THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1866.

The Warnings of Experience. It must be admitted that the condition of tures." the Southern people is, in many respects, deplorable. Just emerging, it may be said, from an exhausting civil war, wherein they lost their brightest and their best; burdened with taxes which, in their palmiest days, would have been considered oppressive, and in their present state little less than ruinous ; suffering in many sections from short bread crops ; threatened with innumerable evils by an unscrupulous political party, with an army of lazzaroni in the shape of vagrant freedmen, women and children, devouring their very substance, there is much in the situation to darken our hopes of the future, and to sink the heart of the patriot.

But notwithstanding the gloomy aspect of the present state of affairs, there is yet made, our best men and most noted merno cause of despair. A people so fertile in chants, are establishing themselves in New resources as the Southern people have proved themselves to be; having such capacity their experience, their wealth, their popuof endurance; so courageous in the field; so hopeful in defeat; so magnanimous in viction of the evils we have endeavored to tory ; with a territory combining every adpoint out. Patriotism calls upon them to vantage of soil and climate, are possessed turn their faces homewards, establish themof all the elements of national greatness and selves in our own ports, and endeavor to prosperity, and, if true to themselves, must turn thereto the channels of trade. achieve both.

If our people would but take to heart the lessons of the past, and wisely apply them to our present and future action, there could be no doubt of our rapid progress to wealth and greatness. But we confess that we seem to be pursuing with a blind purpose, the path which we have heretofore followed to our own destruction. We are not now speaking politically, but referring solely to our material interests.

Before the late struggle, the South had become the mere tributary of the North .---The whole marketable productions of her fields and her forests, the fruits of the best organized system of labor the world ever saw, found their way into Northern hands. The merchants of the North became our took their manufactures in return;-thus all our capital was at their disposal. Forty or fifty millions of dollars in the shape of

shipping and their manufactures; we sup-

ported their agents, their brokers and their

commission merchants ;- they constantly

accumulated whilst we were undergoing

a continual drain, and as a necessary result,

arms and brave hearts, and were overthrown

at last, by the very sinews of war which we

ries of our "Northern brethren." "Stores"

plow is being forsaken for the yard stick,

and we who, for four years, "lived within

ourselves," are importing Northern manu-

factures in a thrice increased ratio. With

what bright anticipations we looked forward

to the present crop as a sure means of par-

tial relief from our embarrassments, and

yet it is no exaggeration to say that every

bale of cotten, every blade of tobacco, every

barrel of turpentine, every pound of rosin,

every cask of rice and every bushel o

wheat produced among us this year and not

required for home consumption, are this

day mortgaged to the Northern manufac-

turer and merchant, and will as surely find

their way into the hands of these, our very

kind friends, as that they will be prepared

for market. Thus we are moving in the

same ante bellum cycle-we continue to add

to their accumulations and to impoverish

Assuredly this state of things deserves

the serious consideration of our people, and

devolves upon the press the duty of enlight-

ening the public mind therein. In courtesy

to the patience of our readers, however, we

will continue the discussion of this subject

in to-morrow's issue.-Daily Journal, 27th,

Direct Trade and Home Manufactures.

the present condition of the Southern States

as being in many respects deplorable, but

nevertheless that the sterling qualities of

soil and climate, give us every reason, if

our people, as proved by a terrible struggle | repair shops had been converted into a re-

of four years, and the advantages of our fugee camp for negroes, and that many

true to ourselves, to look forward to great- troyed by fire. Besides this, the track,

ness and prosperity. We attributed our and even the smallest tools and appliances

In our issue of yesterday, we referred to

still more ourselves.

had so greatly continued to supply.

