The Observer.

RALEIGH, N.C.

IMPROVED PROSPECTS.

THE FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Congress meets to-day and, for the first time in many years, is Democratic. Probably little more than the unfinished business of the last Congress will be considered. but that is likely to make it a long and exciting session.

Mr. RANDALL was renominated for Speaker of the House by the Democratic caucus last night, and will be re elected today. Mr. RANDALL has fulfilled the duties of his high office with signal ability and the utmost impartiality. His renomination is gratifying and proper and politic, and will be so regarded by the Democratic people of the South with few exceptions.

All doubts of a prompt organization of Congress are thus ended, and the Presi dent's message will go in td day and be printed in THE OBSERVER to-morrow morning. Of its character, the Washington National Republican of the 17th says. upon reliable (official) authority, that i "will be confined to brief suggestions regarding the specific objects for which the session was called, and possibly call attention to the general condition of the revenues. As at present advised he is inclined to ask for further legislation to provide against a Treasury deficiency, which may be threatened by the expenditures required under the arrears of pensions law, but he will carefully avoid any suggestions calculated to provoke unnecessary legislation, as it is his most earnest wish not to prolong the session. For this reason he will defer a discussion of many topics of public interest until his regular annual message next December."

THE SCHOOL LAW.

Some uneasizess has been manifested about the new School Law, which has been found since adjournment of the General Assembly to be without the signatures of the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate. The law failed to be signed by these officers in the busy moments preceding adjournment on Friday when very many laws were signed. Gov. Robinson was in town until, yesterday afternoon, and Speaker Mon-ING, who is a near neighbor, came to this city for consultation. They decided not to affix their signatures until their right to do so after adjournment of the Assembly has been thoroughly dis cussed by gentlemen learned in the law and, if necessary, decided by the highest court on a case made up. No inconvenience will result from the course adopted, as their signatures may be affixed as lawfully one month as one hour after adjournment. there seemed no reason to doubt the legality of signature on yesterday. To us, also it does not seem that the signatures of the presiding officers are necessary to the enactment of a law. The Constitutional provision is : "All bills and resolutions of a legislative nature shall be read three times in each House, before they pass into lows ; and shall be signed by the presiding officers of both Houses." The school bill was read attempt to get something for nothing, three times in each House and passed into a law, as is authenticated by the Journals. of each House and the signatures of the members of the Enrollment Committee. We do not think that those who made the Constitution of 1868, however awkwardly they expressed themselves, intended to give a practical veto power to the two Speakers, nor do we think that the language used gives such a power.

The best informed say that at that great business centre, the city of New York.

general business is 'decidedly improving. enterprise reviving, and the outlook far more favorable than it was a year ago. As an illustration of the change for the better, that in the great railroad interest. which affects so many others, may be cited Less than two years ago it was utterly been :prostrate. Within little more than a year's time the increased freight and passenger business resulting from enlarged production and economy in management has brought back to life millions of securi-

ties that were apparently dead. The New York roads alone, it is officially ascertain ed, increased their dividends for 1878 over those of 1877 by more than two millions of dollars. This is but an item, but it illustrates the progress to better times, and it means an enlarged consuming capacity by a vast number of people.

Progress seems slow to us who have suffered, and still suffer, from the reverses of 1873, but there is progress. Cotton will be higher when the conditions in Europe change. When these permit a revival of British industries, and this in turn yields money to feed the hungry British laborer, the progress will be more rapid. As the New York Financial Chronicle says, "the industries, of the Old World and of the New are in these latter days inseparably joined. With almost universal depression the other side of the Atlantic, we shall find the process, of recuperation on this side necessarily retarded, and more especially in those departments which are suffering most there. On the other hand, to some extent, revival here will help revival in Europe. But not in a day, or in a month, or in many months, is all this to be realized. Much time will be required before the world can hope to creep from under the load of debt, insolvency, and general commercial disorganization, which has been disclosed. America is so conditioned as to be leading the way in this recovery. But even here the early progress must be almost imperceptible, like the change from the winter season, to be followed finally, but inevitably, with the full realization of a new THE COTTON MOVEMENT.

