

Only thirty-four more days of Grant including Sunday.

The North Carolina legislators are making for their names and quite a sum of money.

Reinsurance says the Philadelphia Times appears to be the process of transferring a life insurance policy-holder, without his consent, from a company that is already bankrupt to one that is going to be—a shrewd way of prolonging the agony.

The committee of the whole of the Georgia Legislature has determined to refer the question of calling a convention to amend the constitution of that state to the people.

The New Orleans Picayune celebrated its fortieth birthday on Friday last. It declares it now enjoys a large measure of popular patronage and a more extensive circulation than ever before during its history.

The count of the electoral vote proceeded in joint session of the two houses yesterday as far as Florida without opposition.

General Wm. R. Cox, appointed by the governor judge for this judicial district, is a gentleman of splendid North Carolina antecedents, good connections, thorough culture and fine associations.

In the late war he rose from major of the second regiment to the command of the famous Runnaker brigade, and the personal affection everywhere expressed for him by the members of that noble command tell us with what conspicuous gallantry General Cox bore himself on every field where "those North Carolinians" were like the pride of Jackson and Lee.

In 1868 General Cox became solicitor of this district and for six years he filled that office with credit to himself and the universal satisfaction of the people. These classes themselves say of him that Solicitor Cox never did a negro an injustice or took advantage of the ignorance and weakness of a poor man.

He was chairman of the democratic state committee after the death of Hon. D. M. Barringer, and in the three campaigns of 1874, '75 and 1876 he led the democratic party in the state to success, and in the last, to the grandest triumph it has ever known.

General Cox is not a partisan in the broadest sense of that term. He is a patriot, representing the best elements and highest aspirations of the national democracy, and he will carry to the bench nothing of partisan politics. He is a native of Halifax, reared and educated at Nashville, Tennessee, and is a graduate of Franklin college and the Lebanon law school of that state. He practiced at the Nashville bar in copartnership with Hon. John G. Ferguson for six years, and marrying Miss Battle, of Turboro, permanently settled in this city in 1850, since which time he has been one of the prominent men of the state. His mother was a sister of Mrs. Weldon N. Edwards, and he was related to the late Chief Justice Ruffin of Hillsboro. Judge Cox is forty six years old. He possesses the capacity and qualifications for a judge, and we believe his career on the bench will vindicate the propriety of the appointment and meet the highest expectations of the friends and admirers of General Cox throughout the state.

Solicitor Harris.

The solicitor has concluded to resign. A select committee of the House has been for several weeks patiently and industriously inquiring into the charges against him, and several witnesses from portions of the district have been examined. At all meetings of the committee Solicitor Harris, with his counsel Messrs. Smith and Strong, Bishop and Busbee, Colonel Walter Clark, and Judge Fowle, has been present with every privilege to cross-examine witnesses and make all possible and proper defence. At the conclusion of the investigation the testimony is found to be so overwhelming against the Solicitor that he and his counsel propose to abandon the field by resigning the office and allowing the proceedings to stop, which is doubtless the most prudent course for him; and it is certainly better for the State that the committee shall agree to this termination of the matter than that a tedious and expensive impeachment trial should be gone through with. The Sentinel is thus vindicated and sustained in one of our heaviest and most serious charges it has, under our management, brought against any one. And we are so careful not to make charges until fortified by substantial evidence that we can now recall no in-

stance wherein we have done injustice to a single individual, or been called upon to make correction of a misstatement of any importance affecting any one.

We do not rejoice at the downfall of Solicitor Harris. While it is gratifying to witness the process of purification of the public service going on all over the country, and pleasurable to feel that the barracks are being cleared of the bottom of the ship of State, it is with no personal pleasure that we note the coming to grief of even those whose loss of office and the pomp of power have made forgetful alike of their duty and the ordinary proprieties of life.

Solicitor Harris belongs to that class which has lived, since the war, on public patronage, and who had come to feel that power and patronage were inherent rights exclusively their own. He has held office from his very youth up, and it might be said of him, that he is the product of public plunder.

But this set is beginning to promenade down the shady walks of obscurity, and we shall all presently have forgotten them, or remember them only "as a tale that is told."

Desecrating the State's Charities.

It will be a matter of deep and lasting shame to many North Carolinians, that the good name and fair fame of their State should have been tarnished by the political desecration of those institutions, which, in the benevolence of our great heart, she established for the care, comfort and education of the stricken of God.

