The Wilmington Sun.

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CORNELIUS HARNETT.

A NATIVE SON.

Hon. George Davis Adds a Word to Col. Wheeler's Sketch.—Proof that the Cape Fear Statesman was Born in North Carolina.

To the Editor of the Sun:—A perusal of Col. Wheeler's short, but interesting, sketch of Cornelius Harnett in the last number of the *South-Atlantic* has tempted me to add a word about his birth place—a subject which Col. W. leaves just where my Chapel Hill Address left it more than twenty years ago.

Mr. Harnett was one of the really great men of the revolution, and it is much to be regretted that we do not know more of his history. But what we do know is quite enough to show that the people of Wilmington ought not to be indifferent to anything that concerns a character so consecrated to their remembrance by great intellect, virtue, patriotism and public services.

When I began the preparation of my address in 1855, I had, in common with all others, accepted the only account we had of him; viz.: That he was born in England, and had emigrated from thence directly to the Cape Fear. But my investigations soon satisfied me that there were two persons of the name in North Carolina, father and son; and it was then an effort of love to establish, if possible, that so fine a public character as our revolutionary patriot was a native born son of our State. It was known from the inscription upon his tombstone, which is still standing, that he was born in the year 1723, and in the absence of any direct testimony, the only way to get at the place of his birth was to ascertain where his father resided at that time. Authentic records established that he removed to the Cape Fear in 1726, and that he was living in Chowan, and taking a prominent and active part in the affairs of that precinct, in 1725; but beyond that he could not be traced. Nevertheless, upon a careful consideration of all the facts to be gathered, a confident opinion was expressed that the son was born in North Carolina, in the precinct of Chowan.

The object of this note is to state that the evidence which was then wanting has since been supplied. Four years after the address was delivered Dr. Hawks published his unfinished history; and in volume 2d, page 62, he gives authentic lists of the freeholders in all the precincts of Albemarle county in the year 1723. These lists were prepared under sanction of law, and are official, and their object undoubtedly was to ascertain who were eligible and liable to public duty as jurors, electors, representatives, &c. And in the list for Chowan precinct is found the name of Cornelius Harnett, the elder.

I think it may now be accepted as an established fact that Cornelius Harnett, the younger, was a native son of North Carolina.

Mr. Harnett owned and lived at Hilton, where he built and occupied the mansion still standing there, but considerably modernized and improved. I have often heard from the elders that so great was the love and veneration in which he was held by people of Wilmington, that they procured a special law to be enacted, by which he was made eligible as their borough representative in the General Assembly, although he resided a mile without the borough limits. My lamented friend, Mr. Wm. A. Wright, informed me that years ago he had seen this act, but I regret to say that my own researches have not enabled me to find any trace of it. It is to be hoped it may yet be discovered by some more diligent student of our history.

GEO. DAVIS.

GREENSBORO LETTER.

Coble Cleared—Personal—A Queer Swap.

Sun Correspondence.

GREENSBORO, N. C., March 10th.—The trial of Daniel Coble, who was caught in the act of firing Vanstory's livery stable, last fall, came off to-day. As was expected he was cleared of the crime on the ground of insanity, he having been suffering for several years with a demented mind.

Dr. Benbow is still erecting handsome residences in the Southern part of the city. He believes in improvements, never tires in making them, and don't seem to feel the pressure of *hard times*.

The Rev. Samuel M. Smith and his lovely bride are spending a few days in our city. He very ably supplied the pulpit of the Presbyterian Church on last Sabbath evening. From here he goes to his field of labor, Washington, N. C.

Mr. A. H. Alderman, the junior leader of the Greensboro Band, received this morning from the manufacturers, a beautiful silver cornet, which will be a great acquisition to the band.

In a lonely and sequestered spot in Henry county, Va., at the base of a small mountain called "Rattlesnake Hill," there lived two men, both married, who had several children. For some cause or other they did not get along very well with their respective spouses, but each one had a hankering after the other's wife; and finally they proposed to make an exchange, which was accordingly done, and the one that had the homeliest wife received an old shot gun as boot. Since the exchange all parties seem to be getting along as well as anyone that never made such a queer and novel exchange.

H. H., JR.

The South and the Government.

New York World.

