WILMINGTON, N. C., MARCH 1, 1866.

The war waged by the United States against the Confederacy, was heralded to the world as a war for the preservation of the government. It was not to be a war of conquest; not a war of annihilation, but to be carried on solely, as congress and the press throughout the northern states averred, to compel submission to the authority of the government, and to restore the union of the states. That was the principle involved; that the main issue at stake. With this understanding thousands were induced to join the northern armies who would have recoiled from doing so under any other inducement. They loved the old flag, they loved the union, and could not consent to its dissolution. All over the north the rallying cry was the union- it shall be preserved; we demand no confiscation; we wish no annihilation of peoples; the states cannot go out of the union, and we fight but to keep them in. The war ended, we all know how-by the complete, entire submission of the southern people, and what ought to be the legitimate result of such an ending. The union, of course, and the union only, with the exception of stumbling block in their path. He stands between slavery. And this is President Johnson's view of them and the Constitution, which they would the situation, if we correctly understand it. But the radicals in congress—the majority-headed by Stevens in the house, and Sumner in the senate, think otherwise. They hold that the war was destroy him by vituperation. Wendell Phillips, than in aid of the late rebellion." waged only for negro emancipation; that the states claiming to secede, did actually secede, and are now but conquered provinces, and to be treated as fought against Andrew Johnson; the last had to no general assembly of the state shall have power such. In their wild and fanatical zeal for the black race, they wish to enforce the idea that the union cannot be restored unless the negro and the white man are put socially and politically on a level.

The question naturally arises as to their sincerity in the expression of the principles they now enunciate. Are they honest in their convictions; lieve themselves, in the equality of the races? It is not in the nature of things that they should; every instinct of the heart revolts from such an association. It is true, (if we take their election to seats in the council halls of the country as a criterian,) they represent the northern sentiment, but course. If they do, it behooves every conservative man, every good man, north and south, to rally to the support of the president, and to assist in beating back this evalanche of ruin which threatens to engulph us. He stands almost alone against the wild fanaticism of the north. He has shown himself, not by words only, but in acts, to be our best friend; has exhibited a degree of moral courage unexampled in our history, and which his previous antecedents gave no reason for expectation. Surely the people of the south will not be wanting in gratitude towards him, for his efforts in their behalf. The impulse of patriotism, the moral obligations of duty, and the generous promptings of grateful hearts, all forbid it. Let there be general meetings then, of the people throughout the south, to give expression to the universal feeling of respect entertained for him, and let all unite, irrespective of former party association, to do honor to the man whose actions are governed, not by the commands of party, but by the promptings of a lofty patriotism. It may be urged that such action on our part might tend to excite the already vindictive passions of the radicals against the president, and would be used by them to his prejudice and injury. We do not believe that any such result would follow. The breach between the radicals and the executive has already been made, and nothing that we might do would maused to effect their purpose. The south owes a debt of gratitude to the president; let us not be laggard in showing that we appreciate his course towards us; it is due alike to him and to ourselves,

The President and his Veto Message.

We have read the President's message vetoing the bill enlarging the power of the Freedmen's Bureau, with a high appreciation of the manly and straight forward manner with which he grapples with its details. There is no dodging around corners, but marching up squarely to the issues; he deals his blows unsparingly, until its very advocates cannot but feel, if clear perception is yet left them, that a more high-handed, uncalled-for measure was never before attempted to be forced upon an unwilling people. One cannot but perceive in reading Mr. Johnson's messages and speeches, how fearlessly he assumes responsibilities, and how determined he is to yield not a jot or tittle of what, after mature deliberation, his heart and mind approve. His plan of reconstruction has been laid down, and from it he will not deviate an inch. His arguments against that position of the bill appointing agents to act as judges and to adjudicate questions arising upon contracts, and with powers thus describes the trip to imprison, are exceedingly cogent and defy refutation. The constitution guarantees to every one a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the collecting tickets and fares. "Your ticket, if you state wherein the crime shall been committed, and please," said the conductor. "Haven't any," this position of the bill is in clear violation of the said the dead-head. "Where are you going?" fundamental law of the land. Upon the question of the right of the government to seize upon certhan the owners, he is conclusive in the legal your fare or get off the train," said the conductor. grounds assumed by him.

without due process of law being first had, and it train, on which he succeeded in getting. The shall have been legally declared in the Federal courts forfeited to the government; until that shall persons to whom this bill is expected to bring relief will find in it that haven of rest and happiness own wants and interests, will do what is necessary and proper to retain within its borders all the labor sources." This is a true solution of the question; get on more than one or two trains after your'n knowledged principles of law. a complete answer to the difficult problem, which before Columbus will be the putting off place." weighs like an incubus upon the Northern mind. may be guarantied to him; and their employers before. will find it so greatly to their interest, in order to obtain their labor to the best advantage, to treat them kindly and humanely, that if they work faithfully they will find no difficulty in meeting with prompt payment for their services.

in all its points. It will exalt its author to the highest rank among the soundest statesmen this country vields to the demands of any section, but believing beauty, to fret over.

it to be his sworn duty, under the Constitution, to do impartial justice to all sections, he puts his foot down, and the radical tide flows back, dismayed REPORT OF JOINT STANDING COMMITTE by the commanding front of one, who, truckling not to party, dares pursue the right. We would like to comment at length upon this most admirable message, but time and space forbid. We beg our readers to give it their earnest and earliest pe-

The Political Situation.

