

ABOUT GIVING THANKS

SENATOR LINDSAY BELIEVES THAT THE PRESENT MODE IS UN-ORTHODOX.

AN ATTACK ON GOV. CARR.

Mr. Lindsay Thinks That Thanksgiving is Now a Political Institution but Nobody Else Agrees With Him and His Silly Bill is Killed--Two Important Resolutions Introduced in the Senate--Change of Rules in the House.

The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock, and opened with prayer by R. V. Dr. Branson. His invocation was for ability and wisdom on the part of legislators to avoid mistakes, and that great good might come to the State through their work.

The committee on enrolled bills reported that the bill to reduce the official bond of the sheriff of Pitt county had passed both houses and had been enrolled.

Bills Introduced and Referred.

Senator Lindsay introduced S. B. 105, to reduce the expenditure of public institutions, and to provide for an election of boards of directors therefor. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

S. B. 17, for the relief of W. J. Sutton, sheriff of Bladen county, passed its third reading.

S. B., to amend the charter of the town of Mt. Airy, providing for the establishment of graded schools, passed its third reading.

S. B. 5, relating to the working of convicts on farms in Bertie county, was taken from the calendar and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

At the request of Senator Cook, S. B. 104, H. B. 75, relating to the charter of the town of Winston, was withdrawn from the committee and placed on the calendar.

S. B. 13, relating to costs in criminal cases, which had been unfavorably reported by the Judiciary Committee, was taken from the calendar and referred to the committee.

Senator Starbuck, R., introduced the following resolution: "That a committee of nine, three on the part of the Senate and six on the part of the House of Representatives, be appointed by the president of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to be known as the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives on Municipal Government. That the Speaker of the House shall designate the chairman of the committee; that all bills, resolutions and petitions in reference to the matter of municipal government be referred to said committee; and it shall be the duty of said committee to prepare and report as early as possible to this General Assembly proper bill or bills providing for the repeal of the present system of county government, and for restoring to the people the right of County Commissioners, or any officers who may hereafter be substituted for County Commissioners, and Justices of the Peace and other local officers."

Referred to the Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns.

Senator Abell, D., introduced a resolution requesting the doorkeepers of the Senate and House to furnish a list of their employees, and the per diem paid each.

The resolution was amended to include the Keeper of the Capitol, and the Auditor of State, and was adopted.

The Senate then, at 12 o'clock, adjourned in honor of General Robert E. Lee.

THE DEVIL'S DUES

SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL CARPET-BAGGERS IN THE LEGISLATURE OF '68-9.

GIZZARD Z. FRENCH'S RECORD.

He was the Recipient of Large Drafts on the Littlefield Bribery Fund--His Explanation of How he Got the Boodle--Something of the Other Men Who Were Conspicuous in These Infamous Deals--Judge Tourgee and Col. Deweese.

Written for Sunday News and Observer.

We have high authority for the statement, and the principle of action, that "Michael the archangel, when contending with the devil he disputed about the body of Moses, durst not bring against him a railing accusation, but said: 'The Lord rebuke thee.'" Webster defines "railing" to be "reproachful, insolent language," and "insolent language" clearly implies what is unjust and untrue. In this sense I have not run counter to the example set by the good Archangel. At any rate I am ready to give a hearing to the parties accused--to such of them as had anything to say in explanation of their conduct.

Tourgee Comes Empty Handed.

I have already stated that Judge Tourgee, though unavailed by the commission, failed to appear and explain how it was that he drew \$3,700 of the \$241,354, which Swebson swore that he paid out for votes to carry through railroad bills. Judge Tourgee was a member of the State convention, so-called, which remodeled the Constitution. He was not a lawyer, but was otherwise well educated, and, doubtless, the brainiest man in that body. Judge Pearson told me that when Mr. Tourgee came to Raleigh in December, 1867, as a delegate to the convention, he advised with him, the Judge, about going before the members of the court, as an applicant for license to practice law.

After conversation with him, the Judge advised him not to apply until he pursued the study further. Yet Tourgee took the lead in the radical work of overthrowing the old time honored common law practice, and substituted in its place what is called "the Code of civil procedure." He was chosen by the convention as one of two or three others to codify the laws of the State, at a salary of \$2,000 per annum, which he held for two or three years; while in April, 1868, soon after the adjournment of the convention, he was elected a Judge of the Circuit Court, an office with a salary attached of \$2,500.

He Goes Away Full Handed.