An observant Scotchman who has recently enjoyed and improved unusual opportunities of looking behind the scenes in American politics frankly says that nothing here seemed to him so weak, illogical and cowardly as the disposition of Northern men to dissuade Southern men from bringing forward the true feelings, wishes and purposes of the great section which they represent into the arena of public affairs. He likens this disposition aptly enough to that manifested by a considerable number of English public men towards Scotland after the suppression of the second Jacobite rising in the last century. Had such men been allowed to control the policy of Great Britain the Highland-regiments which the Great Commoner boldly hurled under the Union flag against the veterans of France would never have been summoned into the field, and the Seven Years' War would have ended in disaster and not in triumph for the British arms all over the world. The stalwarts of the Republican party never speak of the Southern people excepting as one might speak of a gigantic were-wolf panting to feed on the flesh of babes and sucklings, and too many Northern Democrats even are given to whispering it about that it will never do to elect Southern Democrats to high national offices lest the Northern people should be frightened back into the arms of Grant and Babcock, and the election of a Democratic President be thus prevented in 1880. In the House of Representatives which is to assemble on Tuesday next the Southern Democrats will number no less than 100 out of the 148 Democrats elected to that body, and yet there are Northern Democrats who venture openly to assert that a Speaker cannot be safely taken from a body constituting two-thirds of the whole Democratic representation! We shall not now consider this matter with any reference to the personal qualifications or pretensions of any particular candidate for the Speakership. But looking at it simply and solely in its national aspects and from the point of view from which an intelligent foreigner would contemplate it, it would certainly be a most unique exhibition of self-abasement end self-stultification if one hundred Southern Democratic members of the American House of Representatives should present themselves before less than half their number of Northern Democrats, like the burghers of Calais, on bended knees with ropes about their necks, confess their unworthiness to be honored or trusted and entreat their Northern fellow-members to order the House and all its business in the light of their own superior wisdom and patriotism. Any Northern Democrat who thinks the Southern Democrats ought thus to disport themselves simply admits that the Democratic party ought not to have been called under the Constitution to control the legislation of the land. General Grant is currently reported to have said that if the Democrats are left to themselves they will kill the Democratic party. The same thing used to be said of the Whigs after the Democrats had for so many consecutive years monopolized the National Government. It was just as true and just as false of the Whigs then as it is of the Democrats now, and for the very same reasons. The Democratic party had no training whatever in the responsibilities of national government from 1860 to 1875, in 1875 the House alone passed under Democratic control. Next Tuesday the Senate also will come under Democratic control after eighteen years of unshaken Republican supremacy. No doubt the Democracy, from pure inexperience in administration, may blunder, as the English Conservatives did when the Liberal nomination in England began to break down, and as the Republicans in our own country did when they came into power first in 1861. Of the Democratic members who will organize the House and the Senate a week from to-day many are new to Federal affairs and strangers one to another, and it will be a work of some little time for them to get into their natural relations as a political body. No doubt immature and unwise projects will be brought forward. Even so experienced a politician as Senator Blaine has not yet got himself thoroughly shaken into his shoes since he left the familiar ground of the House for the unfamiliar ground of the Senate. But immature and unwise projects will be worked off in the natural formation of debate, and the candid, courageous people of the North who are not politicians will agree with us, we suspect, in thinking that the capacity of the sections to work together systematically and freely may as well be tested now, since sooner or later the test must come. The real convictions and inner mind of the Southern States in particular ought to be clearly sustained, and may as well be ascertained now. The country can certainly bear the experiment this year quite as well as ever can. If the Southern States are bent on making war against the Northern States under the form of legislation, as the Republican stalwarts allege, let the country be satisfied of this as soon as possible. Let us see where we stand before the Presidential election of 1880. If the South in Congress can withdraw the heavy and mailed pressure of the General Government from the several States and set the States free henceforth to manage their own elections in their own way, as they did before 1870, without working injury to any race or class or section or interest, a great burden of anxiety will be lifted from the public mind. Possibly new legislation may be found necessary to protect either the Chinese in the Pacific States or the Africans in the Southern States or naturalized voters in the Northern States. If this proves so to be, the necessary legislation can be speedily had when it is called for. Say what we of the North will, the time has come when the South must be freely trusted, and recognized as trusted, with the power which lawfully belongs to it under the Constitution in Congress, and the 100 Southern members of the House must come to the front as the controlling element of the Democratic majority in that body. Good government cannot be established and maintained among men by systematic deception and humbugery and by cowardly suppressions of the real character and wishes of the people of any section. The people of the North need to see, and as soon as possible, what the intelligent and influential people of the South, as represented in Congress, are actually bent on getting into our national policy. The no-party element of the nation, that large element which is the fringe of both parties, and which rarely or never decides till a day or two before an election with which party it will act, must bear in mind that the Democratic party is a State-rights party. All Democrats, Northern and Southern, who are really Democrats believe that while the National Government is called to direct our foreign affairs and to regulate a limited and specified number of Federal concerns, it ought in all things else, like the British sovereign, to reign and not to govern. Democrats look to the State governments, in the chief part of the affairs of life, for protection to life, liberty and property. And when Southern Democrats endeavor to bring the Federal Government back to the teachings and the practice of Sefferson, it concerns the permanent welfare of the republic that they should have fair play and be judged by their proper work openly done in their way and out of leading-strings.

