credentials and was duly qualified.

[REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE DAILY JOURNAL.]

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES. Reports from various committees were submit-

ted. The bills reported on will be noticed as they postponed-yeas 67; nays 34. are taken up.

STATE PRINTING. Mr. Morehead introduced a resolution, which

was adopted, proposing to raise joint a committee to inquire into the expediency of having a part or all of the State printing and binding done at the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum.

SUPPRESSION OF CRIME, Mr. McKay introduced the following preamble

the utmost vigilance, in order for its suppression and pre- 12 o'clock M. vention, and there being no more certain and effectual way than to have the guardians of the public peace ever on the alert for its detection and punishment, therefore be it Resolved. That the Judiciary committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law as to require that Grand Jurors shall be drawn, empannelled, and charged at one term to serve at the next term of the courts, and that the said Grand Jurors shall be bound to take notice of all offences committed which may come to their knowledge, the committee to report by bill or other-

BOOKS AND PAPERS OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

On motion of Mr. Howard, a message was sent | thus amended passed. to the House proposing to raise a joint committee to take into consideration the propriety of remov- its several readings. ing the books, papers, &c., belonging to the de-Commissary Generals, of North Carolina, from the county. room of the Secretary of State to that lately occupied by the State Geologist.

COUNCILLOR OF STATE.

Councillor of State.

Additional Justices of the Peace for the counties of Halifax, Johnston, Duplin and Cherokee,

were appointed. LANDLORDS.

Judiciary. [Its provisions will be given hereaf- It would beggar the State to extend relief in all itor of Sneed's, and made a claim for \$25,000 against

ENGROSSED BILLS. Several important bills were received from the House, and were filed or properly referred.

INTEREST ON STATE BONDS. The Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. Berry's bill to make provision for the payment of rejected. The amendment was rejected. interest on State Bonds now due. The time until amendments, and pending the vote upon its pas- on motion of Mr. York: yeas 62; nays 34. sage on the second reading, the Speaker announced the hour for the special order, to wit:

DISTILLATION OF GRIAN. The House bill to prohibit the distillation of spirituous liquors from grain.

Several amendments were offered as to the time at which it should go into operation, and rejected, but the time was fixed on an amendment of Mr. Williams, at the 10th March.

The amendment of the Judiciary committee, making the punishment "to be fined or impris- row. oned, or both at the discretion of the Court," was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Latham, "potatoes" were added to the list of prohibited articles.

Mr. Jones of Wake, moved to insert "And no and cultivate more than four acres of cotton, or two acres of tobacco to the hand. Male hands between

Pitchford opposing it.

legislation at this time, and desiring to have it ment until to-morrow. It was so ordered.

TRUSTEES OF THE UNIVERSITY. Pending the discussion, the Senate concurred in the proposition to go into an election for one Trustee of the University. The Senate voted as follows: W. P. Bynum 33, J. H. Hyman 9, J. F. Hoke 1. The committee subsequently reported! there was no election.

that hereafter the Senate meet at 10 o'clock every morning. The resolution lies over. The Senate a ljourned until 11 o'clock to-mor-

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7, 1866. The House was called to order at 10 o'clock A.

The Journal of yesterday was read and ap-Mr. Campbell, Commoner elect from Iredell

tion of L. Q. Sharpe, Esq., appeared and was qualified. Mr. Hutchison introduced a bill to authorize the construction of a toll-bridge across the Catawba River, at, or near the Rock Island Factory, between the counties of Mecklenburg and Gas-

Mr. Cowan, a bill to incorporate the Bladen Land Company.

of the rules. Mr. Caldwell, a bill to legalize the transfer of registered bonds of this State to bearer.

of the University, reported the election of Wm. A. Jenkins, Esq. COUNCILLOR OF STATE. On motion of Mr. Waugh, a message was sent

to the Senate, proposing to go forthwith into an election for a Councillor of State, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of W. W. Lenoir, The following nominations were made:

Marler, J. C. McDowell. Mr. Ferrell nominated Hon. Robt. P. Dick. Mr. Houston hoped that Mr. Dick's name would be withdrawn; Mr. Dick had been one of Gov. the President has been acquiesced in by the people, by the question for themselves under the lead of Holder's Council and he did not him by the Convention, and is now recognized by the

Holden's Council, and he did not think he would by the Convention, and is now recognized by the Convention of the French from Mexico has been legislature enacting such laws as are decreed by President Johnson. The Southern States are in withdrawal of the French from Mexico has been legislature enacting such laws as are decreed by President Johnson. harmonize very well with Gov. Worth's Council. amend the charter of the town of Graham."