For the week ending on Friday, March 14th, the New York Chronicle reports the receipts at 78,490 bales, sgainst 83,266 the preceding week, 110,047 the previous werk, and 134,329 three weeks since. The otal receip's since Septem er 1st are 3,998,32) bales, against 3,752,265 bales last year, an increase of 246,055 bales. The week's receipts for 1879, 1878, 1877 have

1879 1878 Receipts this week at-New Orleans, 34, 50 20,350 4.315 Mobile..... 6,508 Charleston..... 4.581 1,.92 Port Royal, &c..... 5 335 savannah 5.849 Galveston. 139 10,421 Florida North Carolina..... 993 1,196 2,906 6,539 1,112 8,702 orfolk..... City Point, &c 78,490 82,264 Total for week The week's exports were 143,728 bales, of which 63,823 went to Great Britain, 19,297 to France, 65,608 to other Conti-

nental States. The exports last year for same week were 107,315 bales; increase for the year 41,413 bales. The total exports since September 1 are 2,745,254 bales, against 2,453,976 in 1878. The stocks on hand on Friday night

were 629,975 bales, against 721,480 in 1878; decrease, 91,505 bales. The sales for future delivery last week were 216,100 bales; for immediate delivery 2,765 bales, of which 200 were for ex port, 1,802 for consumption, 763 for spec-

course of the week's market :-"There has been a dull market for cot-

changed, on the basis of $9\frac{3}{4}$ c. for middling uplands. The demand trum nome spinners has fallen off, and shippers have continued to do very little at this point. There has, consequently, been some increase in stocks at this port. To day quotations were extensively revised: Ordinary advanced 3-16c.; strict ordinary and good ordinary advanced ic.; strict good ordipary, low middling, and strict low middling, advanced 1-16c.; middling and good middling unchanged; strict good middling reduced ac.; middling fair reduced 3-16c Stained-middling advanced 1-16c .: low middling, strict good ordinary, and good ordinary advanced dc. Market quiet. The speculation in futures has been There was an absence of orders dull. from either party of operators, and generally little more than what is termed a

ulation. The Chronicle thus states the

ton on the spot, and prices remained un-

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE. [Correspondence of THE OBSERVER.]

NEW YORK, March 14, 1879. EDITOR OBSERVER :- To the uniniat

ed the enterprise of the daily papers here may seem marvelous. This morning's World, for instance, contains upwards of five columns in small type, purporting to I hope it will be. But you will know, be an account of the royal wedding yester day in London, the marriage of the third son of Queen Victoria to a Prussian Princess To transmit ail this matter by cable telegraph would cost, perhaps, some thou-

sands of dollars. But the fact probably is, that much the larger part of the London telegram was prepared in the World office, 2,584 where the description of the ceremony and of the costumes were interwoven with 3,443 the historical facts. Perhaps I ought 4 415 not to "tell these tales out of school;" but the World ought to thank me for relieving it of the suspicion of spending thousands for such a purpose. I would be sorry to have to read it all, much more so to have to pay cable rates for it. A lady who has 44.537 read it tells me that among other notable facts was this, that the bride's train was four yards long, and that it was held up by four attendants!

I notice in a Chicago paper an account of "testing machine" recently completed a Unicopee, under the direction of a board of U.S. Army officers, of which our old friend, Col. T. T. S. Laidley, (formerly in command of the Fayetteville Arsenal) President, which must be a wonderful machine. It has taken three years to per fect it, and the Chicago paper says: Probably no greater triumph of mechan ical art can be found in the world to day. It has a pulling or a pushing power of ,000,000 pounds; sufficient to lift four teen thirty-six-ton locomotive engines, or lift a column of water one foot square three miles high. And yet it is so delicate that it weighs the stress that breaks a hair or crushes an egg. A round bar of Boston Forge anchor iron five inches in diameter was broken by a total stress of 722 800 pounds, which is equal to but 36,900 pounds

per square inch, whereas it is claimed that this iron will stand a stress of 60 000 pounds per square inch. It is well under stood that iron bars of large cross sections are not as strong per square inch as smaller if not for Congress, for some other high bars: but this machine enables us for the position. first time to determine the amount of this

decrease in very large bars. This test and others made by the Board give results uniformly less for the strength of iron bars than those heretofore ob'ained, and for the simple reason that the stress is accurately determined exclusively of the friction in the press, which has always been weighed in with the stress applied to the bar tested This is a startling fact when considered in its relation to the iron bridges all over the land, proportioned with reference to a strength which their parts do not possess." 'brokers' market." Still, for the first half O her important results are expected

large police force has been provided to keep the peace. It can hardly be possible that people will be so ungenerous as to ill use Rowell because he is an Englishman and carries off the prize to his own country. I is said that O'Leary was rudely treated in England; but that should be a reason for a more decent treatment of Rowell. And and will have printed all about the result before I hear of it to morrow morning. rejoice at the prospect, as it was bulletined at 5 o'clock this afternoon, that even Harriman would come in for a share of the

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gate money, a very large sum. Hon. A. M. Waddell.

