# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MARCH 15, 1866.

The Assembly, Like an Alexandrine, still "drags its slow length along." Considering the embarrassed condition of the treasury, their patriotism would have been business men. The great bulk of the members are incapable ; qualified simply to say "ditto to hungry stomach spurns the trick ... ' Mr. Burke ;" and have not skill or learning sufficient to draft a bill. Of those who have parts and attainments superior to the mass of their colleagues, too many belong to the class of oratorsin the American sense ; each is anxious to make his mark as a public man ; addresses Buncombe, and assuming Buncombe to be ignorant, discusses the simplest proposition, "ab ovo usque ad mala": tautology, the arguments of his file leader; the ambitions, emulous of the fame of Solon and Lycurgus, introduce bill after bill, in defiance of history, political economy and common sense.

We will not say that there are inebriating liquids to be found in the vicinity of the Capitol ; the Union, and others the eyes of the world, are fixed upon them. Such a belief inspires self-recompose his features so as to be most expressive of profundity and dignity, and to sport his glossiest broad-cloth.

never seen before, with as unerring certainty as a "detective" a "fille de joie;" nis clothes seem a Sunday suit, not worn long enough to adapt itself well to the body; his walk imposing; and his gravity of countenance serene and suggestive as that of a marble Jove.

"Oh wad some power the giftie gie us, To see ourselves as others see us !'

Were the good people of whom we speak, really aware of the little interest their constituents-

# eagerness with which some of the latter advocated the change, recalled to us the line-

"Pleased with a rattle, tickled with a straw."

We sincerely trust that the fondest hopes of the friends of the city may be realized, and not be betrayed by a test once applied by a hungry Irish-

man, of whom we heard the following story: He was seen with two equal morsels of bread in each hand, taking first a bite from one, and then from more signal had their session terminated many the other; and finally terminated his repast with weeks ago. In this, as in all similar bodies in our this monologue: "I have heard much of the power country, there are too few practical, working, or of imagination and faith ! I've tried hard to fancy this bread, and that meat; but, by the powers, a

discourseth :

The Tribune has thrown off the mask under which it has for some time assailed the President. and openly arraigns him on a charge of disloyalty to the Union Party, by whom he was elected. It would be an amusing, though perhaps an unprofitable task, to trace the stealthy steps which Banking," have considered the s me and instructed me to use President Johnson for their own purposes, so not considered or adopted any particular course of reasthe sycophantic defender. At times it assumed the following reflections upon the subject. the role of the patron, applauding the course of From a very short time after the formation of the Govthe President, and patting him encouragingly .-Gradually, as events seemed to indicate the weakness of the faith on which it had depended, it put the General Governnment was supreme. All agreed on the broad phylactery of the Pharisee, implored that the General Government was a government of enumerbut we must express our conviction that there is the President with a genuine nasal sniffle, prayed ated powers and that the powers not granted were reservsomething intoxicating in its very air ; members for him at street corners, and, with upturned eyes, fancy that the eyes of the State, some the eyes of trusted that all would yet be well. When the Veto between the General and State governments, as to the Message upset the last of the radical calculations, "mode and measure of redress," should a State believe it might have been supposed that the Tribune her rights invaded or her institutions in danger. To setwould be ferocious. But it was not. It was simspect, tempts one to put his best foot forward, to ply for the moment paralyzed. With the return could be brought before it, or where it could not, Congress of consciousness came the cowardly manœuvering was the final arbiter; on the other hand, that these being to which we have adverted—the lie by implica-tion and the slander in a shape embedring the tion, and the slander in a shape embodying the ultimate tribunal; that the States had to judge for themleast possible responsibility. Now, after days of selves, and the citizens of each State would owe primary

would have occupied at once, and flatly charges from any act of treason. These views were held with every conceivable modification, and co all sides by the the President with cultivating rebel sympathy, purest and best men of the country, men in whose hearts and acting dishonestly toward the Union Party. The ebullition of spleen to which the Tribune form of government. Enlarged freedom made our people treated its friends yesterday, has not taken outsiders by surprise. Everybody has seen that to party leaders beyond the moderation of sober and safe this complexion the affair would come at last, and counsel. The guage of battle was thrown and accepthere is a general feeling of relief now that the ted, and the issue was decided against the South. The Pharisee is seen to be an unsanctimonious parti-it-and a successful effort to extend it to the destruction san, and the virtuous reviler and unmistakable of a State Government or the extension of the power of

enemy. There are some, probably, who will be content, in the present aspect of the controversy, to exhibit the end of our form of government. not to say the whole world-take in their endless in juxtaposition the respective political characters either being in the ascendency unsettles for their own disputations, inconsequential logic, and puerile of the accuser and the accused. As between the profit or advantage the fundamental principles of the

# Judge Howard's Report.

Destruction, if lawful, would have made legitimate the seizing and appropriating the effects of our citizens by the We published some days since the report of the spoiler; and the banks to-day are either the property of the corporators, subject to their liabilities, or if the State joint select committee on Banks and Banking, and was destroyed, the property of the only government havat that time entered our protest to the dangerous ig, at the time, dominion over the land.