Senator Hampton's Condition—His Views on Prominent Questions.

A Charleston (S. C.) dispatch states that tha only visible trace of suffering Senator Wade Hampton has undergone since his accident is a slight increase in the gray in his whiskers. His general health is excellent, except that the change from his former active out-of-door life to the necessary confinement of the past three months has developed dyspepsia, which causes him the loss of much sleep. His leg still gives him great trouble and frequently intense pain, the end of the remaining portion of the bone being dead. The physicians are waiting to allow this an opportunity to coming off itself, but should it fail to do so during the next month it will probably have to be amputated.

Senator Hampton, who is now recruiting his health at the Lowndes plantation Colleton county, S. C., in an interview with a correspondent Sunday last, said he was as yet uncertain whether he will be in Washington at the extra session, although he would go if he possible could and his doctors would allow it. In case the business was particularly important he will go anyhow. In reply to a question as to his opinion concerning the action of the House in refusing to pass the appropriation bills, he replied that he thought the House was right. He would favor Congress sitting forever if necessary before it receded an inch from its position. He did not think Mr. Hayes would have a right to oppose the amendments if Congress continued to urge them, as such action would show that they were the will of the people. On the Chinese question he expressed the opinion that Mr. Hayes's action was right. In the first place, he did not think Congress had the power to abrogate a portion of a treaty. He thought that body wrong in yielding to the clamor from California.

Gen. Gordón's Reply.

Senator Gordon, of Georgia, has written a letter in reply to the late letter of the wife of Representative Felton, of that State, in which several private business transactions of the Senator were severely commented upon. Senator Gordon declines to recognize Mrs. Felton in the controversy, but addresses his reply to her husband, who is charged with being the real author of the attack. The defense of Senator Gordon's strong and spirited, and he challenges the most thorough scrutiny into all his acts, whether as a public man or a private citizen, satisfied that nothing derogatory to his character can be exhumed.

The Walking Match.

NEW YORK, March 12.—At 20 minutes past 10 o'clock this morning, the scores of the pedestrians were as follows: Rowell 231 miles and 4 laps; Harriman, 215 and 2 laps; Ennis, 201 and 2 laps; O'Leary, 197 and 5 laps.

At 11 a. m. the score was, Rowell, 235 miles and 3 laps; Harriman, 219 miles; Ennis, 205 miles; O'Leary 201 miles.

By advice of his physician O'Leary has left the tract not to return again.

O'Leary left tee tract at 3h 1m 30s, on his 215th mile. He returned again at 5h,35m 3s, and walked 1 lap and retired from the contest at 5h 37m, having walked 215 miles, 6 laps and 110 yards. As he left the track, he simply remarked to the scorer, "I'm off." He was very sick, and was immediately driven to the Metropolitan Hotel.

Shorter Telegrams.

The town elections in New Jersey show Republican gains.

The coroner's jury rendered a verdict that the killing of Alston by Cox, at Atlanta, Ga., was wilful and premeditated murder. Cox is in jail to await trial.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, held at New York yesterday, Gen. Eckert tendered his resignation as President and Trustee of the Company. On motion it was laid on the table, and he was earnestly requested to withdraw it. He declined, however, to reconsider his action, and withdrew from the position of President of the Company to-day.

California Republicans go Back on Hayes.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—At a large Republican mass meeting, held here last night, the sentiments endorsed were that while crediting the President with the honesty of purpose in vetoing the Chinese bill, his action did not represent the views of the Republican party in California, and the party declined the responsibility therefor.