We desired to communicate with the readers of the Journal freely in this morning's issue, upon the condition of affairs and the temper and dispostances, and we are forced to be brief and pointed vance of our Raleigh cotemporaries. in the few remarks we are allowed to make.

The political cauldron at the capital of the nation boils tumultuously and threatens to overflow. Men's passions are greatly exacerbated, and anything but an era of good feeling rules the hour. The Richmond Whig of the 19th, which has just fallen under our eye, characterises ring the rebellion are void, and what are not void, it as "an era of bad feeling-of bitterness, passion

crimination, defamation and revenge." "The President is to be hunted down by the disappointed Radicals because they ind him a port: which they are seeking to ruin. He is an obstruction and a hindrance to them, and they are resolvthat maker of phrases, and fomenter of strifes, thus sounded the key-note at the Brooklyn Academy fought against Lee.' Again, said he, on a previ- to assume or provide for the payment of the same the United States, such vacation would be a forons occasion: 'Unless an outside pressure, such or any portion thereof. as has never been known, can be brought to bear upon Congress, the President will beat.'

Knowing Wendell Phillips, and knowing the lies in its correct application. character of the Radicals, we all know what this do they mean what they say; do they really be- are let loose, and the noble game, instead of fly- sed upon this body the duty of ascertaining and lefiance. With the Constitution in one hand and red in aid of the rebellion, within the meaning of the Union in the other, he stands calm, collected the ordinance.

and self-poised. It is painful to think that, after so much of strife, and when the country so much needs repose, there should be a renewal of fierce agitation. It is painful to see the head of the nation, who is devoting we cannot believe that a majority of the northern himself with all his energies, experience and great people sanction their views, or approve their abilities, to the establishment of the constitutional of the state, created or incurred prior to the bestatus of the country as it existed before the war, ginning of hostilities and without having reference miscreant and the 'cut-purse of the empire.'

of the Republic, he denies himself powers that state made prior to the war. vindictive leader of the House of Representatives, the legislature. that man at the other end of the avenue,' with jealousy, distrust and aversion. But there he stands

and will continue to stand, a lion in their path." issue, the criticisms of the press upon the President's veto of the freedmen's bureau bill. It will be gratifying to the reader to perceive he is sus- object of the law-makers: tained by all with the single exception of Massa

Daily Jonrnal, 24th ult.

Major Gee.

A military commission has been organized in Raleigh, under the orders of Gen. Ruger, to try Major Gee, for some time in charge of the Conterially increase it. Besides, they are determined federate military prison at Salisbury. The generto crush him, and having the will to do so, they all charge is cruel and inhuman treatment of priswill not be very scrupulous in regard to the means loners while under his control. The specifications are unknown to us.

What facts may be proven on the trial we have no means of ascertaining. But the allegations are entirely incompatible with Maj. Gee's private conand in our judgment it should be done promptly. | duct, which is remarkable for humanity and the exercise of those pleasant charities which sweeten the intercourse of life. His friends in Florida will procure him able counsel. May God grant him a safe deliverance. The following officers on Wednesday, the 21st instant:

Col. W. W. Wheeler, 28th Michigan Infantry. Brev't. Lt. Col. John Hamilton, U. S. A. Lt. Col. R. K. Miller, 128th Indiana Infantry. Brevet Major John R. Myrick, U. S. A. Brevet Major P. S. Connor, U. S. A. Capt. John Corbin, 128th Indiana Infantry. Capt. Dwight Fraser, 128th Indiana Infantry.

HOW A DEAD-HEAD TRAVELED FROM ZANESVILLE To Columbus.—The Zanesville Signal gives the following humorous description of a "free ride" on the cars. A Zanesville man, being "flat broke," and wanting to go to Columbus, concluded to "brass it," and accordingly took a seat in a car on the Central Ohio railroad. The Signal

Major Francis E. Wolcott, Judge Advocate.

The train had nearly reached Claypool's before the conductor, whom we shall call Jones, had reached our dead-head friend in his round of

Stop her." quietly remarked the dead-head. This property cannot be seized and confiscated same scene transpired, ending by the dead-head telling the conductor to "stop her," and he being

A shark would make a great mistake in swallow- which created and put in circulation a currency 18th October, 1865, declaring what ordinances and ordinance, may, and indeed does justify a posting a couple of doctors. They would be sure not without "ear mark" or token to distinguish the laws are in force. By this ordinance it is declared ponement of these claims for future consideration, to agree-upon his stomach.

out being scandalous.