[Fron the Fayetteville Gazette.] Our representative in Congress for eight years, Hon, A. M. Waddell, of New Hanover, surrendered his trust as the public ser vant of the people of this district with the expiration of the present term. In 1870 he led a "forlorn hope," as it was then considered to be, against Oliver H. Dockery, This district was considered honelessly Radical, and Dockery was indeed a great leader in his party-a powerful speaker, a shrewd politician and an unconscionable demagogue. Few of us hoped for success, and Waddell was thought to stand only in the breach, to be a sort of Curtius of modern times, plunging with all the panoply of war, into the yawning gulf of de feat But the keen rapier of the finished orator and cultured scholar was more po tent than the sledge hanmer of the re doubtable son of the "Old Wagoner," and with the ides of November Alfred stood over the prostrate form of the Radical Goliah. Oliver. Again and again he has been chosen by the Democracy of the Cape Fear section to represent them in the council halls of the nation in Washington, leading the party to victory by increased majorities with each succeeding election ln 1878 he was defeated by Daniel L Russell, by default, the Democrats failing to go to the polls. Of this we will now say nothingong since those who failed him in the last campaign have bitterly regretted their too great security and confidence. 'North Carolina needs the services of such men as Col. Waddell, and the day is not far distant when he will again be called to the front-

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

REMARKS OF MR MERRITT, OF CHATHAM, DELIV-ERED IN THE SENATE, FEB. 13, ON THE PROPO-SITION TO ABOLISH THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

MR. PRESIDENT: I approach this subject with misgiving. It is one of great importance, and I am no orator, as these

Brutuses all around me are, but a plain, blunt man, slow of speech and of a slow tongue; and yet I am constrained to enter my protest against the abolition of the Geological Survey of North Carolina. The action of the House in passing this bill I must characterize as hasty, inconsiderate, ill-advised and unjust. It was rushed through under the cry of retrench ment and reform, without stopping to ex amine what effect its passage would have upon the State. It was trying the accused without allowing him any defence. And I am astonished to find that a portion of the press of the S'ate, that ought to be the move," and declare that this Survey is a 'costly luxury," "by no means necessary.

and a "useless burden." All these and similar declarations I do most stead fastly NOT believe.

North Carolina has the credit of being the first to inaugurate these geological surveys. Shall we force upon her the discredit of being the first to abandon them ? Alas! it would be a deplorable step backwards. Do we, as legislators, appreciate what we are doing? Natural science is a power in developing the fortunes of a State. Are we willing to arrest this power under the delusion that we are already sufficiently developed? It is this same power that is to make North Carolina's true worth known to the world, and to show her right to be considered one of the favored lands in natural capabilities upon which the sun shines. Are we ready to lay our rude hands upon this power, turn off the lights, and sit down in darkness? great property. Now, it would be the part of wisdom, in an individual owning a vast mine of wealth, to expend something to develop that wealth, and bring out its capabilities and concealed treasures. So of a State. The Legislature of 1852, acting upon this principle, passed a broad and comprehensive act, requiring the Gov ernor to "appoint a suitable person, whose duty it shall be to examine and survey each and every county in the State, and ascertain the different geological formation

of each county and section of the State the nature and character of its soils, and the best mode of improving the same ; the nature and kind of its productions and their relative positions and values; its facilities for manufactories; the extent and value of its water power, the character and value

and Dudley and Morehead and Graham we would not go far wrong. Graham, that stately old stateman, said in 1846 : "I trust no consideration will induce a longer delay in directing an agricultural, geological and mineralogical survey of the State," while that grand old Roman, the brilliant orator and far-seeing patriot, John M. Morehead, emphatically declares that " The same amount of money could not be se usefully applied in any other way as procuring these surveys." And Vance, whom we all delight to honor, after watching the progress and effects of this department from its inception, now pronounces it to be "a most valuable and important work." Think you, Senators, that if these men were here to-day that they would go back on their record and vote to abolish this survey ? Verily, no! Their sons and successors may, but these old patriots, never!

The collections of specimens in the Mn seum is worth to the State many times exponent of an enlightened opinion, hail seum is worth to the State many times this action of the House as a 'glorious' over what it cost. Shall it be given up and allowed to be scattered to the four winds? The working apparatus and appliances of the office are worth five thou. sand dollars. Shall these things be left to mould, to rust and become worthless ? 1s such a course the part of wisdom or econo

my in a State?

Within the past decade this department has caused a million and a quarter of dollars to be invested in the State. Oaly a short time ago capitalists paid \$175,000 for a bit of our mountain land, and since we have been in session there was a man from Canada examining the museum, and thence went to Chatham with a view of investing \$250,000 within our borders. 1 submit that it is the reverse of wisdom the reverse of economy in us to abolish the Survey, and cut off this influx of capital I appeal to you, Senators, not to abolish the office of State Geologist. In behalf of scientific investigation in North Carolina. I make this appeal. In behalf of the Agri-We stand here as the custodians of a cultural Department that would be cripped in its operations and rendered almost useless, I make this appeal. I appeal, too, in behalf of the State at large, which would suffer a blow in all its material develop. ment Finally, I appeal in behalf of this Legislature. Let it not be put down to the discredit of the Legislature of 1879. that it abolished a department that it will

be a credit and an honor in the succeeding Legislature to restore

The New York World Ballady.