loctrines therein, and to the more dangerous consequences, if acquiesced in, to which they would pended, retain their vitality until expressly abrogated and nnulled, and a new system of laws inaugurated. Our lead. President, or Federal Government, stand in no such posi-

We now call attention to the very able argument tion, possess no such power, and no acts, based on the assumption of such power, have yet transpired. GEO. HOWARD, submitted by Judge Howard, in the Senate, on Monday last, published below, as a full and Chairma explicit answer to a report conceived in error, and

sophistical in deduction. Judge Howard's report does credit not only to his head, but to his heart. The mind is frequently the mirror of the feelings, and if we are per-

The New York Times in an article upon the re- mitted to judge of these reports by this test, how lations of the President to political parties, thus much we see to admire in the one, and have reason to fear, in the other.

> Judge Howard's Report upon the Report of the Committee on Banks and Banking.

antiquated fogies, who were behind the times-it ing to carry them out. Whilst there was, and may be well for the enlightened men and lawyers | could be, no law but military law, or rather au-The committee on the Judiciary o whom was referred "the report of the joint select con mittee on Banks and of the present day to recur to these State trials- thority, the bureau was a necessity to some extent. each must speak and fret his hour upon the stage, repeating in the way of paraphrase, or patent long as a hope remained that the radicals might use rresident Joinson for their own purposes, so long the Tribune played the fawning apologist and I do not deem it inappropriate to submit to the Senate, I do not deem it inappropriate to submit to the Senate, treason, and the rights of the States ; and it was the blacks on the part of the whites as a favored he unquestionably more than any other man class to whom extra legal protection is given by ernment up to our civil war, the country was divided into of that day, who participated most prominently the Federal Government-hatred toward the Govparties, radically differing in their interpretations of the in the framing and structure of the Federal Con- ernment itself, which, by this system, pronounces Constitution. All agreed that in the exercise of its powers stitution as it stood before the late war. His the people regardless of justice, and brands courts views on the subject will repay a perusal, as well and bar and juries, in advance, as ready perjurers. as those of Judge Thomas McKean, and other It substitutes for men learned in the law, and soon ed to the States or the people of the States. Pennsylvania jurists and lawyers who were en- to administer it-for trial by jury and right of The difficulty arose with reference to questions arising gaged in the trial of the whisky insurrectionists appeal-the decision of men who, in many cases, who resisted the excise laws of the United States if not most, will know nothing of law; who will in Western Pennsylvania. These eminent jurists often be prejudiced, and some, judging from the and statesmen of the North in those cases lay past, will be corrupt. It will incite in the blacks, down the doctrine which is commonly known as to some extent, a sense of independence of the State Rights" very broadly, and in a way which local laws-sanction their distrust of them, the would doubtless greatly shock some of their de- courts and the people, and certainly cannot scendants at Philadelphia or Harrisburg in the tend to educate them in the dutics of citizens. present day. However, the whisky riot was Instead of allaying, it will beget jealousy and quieted mainly by the great prudence and good ill-will between the races to a greater degree We flatter ourselves that we can point out a effort and nights of cogitation, our cotemporary allegiance to their own State and by its organized action member, and especially a new member, though jumps on the ground which a manly adversary would, in the final arbitrament of the question, be free sense of Gen. Washington and his advisers. But whisky will keep making trouble, whether very evils it is intended to guard against. n the domestic or social circle or in political And how such a system can be exercised except economy or government; whether in the abstract as a temporary military necessity in a conquered there never entered the slightest desire to overthrow our or concrete, it is exciting. There is one right in country I cannot conceive. It is liable to all our tenacious of opinion and exacting inwhat they believed this land of liberty of ours that the refined and old objections to the "Fugitive Slave law," and, their rights; while the thrist for office and power slimulated polished, free and independent American citizen unlike that, will be an ever-present, ever-acting must have, and that is the right to drink when he cvil; and its provisions are very incomplete for pleases. You might suspend the writ of habeas the end proposed, unless it is assumed that miliorpus for many a man; you might reduce the tary authority is to remain paramount. For in- pair the ravages of civil war. [Hear hear.] He intelligent voter" to the condition of Thaddeus stance. I can fine a man \$50 and imprison him of Warsaw, Kossuth or the chronic garlicky Ital- thirty days; but in case of murder of a black, the the General Government, beyond the Constitution, will be ian patriot, damning the Austrians, and you would district or department military commander must a direct assumption of power and will be the beginning of

In the conflict of parties for place and power, when cumscribed or abridged his liberty to liquor.

