three months.

The People's Press.

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Political.

[From the Daily News, Feb. 9.] EXCITING SCENES IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

RESOLUTIONS OF W. B. GLENN, OF YADKIN.

SPEECHES OF MESSRS. GLENN AND FOOTE.

thing like an accurate description of the exciting scenes in the House yesterday, occasioned by the resolutions of Mr. Glenn, of Yadkin, and of the most prominent Republicans of that body, dissolving their connection with the Republican party and promising allegiance hereafter to the great Conservative party of the State.

The House was called to order at the usual hour, and a solemn and impressive prayer delivered by the Rev. Dr. Atkinson, of the Presbyterian church; the journal of Saturday was trampled upon, my heart, my judgment, my read, after which Mr. Glenn, the able young representative from Yadkin county, rose in his seat and asked the privilege of introducing the following resolutions:

disregarding the principles upon which our (Continued applause.) liberties were achieved, and over-riding the social rights of the Anglo Saxon race, has enacted a law whereby the two races in this country are compelled to associate on terms of perfeet equality; and

WHEREAS, We believe that the result of this legislation will be to thoroughly and completely break down and demoralize the manhood of North Carolina, and

WHEREAS, It is a duty which every man, irrespective of his color or his connection in life, owes to his country, his race and his family to condemn this reckless effort of the Republican party to perpetuate its power by the utter destruction of the white people of the South; there-

Resolved, That we, the General Assembly o North Carolina, do appeal to every man within the borders of our State, to protest against this unjust and ungenerous treatment of our people, and especially do we beseech our brothers of the white race, who have heretofore adhered to the Republican party, to sever their connection with the same, for the reason that in this hour of extre, re peril to our manhood, mere questions of pas v pride or passion should be forever sunk in the great issue for the preservation of our morals, our social rights and our race.

During the reading of the resolutions by the Clerk, a death-like stillness pervaded the densely packed room, and at the conclusion the applause from the Democratic side, the galleries and lobbies was really terrific. As soon as order could be restored Mr. Glenn arose from his seat and approaching the main aisle, said: "Mr. Speaker"; when the deafening applause was again resumed and continued for several minutes. The import of his resolutions and what would maturally follow, spread with lightning rapidity throughout the city, and the rush to the galleries, lobbies and even on the floor of the House, was of such a character, and created so much excitement that the Doorkeepers were called upon to preserve order. After much difficulty order was restored. and Mr. Glenn proceeded as follows:

MR. SPEAKER; -I am twenty-seven years of age. I was born and raised in the county of Yadkin, the county which I have the honor to represent on the floor of this House.

When I look back, sir, to the days of my boyhood, what a throng of pleasant memories cluster around me-hallowed by the most sacred associations this life can ever bring. Beneath the sed of my native county, my ancestors are buried; and the dearest and the tenderest ties which bind me to this life and make me wish to live, have a place in the borders of my native land. The earliest friends of my life are when this heart ceases to beat, these lips to speak and these arms to move, my body may be buried by the hands of my neighbors, among now, Mr. Speaker, one word to the colored to me in every emergency, I regret from my same sod that covers the remains of those so dear to me and so loved by me. Before I was old enough to participate in public affairs, our country was precipitated into the most sancainary struggle that ever afflicted any nation; and the Southern people came out of that fight the most humiliated people God ever placed on this earth. When the question of severing our [connection with the Federal Union was presented to my people, every man in Yadkin county except thirty-four voted to stand by the old flag-the flag of the Union; and during the long and bloody days which followed that event the voice of my people was still for peace and for the Union of our fathers. (Applause.) After the war, sir, we rejoined the Union in good faith. We were willing to do it, and sadly and sorrowfully we planted the ivy over the graves of those who had fallen in battle, smoothed the sul over their last resting places-buried in the same graye all animositics and all bitter recollections, and looked forward with hope to the restoration of fraternal feelings with the people of all sections of this great land.