THE WEIRD OF THE HAPLESS MAID WHO SP Lithe, listen and learn ye ladies all To shun the dreadful fate

Of the maiden fair who sp-; but Must not anticipate. Her father dwelt beside the Charles.

A merchant . ood was he, Who had \$20,000 made in his last inso vency. She was a maiden tall and dark. nd statuesque of mien And pose and ever bore herself Like an Oriental oneen: She had scarce a tained her twentieth year. And was named Evangeline And she was an accomplished girl. For she could sing and play, And in German, French-and English too-Was pertectly au fait. And Spanish, Latin Greek she knew, Italian sooke with ease-She could have bollered at a mouse In seven languages. And she was up in nousehold art, From painting friezes down To sticking mul. s and butterflies On I the jugs of brown. Nor did she scorn a t's higher walks To decorate a room Not with the ancient masters' brush But the modern servants' broom: And she c ald make, this pa agon-Arrange, I mean - wi h taste Tart symphonies in crauberry jam With Ea-tlake bands of paste. Likewise she knew-as don't, in poin Of fact, most maidens young -The science not only how to talk Ba when to hold her tongue. In sooth she was, as Chaucer would Have said, had he per seen. A very pariait gentle dame-The fair Evangeline, Lovers a many entered the lists. Lovers a many withdrew Till at last there came to that quiet low! A man whom no one knew. Whence he came or wha was his lineage Or name, was none could tell. But he had the best apartments in The Washington Hotel. He was dressed in good and quiet taste, Was neither clown nor f p. His hair was ye low, his eyes were blue And his whisters mutton-chop; And what he d d or where he went One thing was always clear-H s manners had the repose that marks The caste of Vere ce Vere Indeed the hotel laundrymaids To thei: familiars swore That his kerchiefs of the cambric fine A "jukal cornet" bore. And he had ; ot been there but a week. A week, or two, I ween, Ere he gave signs of falling in love With the fair Evangeline. Indeed, I may go farther Nor pass the limits of The truth-Evangeline gave signs With him of falling in love. I don't de cribe the courtship. My long experience shows No one writes on this subject Its principles that knows Readers who have been there before Will k ow it all, no doubt: And those who've not had better go And for themselves find out. Shall I omit the description ? S. R. V. P. The reply From a thousand assorted voices-And nve hundred chairs comes "Aye." "O love! O joy! O rapture! Her to his breast he doth clasp In an embrace I trow would make A boa-constrictor gas p B t she rather seems to like it, And in a caressing tone Assures her lover that she is His ownest owny own. And he says gently to her: "I am no base born chur But I am the heir of broad, broad lands And of a noble Earl. Than I there is not in Merrie England bluer-blooded peer, And the family estates are worth A cool sixty thon, a year. Oh, I have wandered far and wide North, South and East and West, And many women have I seen. But the fairest and the best Had one defect I could de ect Which caused me to faint and flee-A tatal defect which would have wrecked My love had it been in thee But thou art a queen, Evangeline. And nev T dost sp - then she Upspoke, with a kiss from her red, red mould ove, grant a boon to me. And now that we twain are engaged And married soon will be, Call me my pet name, dearest love. Since summ r first was leavy (I just put t at line in to rhyme) And say you love your Evie

As to the efficacy of signatures after adjournment of the Legislature, we have heard that a somewhat similar case has been adjudicated in Louisiana. We could not find any record of it in such books as were within reach last evening.

We do not think that there will be any trouble about the School Law, though we should not be overmuch concerned about it in any event. The changes from the old law are good, but it may be doubted if they are worth the additionals \$30,000 to \$40. 000 of additional taxes levied.



Statements have been sent to all subscribers whose accounts with this paper are over due, and they are requested to make settlement at once. These accounts, as the terms published at the head of this paper show, are payable in advance, but in consideration of the hard times we have yielded to requests of many to wait for a more convenient season. It was impossible to run two systems and so, like the other North Carolina newspapers, this has not been conducted upon the only proper plan, viz : to enter a name only when payment is made and to strike it off the lists as soon as the term paid for expires. The ers, the plundered and the ministers of sums due are small and would scarcely be criminal justice. Places are daily getfelt by each individual, but in the aggre ting scarcer where reaping is a certainty gate they amount to a very large sum, after sowing, or one may eat the fruit of

LABOR AND EFFECTS OF ITS LACK.