We admit that it is very easy to see and trouble to the Company from its funded debt, exdescant on the suicidal course we are now orpt the payment of the annual interest on same pursuing, but very hard to devise a remedy. entirely relieving the Company on that score, for and yet there is a remedy which suggests that length of time." itself to every intelligent man who reflects It also states that the property is resusci-

upon this subject, namely : "Direct trade tated and in good efficient order. There with foreign countries and home manufacremains, however, no more money to expend in reconstruction, and that the ability to

But it may be urged that the remedy work the road cheaply and economically in of the General Assembly, and few matters suggested is impracticable, and that we have the future is good, inasmuch as everything of interest only have as yet been presented no capital to sustain direct trade. To this is new and in good order. The cost of opwe reply, that the capital lies at our very erating must therefore necessarily be comdoors ; it consists in our production. The paratively small.

cotton crop of the South, for this year, is MORTGAGE BONDS, INTEREST, &C. estimated at fifteen hundred thousand bales, The following facts and figures are sub- ing." putting it at the lowest figure, and this will mitted for consideration :

net one hundred and fifty dollars per bale. Amount of First Mortgage Bonds, due Here there is a magnificent capital already on hand, which, if turned into the channels Amount of Second Mortgage Bonds, due June 1st, 1873. of direct trade, instead of being mortgaged Interest due on same to May 1st, 1866 to Northern merchants and Yankee manu-Income Bonds, due March 1st, 1864... Interest due on same to September facturers, would, in less than a generation 1st, 1866. Bonds secured by pledge of W. & W. R. R. Stock, due May 1st, 1865. from to-day, place us among the most opulent people on the face of the earth. But Interest due on same to May 1st, 1866 so far from any attempt of this sort being Total bonded indebied-

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE COMPANY.

York and other Northern cities, lending Present indebtedness of the Company of every nature and kind outside of \$563,301 larity and their example, to the perpetua- Interest on entire debt, including fund ed debt, bills payable, and interest and sinking fund growing out of the Wilmington Railway Bridge Company liabilities from Oct. 1st, 1866, to July 1st, 1868 285,950 0 Operating expenses of the road from October 1st, 1866, to July 1st, 1868.... 420,000 0

1,221,500 0

It may, however, be alleged, that direct Assets for same period, trade with foreign ports would not benefit 545 bonds of the Com-... \$381,500 00 pany at 70. us, inasmuch as we would there expend all Receip s of the road from that we now expend at the North, and that Oct. 1st, 1866, to July 1st, 840,000 00 1868..... it would be a distinction without a difference. This, to say the least, is a very shal-

low view of the subject. With direct trade Balance of indebtedness on July 1st, would come all its accessaries. Our mag-nificent pines and oaks would then be built In conclusion, the Report recommendation into ships and steamers in our own cities, that the Stockholders sanction and approve the action of the President and Directors affording employment to thousands-our

young men would be trained to the sea and in regard to the arrangements made with to mercantile habits and pursuits-the cus- the "Wilmington Railway Bridge Compatoms, amounting annually to millions, the ny," the endorsement of its bonds, &c, commissions, the pay of agents, brokers, stating that the President and Directors, in &c., amounting to millions more, would their action, consulted the best interests of then be disbursed among ourselves, and the Road.

above all, direct trade would bring with it THE SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT factors;-we produced, they sold, and we immigration, and with immigration would embraces a statement and various table

of the receipts, expenditures and general come home manufactures. In a state of slavery the obstacles to home expenses of the Company, together with manufactures were insuperable. Slavery is remarks upon way-travel, freight, &c. The

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

for a period, on an average of thirty years, thus The Legislature_The Speaker_The New Hanover Members_The State Officers_ United States Senator_Howard Amendment_Amusements.

RALTIGH, November 25th, 1866. Dear Journal :- The first week of the session has been spent in the organization

Gaines Stowers. in the form of bills, but every scheme of It will be remembered (says the Charlespolitics, finance, internal improvement, &c., ton Courier) that in October of last year &c., immaginable, form the hotel and lobby subjects of conversation and "pipe lay-

The election of Judge Manly as Speaker Anderson District, and after a confinement of the Senate, is a deserved compliment .--\$596,000 00 gentleman was treated by the accidental pol-200,000 00 iticians who composed a majority of the last 160,000 00 Legislature, has endeared him to the peoported by the Courier, they were pronounced 32,316 00 ple of North Carolina, whose representaguilty and sentenced to be hung at Castle tives in the Senate have taken the first op- Pinkney, on Friday immediately subsequent 75,000 00 portunity of making this feeling manifest to the publication of the findings of the 13,125 00

by a substantial demonstration. The sound Court. judgment, greatability, accuracy of thought and dignity of manner which distinguished him as a Judge, are his characteristics as a presiding officer. The State contains no more worthy son, and the unjustifiable and unwarranted misrepresentation of public sentiment which deprived him of his judicial position, will remain a stigma upon those who contrived and aided its consummation, while every true man in the State 1,269,251 5 will regard himself as a party to it until

he has had an opportunity of making reparation.