We rallied to the old flag, have stood there since, and stand there now. (Applause.) The first public act of my life was to give in my fire in the winter and shade in the summer for adherence to the principles of the Republican the white people of this country, and all the party, honestly and sincerely believing that better impulses of their nature calls upon them able and well delivered address. He was frethat party alone could restore peace, harmony to defend you in your proper sphere and station; and prosperity to this nation. Sir, I have no but we can never receive you on terms of so-

of patriotic devotion to my State and country; God who made us both placed it there, our and such a scene we fear it will never be our Burking. If I was to desire to express all race, I love the Aagle Saxon race, and an hon- just that the Angle Saxon and African races we ever saw. est desire to promote their interests has been as much the motive principle in my heart as in yours. I supported the reconstruction acts of Congress and the several amendments to the Constitution, because I thought they were right. I believed that as the colored man was to live among us, christianity, humanity and the policy demanded that he should have all the legal and political rights which we enjoyed. It will make him a better member of the commuble him to study the same book from which God intended that all races, and all colors, and all nationalities should learn great truths and great principles. I cheerfully accord to the black man all these privileges. But with that, Mr. Speaker, I say he should be content. But, sir, instead of this what do we see? The Republican party of the North, aided by a few carpetbaggers in Congress from the South, not heed-It would be utterly impossible to give anying the protests of some of the native white Reing the protests of the native wh the speeches of Messrs. Glenn and Foote, two which will enforce social equality among the the first to rush forward to grasp the hand of been, during yesterday and to-day, of an ex-

Sir, I have supported the Republican party. with my best energies and with whatever talent I possess, but when it comes to this, when my feelings and protestations, and of my constituents, and some of the native white Republicans of the South are entirely disregarded and love for my country, my love for my race, for my friends and my constituents and all who are near and dear to me, speak in thunder tones to me to halt, nor stir one step, one inch fur-WHEREAS. The Republican party of the ther in the support of any party which will House of Representatives of the United States, thrust such an iniquitous measure upon us.

And, sir, I appeal to every white Republican throughout the border of our State, I appeal to every man in North Carolina from the mountains to the sea-shore, never, never to support any party or men who will vote such an iniquitous measure upon our land. (Applause.) If this blow, Mr. Speaker, should fall only upon the men of the land, it would not be so hard to bear. We are made of sterner material and could stand it better.

But, sir, it aims at amalgamation, its object is to blot out all distinction between the races, it aims to obliterate the mark which the great writer has traced with the pencil of nature upon the brows of the two races. And then, sir, the effects of the bill strike most heavily upon that class of our people whom we should plause.) It is for them, sir, that I stand here to-day and raise my voice in denunciation of any set of men who will thus trample under foot their tenderest feelings and most sacred rights. (Applause.)

of this land, I appeal to every white man in Clay doctrine, I allied myself at an early day plause.) It is useless for me to discuss the provisions and effects of the Civil Rights Bill. It has been read from every stump in North Carolina, and its effects will be felt in the humblest and the highest dwellings in our land.

And now Mr. Speaker, I am answerable to

but one people for my action here. I am an-

swerable only to the constituency that sent me here. Since I have been a member of this General Assembly I have endeavored to carry out their wishes; and whon a measure came before this Legislature, I have not enquired as that old party have always been held dear by to what party originated it; but my only en- the people of that county. But, sir, in the last quiry has been as to whether it was right and campaign, when it was charged by my oppo to the interests of the people of the State. I am satisfied, Mr. Speaker, that my constituents will bill then before Congress, I stated on all occaendorse my course in our past legislation .- for sions, on the hustings and in private, that I did duty has been the controlling principle which actuates me. I am further confident they will that abomination upon the people of the South endorse me in the course I am now taking, for I told them in the canvass last August that I not, nor would not, give my support to the was honestly, sincerely and unalterably oppos- party that passed such an unfair and unrighted to the Civil Rights Bill, and would do all in cous restriction upon the white or Anglo Saxon my power to defeat its passage. (Applause.) race. Mr. Speaker, I say so now, that if the I further told them that if the measure was at- Senate of the United States concur with the actempted to be forced upon us I would forever tion of the House and this bill is made the law sever my connection with the Republican par- of the land, I would not be true to my constituty. Believing me sincere in my pledges, they ents to co-operate with them longer. gave me the largest vote ever given any candi- The colored people of the South have always date in my county since the war. I stand here and have now my greatest sympathy, and this there; the companions of my borhood live to-day to redeem those pledges, and my own is one great reason why I should oppose the tell me that they will unanimously second me them great harm. Raised up with that race in the step I am now taking. (Applause.) And, from childhood, kind as they have always been members on this floor, and to the colored men you that prompts me to this course. I have they are not responsible. colored people cannot lead me to disregard the do this morning. feelings and social rights of my own race. (Applause.) My connection with the Anglo Saxthat which binds me to your people. (Ap- course since I have had anything to do in pofortunate law that could be enacted for your question that involves the salvation of the great race. See to it that none of your race abuse American people. I would be a coward not its privileges. It is unfortunate for you be- express the serious convictions of a heart that