THE OBSERVER had occasion on Sunday to call attention to the prevalence of two evil habits retarding the material progress of the State. The Lynchburg News, at hand yesterday, has some thoughtful remarks in the same line. To the lack of honest work it traces much of the crime whose records abound in city and country newspapers. For a long time, says the News, "we have been watching the accounts of crime all over the land, and we have studied the evidence given in many cases, looking if there might be some gen-To us, who are not learned in the law, eral principle-some prevalent exciting cause for the excessive and increasing acts of violence and crime in the land. Nine-tenths are, in our opinion, 'to obtain money, or in one way or another connected with the use of money. Comparatively, very few owe their commission to simple anger or brutality, and when this is the immediate cause, often further back will be found the or to live without labor. About the same number can be attributed to he baser passions. It is strange that when followed back to the fountaintraced all through longer or shorter lives, in better or worse condition and circum stances, there will be found all along

evidences of a disposition to avoid hon est, simple, square labor-a determination not to eat bread by the sweat of the brow. And this, if carefully examined, is not greatly more certain in the miserable tramp who robs a farm than in the ostentatious banker who embezzles deposits. The greedy hunt for office has much the same basis-easy work-larger pay-living on the public-salaries which Total American.....bales, their services will not near command in trade or business-sometimes something

for nothing gotten at first by trickery or favor-increased by peculation-ending in embezzlement. The papers are filled with these crimes in high as well as low places, from the pulpit to the gutter, and while the throng of the idle and criminal is swelling, the fields lie everywhere untilled, in-

viting industrious labor. "Whether war, flush money, successful speculation or universal free labor has caused this aversion to the quiet pursuits of life, the honest tilling of the soil, the patient work at the bench, is unde termined, but the sad and fearful fact is apparent that unless there is an increase -a great increase of simple industrial pursuits-of simple hand labor, and a revival of agriculture, this country is on the road to the bad, its population will be equally divided between the plunder

comparatively small receipts at the ports, and the stronger accounts from Liverpool, caused a slight improvement in values, which was most decided for the summer months and for September. There was on Wednesday some depression, in sympathy with a partial decline at Liverpool. and the subsidence of activity in the markets for manufactures. The publication of the semi-annual report of the National Cotton Exchange, showing that to the 1st of March the movement of the crop was 365,000 bales in excess of the corresponding period of last season, and indicating pretty certainly a crop of 5,150,-000 bales, according to the statistics of that association, had also something of a depressing effect. To-day, there was an rregular advance on the more favorable advices from Liverpool, private accounts being stronger than the published reports. The early deliveries improved most. The visible supply is thus located :

Stock at Liverpool..... 552,000 Stock at London..... 63.7.0 Total Great Britain stock 615,750 Stock at Marseilles Stock at Barcelona 30,000 Stock at Hamburg Stock at Bremen..... Stock at Amsterdam..... 23,250 Stock at Rotterdam Stock at Antwerp..... Stock at other continental ports.....

1,500

4.50

43,750

8,500

4.2:0

6,000

281,500

898 25(

106.000

19.008

629,975

100,426

26,000

417.000

245,000

629.975

100,420

26,000

2,084

2,139,401

Total continental ports..... Total European stocks Egypt, Brazil, &c., afloat for Europe ...

inited States exports to-day Total visible supply bales, 2,500,651 Of the above, the totals of American &c. follow :

American -Liverpool stock Continental stocks...... American afloat to Europe Inited States stock United States interior stocks..... United States exports to-day

East Indian, Brazil, de-Liverpool stock..... London stock Continental stocks.....

Total East India, &c..... 361.25 Potal American...... \$,139,401 Total visible supply 2,500,651 These figures indicate a decrease in the cotton in sight of 244,478 bales as compared with the same date of 1878, a decrease of, 539,849 bales as compared with the corresponding date of 1877, and a decrease of 519,496 bales as compared with

At the interior ports the week's receipts for this and last year were :--

shreveport, La..... Vicksburg, Miss..... Columbus, Miss. 190 Eufaula, Ala

of the week, the statistical position, the from the experiments of the scientific officers on this Board, and especially of its nature, which, or the proceeds of which, very accomplished President, who ranks at the head of his profession.

There are many things which ought to reconcile poor people to their condition of poverty-though it is to be feared that they strength of which said advances were ob all fail of that effect-and among them read the following, from a city paper:

"The two richest men in New York City, probably the two richest men in the Eastern States, who made their money by their own skill and industry, were A. T. Sewart and Cornelius Vanderbilt. And the body of the former has been stolen from its resting place, not despite his wealth but because of it; and the memory of the latter has been sedulously defamed through all the public prints. mired in a campaign of scandal by his own children ; and this, too, not in spite of his wealth, but because of it."

NEW YORK, March 15, 1879.