THE STATE DEBT.

ON FINANCE.

report of the joint standing committee on finance. The subjects discussed will interest all our readers, and will enable them to understand the legislation upon the important matter of the public debt, in its progressive steps, through both branch- declared void by the ordinance.

es of the general assembly. We have heretofore spared neither expense nor labor, nor shall we in the future, to lay before our sition of men and parties at Washington, but our readers the more important papers submitted in purpose has been thwarted by untoward circum- the legislature, publishing them sometimes in ad-

The report we publish to-day, will be found we'll

by for future reference. The joint standing committee on finance, having been instructed by a resolution of the general assembly, to enquire and report "what debts and obligations of the state, created or incurred duunder the ordinance of the convention making void all debts of the state incurred in aid of the late rebellion," having had the same under consideration, beg leave to submit the following re-

The convention, by an ordinance ratified the 19th Oct. 1865, declared and ordained by section abuse with violence; between them and the South, 1, "That it shall be the duty of the general assembly of the state, as soon as is practicable, to provide for the payment of all debts and obligaed, if they cannot remove him by impeachment, to tions created or incurred by the state, otherwise

And by section 2, "that all debts and obligations created or incurred by the state in aid of the on the 13th February: 'This campaign has to be late rebellion, directly or indirectly, are void, and

The language of this ordinance admits of but one construction, and the great and only difficulty The convention failed to designate and declare means ; it means 'war to the knife—the knife to what debts were incurred in aid of the rebellion, the hilt.' It means a war of pitiless denunciation and having imposed upon the general assembly and unscrupulous defamation. That war has al- the duty of providing for the payment of the valid ready commenced; the hunt is up; the hounds liabilities of the state, by clear implication impoing, has assumed the attitude of antagonism and declaring what debts and obligations were incur-

> In pursuing this enquiry, the indebtedness the state may be divided into three classes:

 Such debts as are clearly not war debts. 2. Such as are clearly war debts.

3. Such as are not clearly the one or the other. I. The first class embraces all the indebtedness treated by a domineering party as though he were thereto, and likewise includes those bonds issued during the war for rail road and other purposes, With a moderation worthy of the primitive days in performance of contracts and pledges of the

ers are not conferred by the constitution. In the bonds and interest thereon, the aggregate total of ratified an act "That the courts of pleas and quarsame spirit he denies the same powers to the legis- which, to the 1st October, 1865, was \$13,619,500, ter sessions, a majority of the justices being preslative branch of the Government. Hereafter, when as will fully and in detail appear, by reference to ent, and the mayor and commissioners of incorfanaticism and passion shall subside, and reason the treasurer's report to the convention. This porated cities and towns, shall have power to shall once more assert its sway, the whole country debt having been incurred previous to the war, make appropriations of money and levy taxes will honor him as he deserves to be honored for (except some rail road bonds, which will be noti- to raise the same, for the purpose of raising, so doing. In the present unhealthy state of the ced hereafter,) when there were no disturbing equipping and paying any police force which they Northern mind, when the frantic passions of war causes to impair the credit of the state, it is the may deem necessary for the protection of the citihave survived that war itself, the Radical party, duty of an honest and faith-keeping people to zens or property of the city, town or county, and demoralized by the habitual exercise of power, and make provision for its payment as early as prac- for the further purpose of rendering aid and supimpatient of all restraints upon its will, views Pre- ticable, and that without any reference to the or- port to the indigent families of persons engaged sident Johnson, who is called by the perverse and dinance of the convention enjoining that duty upon in the military service of the state, and to borrow

II. Debts created in aid of the rebellion. This second class of state indebtedness was incurred between the first of January, 1861, and the the army were enlisted, clothed, equipped and We have collected and publish elsewhere in this first of May, 1865. Apart from the history of the provisioned by the several counties and corpora-

> 1. The first was an act to provide for the purratified January, 1861, and appropriating An act to provide ways and means for the public defence, ratified May the eleventh, 1861, apprepriating therefor, to be raised by bonds, treasury notes and loans from the banks. An act to provide ways and means for the

public defence, ratified the 18th September, 1861, appropriatig therefor, to be raised by the issue of treasury notes, An ordinance to provide ways and means for the public defence, ratified 28th June, 1861, and appropriating therefor, to be raised by the issue of bonds, treasury notes, and by loans from the banks,