Practical Working of the Freedmen's Bureau. We published some days ago a letter of Major Henry C. Lawrence, Agent of the Freedmen's Bureau at Fayetteville, North Carolina, in which he recorded his experience in dealing with the planters and the negroes on the question of labor. In The laws of a country, submitting to a conquering sov-ereign of a separate and distinct kingdom, can, when sus-that letter, the humane and considerate behaviour of the white population was contrasted most unfavorably with the sullen, idle and unprofitable habits of the blacks. We have the pleasure today, of presenting to our readers another communication from the pen of Major Lawrence, written before the President's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill, but containing the most effective and unanswerable arguments against that measure. It States. We allude to the whisky insurrection in must be kept in mind that Major L. is in full com-Pennsylvania. It was prior, we believe, to Shay's munion with the Republican party, and has been rebellion in New England. Both of these rebel- a constant member of it ever since it was organi-

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Feb. 14, 1866. I confess I am tired out and half worn out with will be found in Wharton's State Trials-the only the annoyances of my position and need rest; and volume of State Trials the United States as yet am so far from having any sympathy with the poasts. As curiosities of literature and memori- views that seem to prevail in Congress that I am als of a past age-as the opinions and views of unwilling to be even an humble instrument in aid-

than now exists, and finally produce the not be treading on near as dangerous ground, nor order trial by court-martial. Upon conviction, the infringing half as dear a privilege, as if you cir- case may, of course, go to the Secretary of War for review. Such a trial is in progress now at congratulation, but I fear that the abolition of disputations, inconsequential logic, and puerile rhetoric, we think a salutary reform might be ex-the individual complained against, the popular the individual complained against of interpretation the interpretation in the interpretation the individual complained against of interpretation the int toddies for them. But our remarks apply more ernment, I shall despair of ever being able to particularly to "ye Western land-the great comprehend the first principles of political science. passed by them because of its obligation on the listening to "treasonable inculations" and the should be arand language under the sun-Buck-eyes, Hoo- tem, I think the Federal Government might well siers. Pukes, Hawk-eyes, Suckers, Danes, Dutch- be called upon to enforce its guarantee of repub-(in consequence of the frequency of elections) and ples of self-government and upon the Constitution free distilleries, before the war, were the rule, and to treat the South as conquered territory, and the privilege of making and drinking liquor al-lowed the largesl liberty. No excise, no internal what is proposed to be done; and in that case Mr. revenue laws cramped whisky's expansive power. The smoke from the chimnies of thousands of distil-white and black men. I felt ashamed for myself leries marked the prairie and gladdened the eye of as an American, and for my Government, when, the thirsty traveler as he whipped his tired trotter a few days ago, Judge Buxton of the Supreme over the dusty road. But now the smoke from Court of this State, called at my office to inquire those altars of Baal no longer rolls up towards as to the extent of the jurisdiction he would be Heaven. The fires have gone out, the doors of permitted to exercise in a term he was about to

From the Kniekerbocker I Have No Wife.

AN OLD AND INCORRIGIBLE MEMBER OF THE BACHELORS CLUE.

I have no wife !--young girls are fair, But how it is I cannot tell, No sooner they are wed than their Enchantments bid them all farewell; The girls, God bless them ! make us yearn To risk all odds and take a wife, To cling to one and not to turn Ten thousand in the dance of life.

I have no wife !- who'd have his nose Forever tied to one lone flower. E'en though that flower should be a rose. Plucked with light hand from fairy bower; Oh, better far the bright bouquet Of flowers of every clime and hue, By turns to charm the mind away, And fragrance in the heart renew.

I have no wife !-- I now can change From grave to gay, from light to sad, And in my freedom wide can range, Fret for a while, and then be glad I now can heed a siren's tongue, And know that eyes glance not in vain ! Make love apace, and being "flung," Get up and try my luck again !

I have no wife !- and I can dream, Of girls who are worth their weight in gold. Can bask my heart in Love's broad beam, And dance to think it yet unsold Or I can gaze upon a brow Which mind and beauty doth enhance: Go to the shrine and make my bow, And thank the Fates I have a chance !

I have no wife !--and, like a wave, Can float away to any land, Curl up and kiss or gently lave, The sweetest flowers that were at hand:

A pilgrim I bend before The shrine which heart and mind approve.

Or, Persian like, I can adore Each star that gems the heavens above.

I have no wife !-- in heaven, they say, Such things as weddings are not known; Unyoked the blissful spirits stray O'er fields where care no shade has thrown. Then why not have a heaven below, And let fair Hymen hence be sent? It would be fine; but as things go, Unwedded folks won't be content

FORREIGN APPRECIATION OF PRESIDENT JOHNson.-In the British Parliament, in the course of the debate upon the Queen's speech, the Earl of Derby said:

We all must concur in rejoicing that, after yearof bloody warfare, sanguinary war has been put an end to in the now reunited States of America. I fully concur with the speech in commending the wise and prudent manner in which, after the way has terminated, the President has sought to reseems to seek the best means of restoring the tranquility of the country, and we cannot refrain from hoping that his efforts will be crowned with success. The diminution of the slave trade and the abolition of slavery must always be subjects of

Many years ago, in General Washington's day, arose the first internal trouble of the United lions were quelled without trouble, and a full his- zed. His letter is as follows :

tory of them, and of the law of treason, as laid down by the men who framed the Constitution,

citizen.

ever changing ; that the world is too much governed, and that statutes so multiplied that in the ordinary transactions of life, a lawyer must be resance to be abated to simpler elements as soon as practicable.