Charlotte *Observer*: Some States have provisions that if a judge is too unwell to hold his court, at a time when all other judges of the State are engaged with theirs, it shall be the duty of the Governor, upon receipt of proper notification, to appoint some competent lawyer of his or an adjoining district to ride the circuit until the judge shall be able to resume his seat upon the bench. Such a provision as this in our laws would be just and is desirable, since it would prevent the locking up of the bourts, and would not only expedite the administration of justice but save heavy costs to the people.

SUN TELEGRAMS.

EARLY AND MIDNIGHT REPORTS.

OVER THE CABLE.

The Old World's News.

LONDON, March 12.—A dispatch to the *Daily News* from Szegedin this (Wednesday) morning at 8 o'clock says: After a fearful night of anxiety all the efforts are useless, the water broke through with resistless force at 3 o'clock, carrying away part of the railway station embankment and rolling stock within. The houses in town was many feet deep in water. Terrible suffering is commencing and shrieks and cries from thousands are heard. Houses are crashing in by the score and in many cases carrying their inmates with them. God knows what we shall do to-night. There is no gas, the works being 15 feet in water. I fear we shall run short of food. One boat was just going to save a large house full of people when there came a fearful crash, and carried with it the whole living freight. The scene is simply heart rending. Over 80,000 people are out of houses and home. Hundreds are drowning and the water is still rising very rapidly.

The Duke of Edinburgh will take the place of Prince Leopold, who is ill at Darmstadt, as the Duke of Connaught's second supporter at the royal wedding to-morrow.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent telegraphs as follows: "A number of the Deputies of the Left will, of course, only vote against the impeachment, on condition that its rejection shall be effected by passing an order of day so couched that no member of the Right could agree to it. A very large majority will certainly support such an order of the day.

The condition of Butt is favorable and hopeful.

The question of further reduction in the wages of cotton operatives, in Northeast Lancashire, is under serious consideration. The Padiham masters met Monday and agreed to reduce the wages all round, if two-thirds of the Blackburn masters did the same. The Preston and Blackburn masters will meet to-day. The majority of the Blackburn masters is said to favor the reduction. The Operatives' Association will oppose it vigorously. According to the feeling on both sides, a further strike is probable.

The *Standard's* correspondent at Paris says: "The impeachment motion is likely to have a result which its authors do not contemplate, viz: The beginning of a crusade to put down noisy demagogues who aim at rendering the government impossible under every regime, and who are now adopting against the Republic manoeuvres to which they resorted to against the Empire and monarchy of July. The feeling of irritation is general throughout the country against these mischievous fanatics who whenever things happen to be settling down and the Chambers seems on a point of directing their attention to the business of the nation, and start an interpolation or defamatory attack against some os the ministers or a motion for the impeachment of a former minister or a resolution for the rehabitation of the committee. The time and temper of the country as well as of the House require the protection against the incendiaries, and if the government shrinks from taking the measures to render them inocuous the country will get tired of the government. The unanimous outcry is, "we have had too much of all this, we want to be let alone, and have no more playing at the 1793 committee of public safety and the reign of terror." The Republican papers which support the impeachment are *The Rappel, The Revolutian Francais, The Marseillais, The Lanterne, The Petite Pariden, The Evenement* and *The Petite Republique Francaise*. Those which oppose it are, *The Tempsa, The Seide, The Presse, The Liberle, The National, The Dix.*

The *Times* Paris correspondent says: "The orders of to-day stating the impeachment scheme in order to secure the support of the majority of the Republic must be crouched in such terms that DeBroglie and Rochebonet cabinets while escaping the judgment of any of the formal tribunal will be none the less condemed. Such an order of the day, though the right could not vote for it, would receive the support of a large majority of the Republica and would be adopted. Such will doubtless be the issue of the debate.

On the occasion of the marriage of the Duke of Connaught to Princess Louisa Margaret, of Prussia, the corps of gentleman at arms will be entrusted with the escort of the procession, and with duty inside the St. George's Chapel and the State apartments of the castle.

The Duke of Connaught's Guard of Honor will consist of officers, rank and file, selected from his own battalion of Rifle Brigade, three hundred of the Metropolitan police, are detailed with the Royal household police for the maintanance of good order.