An ordinance authorizing the treasurer to issue treasury notes for general purposes, and to purchase clothing and supplies for troops, ratified December 1, 1851, to the An ordinance to provide for assuming

the Confederate tax, ratified 17th Feb., 1865, and to issue therefor treasury notes It thus appears from the titles of these revenue acts, as well as from the body of them, that the

debts and obligations created thereby, were made constitute the court, which commenced its session in aid of the rebellion, and are therefore declared to be void by the ordinance of the convention. III. A large number of revenue acts passed during the war, do not show by their titles, or in the body of them, any purpose of hostility to the

federal government, viz: 1. An act to authorize the treasurer to issue treasury notes and bonds to fund the same. Ratified Sept. 20, 1861, \$1,000,000 2. An ordinance to provide for funding treasury notes, and to issue treasury notes to the amount of \$2,500,000. Ratified the 26th Feb., 1862. An ordinance to make further provision for

the public treasury, ratified 12th May, 1862, and to issue in treasury notes, An act ratified Dec. 20, 1862, authorizing the issue in treasury notes, and to sell bonds to the amount of An act authorizing the issue of treasury notes to the amount of \$400,000. Ratified

Dec. 12, 1863, An act passed 19th Dec., 1863, to provide against a possible deficiency of the public treasury, and to issue bonds and treasury notes therefor, to the amount of An act, ratified 28th May, 1864, to supply

ways and means for the public treasury, and to issue therefor, in treasury notes, \$3,000,000 This latter class of acts and ordinances, just enumerated, do not show by their title or of rectly or indirectly in furtherance of the war.

head got on his train at Pataskai, and was under or peace purposes, as the public exigency requirditor.

war debt created under the statutes above enume- by declared to have been and to be null and void."

report to the convention.

UNLIQUIDATED CLAIMS.

ing against the state, arising out of contracts for the citizen, nor borrow money and issue bonds In illustration, let a single case, not an improwar; for transportation, pay, salaries and wages lative branch of the government—that is by a con-We publish both the majority and minority of officers and employees in the military service stitutional law. If counties and other corporation, pay, salaries and wages stitutional law. If counties and other corporation of officers and employees in the military service of the state. We have no means of correctly es- tions incurred debts and issued bonds under a is kept unbroken and distinct from all other funds timating the total amount of these unliquidated law which was void from the beginning, the This is made to appear on evidence of no quesclaims. They will, probably, exceed two millions question occurs whether bonds issued and debts tion. Will the state refuse to recognise the validitions of dollars, (2,000,000.) This indebtedness having contracted, by virtue of acts of the legislature which ty of these notes, and at the same time insist upon been incurred in the direct aid of the rebellion, is

UNPAID SALARIES AND FEES OF CIVIL OFFICERS. in armed hostility, (as a body politic,) to the gov- under the ordinance of the Convention. The ability from the information to be derived from ernment of the United States, the question arises foregoing inquiry leads the committee to the con- the treasury department, to distinguish between worthy the space we give to it, and will do to lay whether these debts and obligations were incurred clusion that they are not and can never constitute those that are valid and those that are void, of a in the direct or indirect aid of the rebellion, with- a valid claim against the State. in the words and spirit of the ordinance. To the salary annexed to it. The salary would be preme Court of the United States. due to the incumbent without reference to the rebellion : the officer might be punished for performing duties incompatible with his allegiance, but the salary would still be due from the state. If the civil offices of the state had been vacated by the state of rebellion, by non-user, abandonment, or by virtue of proclamations issued from time to time, during the war, by the president of

feiture of the salary attached; but no question of that sort can arise here. The convention has ratified all laws of the state and judicial proceedings of the courts, had and made during the war, when not incompatible with the allegiance due to the federal government; thus, by clear implication, at ratified the 19th October, 1865, declared and or- armed and sent into the field, a part of which was incumbents. and up to the beginning of the provisional gov- tion of the same ordinance it is declared and or-

claims shall be subject to the scale of depreciation provide for the payment of all debts and obliga- distinguish between claims for civil and military by the general assembly, does not fall within the than in aid of the late rebellion: and whereas, end-the establishment of a new government-upon province of the committee to decide, in this en- before providing for the payment of the debts and any principle which will admit payment of one, quiry. The resolution under which we are acting. only requires the committee to declare what debts and declare what debts and obligations of the The undersigned do not construe the ordinance are void and what are not void.

COUNTY BONDS AND OTHER LIABILITIES.

Soon after the commencement of actual hostili ties, but prior to the ordinance of secession, to would make him an autocrat, because those pow- This class of state debts consists of outstanding wit, on the 11th May, 1861, the general assembly money on the faith and credit of the city, town or county, and to issue certificates therefor.'