STATE AGENT. the "bill to create a State Agent," on its second are continually being enacted simply because it was gressional tyranny upon the very altars of democ-

Mr. Russell opposid the bill. Mr. Cameron said that the majority of the Com- dent. mittee thought the creation of this office would be the ordinance of the Convention declaring what parties? Kids. materially beneficial to the State.

Milmington

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 15, 1866.

NO. 2.

(1745.)

And well they swept the English ranks and Dutch aux-

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

from Southern States shall be considered for the sent of the President, the Convention had power decision, which it is believed was adverse to the Thrice, at the huts of Fontenoy, the English column

place of W. J. Warren, resigned, presented his sing the measure as wholly unnecessary. port of the bill.

the Deaf. Dumb and Blind. Concurred in.

Whereas, the increase of crime in the country demands | was made the special order for Wednesday next at | as completely as debts due to it." The same prin-

statute of limitation passed its second reading. A bill to incorporate the English and American the revolution in the language of the President, States can be represented at all-unless, indeed, Wool and Vine-growing, Mining and Manufactur- "depriving the people of North Carolina of all a great change in the representation of the Northing company, passed its third reading.

A bill to incorporate the Trustees of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church of the Unisent of the corporators, and this legislature canWashington of late, have come to this conclusion.

They broke, as broke the Zuyder Zee through Holland's courts of justice, and as incident to this, to make ted States of America, was put on its third read- not interfere, as all the questions connected with

On motion of Mr. Hutchison, the bill was amend- tive action. ed by striking out the words of "America." The bill A resolution in favor of A. W. Fraps, passed

Mr. Marler (by leave) introduced a bill in partments of the Adjutant, Quartermaster and favor of J. B. Spainhour, tax collector of Burke

THE UNIVERSITY.

The Senate declined to go into an election for \$7,000 to that institution.]

a motion of the first named to suspend the rules. Mr. Hodnett opposed a suspension of the rules, and thought the consideration of the resolution should be postponed for the present.

Mr. Whitford introduced a bill to amend "an not see that the University had greater claims than his tride. Thereupon, that worthy and excellent resentation is before the Senate. The opening The Marshal almost smiles to see, so furiously he goes act for the relief of Landlords." Referred to the individuals who had sustained losses by the war.

common schools of the State.

Mr. Crawford moved to amend the amendment

12 o'clock was taken up in perfecting the bill by as follows, the yeas and nays having been ordered The resolutions then passed their third readings. and Flythe.

proposition to elect a Councillor of State. to the Senate, proposing to elect forthwith a Trus-

Report on Banks and Banking. The Joint Select Committee, to whom so much of the Governor's Message as refers to Banks and Banking, and the Resolutions inquring into the conditions of the Bank of the State were reperson in the year 1866, shall be allowed to plant ferred, beg leave to submit the following report: If the corporations of the Banks still exist unimpaired by the revolution and its legal consequenthe ages of sixteen and fifty years, to be counted ces, the Legislature cannot legitimately interfere had his attachment, etc., made returnable at a as one hand. Males between the ages of twelve with their capital, or divert it to any other purand sixteen, and above the ages of fifty years, to poses than those authorized by their charters, until be counted as a half of a hand, and females above the outstanding obligations are discharged; for the ages of fourteen and under sixty, to be counted such legislation would tend to impair contracts This amendment gave rise to an extended de- bids. These institutions are largely in debt; the bate upon the merits of the bill. Messrs. Coving- debts contracted on the faith and credit of the ton, Latham, Wilson and McLean, favoring, and coin, which their charter required them to keep Messrs. Jones of Wake, Cowles, Winstead and in their vaults. Any legislation authorizing the Mr. Howard was prepared to support the meas- corporation, is, in the opinion of the committee, ure if its friends could show the necessity of such | in spirit, if not in letter, a violation of a contract. discussed in all its bearings, moved its postpone- committee is of the opinion that all, or nearly all,