All morning now worn for the Princess Alice, will be laid aside on Thursday, to be resumed on Friday, except by the Queen and her ladies in waiting, who wear black. The extra preparations in St. George Chapel consist of temporary galleries, North and South of the naive for the spectators, a tribune for the representatives of the press, another for extra choristers and musicians, and a high dais for royalty before the altar. Broad alleinations of blue and white bunting in festoons line the passage by which the Queen is to enter. Then comes a crimson bordered pathway with ornamentations of blue and gold fringed with bullion. The Rutland and Bray chapels off the north and south aisles are fitted up as retiring rooms. In Windsor Castle the stair case and state entrance are ornamented with flowers, palios, ferns and shrubs. The great corridor communicating with the Queen's private apartments is richly decked with flowers. By Tuesday night every room in the Castle was occupied. St. George's Hall will present a gorgeous spectacle on Thursday. There the great body of guests will partake of refreshments while the royal party breakfasts in the dining room. At either end of the hall will be placed a magnificent buffett, on which will be a part of that gold plate in which Windsor Castle is said to be richer than any other royal residence in the world, and the long narrow passage will be lighted up with a blaze of color from the robes, uniforms and decorations. The town of Windsor will de decorated during the day and illuminated at night. The music at the ceremony will be rendered by 70 choristers including a selection from the Queens private hand. The music will consist of a march for Handels, "Hercules" mendelrsohns march from "Athalie" and Handel's "occasional overture."

ROME, March 12.—The Vatican organ, *Voce della Venita*, gives great pominence to the following: Several Liberal papers have reiterated the statement that the Pope, in consequence of the pressure of Cardinal Manning on the French Bishops, has ranged himself behind the non-possumus and vindication of temporal power. We are able to most decidedly contradict this fiction. The Pope in no other way than did his predecessor, has protested, and will protest until such provisions are made as right and reason require for the dignity and liberty of the holy see.

PESTH, March 12.—The greatest excitement is caused here by the Szegedin disaster, but as preparations were made before hand, it is hoped that no serious loss of life has occurred.

12 M.—The synagogue has fallen in, burying numbers of people who had sought refuge in it.

P. M.—The latest telegrams announce that the flood, with terrific roar, is rushing from two sides over Szegedin. The horrors of the situation baffle all description. The town is, in fact, destroyed. Two-thirds of it are now submerged, including the citadel and the post and telegraph offices. Whole rows of houses are falling. The orphanage and synagogue are destroyed. All the inmates of the former were buried in the ruins. Two manufactories are on fire. The inhabitants are flying to New Szegedin and the more elevated parts of the town. The municipality of Pesth is making every effort to send assistance to Szegedin.

Two relief trains have already started, and the accommodations for the fugitives have been provided in the barracks and public buildings of Pesth.

LONDON, March 12.—An official telegram dated Pesth 6:30 p. m., just received confirms the report of the terrible aspect of the town and the destitution in hundreds of houses. It states that the removal of the inhabitants is proceeding without disorder. So far only 4 corpses have been found. The dams are being cut in several places to allow the water to run off. No excesses are reported, but precautions have been taken for the protection of the property.

PARIS, March 12.—The Committee of Inquiry on the acts of the Ministry of the 16th of May, met again to-day to receive a communication of a very important document which had been addressed to its President. It is reported that during the debate in the Chamber of Deputies tomorrow, M. Louis Blanc will make a startling revelation. The debate will probably proceed as followi: M. Leon Renault will combat the Committee's conclusions. M. Waddington, President of the Ministry, will explain why the government opposes the impeachment of MM. Brisson and Madier de Montjar. Louis Blanc and Lockroy will support the impeachment. M. Levoyer, Minister of Justice, will make the matter a Cabinet question. It is believed that none of the Ministers of the 16th of May will speak, and probably none will ever attend the sitting.

The new Prefect Police, M. Andrieux, has decided to suppress the detective corps, known as the "Political Brigade."

Fatal Accident at Gilmore's Garden.

NEW YORK, March, 12.—A panic occurred at Gilmore's Garden at 8:25 p. m. A section of temporary boxes, about 45 feet long and 20 feet deep on the southeast corner of the Garden fell in, owing to being overcrowded, and nearly a dozen persons were injured, one man fatally. Several women were among the crowd.