EDITOR OBSERVER : - Mr. Jennings, the London correspondent of the World, in a letter about rare old books, relates some incidents which bring to mind some of my own experiences. He says that whilst searching for a certain volume to complet : a set he went to a very dingy and dusty shop, where were not only all the shelves filled to the ceiling with books, but piles of them lay on the floor, covered with dust. Mr. Jennings says "an inch thick with dust," but that of course is a figure of speech) In answer to his inquiry for the needed book, the little old proprie or told him that he had it, but did not wish to part with it. He led Mr. Jennings through thousands of volumes of which he confess ed that he knew nothing, up stairs to a back room which seemed to be his private snuggery. He unlocked a small book case and from its back part produced the book;

but he refused to sell it, would only let his visitor look at it. Some 20 years ago, on one of my visits to New York, my friend, the

Rev. Dr. Brantley, a great book-worm, gave me the name of a rare old classic which he wished me to hunt up for him. All my inquiries for it were met by the assurance that if any one had it, "old Gow an" was the man, so to Gowan's 1 went. "Y.s," said he, "I have it, come

with me." I fo lowed him to the basement, in the far part of which he removed 135.000 a small box, thrust his hand behind it, and 63,750 drew out the identical book, which proba-106.004 bly no one had seen since it was thus hid-19,000 den away. The wonderful memory which enabled him thus to know where to find each particular volume of the hundred thousand which he had collected, was the admiration of the trade, as it was the foundation of his fortune. Some ten years later, since I have lived here, I had another experince with him. A customer wrote to me to send him a rare old book, which could only be had at Gowan's. He demanded and received five dollars for it. For some reason or other it was returned

upon our hands; we sent to Gowan to seil t back to him, and he offered for it twenty. five cents! We were content to take that, rather than nothing, and it is quite likely that it was sold after his death by his ex.. ecutors for a nickel. He died some years ago and the mere catalogue of his stock filled a large volume. He was a singular character, and here let me enter a protest against the habit, by far too common, of 9 187 returning goods of any kind dry goods, books, or aught else, which one has delib-271 531

erately bought. This should never be done, except where the merchant has delivered an article which was not bought or 243 253 ordered. The dealer's good nature may induce hum to receive it back, but it is genkilling dogs, suck-egg dogs, to run at large? And is there no protection against erally at a loss of money, and always of them? It has eve rbeen the proud boast temper. Ladies will please make a note of of the Englishman, that his dwelling was this An old gentleman recently died in this his castle, and that no one dared come city who had been an assiduous collector upon and attack him there with. out incurring the penalties of the strong arm of the law. A man may of rare books, to which he is said to have refused access, even to his friends. This not do so, but his long eared hound may have proceeded from selfishness, but may come, with impunity, and break more probably from his knowledge of the up all the setting bens that a far propensity of people to borrow books and never return them -- another bad habit mer's wife may have, or suck the eggs she is carefully husbauding for the market, and against which I would warn the reader. I once inserted an advertisem int in the Ob if said farmer dares to protect his wife in her property, by poisoning, shooting or server requesting the return of lent books. and it brought in quite a number but by snaring said hound, is there no enactment in "Battle's Revisal," or amendments no means all. The experiment might be tried to advantage by some of your read-ers. You will recollect how several law thereto, that will bear him out in thus freeing his own premises, at least, of a public books belonging to Mr. Badger were sold nuisance ? here some years ago as part of the library of another lawyer. They had been borrowed : Auxiously awaiting your reply, I subscribe myself, both lender and borrower had died, and A PERSON INTERESTED IN THE EXTERMI the executor of neither had any knowledge NATION OF THE WORTHLESS CUR. of the facts that we passessed showing the ANSWER, -The trespassing dog may be rightful ownership. awfully killed. Our venerable friend Jas. Kyle of Fayetteville is here, purchasing his stock of LONG LIVED. -- Miss Fanny Dean. 1) goods.

agriculture, which may 'end to a full deproduce or other property of whatever the said party will apply to the discharge of said debt created for advances, as aforesaid, and the said party shall fail to apply

scription, from any other person in this of its timber, and all other facts connected

State, upon any representation that the with its geology, mineralogy, botany and

said produce or other property upon the tained, or the proceeds thereof, or shall dispose of the same in any other manner than that agreed upon by the parties to the transaction, the said party so failing or disposing shall be deemed guilty of ob taining goods under false pretence, the same whether the party so obtaining did or did not have the produce or other property as represented

False Pretences Law.

NACT TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT TO DEFINE TH

MEANING OF FALSE PRETENCE.

The General Assembly of North Caro

SECTION 1. That if any person shall ob-

ain any advances in money, provisions,

goods, wares, or merchandise, of any de-

said person so obtaining has any article of

lina do enant .

Section 2. All laws in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed. Section 3 This Act shall be in force

from and after its ratification. AMENDMENT. The following is an amendment to the

above Act : The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. That no person shall be indicted or punished for violating any of the provisions of an Act to define false preence, ratified 11th day of March, A. D., 1879, unless the representation upon which the credit was given, or the advances obtained, shall be in writing and signed by the party making such repre sentation. Nor shall any such person be punished for failing to apply the property upon which he shall have obtained ad vances in the manner so agreed upon, un less such tailure shall be willful Section 2. This Act shall be in force

from its ratification.