which the Constitution of the United States fortransfer of that coin into another direction by the After carefully investigating the subject, the of the corporations of the State have ceased as corporations, to exist, as a legal consequence of the revolution, and the complete conquest of the State. It is a well settled principle of international law, (so well settled it is unnecessary to refer to authorities,) that in a conquered country all laws and all rights of persons and property cease to exist, except such laws and such rights as the conqueror chooses to decree. No one will deny that the South was conquered and surrendered without Mr. Wiggins introduced a resolution, providing terms; no one can doubt that in the opinion of President Johnson, we were a conquered people, and that he, as commander-in-chief of the armies of the conquering power, had a right to decree such laws as to him seemed best. He refused to accept the terms offered by General Sherman to recognize North Carolina as a de facto government. He proceeded in a manner unknown to our laws, to appoint a Provisional Governor; without the forms of law, he deprives the people of the State of two-thirds of their property, without "just compensation;" he declares in his proclamation, not that a part of the civil laws were at an end, but that "all civil government was at an end in North county, to fill the vacancy created by the resigna-Carolina." He provided for a call of a convention, not in accordance with our Constitution, prescribing qualifications for delegates and voters in a manner unknown to our laws. In obedience to nor declares all civil offices in the State vacant, ers in said corporations as voters, or proxies; re-

by Mr. Scoggins, Hon. G. W. Logan; by Mr. McNair, N. A. McLean; by Mr. McDonald, Charles M. Steadman; by Mr. Davis; by Mr. McDonald, Charles M. Steadman; by Mr. McDonald, Charles M. no legislature, as all owe their existence to the it, is a prompt revolt on the part of Congress no insect has yet been seen to go over it. permission of the President, and not to constitu- against the radical leaders, and an equally prompt tional forms. This idea of the supreme power of admission of the Southern Union delegations. If the President has been acquiesced in by the people, this be not done the people will interfere and setthe President, he not only recommending but de- the Union, their inhabitants are citizens of the founded. Mr. McAden, by leave, introduced "a bill to manding such and such measures as a condition United States, and those who deny them repreprecedent to civil government. Measures at vari- sentation violate the Constitution, strike down reance with what we deem to be our best interest, publican principles in the halls where they should At 11 o'clock the House proceeded to consider and repugnant to all of our feelings have been, and be most cherished and respected, found a Conso decreed by the President. It is our interest to racy, and must be prepared to accept the consecutive continue to conform to the decrees of the President. Y. Herald.

The question arises, what is the legal effect of What quadrupeds are admitted to operas, and dinner

Mr. Bussell moved an indefinite postponement laws are in force or corporations, it being admitted by the whole theory of the government and Mr. Waugh opposed the bill, and called atten- impliedly in said ordinance that during the revo- counsel to the bar of the U. S. courts, without subtion to the fact that a resolution had passed the lution, corporations with all other laws ceased to scribing to the test oath, is not so good as it was

Mr. Cameron make a few remarks in the sup- nance is of no effect. The committee is not in- lation to counsel practicing in the federal courts. As vainly through De Barri's wood, the British soldiers ort of the bill.

The question recurring the bill was indefinitely

The present a formed that the stockholders of any Bank have accepted the ordinance of the Convention, and it is believed that Congress will not act upon the subnot to be presumed they will do so, as such an ject at all until the time shall arrive for the repeal. The bloody Duke of Cumberland beheld with anxious eye, posing to raise a joint select committee to take into recent message of the Governor we learn that the body, consideration the expediency of having the State Banks are hopelessly insolvent, not being able to dell Equity-"it is not to be questioned, we think, A bill to allow persons of Indian blood to bear that on the expiration of the charter, the debts of testimony in controversies at law, and in equity, every kind due from the Bank were extinguished ciple is decided in Jones' Equity, 6 vol.; Mallett A bill further suspending the operation of the vs. Malloy. From the reasons above set forth, the committee is of the opinion that by the effects of whether, during the present generation, those civil government," the charters of the Banks expired, and cannot be renewed except by the conintelligent citizens of the South, who have visited

> the corporations are for judicial and not legisla-Respectfully submitted, A. J. JONES, Chairman. JOS. H. WILSON, R. Y. McADEN,