As regards laws demanded by our present relations to the United States, we have, for the sake of economy, a suggestion to make ; that the Assemwhatever bills may be sent on from Washington a "Copperhead" than Mr. Fernando Wood? City for the purpose.-Daily Journal, 10th.

#### Poverty.

It has been said that poverty is never of equa dignity in the contrast with wealth; and Dr Johnson remarked that a poor man could not be a gentleman, and scarcely honest.

Whatever truth there may be in these "dicta," in their application to more favored regions and more prosperous nations, they are undoubtedly false as regards the South at present. Wealth se far from determining the moral "status" of a man here, exposes to suspicion, if it be not a badge of disgrace.

With us poverty, now, is general, if not univer sal. With us poverty is respectable, for all ou people feel and know that "the true test of a pa triot is that his fortunes grow with the growing fortunes, and decline with the declining fortunes of his country.'

Multitudes of our purest and best are so reduced in circumstances by the late war, that did not pride forbid, they might cry "Da obolum Beli sario."

The costly mansion, the luxurious equipage, and sumptuous apparel, are not here the "criteria" of merit ; rags if they cover a true and loyal body. constitute a robe of dignity. The man who ha done his duty fearlessly can confidently look hi neighbor in the face, for the latter knows that he who has done his duty in a period of severes tial, will henceforth in every contingency prove a good man and worthy citizen.

Whatever may be his privations, whatever his daily vexations, sustained by a soul free from self reproach, the genuine Southern man, equal to al fortunes, may serenely face the storm of adversity, Sheriff, as Aldermen for the longer term :

though sometimes a speech of extraordinary merit when the issue to be decided is one of patriotic it will engender, as History teaches it always has may beguile a leisure hour, only look to the law consistency and party integrity. What has Andrew done, the desire, and with it the attempt, to exercise a raigned for listening to "treasonable inculcations" step by step, to the concentration of an power, or a might revolution terminating generally in despotism. With regard to the question of Federal or State supre-

are exceptions, to whom they do not apply; we mean those who, forgetful of self, think only of traitors who defied treason when it was powerful, and periled life and prop-of the public good; who never speak but when it was powerful, and periled life and prop-ther have compatible application of the interest, her interest, her interest, her is the public good is the never speak but when it was powerful and periled life and prop-ther have compatible application of the defield treason is the proposite side. No one can believe that she they have something pertinent or important to say; and who, ignorant of bars, billiard-rooms, and restaurants, devote to the service of the peoyielded to no difficulty and a resolution that never show how anxious she was to find a peaceful solution of ple, faithfully, their time and attention. We are succumbed to despair? Above all, is he to be conof opinion that no law at all is as good as a law victed on an indictment of this nature preferred by On one side public sentiment, which always executes its a journal which before the war began counseled decrees in times of successful commotion, precludor that the Southern States should be allowed to se- hope-on the other its loss was surely incident to failure. cede in peace-which, under the shadow of defeat, but there was a chance. Freemen, worthy of the name, urged peace on the basis of a dismembered Unionsorted to for exposition of the law, become a nui- which intrigued with notorious rebels for the set- In honor, she stands to-day true and leval to the Governtlement on terms that would have been alike dis- ment, and confidently expects, if that manhood in the

equivocation" toward the Union Party, on the testimony of a journal which a few months ago di- to equality in the Union, have never been in issue, except bly forthwith adjourn, ordering and empowering vided, and by the faithlessness defeated the Union candidate for the Mayoralty, and on that occasion their officers to authenticate and publish as laws became the avowed and confidential ally of no less

The	Election	Yesterday
certain the will	l of the pee	ople relative to
" or "Refusal"	of the cha	arter incorpora

7	To ascertain the will of the people relative to the "Accep-	
	tance" or "Refusal" of the charter incorporating the "in-	
1		Ľ
:.	that of a city, passed off spiritedly, and we are pleased to	
e	say quietly. The result is as follows :	Ľ
	For Acceptance	
,,	Refusal	1
,		
d	Majority for Acceptance	
У	FOR MAYOR.	
0	A. H. VanBokkelen	1
n	John Dawson	2
f		1
1	Majority for VanBokkelen	1
. 1	FOR ALDERMEN.	
-	WARD NO. 1.	
r	S. D. Wallace	•
5	R. J. Jones	ĥ
g	Jas. Macomber 20	i
8	S. M. West	1
	Scattering	
a	WARD NO. 2.	
		1
t	J. H. Ryan	
-	J. Shackelford	i
	Eli Murray	1
d	Scattering 1	
f	WARD NO. 3. O. G. Parsley, Sen	1
7,	O. G. Parsiey, Sen 10	1
s	W. H. Lippitt	
1	Dr. E. A. Anderson	1
is		
t	THE ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL AL	6
st	W. A. Wright	
e		ľ
	W. S. Anderson	ľ
is	J. G. Bauman. 51	1
[-	Scattering	1
11	The following gentlemen were chosen by lot, by the	1
7	and the state of t	