Under this act most of the early volunteers o times, showing how this debt was created and the tions of the state. Carried away by the excitepurposes thereof, the titles of many of the acts and | mentand enthusiasm which then prevailed through ordinances creating the debt, set forth the hostile out the state, the counties and towns, in thus raising, equipping and transporting troops to the seat of war, at the expense of the counties and towns, transcended the authority vested in them by the legislature. For remedy whereof, the legislature, by an act ratified the 20th September, 1861, enacted "That all acts and proceedings of county courts, for provisioning, equipping and transporting volunteers, or to reimburse individnals who advanced means for that purpose, be, and the same are hereby legalized," and a majority \$800,000 of the justices are empowered to "levy taxes for such purposes hereafter.'

Under these acts almost every county in the state has incurred a large debt during the war, which is now outstanding, and evidenced by county and corporation bonds and certificates.-The aggregate amount of these liabilities will not fall short of \$2,500,000.

The first enquiry is, are these debts and obligations primarily due and owing by the counties and towns, also debts or obligations created or incurred by the state? In order to reach the answer to this nquiry, it is necessary to follow the legislative history of the period of the war.

An ordinance, ratified the 8th June, 1861. created the board of claims, whose duty it was "to audit and settle," upon principles of equity and ustice, all claims that may be presented against MINORITY REPORT OF JOINT STANDING the state for expenses incurred towards the arming, equipping, subsistence and transportation of our volunteer troops, and of munitions of war, and for bounty paid to said troops, either in the military or naval service of the state, and other expenses incurred in defence of the state, prior to the 20th May, 1861; and all county claims, and submit the reasons for their dissent. other claims of the character aforesaid, arising since 20th May, 1861, which are not provided for \$2,500,000 by law; and no county or corporation claim shall be entertained by said board, unless the same shall \$4,500,000 of any corporation, whence the claims may come." \$5,000,000 Subsequent ordinances of June 8th, 1861, and is forbidden to assume or pay them. Those of the 28th June, 1861, enlarged the powers of this board, second class are recognised as binding upon the \$400,000 and extended its jurisdiction to the accounts of all state, and it is made the duty of the general asagents and officers of the state.

An ordinance of 26th February, 1862, author- for their payment." \$2,000,000 ises the towns of Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, or any other town, in like case, to erect de- rule; announced in the ordinance, and to assign

which the state assumes to repay.

in the ordinance, but in a system of legislation ation, it is proper to advert to the ordinance of which void, under the principle declared in the take the place of nature just yet. various purposes for which it was issued. The that all laws and ordinances not incompatible with but does not warrant their indiscriminate rejeclaw cannot now supply the omission, therefore the allegiance of the citizens of the state to the tion.

taxes in aid of the rebellion.

law; no county, city or town can levy a tax on must be paid. military clothing, arms and other munitions of therefor, unless empowered to do so by the legis- bable one, be supposed. A creditor presents a The civil officers of the state, having taken an tions and their creditors, which is one purely for be held to have performed the office of dischargoath to support the Constitution of the Confede- the courts, it is the duty of the committee to de- ing the claim for public service? These and similar rate States, or without the oath, having engaged cide and declare whether these debts and obliga- lar cases, which may arise, admonish us of the in the administration of laws enacted in aid of tions thus incurred by counties and corporations, propriety of pausing before we pronounce judg

While the committee will express no opinion on five million of dollars. prevent anarchy, the state must have a civil gov- the right of the Convention to pronounce an irrepurposes of a civil government, and without ref- vention is clothed with all the political and civil incurred in aid of the war." erence to a state of rebellion, the salaries and fees power of the State, and a solemn adjudication of Unless this obligation be imperative and one of annexed thereto are valid, and this, although cer- the Convention that all debts and obligations of strict right, it comes with no strong commendatain Confederate duties, in aid of the rebellion, the State, incurred directly or indirectly in aid of tion of its claims to public favor. It is not the are super-imposed upon the office or officer. For the rebellion are void, is binding on the legisla- fault of the state that any officer has failed to rethese duties are only collateral and accidental, tive and judicial branches of the government, ceive the full compensation to which he is entiand do not enter into the creation of the office or until reversed by the higher authority of the Su- tled. The same currency in which other creditors

> of the debts of the State does not enter into the also. Payment has not been made, simply beinquiry imposed upon the committee, and they cause this currency, in many cases, would not be express no opinion thereon.

> In conclusion, the committee beg leave to submit the following preamble and resolutions, and nation of the ordinance, and did the service out respectfully recommend that they be adopted. By direction of the committee.