He held the Judgeship for ten years, although the Constitution of the State limited the term to eight years. But the Supreme Court, by a subtle construction of the Constitution, managed to spin out the terms of the Judges two years longer than the letter of the Constitution would imply. The Judgeship and the Codification of the laws, as long as the latter office lasted, were held and the two salaries drawn at the same time, amounting to \$4,500 per annum. Mr. Tourgee was not singular in this privilege of holding two lucrative offices at one time; and the practice gave rise to the witty designation of such lucky fellows, by my friend James Fountain Taylor, that they were "Double humped dormedaries."

But the Democrats at length gained control of affairs in the State; and when, at the end of ten years, Mr. Tourgee's term on the bench ran out, he fell back on his Northern friends who secured him the appointment of Pension Agent, or paymaster for the State, an office which paid him three thousand dollars per annum. He was afterwards, for some years, a successful practitioner of law, at Raleigh, and a high authority on the new code, which he had made, and expounded in a volume, which, I believe, is still a text-book with the profession. His lively stories, the "Fool's Errand," and "Briek's Without Straw," cannot, therefore, in anywise be regarded as autobiographical. He came empty-handed, and went away full-handed. He took a leading part in founding the Republican party in North Carolina.

Camp Follower Deweese.

Deweese squatted in the State at the close of hostilities. He may have held some office in the Union Army, but he was no better than a camp-follower, a bozzard, in search of carrion; to do him justice, he made no pretensions to honesty, and was rather vain of his success in picking and stealing. He avowed that he left the State only when there remained nothing more to steal. I have already explained that he bought the nomination to Congress from the negro James H. Harris, at the promised price of \$5,000, which Harris was in the main tricked out of. Deweese got the seat in Congress, but soon forfeited it by being caught in selling a naval-school cadetship. The Republican Congress allowed the knave to resign instead of expelling him, as a high-named body of legislators would have done. But "a fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind." And this was the last of Deweese as a North Carolina carpet-bagger. But it must not be forgotten that he was prominent among the founders of the Republican party in North Carolina.

I fail to find the name of Deweese among the witnesses in my pencilled index to the "Fraud Commission" report, and I suppose he waived the privilege of going before that tribunal to explain his successful career. But he will, no doubt, be flattered by the high place to which I have assigned him among his co-laborers.

The Colored Carpet-baggers.

Hyman, colored, denied that he was paid for his votes; but admitted that Swebson lent him \$1,000, with Jim Harris, colored, for security, and that Deweese gave him \$600 for electioneering purposes, which was paid him by Swebson; that the money was never repaid by him to Swebson, which was very natural. But Littlefield paid it, as has been seen. James H. Harris, colored, being sworn, denied that he knew of any money, bonds, or other thing being paid for votes. He frequently borrowed money of Swebson and Littlefield, but always paid it back

But he failed to explain how it was that he was credited on Swebson's books with \$2,500 in addition to the \$5,000 he was to have been paid for surrendering his nomination to Congress in favor of Deweese. In regard to the latter transaction, he gives an account of romantic generosity on the part of the carpet-bagger who voluntarily offered to pay him for his magnanimous declination in favor of Deweese. He said: "At the convention which met in the spring of 1868 for the nomination of candidates for the State government and for members of Congress in this district, I was nominated as candidate for Congress from this district. For reasons satisfactory to myself I declined to accept, which took all persons, both colored and white, by surprise. Col. Deweese was afterwards nominated in my place." [This latter nomination was a mere coincidence, of course, and had no connection with Harris' declination. He was on oath.] Harris then goes on to relate how he was congratulated by Col. Heaton, the Newbern carpet bagger, who dwelt upon his magnanimity, and great sacrifices for the party. Heaton assured him that he would see to it that he should be rewarded, and that a purse must be made up for him. But nothing was done for a year or more, until, we are told that Swebson, generously agreed to pay him \$4,000, and gave his note for that amount. But some time thereafter Swebson's friend Askew told him "that Swebson was broke," and offered to give him \$2,000 for the State. Harris took it, and Swebson's books show that he held Littlefield responsible for \$5,000 on this account, besides for \$2,500 more, on other accounts with Harris. Harris stated that when he declined the nomination he "had no expectation of receiving anything whatever for declining." Yet he was pertinacious about getting the money that was voluntarily promised him. Doubtless the carpet baggers were glad to get rid of a negro candidate for Congress, not for the purpose of honoring Deweese; but why they should raise a purse to pay the negro for his voluntary withdrawal is a mystery past finding out.