for gratitude calls for them. You have been

should mingle together on terms of social equality. (Applause.)

ing under the convictions of my own judgment, and thus the scene closed. vation of the Anglo Saxon race of our great Candler, of Buncombe, who is as yet undecided. ly meant no disrespect to the House. land. (Great and prolonged applause.)

cool, calm and deliberate, and notwithstanding white man's basis. the frequent bursts of applause he was greeted with, he evinced no excitement whatever, and his foreible feeling and impressive oratory won . A correspondent of the Charlotte Observer ty, made a motion to refer a petition of citizens our entreaties, disregarding our feeling and tions of applause that we have ever known in wishes, have passed through the House, a bill any assemblage. Mr. Staples, of Guilford, was during the debate on the Civil Rights bill have of order that the petition was not properly behis life-long friend, who had now broken the traordinarily exciting nature. Beast Butler ly organized when the petition was originally only bar between them. Then came over in an opened the hall yesterday, and in the course of introduced. Speaker Patterson decided against excited group a host of Democrats, and the his remarks spoke of the majority of the the Republicans, when an appeal was taken,

Wilkes, arose and said: "Mr. Speaker, I en- Southerner arose and exclaimed: "The gentle- county, then raised a further point of order, dorse all that has been said by my friend, Mr. man from Massachusetts, has called the South- that it required two-thirds of those present to Glenn." Here the excitement became more in- ern people thieves and murderers. All I have take up the petition under a suspension of the tense than ever, and the applause from every got to say is that he is the only murderer I rules. The speaker rendered an adverse decispart of the House knew no bounds. Extreme know on this floor." Butler did not hear the ion, and entertained a motion to adjourn Republicans assembled in squads of two and remark at the time, but his attention was sub- Wolfe sprang to his feet and insisted that he three in the lobbies, and seemed to cancus rap- sequently called to it, and he arose with a sort had a right to be heard on this point. The idly and incoherently.

amazement, seeming to say in their bewilder- would frighten anybody. McLane throwing up ment, who and what next? To describe the his hands, derisively said: "If that is the way insisted that he was not out of order; when the scene on the floor at this juncture would be ut- all you Yankees get out of a fight, I wish you speaker commanded him to take his seat; terly impossible, and we will not attempt it. had sons who would fight in vindication of your | Wolfe refusing to obey, he called into requisi-

MR. SPEAKER:-I read with mortification on ing the passage of the Civil Rights bill in the intervened since the words had been spoken .- yelling at the top of his voice until the sercome into this House and express my feelings cal force, parliamentary knowledge and in- House presented a scene of indescribable conin regard to this matter, in condemnation of domitable pluck, than any man on the floor.