W. A. CALDWELL One of Governor Brownlow's speculations has come to grief, and we must say we cannot regret not keep their hands free from evil and stain .- No confidence, therefore, seems to be placed It seems that a gentleman at Knoxville, named the unanimous declaration by the House, at the Sneed, in obedience to the call of his State, at the opening of the session, that the debbt should breaking out of the war, had cast his lot with Ten- never be repudiated. Mr. Everett opposed the resolution. He did nessee, and gone forth like an Indian to die with man of God, Parson Brownlow, appeared as a cred-Mr. Waugh moved to amend the resolution by the suffering Brownlow went through for his counappropriating the further sum of \$50,000 for the try's cause we do not know, as the decree of the to a private claim bill. Amy Dandir's horse, Ro-Court that we have read does not show the nature of the claim. However, Sneed's property was of the claim. However, Sneed's property was of the claim. However, Sneed's property was of civil or religious liberty, which is denied to by making the appropriation for common schools grabbed in his absence, attachments were issued \$200,000. The amendment to the amendment was and served, and it was sold and Parson Brownlow The resolution then passed its second reading own garner. But Sneed came home, and it being might be made upon the course of the discussion an unpleasant thing to see another man, and he a stranger, too, domiciled in one's own house, he invoked the aid of the benificent laws of the Uni- speech has been made which even pretends to en- O'Brien's voice is hoarse with joy, as halting, he com-Leave of absence was granted to Messrs. Simmons | ted States to restore to him his own. He had taken the oath prescribed in the proclamation of Presi-The Senate by message refused to concur in the dent Lincoln, and under and by virtue of that had become possessed of all the privileges, rights are of a character very different from those which On motion of Mr. Wilson, a message was sent and immunities of a full-blooded American citizen may be expected from the snug little conservative Yet, must'ring all the strength they have, they make tee of the University. The Senate by message streets of Knoxville a happy man, under the announced its concurrence, and the House having broad agis of the Constitution, that palladium of voted, adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M., to-mor- our rights and liberties. The cause of Sneed vs. Brownlow was heard before that able lawyer, Judge Trigg, one of Lincoln's appointees. Brownlow fought stoutly-as he always does-but came with his hatred of "Rebels" increased ten-fold in an inverse Christian ratio. Sneed got his proto make use of some "rebel legislation," and term of the Knoxville court, created by the Tenthe defeat, and Judge Twigg, in the decree ordering the restoration of the property to Sneed, declares that besides informalities attending the whole proceedings of the plaintiff, that the term of Court to which the writs were returnable, was no term at all, as he could not recognize any of the acts of the Legislature that created it. So the Governor walked out of the court minus some valuable town lots in Knoxville, speculating upon that maxim that "the wicked must suffer," and breathing fury and brimstone against Tennessee rebels. Whether he is going to resign the Gubernatorial chair and move North with his household gods is not stated. If he does, doubtless the weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth in Tennessee will be fearful to hear and behold, and the announcement will spread, as it were, a pall over

There are many just such titles as this that will doubtless be thoroughly ventilated and sifted by able, upright judges in the Federal Courts, Many patriots, instead of going to the wars and seeking "the bubble reputation at the cannon's mouth, from a wholesome dislike of saltpetre, remained behind and gathered up their neighbor's property in two great hurry, and consequently got titles per-

fectly worthless. In this case Mr. Sneed ought to be grateful to Governor Brownlaw, as his attachment saved the property from a sale under the confiscation act.— There are some curious points in this act, by the way, and the proceedings under it, and the sales, great interest to our people.—Richmond Times.

The Exclusion of the Southern Members from

If a few radicals in Congress can deprive the the will of the President, the Provisional Gover- Southern States of representation, they can deprive New York of her representatives by the same and proceeds to fill the same, prescribing officers process. Nay, the tables may be turned upon the for corporations, and qualifications for stockhold- radicals, and they may be kicked out of Congress by a Democratic majority. The rule is very plain, gulates our courts, when and where to be held, and it works both ways most admirable. It is on-Female Academy, in the county of Onslow. [This bill passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.]

In chediance to the rules of the rules.

In chediance to the rules of the rules.

In chediance to the rules of the rules. In obedience to the proclamation of the Gov- fer to this committee the credentials of obnoxious ernor, a Convention assembled, which Convention, members, and the thing is accomplished. That by its acts, accepts and recognizes the fact that it committee may never report, or it may delay rewas called by the authority of the President as a porting until the close of the session, or it may reed the election, on yesterday, for two Trustees conqueror, and proceeded to act according to said port adversely. In either case the obnoxious memterms, receiving messages and despatches from the bers are disposed of, and the State which is to be President controlling the action of the Convention | denied representation is thrust out of the Union. in matters of vital importance to the people of the Could any recognition of the possibility of seces-State, abolishing slavery, removing all civil of- sion be more practical than this? We deny the ficers, and declaring by ordinance, that "Whereas, right of the States to leave the Union when they doubts may arise from the late attempt of North wish to do so, and spend thousands of lives and Carolina to secede from the United States, wheth- mi'lions of money to vindicate this unconstitutioner any and what laws have been and now are in al principle; but, after all, Congress allows eleven force, &c.," and ordaining by said ordinance all States to be forced out of the Union by a radical laws not inconsistent with the Constitution of the minority when these States desire to stay in ; and By Mr. Waugh, John M. Cloud; by Mr. Houston, James
T. Morehead, Jr.; by Mr. McIntosh, Robert F. Simonton;
The Convention gives legality thus the right of secession is secured by the logic of contraries. Was ever a dilemma at once so rito the principle that it was decreed by the Presi- of contraries. Was ever a dilemma at once so ri-