The election of Speaker in the House turned upon questions of internal improvements and railroad interests. Mr. McAden is a most efficient officer and sound politician, and has not only displayed good judgment, but admirable feeling in placing Col. Cowan of our city at the head of the committee on Internal Improvements, which at present is the center of interest and importance. Col. Cowan also occupies an important position on the committee of Finance.

Mr. McClammy has been placed second the way already indicated." upon the Committee on Private Bills. This

young member will take a high stand and render himself a most efficient and useful mington and Weldon Railroad Company. representative.

The Speaker of the Senate has given evi-

ed, on the express ground that "according to the law of the land the prisoners ought not to and cannot be held under the commuted sentence of this military commission, and that they be dis-charged."—Baltimore Sun, 24ih inst.

of the Company be held in this city on Wednesday We learn from the Columbia papers that after the second Monday in November next.

the prisoners above alluded to, arrived in On motion of A. H. VanBokkelen, it was resolved that city on Wednesday last, en route for that the salaries of the President, Chief Engineer their homes in Anderson District, S. C .- | and Superintendent, and Secretary and Treasurer, Their names are, James Crawford Keys, for the ensuing year, be fixed at the same sum a at present. Robert Keys, Elisha Byrem, and Francis

A motion was made to reconsider, and a stock vote called for, which was had, resulting in the

From the N. Y. World.

defeat of the motion. On motion of Dr. B. F. Arrington, Messrs. P. Murphy, J. D. Love and G. W. Collier were ap- and an amnesty, the whole passage obvithese gentlemen were arrested upon suspicion of being implicated in the murder of pointed Auditing Committee for the ensuing year. three Federal soldiers at Brown's Ferry, in of five months were brought to this city and shall, with the aid and instruction of the Execuplaced upon trial by Military Commission. tive Committee, attend to and conduct the duties After a tedious and laborious investigation, of the President, so far as said duties can be delthe details of which were elaborately re- egated. Laid on the table till next annual meet-

Pending a warm discussion, the meeting adjourned.-Daily Journal, 22d.

Ought the President to Publish a Complet

Amnesty ! "The case excited the deepest commisera-The small quibbles which the Times tion of the large circle of the friends of the brings to the defence of an untenable posiaccused in this city, by whom, as well as tion (quibbles which we will explode before by the public generally, they were believed we get through) have no value as arguto be innocent, and by the exercise of their ments, but they are of some importance as untiring exertions, aided by the energies divulging the determination of the Republicans to dispute, in the approaching sesand ability of their distinguished counsel, sion of Congress, the authority of the Pre-General James Conner and Hon. Armistead sident to dispense any further relief to per-Burt, who had conducted their defence, a sons liable under the Confiscation act. reprieve was obtained. An effort was then When a journal, affecting so much moderamade to have a hearing of the case before tion as the Times, has the hardihood to claim for Congress one of the most unques-Judge Bryan, of the United States Court of tionable prerogatives of the President, and this District, upon a writ of Habeas Corpus, to expend all the cavilling ingenuity it poswith a view to their release, but it failed, sesses in arguing against a fuct, we are justified in inferring that there is a foregone on account of the refusal of General Sickpurpose on the part of Congress to usurp les, in whose custody they were, to recogthe pardoning power, or at least, to arrest nize the jurisdiction of the Court. Pendits further exercise. ing these proceedings the sentence was com-The disclosure of this purpose is a new