W. P. BYNUM. RESOLUTIONS DECLARING WHAT DEBTS ARE VAL-

THE CONVETION.

least recognizing the offices and the services of the dained that all debts and obligations, created or in its own service. incurred by the state in aid of the late rebellion The committee is therefore of opinion, that all are void, and no general assembly of the state and military—had taken an oath to support the arrearages of pay, salaries and fees of the civil shall have power to assume or provide for the payofficers of the state which accrued during the war ment of the same : and whereas, by the first secernment, are valid claims against the state, under dained that it shall be the duty of the general state officer is thus made to aid and abet in the the ordinance of the convention. Whether these assembly of the state, as soon as practicable, to work of revolution and of war. It is not easy to of Confederate money, which may be established tions created or incurred by the state, otherwise services rendered and directed to effect a common obligations of the state, it is necessary to ascertain and deny it to another. state are void and what are not void, under the in regard to the public debt as undertaking to said ordinance;

> I. Resolved, therefore, That all debts and obligations created or incurred by the state of North Carolina, by the issue of bonds, (except certain rail road bonds hereinafter named) treasury notes and loans from the banks and individuals, between the 20th day of May, 1861, and the 1st day of May, 1865, and now outstanding to the amount of \$16,-596,485, as fully set forth in the treasurer's report to the convention of 1865, be, and the same are hereby declared to be void under the said ordi-

II. Resolved, That all debts and obligations created or incurred by the state, between the 20th day of May, 1861, and the 1st day of May, 1865, for military clothing, arms and munitions of war, transportation, pay, salaries and wages of officers, agents and employees in the military service of the state, be, and the same are hereby declared to be void under the said ordinance.

III. Resolved. That all the debts and obligations of the state, created or incurred prior to the 20th day of May, 1861, and consisting of bonds to the amount of \$9,749,500, and the coupons due thereapon not having been incurred in aid of the rebellion, be, and the same are delared to be valid, and the faith of the state is pledged to their pay-

ment by the said ordinance. IV. Resolved, That the following bonds issued for railroad purposes, since the 20th day of May, 1861, to wit : for the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, \$950,000; for the Chatham Railroad, \$249,000; for the Western Railroad, \$200,000; for the Western N. C. Railroad, \$220,-000, are debts and obligations of the state, incurred not in aid of the rebellion, and are declared to be valid under said ordinance.

V. Resolved, That the unpaid salaries and arrearages of salaries and fees of the civil officers of the state, which accrued between the 20th day of May, 1861, and the 1st day of May, 1865, are debts and obligations of the state, incurred not in aid of the rebellion, and are valid under said ordinance. VI. Resolved, That the debts and obligations of all counties, towns and other corporations of the

state, created or incurred between the 20th day of May, 1861, and the 1st day of May, 1865, so far as they may be made the subject of claim against the state, be, and they are, declared to be void under the said ordinance.

The undersigned, not concurring in the report presented on behalf of the majority of the com- bition to objects beyond the limitation contained mittee on finance, in response to certain resolu- in the ordinance. tions in reference to the public debt, respectfully

obligations of the state into two classes; the one consisting of such as were "directly or indirectly the validity of the public liabilities, is of judicial created or incurred in aid of the late rebellion;" the cognizance, and of legislative action only so far be certified by the county trustee or chairman of other consisting of all such as were not thus crethe county court, or by the corporate authorities ated or incurred. Those belonging to the first payment. class are declared void, and the general assembly sembly, as soon as it is "practicable, to provide The report undertakes, practicably, to apply the

fensive works, and lay taxes and borrow money, every form of the public indebtedness to its pro-By an act of the general assembly, ratified De- this indebtedness, the assignment is made without in hoops, they very naturally whoop whenever their cember sessions, 1862, the office of auditor of pub- difficuty. Bonds issued before the war or after rights are invaded. Their line of fight is princip inquired the conductor. "Columbus," replied wise, any purpose to aid the rebellion, yet their lie accounts was created, whose duty it was "to re- the war, in pursuance of laws previously enacted, crinoline, and although in stays, they seldom stays the dead-head. "Two dollars and ten cents," true intent and character fully appear from other ceive, audit and adjust all accounts or claims to aid in the construction of works of internal im- at home. When abroad they smile, joke and are said Jones. "Haven't nary a stamp," remarked acts making specific appropriations for war purposes against the state, arising out of teh military ser- provement, clearly subsist in full force, while such as cheerful, but at home grimaces, gravity and angry tain lands, and to grant them out to other parties our dead-head acquaintance. "You must pay out of the fund thus supplied to the treasury; and vice or in the civil administration of the govern- were issued to raise means preparatory to, or in looks are served up morning, noon and night. it is well known, from the public history of the ment." It was further provided, "that all claims prosecution of, the impending war, are as evi- They always have so much to do, that they "never times, which we can recur to, in order to ascertain that may be presented against the state for ex- dently invalid under the condemnation contained find time to do anything." Their home is not The train was stopped, and he was left on the true mearing of statutes, that the funds thus penses incurred for arming, equipping, subsis- in the ordinance. But there is a large amount of like Mrs. So and So's home. They are never fit to side of the road to await, as he said, the next raised, or the greater part thereof, were spent diectly or indirectly in furtherance of the war.