To our remarks, there are an honorable few who his Union friends? Is not his record during the macy in matters of construction, the sentiment of North men, Schleswig-Holsteiners, Norwegians and In- lican government to the people of that State. I are exceptions, to whom they do not apply; we war an answer to all such accusations? Is he to ment. Yet in its application where it became a practical dians, with some few Yankees. There free drinks think it would be a less outrage upon the princip the distillery and brewery are closed, and the pro- hold. prietor walks about "like one who treads a banquet hall deserted." Hoosiers and suckers, who,

tlement on terms that would have been alike dis-astrous and dishonorable to the Union cause? Is Andrew Johnson to be suspected of casting. "in his lot with the Copperheads," and "disguise and equivoration" toward the Union Derived in the late contest, will be nobly acknowlmuch so as to be obliged to ballast themselves to 1866 prevent their being blown away by the high winds

on the prairies. And the Sioux, Cheyennes, Her constitutional right to existence, to representation. Blackfeet and other friendly tribes, are in danger as incident to slavery, which is now no more, and the oil of becoming total abstinence men. Many an inigation of every representative and official bind them to valid and sick woman (always sick when they have guarantee their preservation. To destroy them must b not got whisky) are suffering for their bitters. lone in the exercise of wanton, super-constitutional power. Not only is this true in principle, but North Carolina has Now, we do not wish to alarm any one, nor to so ordained. In her late convention, the delegates of the raise the price of this article, to many men the staff people unanimously agreed, that at the close of the war of life; but it is a fact that the distilleries and without legislation, the ordinance of separation was nu the "Accep- and void; all but mine holding that it had at all times been breweries from Maryland to Minnesota are doing the "in- null and void. A closer scrutiny than that taken by the very little. All through the West they are being committee on Banks will also show that President John- closed by the government, revenue officers for vioson's plan of restoration accords with this principle. The lation of its laws. In Huron county, Ohio, a great position of that great patriot and statesman, while an ex-distilling country, there is not a distillery but what has been thus stopped. In Iowa, Indiana, and 240 in its cry of passion and prejudice, was always more con-Illinois, the exciseman's magic wand has been waservative than the position of this report. ved with wonderful effect, and numberless frauds He has, indeed, ventured on debatable ground; yet it i to enormous extent practiced on the government .....118 apparent that, step by step, he is withdrawing himself within the sacred precincts of the constitution, and that been detected. Hundreds of breweries and disdone, he will stand forth its safe interpreter and sure detilleries being "disloyal," i. e. not having paid the material and high wines forfeited to the government. These admirable proceedings have, howfeeling aroused by the assassination of President Lincoln, .....105 and doubtless believing that the public honor, in justly ever, created great discontent amongst the whisaccording to those interested, whatever plighted faith might require, could be safely intrusted to those upon whom would devolve the duty of again putting in full op-eration the organism of government, adjudged all the offi-96 cials of the State, executive, legislative and judicial, to have been principals in the "rebellion," and by revolu-20 tion of their property. As for the Hans and the Ottos, when they behold a United States Marshal ..... 20 tionary act, usurpers of powers, exercising the functions walking off with the keys of their beer cellars, it ..... 17 of their respective offices, in violation of the authority of the United States. By military fiat, he declared the regu- is more than German nature can bear. With the lar offices of the State, neither destroyed nor to be destroy-ed, but vacant, and announced that "whereas, the dance around as though bitten by a tarantula; 85 rebellion has, in its revolutionary progress, deprived the people of the State of North Carolina of all civil government," therefore, he directed such action as would reorganize, not destroy, the State Govern 49 would reorganize, not destroy, the State Government, "whereby justice might be established, do-mestic tranquility insured and loyal citizens protected in former gets half the penalty, there is no hope of ..... 37 ment. all their rights of life, liberty and property." The act any release; the grasp is closer than that of grim purports to be so far from destructive, as to be positively 70 restorative, and any destruction must be claimed not as 66 affected by the President as conquerer, but by the State 66 of her own wrong. This is further elucidated by the whole 34 tent exists on the subject. At the present Con- 34 proclamation. It was issued by virtue of that clause in the Constitution "that the United States shall guarantee
5 to every State in the Union a republican form of governgress extraordinary efforts have been made to have the tax of two dollars per gallon reduced, but it has not succeeded, and probably will not, as there ment," and was accompanied by no further interference with the laws of the State or the rights of its citizens, are a large number of total abstinence men in the ..... 84 slavery excepted, than the suspension usually incident to ower house, and no people hate "drinking" more 86 military occupation. than reformed topers.-Rich. Times. The State being without a Legislature (whether right-President Johnson's Policy. Throughout the Northern States the democrats ed loyal citizens of the State when organized, become

are loudly applauding Andrew Johnson. The chairman of the Pennsylvania democratic central according to all republican theory, the supreme authority within the State. Born of necessity, and intended to repair the damaged machinery of State Government, it was committee has issued an address in which, having