A Worthy Compeer of Deweese.

B. Ladin, an adventurer from New York, was a worthy compeer of Deweese. Of these fellows it may be said, as the author of Gil Blas said of the Bishop of Grenada's Steward and butler, that "these two make a pair." They were equally reckless of honor and of reputation. They gloried in their shame. I was greatly mistaken in a former letter, in stating that the claims of Ladin had been overlooked, or slighted, by his confederates. On the contrary, he drew a lion's share. In addition to the \$755, Swebson, in his "Bond Account," shows that Ladin was entrusted with 176 bonds, nominally worth \$1,760,000.

These men, it should be remembered, were conspicuous in the councils of the nascent Republican party in North Carolina, and their memories should be cherished by their successors.

Gizzard Z's Share.

George Z. French, still prominent in Republican councils, and a member of the present Fusion Legislature, was the recipient of large drafts on the Littlefield bribery fund. He drew as follows: February 1, 1869, \$ 500.00 June 17, " 10,456.87 April 1, " 7,000.00

Total \$ 17,956.87

Like all the others who drew upon this fund, French testified that he knew nothing of any money or bonds that were paid for votes. Yet Littlefield footed the bills. French admits that he borrowed Feb. 17, 1869, \$600 from Swebson. Swebson charges Littlefield only \$500 on that day, on account of French, which seems to reverse Poor Richard's Maxim that creditors have better memories than debtors. He admits that Swebson borrowed, in New York, for him, June 17th, 1869, \$10,456.87, with L. G. Estes as security; while Estes on the same day was furnished with a like sum, with French as security. Swebson was the endorser, in both cases, and in both cases he charged up the amounts to Littlefield. French admits that he was security for F. W. Foster, who, April 1st, 1869, borrowed of Swebson and Littlefield \$25,000, on the condition that he was to have \$7,000 of the money. It was charged to Littlefield, who, it seems, was everybody's friend.

How Gizzard Z. Explained It.

As regards the money borrowed in New York by Swebson, for French, he says that before the notes matured he wrote to Swebson, asking him to have them renewed. Swebson replied, "never mind about renewing, let the same paper lie, and pay them in the fall." French adds, "On the 30th of July following the maturity of this paper, a suit in bankruptcy was instituted against me by New York creditors," &c. But Littlefield generously came forward, took up

the paper, "and charged my share to me. He took up both drafts. I have had a running account with Gen. Littlefield for the past three years and a half, on account of speculation in old North Carolina bonds in New York city." French is another of the venerable founders of the party in the State.

Something of L. G. Estes.

L. G. Estes was a prominent character in those times. He was a member of the legislature, and I believe, of the convention, and for a number of years afterwards, a collector of the Internal Revenue. As above stated, Swebson borrowed for Estes \$10,456.87, with French, a bankrupt, as his security, and Swebson as the endorser.

Estes claims that the other \$10,000 on Swebson's books to his credit was for money loaned by him to Littlefield; and admits that the \$3,000 and the \$10,456.87 were sums borrowed by Swebson for him, in New York. It seems, however, that he was unable to meet the notes, which due; that Littlefield took them up, for which he indemnified him by putting collateral in his hands amounting to \$15,000. But it appears that Estes failed to pay the court costs on the suit against him by the New York merchants or bankers; and that the sheriff of his county reported, "no property found on which to levy." These facts serve to show the princely liberality of Swebson and Littlefield, the one in endorsing for, and the other in taking up the notes of these impetuous carpet-baggers, for large sums of money--\$35,000 or more. But they were members of the Legislature.

Estes was peculiar in one respect. He did know something of what was going on around him. In reply to the usual question of the committee in regard to the payment of money or bonds, he said yes; that he paid Deweese \$2,500 to secure Ladin's vote and influence in favor of a bill appropriating \$1,000,000 worth of bonds for the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, but that he charged this sum to Souter & Co., of New York, and that they placed the amount to his credit. And Estes was another of the founders of the Republican party in North Carolina.

DANIEL R. GOODLOE, Washington, D. C., Jan. 19.

Cure for Headache.

As a remedy for all forms of headache Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle, and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Large bottles only fifty cents at John Y. MacRae's drug store.

We guarantee Johnson Magnetic Oil; it has no superior for all aches and pains, internal or external, man of beast \$1 size 50c; 50c size 25c. For sale by John Y. MacRae, Raleigh, N. C.

Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers can be applied when at home, and is uniformly successful in coloring a brown or black. Hence its great popularity.