LATER.

An accident occurred at Gilmore's Garden to-night, causing a panic and terrible excitement. At 8:23 o'clock while there were nearly 19,000 people in the building, a crash and roar was heard and a long section of the upper gallery on the south floor of the building suddenly sank downward, with a mass of living struggling humanity on it. Then a course of shrieks prayers and curses. A panic ensued and men rushed wildly and frantically around. A rushed was made for doors and a cry of fire rang out. The scene that followed beggars description and for a time it looked as if numbers of lives would be lost. Some men endeavored to stop the panic by shouting out that there was no danger. In lesthan ten seconds every window in the building was smashed open, and many dozens of persons jumped out, and went home quickly as possible. When the accident occurred Rowell, Harriman and Ennis, were all on the track, and remained there at the urgent request of parties who were trying to stop the panic, when it was found that the building was not on fire and that only a portion of the gallery had fallen. The panic then subsided.

WASHINGTON.

General News and Notes.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The Treasury made another call for five-twenties to-day, the amount aggregating seven millions of coupon and three million registered bonds.

Dr. Woodworth, Surgeon-General of the United States Revenue Marine Service, is dangerously ill. There is very little hope of his recovery.

An Illinois Hurricane.

ST. LOUIS, March, 12.—Information has reached here that a violent wind storm, amounting almost to a tornado, passed over the southern portion of Macaussin county, Ill., yesterday, destroying houses and barnes and other property.

From Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, March 12.—The Bonnie Lee, with eleven hundred and fisty bales of cotton, sank in the Red River to-day. A wrecking boat has gone to her assistance.

The jury in the Caddo case were unable to agree, and have been discharged by Judge Woods.

THE LEGISLATURE.

RESUME OF PROCEEDINGS.

What Was Done Tuesday.

Raleigh News, Shortened.

SENATE.

The Senate refused to concur in the House amendments to the salary and fee bill, a Committee of Conference was proposed and Messrs. Henderson, Scales and black were named as the Senate branch thereof.

The following Senate bills passed their several readings or were otherwise disposed of as indicated:

To regulate the pilotage for the bar of Ocracoke Inlet and over the wash.

The bill to amend the constitution so as to confine the Institution for the Deaf and the Dumb and the Blind, and the Asylum for the Insane, to the care of indigent persons was discussed at some length, and referred to the Judiciary Committee. Subsequently the committee reported their failure to agree as to the words may and shall, and the bill went to the calendar.

Bill to authorize the levying of a special tax to enable Wilmington township, New Hanover county, to levy a tax to pay its debts.

The following engrossed bills passed their several readings, or were otherwise disposed of, as indicated:

To authorize the commissioners of Madison to ascertain and settle county debt.

The bill in regard to the removal of civil causes for trial from the State Courts to the Circuit Courts of the United States was passed.

Bill to prevent tramps from trespassing or depredating on citizens of this State, passed without amendment.

Bill making persons inelligible to sit on juries who have served on a grand or petit jury within two years. This bill was tabled, but afterwards, on motion of Mr. Snow, the matter was reconsidered, and on an explanation that its purpose was to get rid of the chronic or professional juror, the bill passed almost unanimously.

Bill for the speedy trial of criminals.

Bill to regulate Fire Insurance Companies in State was discussed.

On motion of Mr. Alexander, the bill was referred to the Judiciary committee.

The following bills passed their several readings in the Senate on Monday night or were otherwise disposed of as indidated:

House bill to amend the acts relative to the Grand Falls Manufacturing Company of Rockingham.

House bill to amend the act incorporating the town of Kenansville, in Duplin county.

House biil requiring town and city collectors of taxes and fines to make monthly reports.

House bill to prevent obstruction in Rockfish and other streams, in Duplin county.

House bill to incorporate the Champion Compress Company.

Senate bill to authorize the Commissioners of Brunswick to levy a special tax.

House bill to pay off the indebtedness of the Insane Asylum.

House bill to empower the Western North Carolina Railroad Company to make terms with the Chester Narrow Gauge Company.

HOUSE.

The Senate substitute for the bid for support of the Penitentiary for 1879-'80, was read, allowing $90,000 sor this purpose, $11,000 for the W. C N. Railroad, $30,000 for the Penitentiary, and $18,000 for the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad. The Governor to appoint a Board of five Directors, to hold office for four years, to receive $250 per annum.