Concealed Weapons Law,

AN ACT TO MAKE THE CARRYING OF CONCRALE WEAPJNS & MISDEMEANOR,

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact :

SECTION 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person in this State, except when upon his own premises, to carry concealed about his person any pistol, bowie-kaife, razor dirk, dagger, sling shot, loaded cane, brass, iron or metalic knuckles, or other deadly weapon of like kind.

Section 2. That any person offending against section one of this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon con viction thereof, shall be fined or imprisoned in the discretion of the court.

Section 3. The following persons shall be exempt from the provisions of section one of this Act: Officers and soldiers of the United States, while in the discharge of their official duties; officers and soldiers of the militia of this State, when called into actual service; officers of this State or of any county, city or town of this State charged with the execution of the laws of this State, while in the discharge of their official duties.

Section 4. Any person being off his own premises and baying upon his person any deadly weapon described in section one, such possession shall be prima facie evidence of the concealment thereof. Section 5. This Act shall go into effect

on the first day of July, Anno Domini, 1879.

About Dogs.

Correspondence of THE OBSERVER] GREENSBORD, March 13, 1879.

EDITOR OBSERVER :- Are there no rights granted to a citizen of North Carolina, that a dog is bound to respect? We ask the question in all seriousness. Are dogs, yallow dogs, fice dogs, hound dogs, sheep-

velopment of the resources of the State. The scope of the survey is obviously wide and includes in its purview everything that relates to the material development and progress of the State. Now, have the provisions of this act

peen carried out? How has the Geologist done his duty? Take his book. "The Geology of North Carolina," read it carefully, see how full and accurate it is with regard to its soils, its fertilizers, its metallic ores, its minerals that are not ores, its mountains, and valleys, and rivers, and lakes, and springs, and winds, and clouds and frosts, and snows, and every other ma terial resource of Ahe State. Think for a moment what ah immense amount of labor and research and science it would take to get it up. Go to the museum, examine those magnificent maps, look through the cases of specimens of marls, minerals and ores : then consider the further fact that he has material for another volume that awaits our order for publication. D) this honestly and intelligently, and tell me not that Prof. Kerr has done nothing. Nay, verily, he has done much. And consider ing the unfavorable, adverse, and often malign influences under which he labored. undertake to say that he has done wonderfully well. But it is said that this survey is a costly

uxury. Look at that for one moment. It costs the State \$5,000 per year. One thousand goes to pay the rent and expenses of the museum ; leaving four thousand dollars for the salary of the officer and his working capital. There are sink holes for the people's money that ought to be corked up, but I declare to you that this is not one of them. The incumbent of this of fice is not only a geologist, but a mineralogist, a botanist and a chemist, and such a combination of attainments and science is not easily found and always commands high wages. Why the Geologist of Ohio gets \$9,000 a year, and she has spent \$200. 000 on the present survey and \$300,000 to publish results California spent \$20,000, Kentucky \$22,000, while New Jersey, with one seventh of the area of North Carolina, pays \$5,000 for her survey and then gives \$6,000 to publish results. Peansylvania spends \$50,000 per year in the survey and then gives \$100,000 to publish the results to the world; while our State gives \$5,000 for the survey and not a cent o publish. Brazil, Spain, lodia, Japan. and nearly every civilized country in the world are feeling the importance and utili y of Geological Surveys, and making lib eral expenditures therefor; while the Senate of North Carolina is now gravely discussing the propriety of abolishing her survey as a useless burden on the body politic! And what, I pray, would be the moral effect of its abolition ? All of our boasts about climate and soil, and resources of mines, minerals and water power, would at once be discredited as but brag and blustervoz preterea nihil. Immigration and capital would be turned from our borders, and the jeer that North Carolina is but a strip between South Carolina and Virginia, might have some foundation in truth.

But says one, our geologist is under no one's supervision. The very reverse of this is true. He is one of the most supervised men in America. Everybody supervises him. The Governor supervises him. The press, with its teeming thousands of anonymous writers supervises him. The Legislature with its committees of retrench ment and reform comes along every two years and supervises him, as we are doing to day. He has stood subject to the dis placement of every Governor and of every Legislature since first he received his com-

mission. Huberto they have all said that

Then up a d sprang that 'over And dropped ner from his knee As she had been a ret hot stove.

"She is even as the others were,

Tearing her nut-brown hair.

A-s bit he did not care.