#### The Public Debt.

1800 :		
DEBT	BEARING COIN INTER	EST.
Character of	When Redeemab	Te-
Issue.	or Payable.	Amount.
6 n et bds	Dec. 31, 1867 and Ju	1.*
o pi cu ousi	1, 1868	\$18,323,591
5 p. et. hds	.Jan. 1, 1871	20,000,000
5 n et bds	Jan. 1, 1871	7,022,000
6 p. et. bds	Dec. 31, 1880 and Jun	1,022,000
o p. ct. bus		
C m at 5 90 hda	30, 1881	. 282,693,100
6 p. ct. 3-20 bus.	.May 1, 1867 or May	1, FIL FOR FOR
C	1882. Nov. 1, 1869, or Nov.	. 514,780,500
6 p. et. 5-20 bus	.Nov. 1, 1809, or Nov	*00 000 000
a	1,1881	. 100,000,000
6 p. ct. 5-20 bds	.Nov. 1, 1870, or Nov	
5 1 10 10 1 1	1, 1885	. 61,263,000
5 p. ct. 10-10 bds	March 1, 1874, c March 1, 1904	)r
	March 1, 1904	. 172,769,100
6 p. ct. Oregon Wa	r	
bonds	July 1, 1881	. 1,016,000
		The second second
Total		\$1,177,867,291
	ARING CURRENCY INT	
1977 N 1921 - 2	anno commot mi	ALL AND A +
6 p et. bonds,	N	
	Nov. 1, 1895	. \$1,632,000
6 p ct. bonds, C.	and the former former and	
P. R. R. Co	Jan. 16, 1895	2,362,000
4, 5 and 6 p ct.		
tempo'ry loan	19 days' notice after	r
	30 days'	. 118,577,939
Certific'es of in-		
debtebness	1 year from dat	e 62.264.000
1 and 2 year 5 p		
ct. notes	.1 and 2 years f'm dat	e 8,536,900
3 year compound		
interest notes	.3 years from dat	e 174,012,141
2 yr 7-30 treas-		
ury notes	.3 years from dat	e \$18,044,000
	o jours rout du	010,011,000
Total.		\$1 185 498 980
MATURED DEB	T NOT PRESENTED FO	R PAYMENT.
		Amount
Texas Indemnity b	onds	\$618,000
Three year 7-30 Tre	asnry notes	167 350
Bonds	*****	81.268
Treasury notes		118,161
Temporary loan, co	oin	1,206
Total		\$985,979
	BEARING NO INTERES	and the second se
United States notes		. \$423,435,373
Fractional currency		27 523 724
Gold cirtificates of d	leposit	12,627,600
Total		\$463,586,707
	- C.A	the second second
Total debt		\$2 827 868 959
		1,000,000
Amount in Treasury	, coin	. 55,736,192
Amount in Treasury	, currency	60,282,767
and a reading	, our one ,	. 00,202,101
Total		110 010 050
		. 110,018,999

### The Speakership,

Hon. Thos. Settle resigned his Speakership on yesterday, because of his election as Solicitor in the fifth Judicial Circuit, took his seat among the members and joined in the voting for a new Speaker.

The precedent set by the Speaker is liable to serious objection, and as it may form a precedent in future, it appears to us the principle should be settled.

It is understood that the Speaker accepts the office of Solicitor, to which he has been elected. and its duties commenced on Monday last. He is understood to be the Solicitor of that District. and his commission should have dated from that time. The Judge of the Circuit appoints some one, what ?- Solicitor of the Circuit ? We judge not. But he appoints some one to represent Solicitor Settle in his absence. Mr. Settle, therefore, is either the Solicitor or the office is vacant. If the office be vacant, the Legislature should proceed at once to fill it. If the office be not vacant, then Mr. Settle's seat is vacated and he of course has no right to vote.

We simply look at the legality of the case. We will not allow ourself to investigate the propriety or the motives of his course-to inquire into the 0 00 reasons which have influenced him. These may 0 00 be called up, when it becomes necessary to examine the record of the late Speaker. Raleigh Sentinel, 7th.

#### Greeley thinks Ex-Rebels Would be the Best Representatives.

Mr. Sherman wants southern States represented in Congress—represented now—but insists that no 00 00 person who has taken part in the late rebellion shall be admitted to a seat. Now, notoriously, nearly all the white people of those States have 80 taken part in that rebellion, and so are excluded by the terms of the existing act and of Mr. Sherman's programme.

Now we object to that programme, that its suc-00 00 cess will not conciliate, nor tranquilize, nor satisy the south, and that it ought not to do so. It is

all very well to insist that the south must be repre-9 50 sented by "loyal men"-nobody disputes that.-But to say that they must always have been loyalthat Georgia and Mississippi and South Carolina must send to Congress no man who ever willingly aided the rebelllon-is to mock her with a semiblance, yet deny her the reality of representation -is to tantalise, and irritate, rather than tranquil ize and conciliate the south. What earnest Unionist wants to see Alexander H. Stephens denied the seat in the Senate to which he has just been elected, and some insignificant, who represents only his own audacious aspirations, admitted in his stead? Depend on it, the "south" is not to be satisfied, nor even "restored" by any sham rep-00 resentation. Mr. Sherman means well; but his plaster is too small for the wound, and will rather inflame than heal it. We are confident we express the general feeling of the southern whites when

we say that they prefer to be kept out of Congress rather than admitted, if, when admitted, they are allowed to send to Congress only representatives 52 who can swear that they never voluntarily aided the rebellion.-N. Y. Tribune, 28th ult.