[From the Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.] The prespect of the admission of attorneys and House of Representatives declaring that no claims exist? No one will doubt but that with the con- some weeks ago. The Supreme Court delays its to ordain charters for corporations. Yet the cor- constitutionality of the law extending the test And, twice, the lines of Saint Antoine, the Dutch in vain Mr. Henry of Bertie, urged the passage of the porations being in the nature of a contract between to this class of citizens. The court is probably the State and its citizens, once ceasing to exist, unwilling to decide a question which is identified For town and slope were filled with fort and flanking bat-Mr. Waugh again addressed the House, oppo- the corporators can accept of the charters or not; with politics, especially as there was some expecbut until accepted by the corporators, the ordi- tation that Congress would repeal the law in re-

Innat.

remain;

your Saxon foes!'

surging smoke,

flags they tore;

and won!

lied, staggered, fled-

Fix bay'nets"-"charge!"-like mountain storm rush on

They dress their ranks upon the hill to face that battle

The Way to Win Them Back.

tlers upon the very lands which are now "libelled"

directly suffer from this malignant persecution,

instigated these proceedings against them.

DESIGNS OF SOUTHERN MEN AGAINST MEXICO.-

The message of the President in answer to the

Senate inquiry for information relative to the ne-

mer protest against a scheme then on foot in the

South to institute slavery in Mexico, and Mr. Sew-

ard gives assurance of steps being taken to stregth-

en the power and independence of the Republic

the crime of injustice.

their way to Vera Cruz. On this a report of the the correspondence between Senor Romero, Mexi-

A message was received from the senate pro-sosing to raise a joint select committee to take into consideration the expediency of having the State of the Governor we learn that the sonsideration the expediency of having the State of the Governor we learn that the body.

The bloody Duke of Cumberland benefit with anxious eye, and ordered up his last reserve, his latest chance to try; body.

There is no sign of any relaxation, of the strin-tide.

The bloody Duke of Cumberland benefit with anxious eye, and ordered up his last reserve, his latest chance to try; body.

There is no sign of any relaxation, of the strin-tide. printing and binding done at the Institution for pay ten cents in the dollar. It is a well settled gent policy of Congress in regard to the "seceded" principal of law in this State, that corporations States and their members elect. Not until the A bill to authorize the banks of the State to expiring, the debts both due from and to the cor- committee on reconstruction shall have completed A bill to authorize the banks of the State to expiring, the debts both due from and to the corsubscribe for stock in the national banks was porations cease to exist as liabilities. Judge their system for the future government of the latemade the special order for 11 o'clock on Tuesday Gaston says in the case of Fox vs. Horah, 1 Ire- ly revolted States, and witnessed its acceptance and practical application, will those States be represented in Congress, and then no member will be admitted who cannot subscribe to the test oath. As ninety-nine out of a hundred of the Southern Betwixt the wood and Fontency, as through a furnace people south of the Potomac were more or less engaged in the rebellion, it is quite uncertain

The financial measures, which ought soon to engage the attention of Congress, would seem to call for the advise and assent of the Southern stapleproducing States, even if political measures do not. But, here and there is a rub. Secretary Harlan declared in his address the other day that "some of our wisest financial men" express fears of the Bomb-shell and grape, and round-shot tore, still on they admission of Southern members at this time.— marched and fired— This fear is based upon the supposition that the Southern representatives, fifty-five in number, would control legislation on the subject of the To death they rush, but rude their shock-not unavenged Mr. Smith of Hertford, reported a resolution it, notwithstanding he belongs to a profession national debt, and take steps for its repudiation. for the relief of the University. [Appropriates (the clergy,) with whose trials and losses we al- [A thing without probability or reason.] Of On through the camp the column trod-King Louis turns ways have the deepest sympathy. It seems he course, it is assumed by "our wisest financial men" "Not yet, my liege," Saxe interposed, "the Irish troops Messrs. Smith of Hertford, Cameron, Manly and was in too great a hurry, and the good Book ad- that half of the Northern representatives of the McKay urged the adoption of the resolution under vises us that they who make haste to be rich, can- Northern people are prepared for repudiation. And Fontenoy, famed Fontenoy, had been at Waterloo-