Raised, as I was in the old Whig doctrines. and a life-long opposition to the principles of trouble has been that I have not hung more," the Democratic party, under the precepts of my [Applause and hisses.] Mr. Speaker, I stand here to-day, and in be- father in the good old county of Iredell, where half of the mothers, and sisters, and daughters he still lives, as an exponent of the old Henry amount to shucks." ed to extremes in politics, adopting for my derers. In this course that of moderation and forbearance. Sir. the large old county (Wilkes), which I have in part the honor to represent, with my noble colleague on my right (Col. Dula), has always been opposed to the principles of the old Democratic party. When the question was submitted to my people in 1861 for the purpose of callpersons voted for that measure out of about 2,000 votes in my county. The principles of nents that we were in favor of the Civil Rights not believe our friends of the North would force -nay, further, I stated that if they did, I could | Pi.

heart that any conflict should arise which would of North Carolina. It is not emnity towards result in serious injury to them, and for which

Mr. Speaker, some of my friends may concause it forces every man who loves his family yearns for the presperity and happiness of with you. I have defended your people in their I repeat that I know not what course my rights from every stump in my native friends may take, but I speak for myself, county, and I have stood up in the Courts and a noble, honest, mountain constituof our State and defended men of your ency, when I say in terms not to be mistaken race without fee or reward of any kind; in the language of one of our greatest states. and one of the most pleasant victories of my men, "sink or swim, live or die, survive or perlife was when I defended and acquitted a man ish," I sever my connection with any party of your color, who was my playmate in our that forces such objectionable and destructive

boyhood. I have kind feelings for your race, restriction upon the people of the South. While Maj. Foote was speaking, the Senate to a member of the House. in an entire body crowded into the densely packed hall and were silent listeners to the quently interrupted by loud and prolonged ap-

and to any gentleman who may be inclined to subsequent education nurtured it, and all our good pleasure to look on again. To give a faint that was pusillanimous in war, inhuman in will say that I am as good as you, for I love my us the principle that it is not proper, right or old fushioned campmeeting scene than anything ties, I should call it Butlerism."

The Speaker, by the most herenlean efforts,

But we believe that he has the manliness to The delivery of Mr. Glenn throughout was come out and plant himself squarely upon a Row in the Pennsylvania Legislature.

Scenes in Congress.

THE SCENES IN THE HOUSE hand-shaking continued for several minutes. Southern people as thieves and murderers and his decision was sustained by a large ma-Order being restored, Major J. H. Foote, of Upon this, Mr. McLane of Texas, an ardent jority. Mr. Wolfe, Republican, of Union of a snort and said that the day was passed speaker declared him out of order, as no ap-Order was finally restored, and Major Foote base slander." Some one asked that the words tion the services of the sergeant-at-arms, who of McLane be taken down, when

SAM RANDALL AROSE

the action of Congress, but my friends thought Mr. Randall's point in this case, was well the defence of their colleague and wrested could not have had any direct pecuniary interit best, that as the bill had gone back to the taken, but in their own arbitrary way the Rad- him from the hands of the sergeant-at-arms. In Senate, it might be premature to take a decid- icals proceeded to take down the words of Mr. the midst of the confusion the speaker adjourned position at this time. But, Mr. Speaker, as McLane. That gentleman arose and said that ed the House. During the melce pistols were my friend from Yadkin, Mr. Glenn, has thought if Mr. Butler had been misunderstood by him drawn and for a time it was feared that blood proper to introduce resolutions this morning he would retract, but if he had not been, he would be shed. Where was Phil. Sheridan? expressing opposition to the recent action of would reiterate what he had said; that Butler most zealously guard and protect. I mean the Congress upon Civil Rights, I ask the indul- was the only murderer he knew on the floor, The Financial Condition of the North gence of the Hoase a few minutes that I may as he had hung a man in New Orleans. "Oh," set myself right before the world on this grave said the snorting Beast, "if the gentleman also far from being offended, I glory in it. The

Randall, "Oh, let him go on! That don't

The question having been preferred as to the this land never again to sustain any party with the Republican party, as in my opinion nature of the language uttered on both sides. should they thus lacerate our feelings, and dis- being the nearest akin to the one in which I Butler owned that he had said that a minority regard and disdain to notice our appeals. (Ap- had been educated. I have always been oppos- of the Southern people were thieves and mur-

as I am willing to swear, for I heard him plainly from the reporter's gallery. When he made the false statement, there was quite a rush towards the Clerk's desk, and things for a time looked quite squally. De Witt, of New York. shook his finger in Butler's face and said, "You ing a Convention, looking to secession, only 50 did say a majority of the Southern people were thieves, and there is no use in trying to deny