The ignoble work began in 1868, under that regime of radicalism which had hoped never to see the Democratic people of the State adopt and imitate. On the threshold of a wild career of misgovernment, the like of which the world has scarcely seen, Governor Holden, in his long-sighted wisdom, July 4, 1868, started the State with the words of this amendment:

Every office and every employment in the State, from the most inferior to the most exalted, must be filled by the friends of reconstruction and of the new State constitution. So far as the Executive is concerned this purpose will be inflexibly maintained.

So here we have the origin of the broom policy in North Carolina, for the credit of which several gentlemen, of different sections are contending in reference to the late campaign. But there can be no question that Holden, Fulgim Ashley, Laffin, Dowsone and company, are the authors of the chimney sweep policy in North Carolina politics.

Perhaps the hearts of the people of this State were never more stirred with melancholy indignation than when the Republican party invaded with politics in 1868 the Insane Asylum and the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institution. We gather somewhat of the feelings of those days from articles in the Sentinel from the pens of the Reverend Wm. E. Pell and the accomplished Saton Giles. We quote:

THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

We have always regarded this Institution as the noblest charity of the State. Founded in the spirit of benevolence, and owing its origin to purely philanthropic motives, it has, together with the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind, been a monument of the pure benevolence, and the refined intelligence and humanity of the State. Under every change of administration until now, the foul touch of partyism has never been permitted to enter their walls. Even under the control of Directors of one political faith, the high philanthropic purposes of both these institutions have never been disturbed by the craven and miserable cry of partyism.

We learn the new Board of Supervisors have removed Dr. Fisher, and appointed Dr. Eugene Grison, of Granville, Superintendent. We regret that Dr. Grison should allow himself to be placed in such a position. He is a good country physician, but his devotion to politics, for the last seven years, has not improved his medical knowledge. We may be in error, but we are strongly impressed with the belief, that no ordinary physician is at all qualified for the post—no one can be, who has not made the subject of the medical treatment of the insane a specialty, and who has not experience in the management of such institutions. One of the most intelligent and thoroughbred physicians in the State, whose American and European medical education is equal to that of any of our acquaintance, remarked to us, two years ago, that he would, for one moment, think of bringing his qualifications for such a position into competition with those of Dr. Fisher.

OUR PUBLIC CHARITIES.

It is no possible effort which Governor Holden could have made, to add to the bed or in which he is held by the true and good people of the state, could he have been more successful than by his shameless partisan movement against the two asylums. The characters of the men, their incapacity, and then the purpose to place these two institutions under partisan control and influence, are too ridiculous and abominable to admit of any defence whatever.

At a time when both institutions were more largely useful than at any period of their history, to have conceived the idea of disturbing their operations, simply with the view of placing the whole matter under a strictly partisan regime, without regard to the wants of the poor unfortunate for whose benefits these institutions were established, was simply diabolical.

Neither Dr. Fisher nor Mr. Palmer, nor any officer connected with the two institutions, have ever conducted them in the interests of any party—they have conducted them for the people of the state, steadily keeping in view the real interests of the poor unfortunate brought to their care. If either of them had shown a disposition to manage them in the interest of a party, they would not have been there, or we should have

signed their removal. They have avoided even the appearance of partyism in their administration, and we protest against introducing it into the management of those institutions.

It is due to the State and to those institutions, if the General Assembly has any sense or moral responsibility, and if the claims of the unfortunate classes provided for by these institutions, for that body forthwith to enact laws taking their control from Governor Holden, or from any party.

But it was not simply that the feelings of our own people were outraged by the political invasion of the sacred precincts where repose the mentally dead, the people of other States were astonished and horrified at a spectacle never before presented, we believe anywhere in the United States. The Baltimore Sun commenting on the removal of Dr. Charles Fisher, under the appropriate head of "An Insane Proceeding," said:

It is almost impossible to conceive that political proscription can extend to offices of an asylum for the insane. This subject occupied the attention of a Convention of Superintendents and officers of insane asylums in the United States, which was lately held in Boston, and it was the unanimous expression of opinion, by Northern and Southern gentlemen present, that it was against the interests of society to make changes in the offices of insane asylums on account of political ideas and sympathies entertained by incumbents throughout the world.

On this occasion the venerable Dr. Stripling, Superintendent of the Virginia Asylum for the insane, at Stanton, who has introduced so many reforms in the treatment of the insane, that he is entitled to be considered a public benefactor, made a speech, the liberal and humane sentiments of which elicited a universal response. All medical men know that the treatment of the insane is a specialty, which demands not only long special study and training, but a peculiar combination of gentleness and strength of will, of moderation of character, evenness of temper, and great system and energy of action. We refer to this subject in no partisan view, but would earnestly say that if partisan proscription is to be extended to such institutions as these, the public will be compelled to establish private asylums; for friends of this unfortunate class will know content that they shall be deprived of the most enlightened and compassionate treatment available.