> The constitutional amendment regulating repspeech against it is made by Mr. Sumner. It is How fierce the looks these exiles wear, who're wont to be somewhat singular that an amendment to the orhim. Whether it was in the nature of damages for ganic law of the land is hurried through with less consideration than is generally given in legislation | The treaty broken, ere the ink wherewith 'twas wrote neither House is the amendment introduced by grabbed in his absence, attachments were issued and served, and it was sold and Parson Brownlow and served, and it was sold and Parson Brownlow bought it, and gathered the rents thereof into his bought it, and gathered the rents thereof into his might be made upon the course of the discussion were.
>
> Each looks as it revenge for an were staked on min alone. On Fontenoy, on Fonteno an incidental reference to the amendment, and no

> ter upon the merits of the question. Mr. Sumner takes the lead in the opposition to the amendment in the Senate, but his objections Thin is the English column now, and faint their volleys in the past, we must rely, for that national and -he did not even need a pardon-and walked the minority of the Senate, whose regular number of

ten will not, it is hoped, be soon reduced. Mr. Sumner's objection to the amendment is Their bayonets the breakers' foam; like rocks, the men that it countenances our anti-republican institutions, whereby five millions of citizens are now One volley crashes from their lines, when, through the robbed of all share in the government of their country, though, as he says, they are taxed, diout of the contest a sadder, if not a wiser man, and | rectly or indirectly for the support of the government. His argument is that this tyranny of taxation, without representation, is inconsistent with perty back, and the ex-parson lost what was not his | the constitutional guarantee of republican govern-It seems that in the hurry and excite- ment for each State. So his proposed amendment ment of bagging so rich a prize, he was willing to the amendment provides for universal negro

uffrage.

Whether the radical majorities of Congress will Right up against the English line the Irish exiles sprang;
Bright was their steel, 'tis bloody now, their guns are fillaccept this improvement, as they all consider it nessee Legislature, "rebel" so called. Here was is to be seen. They must keep in repose some ammunition for future conflicts. Some political uncertainties will soon be settled An issue is to be made between the President and

Congress in a few days.

IOTA.

Important Correspondence. The President on Thursday transmitted to Congress the following correspondence in relation to holding the United States Courts within the insurrectionary States:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 2, 1865. Virginia. Permit me to inquire whether the Circuit Court of the United States for that district is so far organized and in condition to exercise its functions that yourself or others of the associate Justices of the Supreme Court will made returnable to the next term of the United hold a term of the Circuit Court there during the autumn | States Court for that district, beginning on the or early winter for the trial of cases. Very respectfully. fifth day of March next. The gentlemen whose ANDREW JOHNSON. To Honorable S. P. Chase, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

> REPLY OF CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE. WASHINGTON, THURSDAY EVENING.

and forwarded to Sandusky, reached me there night before last. I left for Washington yesterday morning, and am just arrived. To your inquiry, whether a term of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Virginia will be held by myself or one of the Associated Judges of feelings in the hearts, not only of those who shall the Supreme Court during the autumn or early winter, I espectfully reply in the negative. Under ordinary circumetc., that we propose to discuss hereafter at a con-venient season. There is much in the matter of have been held on the fourth Monday in November, which ship or sympathy, and indeed of every one who him up, with the exception of the parts not soluthis year will be the 27th. Only a week will intervene be- hates injustice and oppression. ween that day and the commencement of the annual term of the Supreme Court, when all the Judges are to be in attendance at Washington. That time is too short for the transaction of any very important business. Were this otherwise, I so much doubt the propriety of holding Cir- punishment upon the unfortunate people who lished for itself a world-wide celebrity, and is sold cuit Courts of the United States in States which have been fought for the independence of their States and in all parts of the civilized world at fabulous declared by the executive and legislative departments of the National Government to be in the rebellion, and therefore subject to martial law, before the complete restoration of broken relations with the nation, and the supercedure of the military by the civil administration that I am unwilling to hold such courts in such States within any circuit which includes Virginia, until Congress shall have had an opportunity to consider and act on the whole subject. A civil court in a district under martial law can only act by the sanction and under the supervision of the military power, and I cannot think it becomes the Justices of the Supreme Court to exercise jurisdiction under such conditions. In this view, it is proper to state, that Mr. Justice Wayne, whose whole circuit is in the rebel States, concurs with me. I have had no opportunity of consulting the other Justices, but the Supreme Court has hither-to declined to consider cases brought before it by appeal or writ of error, from circuit or district courts in the rebel portions of the country. No very reliable interference, it s true, can be drawn from this action for circumstances have greatly changed since the court adjourned, but, so far as it goes, it favors the conclusion of myself and Mr. With great respect,

Yours, very truly, S. P. CHASE.