An Alabama "Scallawag" (whose name could not be learned.) said loud enough to be plainly heard in the reporter's gallery, G-d d-n it let's have a fight with that - Democrat. anyhow!" Some show was made to satisfy him, but he subsided, and in this manner his presence as well as his name lost. Butler then vielded the floor to Lynch (negro) of Mississip-

THE EVENT OF THURSDAY.

was the speech of Jno. Young Brown, of Kentacky. He said that the people of the South were lying in helplessness and distress, they had been subjugated by bayonets, and recently one of the Federal Generals had entered a State Legislative body and driven out its members as Cremwell lad driven out the members of the English House of Commons. Their Rulical General had sent a telegram to the world denouncing the Louisianians as Banditti thieves heart and my knowledge of my constituents measure. It can do them no good, it may do the elergymen, Jews and Gentile, and the Schern business men who had settled in New Orleans, and a committee of this House

NAILED THE SLANDER TO THE COUNTER. Mr. Brown, who is one of the youngest memnone but the kindest feelings for the colored But I regard further legislation in that di- bers of the House, and who was elected to Conpeople, and the white people of the State are rection may yet destroy these kind and innocent gress in 1860 before he was old anough to take with me on that; but my desire to gratify the people, and for this reason alone I speak as I his seat and had to wait six weeks before he reached the constitutional age, then proceeded amid breathless silence to make one of the demn my course as too hasty on this great and most scathing denunciations ever uttered on on race is of a far more sacred character than vital question, but to be consistent with my the floor of the House. Said he: "What should be said if the accusation of the Southern peoplause.) The Civil Rights Bill is the most un- litical life I could not remain silent upon a ple should come from one who is outlawed in his own home from respectable society, whose name is synonymous with falsehood, who is the champion and has been on all occasions of fraud, who is the apologist of thieves, who is and his blood to sever his political connections my people regardless of color. Then, sir, such a prodigy of vice and meanness that to describe him, imagination would sicken and invective would exhaust itself. In Scotland years ago there was a man whose trade was murder and he earned his livelihood by selling the bodies of his victims for gold. He likens his name to his crime and to-day throughout the world it is known as Burking.

THE SPEAKER. - Does the Chair understand the gentleman to be referring in this language Swazey suit.

Mr. Brown .- "No sir, I am describing an individual who is in my mind's eye."

THE SPEAKER.-The Chair understood the

accused the gentleman of having acted in bad finally secured order, when Moore, colored, faith. Hale of New York demanded that the that it will be able to pay at least six per cost. In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I know not what took the floor to reply to the resolution, but the words be taken down. This was done and a dividends on its capital stock. course others may take, I know not how my point of order being raised that the resolutions resolution of censure was offered by Hale .-action may be viewed by the public, but, act- were not before the House, he was ruled down Dawes offered a resolution of expulsion which was loudly applanded by the colored hearers. and heart, and acting in accordance with the Mr. Dula moved a suspension of the rules in A lively scene ensued and after much debate to the terms of the lease made by said Compapledge I made to my constituents, I declare order to make the resolutions the special order the previous question was called and carried, ny, September, 11, 1871. that, this measure being forced upon us, I will for Friday next, at which time it is thought all and the resolution of Mr. Hale was adopted: forever dissolve my connection with the Repub- white representatives, representing white con- ayes, 151; noes, 79. Mr. Brown was brought nity; will serve to quicken his better impulses; lican party, (applause) and ally myself with stituencies will follow the example of these two to the bar of the House and censured by the will cause him to seek an education, and ena- the great party that is now building up in the patriotic gentlemen. We hear it stated that all Speaker. He replied that he had not intended South and North, for the preservation of Con- the Western Rspublican members have already to act in bad faith in his answer to the Speakstitutional government and the purity and sal- determined to act with their leaders, except Mr. er, and (looking straight at Butler) he certain-

> A Harrisburg dispatch says: In the Pennsylvania House of Representatives on Tuesday last, Mr. Talley, Democrat, of Delaware coun-Rosemiller, a Republican, to the committee of Carolina Railroad, are invalid and that the the judiciary. The Republicans raised a point State is not responsible for them. The Act The negroes looked wild and gazed on in when such ruffianly and ungentlemanly words peal had been taken from his decision, and a State had no interest at the time of the adopproceeded to execute the order of the chair. The Republicans hissed the proceeding, and Saturday morning last the telegrams announc- and objected on the ground that motions had the Democrats applauded it; Wolfe continued lower House of Congress. I intended then to Randall is a trump, and has shown more phisi- geant-at-arms seized him. The hall of the fusion, and the Republican members rushed to more powerful in resources; and in it the State

Carolina Railroad.