AN APT SIMILE.-Mr. Mudie, the author of some popular works on "The Seasons," was originally a teacher in Dundee. He happened to be one of Total...... 116,018,959 24 a tea party at the house of Rev. Dr. M----. The \$2,711,850,000 12 Doctor was reputed for the suavity of his manners, and his especial politeness towards the fair sex

oudly exclaiming "me mea virtule involvo.

#### Mr. Thos. Settle.

It seems by an article which may be found in another part of this paper, which appeared in th Raleigh Sentinel of the 7th inst., that Mr. Settle, late speaker of the Senate, after resigning his position as speaker, in consequence of his election as New York World, of the release of Commander Solicitor of his District, took his seat upon the Semmes, late of the Alabama, We trust it may of the constitutional authority, or the rights of a conquerfloor of the Senate, as senator from Rockingham. prove entirely true. and entered into the contest for the election of his successor as speaker. We do not know, or do forth by the World : we care, how Mr. Settle voted in that election, but it appears to us that his conduct was indecorous in the extreme, not to question its legality. But in this we are not surprised. For during this ses- until he violated it, our government is bound not to, and in view of surrounding circumstances, the counsion of the Legislature Mr. Settle has strongly to molest him. The national honor was vindica- try, especially the South, has great cause to congratulate reminded us of "Oliver Twist, asking for more."

In the first place he was elected Speaker, then Solicitor, and it was understood that he would accept a seat in the U.S. Senate, or a position upon the Superior Court bench. How insatiate. The horse leach could not exceed it.

# The City of Wilmington.

If names do not change things, they often change opinions. Wilmington was a town yesterday: it is a city to-day; but we are content, for it is still nothing more or less than Wilmington: it is Dargan, the Commoner from Anson, in our office still Wilmington, our home, connected with whose vesterday. past are so many tender associations, and with whose future so many sanguine aspirations.

Those whom the boys call "old fogies" voted. we suspect, from apprehension of imaginary evil.

D NO.	1R. J. Jones.		
D NO.	2J. G. Burr.		
D NO.	3W. H. Lippitt.		
D NO.	4A. E. Hall.		
		Daily Journal, 9th.	
	RD NO. RD NO.	ad No. 1.—R. J. Jones. ad No. 2.—J. G. Burr. ad No. 3.—W. H. Lippitt. ad No. 4.—A. E. Hall.	ad No. 2.—J. G. Burr. ad No. 3.—W. H. Lippitt. ad No. 4.—A. E. Hall.

Semmes' Release.

We are happy to see the statement made by the

The announcemen' of his liberation is thus set | tend to the utmost limit of authority; but in the exercise

"President Johnson has done a just and politic act in releasing Semmes, the late commander of Johnson has exercised no purpose to destroy the civil the Alabama, from arrest. He was admitted to parole upon the surrender of Johnston's army, and sometimes silent." Irregularities have to be submitted ted when the Kearsage sunk the Alabama, and it would be a pitiful business to punish a foe we had overcome in an open contest. Why not let by- of North Carolina and President Johnson's plan of recongones be by-gones ?'

It appears from the legislative proceedings, that the Senate declared the Solicitorship vacant in the 4th circuit, and then made asses of themnext?

WE had the pleasure of seeing General A. J.

He assures us that the General Assembly will certainly adjourn on Monday next.

Lieutenant General Grant, Senators Doolittle.

the exponent of the views of the President. Its action ap- stated that the democracy of that State had anproved by him, recognized no disintegration of the State -its constitution, its laws, were never questioned, except such as were in violation of the authority of the Uni-ted States. The required modifications were proposed and adopted, and an ordinance, never supposed to be remedial, but expressly declaratory, was passed, not to ordain laws, but to make known, what was well understood to be

Many of these proceedings were of course irregular. Executed by military force, they could only be recognized so far as they became facts accomplished. In the exercise ing sovereign, did such pertain to our President, as they clearly do not, a proclamation, if so intended, might ex-

of military power, force must execute its decrees irreversibly, or they will have no binding virtue. With the exception of the abolition of slavery, President

rights of the South. 'Amid the clash of arms, constitution and laws are

itself, that amid the perplexities of a question so new and complex, the President has borne himself so well.