We had not apprehended that any North Carolinian, during a democratic administration, could suggest an imitation of the grovelling policy and degrading practices of the Radical administration of 1868, in respect to the charitable institutions of the State, but that competent management of these institutions would remain undisturbed as examples of Democratic wisdom and liberality.

We had hoped to be spared any agitation or discussion on this subject, and above all that our pen should not come under requisition for criticism, but the charge which has already been made at the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind, is of a character to make us feel that we should be reluctant to fail to speak out positively and with comprehensiveness on the subject of desecrating the State's charities.

LIFE INSURANCE.

In your weekly edition of the 29th inst., I gratefully note your remarks upon Life Insurance, but regret that the gentlemen "who are more thoroughly conversant with this profession than any other man in the state," has indignantly imposed upon your credit, when he attributes the present insurance troubles to the "note system," and "high taxation." As a matter of fact the note system of premium is not of itself conducive to insolvency, but is perhaps more susceptible of abuse than the "cash and interest" by reasons hereinafter noted. So long as the policy-holder's notes, given generally for the one half of each premium, were held as offsets to claims of maturity, insolvency could not have resulted other than by an absorption of a great part of the cash portion of the premium—a danger quite incidental to our system as to the other—while however a smaller margin, for expenses of the Life Company, but a present of its smaller cash receipts. The present embarrassment of companies has arisen from two causes.

CONSEQUENCE OF THE SENTINEL.

After several amendments, all of which were rejected, the resolution passed its third reading, years 23, says 8. Mr Crawford moved to reconsider and to lay that motion on the table. Adopted.

Bill to strike out word "one" in line 31, chap. 23, laws of 1874-75, and insert in lieu thereof the word "five," reported back from the judiciary committee, upon motion, referred to the committee on propositions and grievances.

Bill to prohibit the sale of liquor within one mile of King's Mountain School, Cleveland county, was taken up and upon motion, referred to the committee on propositions and grievances.

Bill to prevent the carrying of concealed deadly weapons came up and, on motion of Mr. York, was indefinitely postponed.

Bill in relation to carpeting the office of the principal clerk of the house, came up and, upon motion of Mr. Latham, was referred to the committee on finance.

Bill for the removal of road exemptions in the county of Clay, came up and passed its second reading, and the rules being suspended on motion of Mr. Robinson, passed also its third reading.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

MONDAY, JAN. 29.

The senate was called to order at 10:30 a. m., Lieutenant Governor Jarvis in the chair.

Prayer by Rev. E. R. Rich, of the city. The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. York from the committee on encroached bills, and Mr. Graham from the Finance committee, submitted reports.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message was received from the house announcing concurrence in senate amendments to certain bills, and an announcing also the passage of certain house bills and resolutions, and asking the concurrence of the senate in the same. These were appropriately referred.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Askew: A bill to require the commissioners of Jones and Lenoir to meet and make a definite line on a certain portion of the border between said counties, which is now not sufficiently marked. Referred to the committee on propositions and grievances.

By Mr. Scates: A bill concerning the fence law as to the counties of Anson, Union and Guilford. Judiciary committee.

By Mr. Crawford: A resolution in favor of Thos. Hampton. Committee on Finance.

By Mr. Troy: A resolution of instruction to the public treasurer, the rules were suspended and the resolution was considered and adopted.

By Mr. Waddell: A bill to amend sections 1 and 2, chap. 117, Battle's Revisal, in relation to dower. Judiciary committee.

By Mr. Holt: A bill for the relief of the Farmers' Finance and Agricultural Society. Finance committee.

Upon motion of Mr. Graham, the rules were suspended and the resolution of Mr. Latham, providing that the rules be amended so as to make the hour for the meeting of the senate 10 a. m., and the hour for its adjournment 2 p. m., was called up from the calendar.

Mr. Robinson moved the previous question, and the yeas and nays were taken on the passage of the resolution. Both calls were sustained, and the resolution agreed to by yeas 16, and nays 10.

THE UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The resolutions in favor of the colored race, came up as the unfinished business and Mr. Graham moved to refer. Upon this motion Mr. Nicholson asked for the yeas and nays, which call was sustained and the vote being taken, the motion to refer prevailed.