In response to a request on the part of the special message in relation to the affairs of the North Carolina Railroad:

RALEIGH, N. C. Jan. 29, 1875. To the President and Senate of North Carolina: GENTLEMEN:-I have the honor to acknowlsign the receipt of a resolution passed by the Senate requesting me to furnish certain information in relation to the financial affairs of the North Carolina Railroad, and in compliance the subject matter of the resolution.

The whole number of State Bonds issued for construction of the North Carolina Railroad, under the act of 1848-'49, chapter 82, and the act of 1854-'55, chapter 32, par value of \$1,000 each, 3,000. The number of said Bonds taken up in exchange for stock formerly owned by State in the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, &c.,

value of \$1,000 each, 2,794,000.

Whole number of North Carolina Railroad bonds proved in the United States Circuit ing smaller. The New England and Middle Court, Eastern District of North Carolina, the suit of Anthony II. Swazy for self and others against the North Carolina Railread Company, D. A. Jenkins, Public Treasurer, and low pine; and the northwestern region conothers, 1827, making \$1,327,000.

bonds proved up to and including those due October 1st, 1874, 25,682, \$770,490.

Of this there has been ordered to be paid under decrees of the Court, made in the above of this region is the narrow wooded Rocky named suit, at several times, (about) \$523,000. Leaving balance of coupons still due and proved of \$246,490.

Interest is claimed on these conpons by the holders, and if allowed, will amount to between \$175,000 and \$189,000.

Balance of bonds outstanding and not proved 967, making \$967,000. Estimated coupons past due on these bonds

11,304, making \$345,120. In addition to balance of coupons on proved bonds now due and unpaid to-wit: \$246,490.

Total of coupons on proved bonds due on or before April 1, 1875. \$301,300.

I have not yet seen any satisfactory reason to change the opinion expressed in my regular message in regard to this matter, as fellows:

"The sum necessary to be raised by the present General Assembly to pay the past due interest on the construction bonds, and thus save the stock of the State from sale under the decree of the United States Circuit Court, will probably amount to more than \$200,000.

I entertain this opinion from information derived from Hon. W. A. Smith, President of the North Carolina Railroad, J. A. McCauley, Treasurer of said road, and Joseph B. Batchelor, Esq., the Commissioner to ascertain the amount of interest past due and unpaid in the

paid three million nine hundred and sixty thosand dollars (\$3,960,000) in dividends, and reducing the dividends in Confederate currency gentleman to refer to'a member of the House. to six per cent, this road has paid two millions regrets for the past, for no man can truthfully cital equality. You may call it foolish pride, death like stillness pervaded the hall. When This man's name was likened to his crime, and 440,000.) This valuable and important road say that I was actuated by any motive save that you may call it groundless prejudice, but the he concluded, the hand shaking was resumed, to-day throughout the world it is known as ought not to be lost to the State.

It gives encouragement to labor and enter reflect upon the course I am about to take, I nature, all our associations have implanted in idea, we will say that it was more like unto an peace, forbidden in morals, infamous in poliand it is of great public benefit and utility. Great sensation followed, and the Speaker Judging from the past prosperity and future prospects of this read, it is reasonable to expect

"The rent of the North Carolina Railroad, \$260,000, has been paid punctually by the Richmond & Danville Railroad Company, according

I respectfully and earnestly recommend the General Assembly to preserve and protect the State's interest in this road.

I have the honor to be, with great respect your obedient servant.

C. H. BROGDEN. Governor,

Special Tax Bonds Not Good.