And spells it with i-e !" Then down the maid fed in a swoon,

But for her grief the man distraught

1876. Receipts Receipta 1.463 Augusta, Ga..... 907 641 olumbus, Ga..... 1,148 1,594 705

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the trees he planted. It is fast becoming Griffin, Ga..... which should be in our possession at this Atlanta, Ga. doubtful in more places than New York time, and which we confidently believe would be but for the indifference or carewhether the law is "sufficient for these things." Disgrace has lost much of its lessness of subscribers on account of the smallness of each individual account. We power to prevent crime. Corporal punishment has lost much of its disgrace. The cannot afford to grant further indulgence, truth is, the American citizen of every de and notice is hereby given that after a rea scent has lost much of his high tone, or the sonable time shall have elapsed the names country has lost much of its high toned of delinquents who do not make settlement will be stricken from the books. It is citizens,

carnestly hoped that a prompt compliance "Wa have to go deeper for a cure that with this appeal will render such a disagreeathe criminal code-down into the regions ble resort unnecessary, for THE OBSERVER is of total depravity. The remedy must be attached to its subscribers, and believes that the feeling is mutual. It furnishes

its readers with an immense amount of matter, much of it obtained at heavy cost of labor and money, and not immodest ly or without good reasons, it claims to have done the State some service. The labor is entitled to pay.

This notice should have been made when the statement of accounts were forwarded, but in the pressure of work while the Legislature was in session it was neglected, and only recalled yesterday by reading a notice of the same kind in our esteemed contemporary, the Petersburg Index Appeal.

based upon a general moral change in the consciences of the people. "We are sorry to say that the tone, the style of argument, positions taken, policy defended or advocated in public affairs, does not encourage the hope for a speedy public regeneration. The political govern mental policy, legislation and administration, State and Federal, has much more to do with the increase of crime and corrup

tion than is generally supposed. As much as the idea is scouted, the safety of the country depends more on the morals than intellect of its statesmen."

ington.

Rome, Ga..... Charlotte, N. C............ St. Louis, Mo..... 500 1,559 4,695 4,071 886 Cincinnati, O..... 9,436 Total...... 41,565 36,358 The receipts from plantations were 72, 289 bales; in 1878, 59,435; in 1877, 40,995 bales. Since September, the receipts from plantations are 4,152,086 bales : in 1878. 3,905,419 : in 1877, 3,796,207 bales. The weather has been seasonable an generally favorable for crop purposes. The price of middling uplands in Liverpool on Friday was 53; in 1878. 61-16; in 1877, 6 5-16; in 1876, 6 7 16d.

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MR. SENATOR MERRITT'S constituents and the constituents of other gentlemen. will read with interest his speech on the Geological Survey, elsewhere published The sketch of his remarks came into our hands after the subject had passed from consideration of the Assembly, and publication was delayed by the necessity of keeping up with current legislation

GEN. THOMAS L. CLINGMAN is in Wash-

goods. Doubtless there is intense excitement in and ar und the Hippodrome as I write, at 9 p. m., in view of the near termination of the in ernational walking match. Some apprehension seems to prevail of a distur-bance at the close, at midnight, and so a

the survey must go on, and that he must carry it on. But there are complaints against the geologist. Oh, yes, there are. Grum-blers have not yet died out. Everyboay wants his own lands geologized. But as there are near a hundred counties. in the State, and as the geologist, do the best he may, can examine only a dozen or so counties and a d z n or so farms in each county during the year, somebody has to wait. Somebody's patience gives out and somebody says cross words. Somebody finds a glittering stone and roundly abuses somebody else for calling it iron pyri'es instead of gold. Somebody thinks he has found a diamond and is mad bec-use somebody else says it is nothing but quartz. Thus it comes to pass that our geologist is not only the most supervised, but the most abused of men: He stands high in his pro fession among scientific men, but alas ! how true it is that "a prophet is not with out honor save in his own c untry."

respects a laggard in the race, she has al- dress ! But; dearest, do you not kn)w While North Carolina has been in some ways been able to beast of a few sagacious that the unbappy silk-weavers of Lyons statesmen and patriots of broad and enlightened views, who have kept in the little good, humble though it may be very van of the world's progress These gratifying myself. Take this splend d men, almost without exception, have not merino dress back to the store and m k) only been favorable to this work, but have th in change it - a simple black sik f ho

"Farewell, fareweil, O fair and frail Noman ; what did enslave thee That thou shouldst mutilate 'he name That thy god-parents gave thee? Oh, I must wander while again Acr so the land and sea, Until I flod a woman that Won't speil her name 1-e. He gave a sob, a mig. ty sob That his heartstrings wrenched and tor), Then like a bast away he passed Out the ough the open door. He paid his bill at the botel, He took the earliest train. An i new r by the quiet Charles Was his to d htp seen again And on and alas for Evangeline Wh | might have a Countess sat, She is g owing to be an ol i ma th WI h a Mi slon and a cat ! WAIFS : -

The wife to her husband : Oh, how g od you are-bow generous-how thoughting it was of you to buy me this lovely st f are starting for bread ? I prefer duing urged it upon us with emphasis and power. In trusting and following Murphy poor!