CALENDAR.

Bill to be entitled an act to prevent willful interference with the water-cocks valves, &c., of the Western Insane Asylum, came up from the calendar, passed its second reading, and on motion of Mr. Graham the rules were suspended and the bill was put upon its third reading and passed.

Substitute for house resolution authorizing the county to employ clerical assistance was taken up, and passed its second reading.

Mr. Cunningham moved to refer to the Finance committee. Lost.

After several amendments, all of which were rejected, the resolution passed its third reading, years 23, says 8. Mr Crawford moved to reconsider and to lay that motion on the table. Adopted.

Bill to strike out word "one" in line 31, chap. 23, laws of 1874-75, and insert in lieu thereof the word "five," reported back from the judiciary committee, upon motion, referred to the committee on propositions and grievances.

Bill to prohibit the sale of liquor within one mile of King's Mountain School, Cleveland county, was taken up and upon motion, referred to the committee on propositions and grievances.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

At 11 a. m., Mr. Speaker Price called the house to order.

Journal of Saturday read and approved.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Hanson presented a petition from the citizens of Washington. Referred to the committee on propositions and grievances.

Mr. Williams presented a petition from certain citizens of Alleghany county. Committee on counties, cities, towns and townships.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Shackelford, from the committee on encroached bills, submitted a report.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS.

By Mr. Council: A bill to lay out a public road from Bineson Harton's Wilkes county, to Deep Gap, Watauga county. Committee on railroads, post-roads and turnpikes.

By Mr. Bryant: A resolution to print 100 copies of the act to allow sheriffs and tax-collectors to collect arrears of taxes. Calendar.

By Mr. Shotwell: A bill to incorporate the trustees of Sugar Creek Presbyterian church, Mecklenburg county. Committee on corporations.

By Mr. Moring: A bill to incorporate Bynum Manufacturing Company, Chatham county. Committee on corporations.

By Mr. Richardson: A bill to amend chapter 52, section 22, Battle's Revisal, changing the place for comparing the vote of the 15th senatorial district, from Leeville, Robeson county, to Lennon's Cross Roads, Columbus county.

By Mr. Crawford: A resolution in favor of Thos. Hampton. Committee on Finance.

By Mr. Troy: A resolution of instruction to the public treasurer, the rules were suspended and the resolution was considered and adopted.

By Mr. Waddell: A bill to amend sections 1 and 2, chap. 117, Battle's Revisal, in relation to dower. Judiciary committee.

By Mr. Holt: A bill for the relief of the Farmers' Finance and Agricultural Society. Finance committee.

Upon motion of Mr. Graham, the rules were suspended and the resolution of Mr. Latham, providing that the rules be amended so as to make the hour for the meeting of the senate 10 a. m., and the hour for its adjournment 2 p. m., was called up from the calendar.

Mr. Robinson moved the previous question, and the yeas and nays were taken on the passage of the resolution. Both calls were sustained, and the resolution agreed to by yeas 16, and nays 10.

The resolutions in favor of the colored race, came up as the unfinished business and Mr. Graham moved to refer. Upon this motion Mr. Nicholson asked for the yeas and nays, which call was sustained and the vote being taken, the motion to refer prevailed.

CALENDAR.

Bill to be entitled an act to prevent willful interference with the water-cocks valves, &c., of the Western Insane Asylum, came up from the calendar, passed its second reading, and on motion of Mr. Graham the rules were suspended and the bill was put upon its third reading and passed.

Substitute for house resolution authorizing the county to employ clerical assistance was taken up, and passed its second reading.

Mr. Cunningham moved to refer to the Finance committee. Lost.

ing, which labor shall be charged against said road by the state treasurer, after deducting the average cost of maintaining them, and in no case shall be at a loss amount than is provided for in section 7 of this act." The motion prevailed.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 31.

The senate was called to order at 10:45 o'clock. Lieutenant Governor Jarvis in the chair.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Mr. Troy: A bill to protect the farmers from imposition in the purchase of fertilizers. Referred to committee on agriculture and manufactures.

By Mr. Cash: A bill to require ninety days residence in towns to enable persons to vote. Referred to judiciary committee.

By Mr. Troy: A bill to provide for the selective publication of agricultural statistics. Referred to committee on agriculture and manufactures.

Mr. Robinson introduced a resolution in favor of the News Publishing company. Referred to the committee on printing.

A message was received from the house of representatives, proposing that the number of trustees for the university should be twenty instead of twelve, as proposed by the senate on yesterday. The proposition of the house was concurred in on motion by Mr. Scates.