Judge Henry, while holding a recent term of Wake Superior Court, decided that the six making the appropriation he declares unconstitutional and void.

The case just decided by Judge Henry is thus stated by the Raleigh papers:

"John C. Blake vs. Wm. F. Asknew-an action brought to recover damages because the defendant refused to receive a Special Tax bendwhich the plaintiff had tendered him under a contract to deliver a good State fond. The defendant claimed that the Special Tax bonds were not valid and binding on the State.

The Judge made two points: first, whether the Western Division of the North Carolina railroad was an unfinished road in which tho tion of the present Constitution; and second, whether a State stands on the same footing with individuals in regard to the acts of her agents, and is she stopped from denying the validity of her acts. Judge Henry says the road was unfinished only in the sense that It had never been begun. He declares that "it was separate and distinct from the 'Western North Carolina Railroad,' managing its affairs in its own way, and deriving its power from the same authority equal to it in dignity and est." Therefore he concludes that the Legislature had no grant of power to pledge to such road the credit and faith of the State in aid.

On the second head the Judge is equally emphatic in negation. He says that a State cannot repudiate its debts contracted by agents acting in accordance with the instructions given, but if the agent does an unauthorized act the State is not responsible. His words are: There is the onnerence between individuals and the government: the former are liable to the extent of the power they have apparently given their agents, while the government is liable only to the extent of the power it has actually given to its officers."

In this decision Judge Henry clothes in the language of the law the common sentiment of North Carolinians. They have decided for themselves that the Special Tax bonds were with said request, I transmit herewith informa- conceived in iniquity and brought forth in sin. tion as I have been able to obtain concerning A high court pronounces in certain language that the people's previous decision was in accordance with the right and law of the case.

American Woodlands.

In discussing the distribution of American woodlands, Professor Brewer said that though Maine is the greatest source of pine and sprace lumber, the hard wood species predominates in that State. The wooden era of New Eng-Leaving whole number of North Carolina land is not diminishing, but the amount of saw-Construction bonds outstanding, 2,794. Par ed lumber is lessening-an indication that the trees are cut younger. In the Middle States the wooded area is sensibly and rapidly becom-States furnish hard wood trees; in the southeastern States, from Virginia to Florida, is a belt of timber which supplies the hard and yeltains immense areas of common pine. From Whole number of past due coupons of said the gulf of Mexico to the Arctic Ocean stretches a trecless area three hundred miles wide in its narrowest part, and eight hundred and fifty miles wide on our northern boundary. West Mountain region, and west of this is the barren region of the Great Basin. On the Pacific coast are some of the noblest forest regions of the world, and official Government reports say that the forests in some parts of Washington Territory are heavy enough to cover the entire surface with cord wood ten feet in height .- The

Andrew Johnson's Place of Nativity.

Andrew Johnson, seventeenth President of the United States and recently elected U. S. Senator from Tennessee, was born in Raleigh The compons on these bonds falling due Jan- December 20, 1808, and from the age of ten unuary 1, and April 1, 1875, will amount to \$54. til the autumn of 1824 was the apprentice of a tailor in Raleigh. In 1826 he settled in Greenville, Tenn., and worked at his trade. He was elected Alderman in 1828, 1829 and 1830, Mayor 1831, 1832 and 1833, member of the Legislature 1835 and 1839, and Presidential elector in 1840. He was elected to the State Senate in 1841, and sat in Congress from 1843 to 1858. From 1853 to 1857 he was Governor of Tennessee, and United States Senator from 1857 to 1863. He was nominated for Vice-President by the Baltimore Convention in 1864, and on the assasination of President Lincoln succeeded him in the Presidential clair.

The editor of the American has conversed with the old lady, they young, who occupied a tenement-house in Raleigh, with Andy's father, and who fried the becon and baked the pene that Andy crammed into his wallet, when he departed for Termessee, unknown to his parents. She endeavored to dissuale him not to The North Carolina Railroad has already depart in that manner, but Andy said he desired to seek his luck in the "far west," and off be went. Such is life .- Statesville American.

> Six colored persons confined in the Wilmineron jail, made their escape by cutting through the flooring.