Mr. Moring moved to amend by making the sum allowed to the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad $20,000, as in the House bill, which was adopted.

Mr. English offered an amendment to make the allewance for the W. N. C. Railroad $40,000. Adopted.

Mr. Carter, of Buncombe, opposed this amendment, while Messrs. English. The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Coffield moved to amend by making the allowance for the penitentiary $35,000 saying the $30,000 was insufficient.

Mr. Coffield's amendment was put to a vote and lost.

Mr. Mebane offered an amendment to that part of the bill as to the appointmont of Directots so that the present Board would not be displaced, which was adopted.

The bill as amended then passed.

Bill to amend the law relative to the running Sunday trains, by providing that trains which started on through trips on Saturday may run on Sunday until 9 a. m. to reach their shops, and also permitting the running of trains with U. S. mail, or trains with U. S. mail and passengers. Passed.

Mr. McGehee moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill taking away the allowance of outside lunatics, failed to pass the House yesterday.

The bill was then put upon its second reading, and the yeas and nays being demanded, it passed—yeas 50, nays 44.

Bill to incorporate Contentnea Lodge, No. 96, I. O. O. F., at Toisnot, Wilson county, passed.

Bill to allow the Mayor and Board of Alderman of Wilmington to issue $200,000 six per cent. bonds, to take up the floating debt, passed.

Bill to incorporate the Rockingham and Salisbury R. R. Co., came up as a special order.

The report of a majority of the Judiciary Committee in the contested election case of J. H. Brooks vs. Meares, from Brunswick county, was read. It gives all the facts elicited, presenting a mass of testimony in the case. The following is the report of the committee:

Rbsolved, That J. H. Brooks is the man entitled to a seat on this floor from the county of Brunswick and not A. C. Meares, the sitting member.

Upon motion of Mr. Norment the resolution was taken up.

Mr. Etheridge, that the entire testimony and report be printed, which was urged by Mr. Richardson, of Columbus, who said the matter was argued before the courts, but the decision has not yet been rendered.

The motion to print was put to a vote and lost.

The question recurred upon the adoption of the resolution, which, together with the voluminous testimony, was read, and adopted.

DIED.

POTTER—At Smithville, on the 9th instant, David Sprunt, son of Capt. W. J. Potter, aged 2 years and 5 months.

As the sweet flower that scents the morn
But withers in the rising day,
Thus lovely was this infant's dawn,
Thus swiftly passed its life away.

C. A. H.

Wanted.

TWO ROOMS in a PRIVATE RESIDENCE. Also kitchen room. Central locality preferred. Address, through postoffice,

march 13-1t BUSINESS.

Just Arrived.

THAT FINE LOT OF BEEF BOUGHT BY Walter R. Bryant will be sold by

J. R. MELTON,

AT NO. 8 SECOND STREET MARKET,

At the LOWEST PRICES the market can possibly afford.

I invite gentlemen and ladies to give me a call and examine for themselves.

march 13-t J. R. MELTON, Prop'r.

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES

of the nineteenth century, and one that takes equal rank with the invention of the telephone, the electric light and other scientific marvels of the age, is that of

HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE.

This compound possesses the most remarkable healing properties of any known agent employed for the purpose of curing *SORES, WOUNDS, CUTS, BRUISES,* Inflamed and abraded surfaces, and for ALL SKIN DISEASES.

Its cleansing properties remove all impurities that hinder the formation of healthy flesh, and the work of cure goes on to completion with most WONDERFUL RAPIDITY. Let no family be without a box of it in the house. Physicians extol its virtues; and the thousands who have used it, unite in recommending it. Beware of counterfeits.

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Notice.

BY VIRTUE OF THE PROVISIONS CONtained in a certain deed of mortgage executed on the 27th day of March, 1875, by George Harriss to the First National Bank of Wilmington, N. C., and recorded in the Collector's office of the Port of Wilmington, N. C., in Book E., page 36, the undersigned, as Attorneys of said Bank, will expose for sale at public auction on Tuesday, 18th day of March, 1879, at the wharf at the foot of Ann street, in the city of Wilmington, at 12 o'clock M., for cash, the schooner or vessel "Washington," together with all her masts, sails, tackle apparel, boats and furniture.

A. T. & J. LONDON,
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