Another consideration enters into our judgment war, bounty paid to said troops, either in the military or naval service of the state, and other exupon this class of debts and obligations of the penses incurred in the public defence, shall be au- ury notes, issued at various times and under dif- like them." And so it goes. Noble institutions again left on the side of the road. Train after state, which do not show upon their face any dited and settled by said auditor, upon principles ferent laws, and used indiscriminately in meeting ain't they? have been done it is the property of the original own- train was boarded, and each put him off a little hostile purpose. The funds thus raised, whether of equity and justice," and the governor is direct- ordinary demands upon the treasury. They have Great, glorious and free, ers. The President does not believe that the class of nearer Columbus. The last train on which he got by bonds or treasury notes, or loans from the ed to issue his warrant for the amount certified to been employed in procuring supplies of provisions First flower of the earth and first trouble we see. was that of our friend Jones, who was on his banks, were placed in a common treasury and be due. An act ratified in February, 1863, trans- and salt for the use of the people; in paying ac- More in that strain would do the subject justice, return trip from Bellaire to Columbus. Dead- paid out, under general or specific acts, for war fers all the duties of the board of claims to the authe usual charges of state government, and for days gives them more trouble than the escape of so earnestly sought for by their friends. He says, full headway before being discovered by the coned. They passed into general circulation and by comparing the two acts before recited, auing military operations, and for objects more ing discovered by the coning military operations, and for objects more ing discovered by the coning military operations, and for objects more ing discovered by the coning military operations, and for objects more ing discovered by the coning military operations, and for objects more ing discovered by the coning military operations, and for objects more ing discovered by the coning military operations, and for objects more included the coning military operations and for objects more included the coning military operations and for objects more included the coning military operations and for objects more included the coning military operations and for objects more included the coning military operations and for objects more included the coning military operations and for objects more included the coning military operations and for objects more included the coning military operations and for objects more included the coning military operations and the coning military operations and the coning military operations and the coning military operations are coning military operations and the coning military operations are coning military operations. were incapable of being identified and distin- thorizing the counties, cities and towns to borrow ing military operations, and for objects more im- Monroe doctrine does Maximilian. Rats reside "Going to Columbus again, I suppose?" reguished. A large part of them was issued and money and lay taxes for the purpose of raising, mediately connected with the pending war. These therein—among the hairs unmolested. The tourmarked Jones. "Haven't been there yet," said paid out in aid of the rebellion, and the bad not dead-head; "I can't get to ride more than six being capable of separation from the good, acts and ordinances passed soon thereafter, creadently diffused among the people, contain neither of pleasure the Falls of Niagara or Minnehala's that is needed for the developement of its re- miles before they put me off. I don't think I'll tainted and vitiated the whole, according to acting a board of claims and the office of auditor, upon their face nor by reference to the acts war- beauties, but who fails to admire and dream about and prescribing the duties of such officers to be to ranting their issue, any indication of an unlawful the waterfalls which are seen daily in the parlors. If a portion of this debt was created for legiti- audit and settle the claims of counties and corpor- purpose. In this uncertainty the majority of the ball-rooms, and on the principal streets of cities Well, do you think we can carry you unless you mate peace purposes, but in the disbursement be- ations, created for such military purposes, it would committee, associating all of them in one class, And why not? The difference is very small—one weighs like an incubus upon the Northern mind.
Only let the negro alone, and let the citizens of quietly remarked dead-head. "Well, I do think," late the state recognised all such debts and obligations thus incurred by her authority, as resolution, and pronounce void all bonds, (except waists are small and slender, like Snooks on a those States in which they reside alone, and the said Jones, "of all the brassy individuals I ever be good or the whole must be bad. If they are obligations of her own, which she was bound, in certain railroad bonds,) treasury notes and loans bender, always showing a waste of dry goods, but necessities of each party operating upon the other purpose, between the 20th day of May, 1861, and the work is at an end. If the whole are good, the ordinary operations of the work is at an end. If the whole are good, the ordinary operations of the work is at an end. If the whole are good, the ordinary operations of the work is at an end. If the whole are good, the ordinary operations of the work is Dicken's son which reads very well, being the let day of May, 1865. To this the undersigning else." And dead-head was carried into Col- nance fails of its purpose. But a statute must be dinance of the convention operates to make void the 1st day of May, 1865. To this the undersign- on a new subject—politics. Girls, beware of the umbus on the same train he started on three days so construed as to give it effect and advance the this class of state obligations. In their opinion a present inaimpression that is gaining ground against you. remedy. Here the fault, if there be fault, is not and as bearing on the question now under examin- bility to determine which of these are valid and The males don't want whalebone and cotton to

It is a message of great ability and unanswerable humorous without being vulgar, and sharp with- declared to be void. The total amount of the "and all other of said ordinances and laws are here- ful and proper objects, and just demands upon the name struck from the army list, his vacancy filled, state, which can be resisted neither under the and his estate administered upon. Forty years rated, liquidated and now outstanding, is \$16,596,- The effect of this ordinance is to declare void, injunction of the ordinance nor upon any sound afterwards, Sir Charles Napier, then a septuage-Ladies fret not over small losses. By such weak- 485 in principal, with interest to the 1st October, ab initio, all the laws which authorized counties rule of public morality or law. They may here narian, was the chief of the British army in Inhas ever produced. He looks not to the interest, nor ness you will soon have that great loss, the loss of 1865, as appears in detail from the treasurer's and other corporations to borrow money and lay after be seperable, we are not to assume that they dia, in the most active, successful and glorious cannot, from such as bear the taint of illegality, campaign.