Rheumatism, neuralgia, headache, and pains of every kind instantly relieved by Johnson's Magnetic Oil. \$1 size 50c; 50c, 25c. For sale by John Y. MacRae, druggist, Raleigh, N. C.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by John Y. MacRae.

In the malaria districts

there has been in use a remedy with good effects for nearly a quarter of a century. It is a preventive and cure that thousands make use of every year. Why? Because it never fails to do good--its medicinal qualities are certain. It is specific for this dread disease. It cures!



Have you Malaria? Is the terrible poison in your blood? The symptoms, that intermittent fever which dries up your blood--your appetite fails--you have no energy, strength--that cold, chilly feeling which brings on nervous prostration, headache, neuralgia, aching pains. Have you these? It is this your case.

It's Brown's Iron Bitters you need! The Genuine has the Crossed Red Lines on Wrapper.

BROWN CHEMICAL CO., Baltimore, Md.



Upward and Onward.

The old year is behind us and we enter the new with brighter prospects than ever before.

Our Spring Stock is beginning to arrive and we must prepare to make room for it. Before you buy elsewhere consult our prices. We will save you money.



JAMES C. McRAE, W. H. DAY.

McRAE & DAY,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, FISHER BUILDING, RALEIGH, N. C. Practice in State and Federal Courts.

BICYCLES.

We have just made arrangements to handle during this coming season VICTOR BICYCLES,

Together with other lines, which will place us in a position to sell anybody a wheel. We care not whether you are large, small, long, short or medium, we can sell you a wheel that will suit you. Special attention will be given to

Ladies' Wheels. LOWEST PRICES GUARANTEED.

Julius Lewis Hardware Co., Raleigh, N. C.

CROSS & LINEHAN

Clothiers, Gents' Furnishers and Hatters.

From this week on we offer you our entire line at greatly reduced prices. The style, perfection of fit, and make up of our clothing have forced recognition from the best trade in the city and State.

Our Selections

Beyond question the handsomest in the market. All the essential features that go toward making first-class clothing satisfactory to you, embodied in our stock. We court inspection from the most critical traders. These goods must go to make room for others, and you will save money by examining them before buying.

Hats! Hats!! Hats!!! We have just received the new spring line of Young Bros' hats. This is the swell New York hat, and to be in style you want one. Call and see them.

CROSS & LINEHAN.

HOUSE.

Called to order at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. Ewart, of Henderson, in the chair; prayer by Rev. Mr. Edward Bull, of Newbern; reading of journal dispensed with.

The House on Thursday adjourned with the agreement to meet at 10 yesterday morning, and adjourn without any legislation.

On motion of Mr. Williams, of Craven, H. B. to reduce the official bond of the sheriff of Pitt county to \$60,000 was ordered enrolled, several Democrats objecting, among them Messrs. Peebles and Ray.

At 10:15 the House adjourned to meet to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

Changes in the Rules.

The resolution introduced by Mr. French, of New Hanover, on Thursday, consisted of annotated changes on the margin of the old rules and was not in shape to be available, until yesterday, for intelligent statement here.

The following changes are contemplated and will doubtless be made when the resolution is taken up.

In Rule 6 of the old rules "one day" is changed to "two days."

Two new rules are added, and in the new rules are numbered 13 and 14. Number 13 reads as follows: "Smoking shall not be allowed in the hall."

Number 14 reads: "If use shall meet every day (except Sunday) at 10 a. m."

The interpolation of these two rules moves forward the numbers of the new rules two, as compared with the members of the old rules.

Rule 17 (new rule 19) "thirty minutes," should be changed to "twenty minutes," referring to length of first speech on the main question, and "fifteen minutes" should be changed to "ten minutes" referring to second speech on the main question.

In Rule 20 (new Rule 22) the following modification is made, "and no member shall consume more than two minutes in explaining his vote, unless by consent of the House."

In Rule 28 (new Rule 30) the following is stricken out: "and no motion to reconsider shall be taken from the table except by a two third vote."

In Rule 38 (new Rule 40) a "majority" only, instead of "two-thirds," as before, is required to change the rules of the House.

In rule 51 (new rule 53) "two-thirds" is changed to a "majority" in the following line: "No public bill shall be twice read on the same day without the concurrence of two thirds of the members."

New rule 57 adds "or the member in charge of the measure," referring to those who may call the previous question.

An error has crept into the new rules as follows: "On page 19, tenth line from the bottom rule 25 should be rule 27."

Senator Ammons, a minister, thought