reason why the President should immedimuted by President Johnson to imprisonately complete the work of grace begun in ment for life, and they were removed to the his first proclamation of amnesty. If he Dry Tortugas. But a short time elapsed makes clean work before the beginning of before the Executive clemency was again the session, Congress is excluded, by its successfully invoked and the place of con- own act, from raising the question of refinement was changed to Fort Delaware, gularity. But if the President waits until the permissive section of the Confiscation from which they have just been released in act is repealed, he will give his enemies an the popular judgment. The permission of Meeting of the Stockholders of the Wil-Congress to exercise a power with which he is explicitly clothed by the Constitution, is The Stockholders of the Wilmington and Wel- indeed a piece of officious impertinence,

was finally pest. When he declared this in

his proclamation of peace, there was no

should not have immediately followed, ex-

cepting by name such malignant rebels as

The most solid reason for a general am-

ation after a general wreck. But while a

cannot sell it, because he can give no title.

The consequence of withholding pardon

it might be expedient to punish.

except at critical moments in the progress of a rebellion, when Congress is not in session ! Before chewing this delicions piece of absurdity, we desire to remark that the extract disposes of a cavil that might be raised on the distiction between a pardon ously applying to that form of pardon to

pass unimproved, it may never be possible after-wards to recall. The dulatory process of conven-

ing the Legislature, or one of its branches, for the

purpose of obtaining its sanction, would frequent-ly be the occasion of letting slip the golden oppor-

On the basis of the expressions thus ital-

cised, the Times proceeds to argue that the

President has no power to grant an amnesty

Dr. B. F. Arrington offered a resolution to the which we apply the latter name, and showeffect that during the absence of the President | ing that the pardon clause in the Constitufrom the State, the Engineer and Superintendent tion covers the whole ground. The question raised by the Times is, whether the President possesses it permanently and absolutely, or only at critical periods when Congress is not in session. Hamilton was arguing to show why the Constitution withheld it, and all participation in it, from Congress. His whole argument is directed to that point, as the Times must have seen in culling out its quotation ; so that it is consciously sophistical.

Of the various reasons for conferring the power on the President, the particular one quoted might not have required his exclusive possession of it ; but his exclusive possession of it in cases of treason is what the whole combined argument aims to justify. Immediately after the first sentence of the Times's quotation, Hamilton states the objection (for which, and other matters it could not meet, the Times substitutes conveniet asterisks) he undertook to remove in the following language : "This," (the pardoning power in treason,) "it has been "urged, ought to have depended upon the "assent of one or both branches of the "legislative body." This very exclusion of Congress which the argument of Hamilton was directed to justify, the Times, by garbling its quotation, distorts his language into denying. Is this honorable argumentation ?

But we have even higher authority than. Hamilton, namely, the debates and vote in the Federal Convention. When the clause relating to pardons was under consideration, Mr. Randolph, of Virginia, moved to amend by excepting "cases of treason." After a debate in which several of the most eminent members participated, the amendment was lost, only two States (Virginia and Georgia) voting in its favor. A few extracts, (as well as the vote) will show with what resoluteness of determination the framers of advantage, in enabling them to bewilder the Constitution shut out Congress from the prerogative of pardon :

Gouverneur Morris "had rather there should be no pardon for treason, than let the don Railroad Company held their 31st annual and he will be divested of no authority by power devolve on the Legislature.

Mr. Wilson (praised by Washington as meeting, in the Court House, in this place, yester- its withdrawal. But he should bear in mind one of the soundest and ablest members of

customs, from a commerce based principal. adapted only to agriculture-it repelled im- gross receipts for the year are stated at ly on cotton and naval stores, were annualmigration and prevented the rapid increase \$432,059 43; operating expenses, \$279, ly disbursed among them. Boston, in the of our white population. But now the 515 88, leaving as the net earnings \$152, year 1859, furnished us with four hundred black man is left to his own resources-he 543 55. thousand cases of shoes. We fostered their

The statement of receipts and expense must work out his own destiny, and immigration is invited among us from all the are quite lengthy, being given in detail, to great reservoirs of supply. These very re- publish which our limited space will no servoirs are the ports of Europe,-let them admit of.