No tax can be levied on the citizen except by and if so, by the very terms of the ordinance

are nullities, and were from the beginning can be their effect in extinguishing the claim of interest? enforced between the parties before a legal tribunal? Or if the notes have been used in the payment While it is unnecessary for this committee to de- of the salary of a civil officer, and can be fully cide this question between counties and corpora- identified, are they to be repudiated, and vet to the rebellion, under a state government, arranged as between them and the State, are null and void ment of general condemnation, because of our inclass of public securities amounting to more than

Nor are the undersigned prepared to assent to ernment, without reference to a state of war or a versible judgment that a law, vesting rights in the proposition, that all of the unpaid salaries due state of peace. Where the officers of the civil corporations and individuals acting under it, is to the officers of the civil departments for services government, whether state or county, were created incompatible with our allegiance to the United rendered between the 20th day of May, 1861, and before, or even during the war, for the legitimate States and void, it would yet seem that the Con- the first day of May 1865, constituted debts "not

were paid-the currency in general use-was in The justice or policy of declaring void any part | the treasury amply sufficient to meet this demand

But does the claim entirely escape the condemof which it arises, neither directly or indirectly.

contribute to support the war? The people of North Carolina were engaged in a struggle to establish an independent general government. The entire state government was ID AND NOT VALID UNDER THE ORDINANCE OF arrayed in hostility to the authority of the United States. Through its agency and co-operation, a force Whereas, The convention, by an ordinance of more than one hundred thousand men had been

Every officer in every department-judicial, civil, constitution of the Confederate States, and to uphold the authority of the government which it had created. In his appropriate sphere of duty, every

annul any part of its first obligations. It simple enunciates a rule of general law, whereby their validity is to be tested. Had repudiation been attempted, the act would have been in direct conflict with the federal constitution, and inoperative under the clause which forbids a state to pass a law impairing the obligation of its own as well as private contracts. Nor will they assume to discuss the wisdom or propriety of the action of the convention in enacting the ordinance. But do not feel called upon to enlarge its operation to cases not clearly within its scope and meaning. It is a question by no means free from doubt in our opinion, to what extent the taint of illegality. entering into the consideration of a security, transferable by endorsement or delivery, can be allowed to follow and avoid it, in the hands of an innocent holder, or whether in this respect a public differs from a private obligation. If such transfer has the effect of creating a valid obligation, it is quite plain it cannot be impaired by any act of the state. But we do not desire to pursue this inquiry further. The determination of this, and all other questions affecting the validity of claims against the state, properly belongs to the judicial branch of the government, and to that tribunal they must be submitted. We do not undertake to place the liabilities of the state upon the same footing, as to the rates in which they should be redeemed. It is quite as competent, however, for the convention to apply the scaling process to its own as to private debts. It is simply our purpose to protest against their absolute and total rejec-

With these views, we submit our conclusions upon the whole subject, in a series of proposi-

1st. The convention has not assumed to repudi ate or declare invalid any part of the subsisting obligations of the state.

2nd. The ordinance announces a rule of general law, effective without recognition, by which the public liability was to be determined.

3rd. A state, neither in convention or by legislative action, is competent to annul or impair the obligations of its own contracts, or the contracts

4th. The ordinance commands payment of the entire public debt, not incurred in and of the

5th. The convention possesses, and has exereised, the power to prohibit payment of any demand upon the state, void under the principle enunciated in the ordinance.

6th. The general assembly cannot, nor does public policy require, the extension of the prohi-

7th. Difficulties on applying the rule do justify deferring, but do not justify or authorise the in The ordinance of the convention distributes the discriminate rejection of claims. 8th. The application of the rule, determining

as is necessary to ascertain and provide for their W. N. H. SMITH, RICH'D. G. COWPER

M. S. WIGGINS JAS. C. HARPER P. MURPHY, M. L. HOLMES, R. H. COWAN.

Females are a great institution, more jealous of per place in this division. As to a large part of their rights than government officials. Enclosed

FOLIO-PORT.

Sir Charles Napier, the hero of the conquest o Scinde, who was left terribly wounded on the field A paper may be sprightly without being savage, this large class of debts and obligations must be government of the United States are in full force, Such of them as were given or paid out for law- of Corunna in 1809, was reported as dead, and his