOR, Attorney,

DR. J. A. SEXTON

Physician and Surgeon. Office and Rooms in the Bunting Block

Fayetteville, St., Raleigh.

NOTICE.

MESSES MCCALLUM & COOPER HAVE IVI made an assignment to me, as Trustee, for benefit of creditors. The business will be continued by me, and the patronage of the public i soli ited. All parties indebted to McCallum & Cooper are required to call and settle at once, otherwise the claims will be placed in the hands of collectors J. D. NEWSOM, Trustee

Pounds Choicest Northern Butter We invite the special attention of housekeep-

ers to this department of our business. We give particular care to the trade in fine Butter, receiving supplies every week direct from SMALL LOT OF OLD SOUTHAMPTON HAMS OF ALL

SORTS AND SIZES. BREAK-FLOUR, &C. FINE TEAS AND COFFEES An unsurpassed stock of choice family sup-

Our customers will please remember that we guarantee the quality of all goods that leave of store, and that we cannot be undersold as HARDIN, GRIMES & CO.

W.C. & A.B. Stronach

Jan. 18th, 1879.

RECEIVING TO-DAY

City Cured Pig Hams, 5 to 8 lbs. Ferris' Unrivalled Hams, 8 to 12 lbs. Selected Pie es Smoked Broiling Beef. Spiced Pigs' Feet and Sonse Ferris' Dry Salt Breakfast Sacon. Fulton Market Beef and Pig Pork. No 1 Shore Mack rel.

HECHLER'S ALL PORK SAUSAGE EVERY DAY Saratoga Irish Potato Wafers. Navy Beans. Fresh Hominy and Green Shakers' Dried Sugar Corn. Steam Cooked Oats and Selected Oatmeal. Fresh Oyster, Soda and Lemon Cream Crackers.

20 obls. those Choice Baldwin Apples. Fresh M. ssina Oranges and Lemons. Atmore's Celebrated Mince Meat. Genuine English Plum Pudding. Edam, Gem and Rushford Cream Cheese. FLOUR.

Patapsco Family and Orange Grove Extra. Snowflake, Sherwood and Welcome in sact North Carolina Family Flour. Graham Flour in 12% and 25 lb. Sacks Green, Roasted and Ground Coffees,

Mocha, Old Government Java, Savarilla, Per bury, Maracaibo, Costa Rica, Laguarya, Golden Rio and Rio Coffees, Either Green, Rossted or Ground. We ross and grind our own coffees. Fresh roasted ev Prime Roasted Laguayra, 25c.

FULL LINES CHEWING & SMOKING TOBACCOS. 40,000 Cigars, Imported and Domestic, 2%d. 25c. each. 10,000 Dead Shot all Havana 5c. Cigar. Ber

In order to reduce the remnant of our sto left over from the Fall trade, we offer unus inducements as to prices and qualities in Ladies' Dress Goods,

Cashmeres, Damasks Camel's Hair Twills Delaines, &c.

Kerseys Kentucky Jeans Cassimeres & Cloths.

Hats, Linseys, Blankets, Carpeting & Rug-Men's Boots and shoes.

Times being hard, money tight, we shall et deavor, as heretofore, to make prices to suit emergency, and our friends and customers. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

JUST RECEIVED. 600 CORSETS AT 40c., WORTH 750 New sty es early Spring prints. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER. se t by mad must be accompanied with the post ge W. H. & R. S., TUCKER.

jan 19-tf

Also a good stand for business in any line. For terms etc., apply to ADAMS & BINGHAM,