Mr. David Lyman, of Middlesex, Ct., says in the Agriculturist, that finding the canker-worm moth was passing his mica protector, he applied a mixture of equal parts of kerosene and castor oil and

French transports have touched at Havana on

The demand for free books is increasing. We understand that copies of the last Agricultural Report of Massachusetts is still frequently called for, although the entire edition was exhausted in May other hemisphere.

three is deep enough to be cut profitably for fuel. tive. - New England Farmer.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

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Freedmen's Code.

We find the following letter, from Ex-Governor Graham, in the Raleigh Standard of the 8th inst. written in reply to a letter addressed to him by Messrs. Holderby and Burton:

HILLSBORO', Feb. 6th, 1866. GENTLEMEN :- Yours dated the 1st instant, was

handed me yesterday. In reply to your request for my opinion on the question pending before the legislature, whether negroes shall be allowed to testify before courts of justice, in all cases, civil or criminal, where the rights of colored persons are involved, as proposed by the commission for the revision and amendment of our code as applicable to the black race, I have to remark that recognizing in letter and spirit the full force of the amendment of the constitution abolishing slavery, I feel bound to consider everything pertaining to this great change in the organism of our society, with the same degree of candor and impartiality, that we apply to other provisions of the constitution.

Steady they step adown the slope-steady they climb the Acting upon this principle, were I clothed with the authority now vested in a member of the General Assembly, I should concur in the modification of the law in this particular, as proposed by the commission, and mainly for the reasons as-Through rampart, trench and palisade, and bullets showsigned in their report. Free negroes have always been regarded as freemen in North Carolina, and as such, entitled to the privilege of habeas corpus, trial by jury, ownership of property, even in slaves, And on the open plain above, they rose and kept their With steady fire and grim resolve, that mocked at hostile Past Fontency, past Fontency while thinner grew their (and cases were not infrequent of the enjoyment of this right) to prosecute and defend suits in affidavits for a continuance, or as a foundation for rules in the progress of a cause, and prove by their own oath, even against white men, accounts to the More idly than the summer flies, French tiralleurs rush amount of sixty dollars for work and labor done. As stubble to the lava tide, French squadrons strew the on goods sold and delivered under the book debt

The change proposed then is not so violent or Fast, from each volley, grenadier and volligeur retired.
"Push on, my household cavalry!" King Louis madly with mischief as a dangerous innovation, than in the estimation of the old professors of the Common Law, were the modern reforms in the Law of Evidence in England, among which is the regulation, that parties, plaintiff and defendant, are permitted to testify in their own causes, which is said to work well. The tendency of judicial decisions n modern times independently of the public opinion embodied in acts of the legislature, has been in favor of the admissibility of witnesses, leaving their credit to be passed upon by the tribunal be-

Lord Clare," he says, "you have your wish, there are fore which they depose. There is great force in the argument, that this privilege to the extent proposed to be conferred, is in the present condition of the black race neces-The treasured wrongs of fifty years are in their hearts sary to their safety, since they have lost the security of a white witness in the person of a master or overseer, or the families of either. I would grant der the law. As to political liberty or power over that this shall be jealously reserved to the white race, upon whose salutary control in the future as conservative freedom, which under a beneficent Providence, is to fulfill the high destiny of the Anglo-American States.

I remain, with high respect. Your ob't serv't, W. A. GRAHAM. Mesers. J. Holderby, J. W. Burton, House of Commons.

With empty guns clutched in their hands, the headlong On Fontenoy, on Fontennoy! hark to that fierce huzza! HINTS TO BENNETT AND THAD STEVENS.—Charles Revenge! remember Limerick? dash down the Sassa-Lamb used to relate with great glee that his theological investigations were exhausted in devising Like lions leaping at a fold, when mad with hunger's death. This he proposed to do by having a special hell for Scotchman, in which the brimstone should be left out, thereby consigning them in a double sense to the "old scratch." Some chap out West Through shattered ranks, and severed files and trampled has, however, improved upon Lamb's conceit, and narrates the following story somewhat at the ex-pense of Thad Stevens, of Pennsylvania: He says The English strove with desperate strength, paused, ralhe dreamed that he once made a visit to inferno, The green hill side is matted close with dying and with and while engaged in conversation with the proprietor, an imp announced that the Pennsylvania Across the plain, and far away, passed on that hideous Radical was at the door seeking admittance. Old While cavalier and fantassin dashed in upon their track. Nic promptly and emphatically refused him en-On Fontenoy, on Fontenoy! like eagles in the sun With bloody plumes the exiles stand—the field is fought trance upon the ground that he would be continually disturbing the peace and order of the place. The imp soon returned, saying that Thad insisted on coming in, declaring that he had no other place to go to. After considerable anxious reflec-The United States Marshal for the Western tion Old Nick's face suddenly brightened as with District of Missouri, gives public notice that proceedings have been instituted for the confiscation a new idea, and he exclaimed: "I've got it!-Tell the Janitor to give him six bushels of brimforthe property of General Sterling Price, and stone and a box of matches and let him go and some fifty other officers and men of the Confederate start a little hell of his own. I can't have him army; and that the writs in these cases have been here. - Exchange.