SPECIAL ORDER.

was the education bill reported by the committee on education.

After various unimportant amendments, on motion of Mr. Scates, was made the special order to adjourn at eleven o'clock.

Mrs. (col.) from New Hanover was granted leave to cast his vote in the affirmative on the Western N. C. R. R. bill passed yesterday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 31.

The house met at 10:45 o'clock a. m., and was called to order by the speaker, Mr. Charles Price.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

By Mr. Hill, (col.): a resolution of inquiry concerning a colored insane asylum. Calendar.

By Mr. Todd, of Ashe: A bill changing the territorial line between the counties of Ashe and Wilkes. Propositions and grievances.

By Mr. Carter, of Buncombe: A bill to be entitled an act concerning the subscription of Buncombe county to the Spartanburg and Asheville railroad. Judiciary.

By Mr. Reynolds, (col): A bill to be entitled an act to amend the compilation of the public laws of the state. Judiciary.

By Mr. Bunn, (col): A bill to be entitled an act to amend chapter 89 laws of 1874-75 entitled "an act to amend chapter 5 section 4 Battle's Revisal," in regard to preventing colored children being bound to white masters. Judiciary.

By Mr. Crews, (col): A bill to be entitled an act to repeal chapter 237 laws of 1874-75 in regard to the time of holding elections in this state. Judiciary.

CALENDAR.

Under a suspension of the rules a bill to authorize the commissioners of Chatham county to appoint a tax-collector to collect arrears of taxes for the years 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872 and 1873, was taken up on its several readings and passed.

Mr. Moring moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill just passed its third reading and lay that motion on the table. The latter motion prevailed.

Under a suspension of the rules a bill to authorize the commissioners of Chatham county to appoint a tax-collector to collect arrears of taxes for the years 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872 and 1873, was taken up on its several readings and passed.

Mr. Moring moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill just passed its third reading and lay that motion on the table. The latter motion prevailed.

Under a suspension of the rules a bill authorizing the commissioners of Washington county to levy a special tax was taken up on its third reading, and passed by a vote of yeas 79; nays 00.

Under a suspension of the rules senate resolution providing for the election of trustees of the university, was taken from the calendar.

Mr. Henderson offered an amendment to strike out 16 and insert 20. Adopted. The resolution as amended by Mr. Henderson was concurred in.

Bill to secure the better drainage of the low lands of the South Yadkin river was taken up on its second reading and passed, under a further suspension of the rules the bill passed its third reading.

Bill to repeal chapter 81 public laws of 1874-75 relating to rates of interest and to regulate legal rates of interest was taken up as the special order for 12 o'clock.

At the close of Mr. Singletary's remarks the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the consideration of the bill to provide for the collection of taxes by the state, &c., known as the machinery bill.

Mr. Pinnix, chairman of the committee, assumed the chair.

On motion of Mr. Bagley, two sections which are divided into subdivisions were considered by said subdivisions.

At 12 o'clock the consideration of the bill was resumed by taking up sections 9, 10, 11, 12.

At 2 o'clock of 1 o'clock Mr. Kennan moved the committee rise and report progress.

Mr. Henderson assumed the chair and Mr. Chairman Pinnix reported that the committee of the whole had had the machinery bill under further consideration but had not completed their labor and ask leave to sit again to-morrow at 12 o'clock. The committee was granted leave as asked for.

On motion, the house adjourned till 10 o'clock a. m. to-morrow.

HEADACHE.

DR. C. W. BENSON'S CELEBY AND CHAMOMILE PILLS are prepared expressly to cure Sick Headache, Nervous Headache, Dyspeptic Headache, Neuralgia, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and all other ailments. Price 50 cents, postage free. Sold by all druggists and country stores. Office, 106 North Enoch Street, Baltimore, Md.—REFERENCE: G. J. LESTER, Cashier Howard Bank, Baltimore, Md.

ATTENTION ALL! GREAT BANKRUPT SALE OF JEWELRY On receipt of 20 cents we will send by mail postpaid, all of the following pieces of jewelry: 1 pair Gold Plated Engraved Sleeve Buttons, one set Gold Front Shirt Studs, 1 Collar Stud, 1 Wedding Ring, 1 Roll Plate Watch Chain and 1 Gem's Rose Coral Scarf Pin. We offer this great bargain simply to draw attention to our business, as we have a stock of watches and jewelry at low prices. Send for Catalogue. OOLEY & CO., 75 Broadway, New York (N. Y.)