The Constitution of the United States, the Convention struction, all speak for the preservation of the State and against the doctrines of the report. Yet it is not to be denied that a party fearfully powerful has adopted the the- stitutional Union of the States, while the conserory and now press it with great energy and determination. Unintentionally I doubt not, this report and its defendered become their allies. How much more gratifying, how selves by re-electing the inevitable Settle. Surely country, if our Constitutional rights had been magnanimously recognised by all, in the spirit of conciliation evincsome men have greatness thrust upon them. What ed by Gen, Grant in the surrender of Gen. Lee, when the mutual interchange of civilities of the two armies, as equals, gave promise to the country of a speedy return, through the intervention of commercial and social intercourse, to the era of good feeling. But the assumption since, of the attitude of Congress, effectually debars all intercourse, save of an official or business character, ex-

cept at the expense of feelings of personal degradation, the instincts of honorable men. Believing with President Johnson that the destruction

of a State would as effectually destroy our constitutional in the negative, while the boys, in anticipation of imaginary evil, imaginary good, voted in the affirmative. The dent on Saturday last.

nounced their "unequivocal endorsement of the resfollowing appeal to them : "Organize to sustain the President, to sustain your principles, to restore the Union, to vindi-

cute the supremacy of you race," &c.

In the same spirit in which the address, from SAD AFFAIR .- We are pained to learn that the which we have above quoted, is expressed, the tournament at Laurinburg, on Wednesday last, like yourself." the Philadelphia Age, the leading democratic was the scene of one of those heart-rending tragpaper of Pennsylvania, in the course of an article edies that sometimes make an occasion of joy and festivity, one of sadness and tears. Major D.

"There are eighteen thousand democrats in the G. Monroe and Mr. Angus Shaw, it appears, be-North-a reserve guard to the conservative repub- came involved in a dispute, in the morning, which must continue to decline. Should the Legislature icans-who are ready to sustain the President."

Union party in the future. The fundamental is- stantly. These gentlemen had been warm per- safe terms \$100,000 for five years, sues growing out of the President's restoration sonal friends, and the tragic affair which has repolicy have utterly sundered the republican orga-

elements of that party are uniting under the lead- hearts of their many friends. ership of Stevens and Sumner and Chase, in a violent warfare upon the essential principles of a con-

vative portion, guided by such men as Cowan, of McPherson, an esteemed Presbyterian minister of Pennsylvania ; Raymond, of New York, and Dixon, of Connecticut, is fully committed to the policy Robeson county.-Wil. Dispatch, 9th.

of the administration. The breach already existing between these wings of the republican party AN AMERICAN PROFESSORSHIP IN AN ENGLISH is an incurable one. It is inevitable that, in the UNIVERSITY .- Mr. Henry Yates Thompson, of Livnext autumn elections throughout the Northern erpool, offers to endow a lectureship at Cambridge, States, the mass of conservative republicans and England, for the purpose of teaching American the democrats will boldly sustain the President

Josh Billings said the other night, that a good and places our citizens in a position seemingly equivocal to the government, when it is but the candid exhibition of way for a man to train up a child in the way it should go, was to travel that way occasionally himself.

lectures would be delivered every two years, and If you would get rid of all your associations, the lecture would be chosen by Harvard College, lend money to the poor ones and borrow of the the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge having the right divorce "because she and her husband do not

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and treasurer's toration policy of President Johnson," he makes the returns in the department on the 1st of March, 1866.

Amount of debt, less in Treasury.

# HUGH McCOLLOUGH. Secretary of the Treasury.

Handing a dish of honey to one of the ladies, he said, in his wonted manner: sweet-so like yourself.'

Mr. Mudie could not restrain his native tendency to humor, so, handing the butter-dish to the host, he exclaimed:

"Do take a little butter, Doctor; 'tis so soft-so

## The State Credit.

Under the delays and doubts created by the inaction of the Legislature, North Carolina credit was renewed several times during the day. Dur- fail to pass a bill funding the interest due on the It is distinctly foreshadowed that a grand na- ing the last altercation Major Monroe knocked State bonds, it will be useless for the State or her tional party, with Andrew Johnson as its recogniz- Mr. Shaw down, who immediately rose and shot citizens to make effort to extend their credit. ed leader, will be the triumphant constitutional his adversary through the head, killing him in- If that is done, the State could not bor ow on any

Promises or pledges contain ed in resolutions sulted in the death of one and the unhappiness of may perhaps impress the messes for a while, but nization as it existed in '60 and '64. The radical the other, has evoked the deepest sorrow from the they do not move a doll ar from the pocket of a capitalist, who loans only to prompt paymasters What a sad end to a tournament, which, but for or who, if they cannot pay, will at least do the this unfortunate affair, would have been one con-tinued round of gayety and pleasure.

terest as a settled practice, would be hazardous ; bat not half so much so as the loss of credit. It is proposed simply as a remedy for the present exigency, until the State can rally from her depressed condition, and as the only resort left the State. It is an unsound maxim, when you cannot do as well as you desire, to do nothing. Wisdom demands that when you cannot do as you wish, geography, and modern American history. He do the best you can .- Sentinel.

> The following beautiful inscription is to be seen over a soldier's grave in the Alabama Military Cemetery :

" Unknown, is all thy epitaph can tell, If Jesus know thee, all is well."

agree on politics." She is for Andy.

and act together at the ballot box.-Rich. Ec. proposes to found the lectureship in Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts, to be devoted to the establishment of a series of lectures in the sister University in England, on the history, literature and institutions of the United States. The

of veto on the appointment.