THE TRAGIC HISTORY OF BROWN STOUT. - The following will be immensely interesting to the drinkproperty has been thus seized for confiscation, are ers of English beer:

among the wealthiest and most influential citizens A celebrated brewer in London had in his emof Central and Western Missouri. They, or their ploy a fat porter by the name of Stout. One day fathers were, in most instances, the original set- Stout was missing, and they knew nothing of him for several weeks. In the meantime his London for confiscation; and it is to their labors and in- customers plied him with orders for more beer Dear Sir-Your letter of the 2d directed to Cleveland telligence, and to that of their friends and kins- like the last supplied. The brewer was at a loss men, that the prosperity of that part of Missouri to know in what consisted the superiority of that is mainly owing. The confiscation of the lands particular brewing until the beer was all drawn of such persons cannot fail to excite the bitterest from the vat, when, to their astonishment and horror, they found the remains of poor Stout. He had fallen into the vat of hot beer and been scaldbut of all those who are allied to them, by friend ed to death. The citizens of London had drunk ble in water; nothing was left of him but his hair, If there is to be confiscation let it be general, toe and finger nails and the bones. This circuit not partial. If the Government will be guilty of stance gave the name to that paricular kind of lithe abominable wrong and meanness of heaping quor known as "Brown Stout," which has estabthe sanctity of their homes, or who sympathized prices.

with those who did, let it at least be impartial in the infliction of its penalties. Among those whose | Law IN TEXAS. - The Houston Telegraph, of the property has been seized in Missouri we do not re- 18th ultimo, says that a negro and a white at that cognize the name of any "prominent leader of place had a difficulty about some rent. A dispute the rebellion" except General Price. This circumfollowed, and in the course of it O'Reilly, in the stance demonstrates the fact that their property is heat of passion, threatened to kill the negro, alto be confiscated, not in vindication of the majesty of the Government, but for the gratification of was heard, and in the course of the trial the dethe bad passions of the personal enemies who have fendant disputed some of the evidence given by the negro, and was informed by Captain Porter We hope that the President, if he cannot bring "that the word of a negro was as good as his own." himself to do what he ought, indeed to have long O'Reilly was ordered to give bond in the sum of ago done-proclaim a general amnesty-will at five hundred dollars to keep the peace towards least stay all proceedings in confiscation until he freedmen for twelve months. O'Rellly then asked shall have finally decided what classes shall be Captain Porter's permission to ask him a question, prosecuted and punished for their alleged treason. which he granted, and he asked him if he "in-It is bad enough for the conquerors to deal tend d to remain in this country," and for so doseverely and vindictively with the foe which fought ing was fined fifty dollars, and the sergeant on against them so bravely for four long years. It is duty was ordered not to let him go until paid. infinitely worse to blacken their vengeance with These are the facts as given to us by reliable persons, and we publish them without comment.

The Emperor Napoleon, in his speech to the French Legislature on the 22d, said:-"Arrangements are being made to withdraw the French troops gotiations in 1861 with Mexico for the purpose of from Mexico, and it is hoped that this will pacify marching United States troops from Guaymas to the people of the United States, who were invited Admiral Farragut reports that several empty Arizona, through Mexico, encloses papers upon to join the expedition, but declined, although such the subject from the State Department embodying the correspondence between Senor Romero Mexic. The remainder of the speech refers purely to home matters.

> SIMPLE REMEDY EOR TOOTHACHE. -It is said that roasted onion bound upon the wrist just over the pulse, will stop the most inveterate too thache in a ew minutes. It will cost nothing to test it.

of Mexico against every influence coming from the HEALTH PRECAUTION.—The health officer of Brooklyn. New York, has secured the voluntary Look out for fruit trees exposed to mice. A lit- services of forty eminent physicians, who will in-Three million acres of the surface of Ireland the pile of soil about the trunk after clearing away spect every house, street and alley in the city, in are covered with bogs; yet only about one acre in weeds and grass, we have found cheap and effect order to a thorough cleansing agaist the chol-