be opened to us by direct trade, and we The report asserts that, by reference t will have a supply of white labor, and with former reports, the receipts from a we commenced the late terrible struggle, that supply there will not be wanting capi- sources compare favorably with those of wanting in all the materials necessary to tal to turn it into the most profitable chan- any previous year, and says that the de success, with actually nothing save strong nels. All hopes of establishing home man- crease in through travel, noticeable from : ufactures on an extensive scale, without an comparison, is attributable, after the unset increase, and a great increase in our relia- tled condition of the country, to the lack ble laboring population, are vain and futile; of perfect connections with the different

It would be folly thus to refer to the dead but with immigration home manufactures roads South of us. It goes on to say, that past, were it not to draw a lesson therefrom would necessarily follow, and the best as the whole line is alive to the vast impor for the living present. Are we profiting by means of securing the flow of immigration tance of close through connection, and the warnings of experience ? On the con. hither is direct trade with Europe, for well regulated system of through tickets, trary, we are pursuing with increased zeal which we already have the capital, and re this Road is now in a condition to compete the very course which made us the tributa. quire only that the energies of our people successfully with the Western routes, and

there is reason to hope to obtain a fair should be directed towards its accomplishare being erected at every cross-roads-the proportion of the travel. ment.—Daily Journal. 28th. FREIGHT

Wilmington and Manchester Railroad.

The following statement will show favor The reports of the officers of this Comably for the freight receipts of the present pany have, as was done by the W. & W. year compared with those of 1860 Road, been printed in advance of the meet-The receipts for freight in 1863 are. .. \$240,404 1 ing of the Stockholders, which will be held Those for 1860 were..... this day, in order to afford an opportunity The report says it is but just to state that for consideration and perusal before asthe increase is mainly due to the increased

sembling, and that time may be allowed rates over those of 1860, but the rates have for careful examination so that the Stock been materially lowered during the past six holders may consider well the measures months. When taken into consideration submitted to them. For the information the increased facilities for freight, and that of many interested who may be prevented the rolling stock is taxed to its utmost ca from attending the meeting and have not pacity, and is still found inadequate to the had an opportunity to peruse the reports, removal of freight as rapidly as it accumu we give below such a synopsis as will interlates, there is every reason to anticipate est the general reader.

that the revenue for the future will be even The reports show that the Wilmington greater than during the past. and Manchester Railroad Company has Since the resumption of operations the suffered as greatly, prehaps, by the late many bridges which were destroyed, pre war, as any other like corporation throughvious to the close of the war, have been re out the South ; and in a financial point of built, including those over Alligator Creek. view has not been exempt from the strin-Brunswick River and the Pee Dec. gency and depression by which all other EQUIPMENT. interests are at present effected. At the close There are now in efficient working orde of hostilities the condition of the affairs

fourteen engines, six of them new. The was truly discouraging. The road was are classed as follows : Seven first class worn down, the equipments almost entirely four second class, three third class. One destroyed, and the repair department additional engine is now in the shop unruined. The report of the President and dergoing repairs, and will shortly be com Directors calls attention to the fact that on pleted, making in all eight first class en-171 miles of road there were but two pasgines. senger and twenty-six freight cars which

CARS. The number of cars are stated as follows forty-nine box cars, (forty-four new); sev enty platform cars, including fifty new, and five passenger trains complete, consisting of five first-class, five second-class, forty five baggage and four mail cars.

Cence of his appreciation of the experience, day. judgment and ability of Colonel Hall in placing him at the head of the Committees

on Education and Literary Fund, and the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum, and second ries on the Committees on Finance and Internal Improvements.

The only election of State officers so far has been that of Secretary of State. Mr. Best was elected without opposition, which is a deserved compliment to his intelligence.

industry and attention to duties. So far as I have heard Mr. Treasurer Battle has no opposition to his re-election, and it would be as uscless as it is unnecessary.

The Treasury has never had a more indefatigable and zealous guardian. His report gives evidence of care and accuracy, and a familiarity with the great subjects of referred to a committee of three Stockholders. finance and taxes that denote study and

For Comptroller there are several candidates, including the present incumbent, General Brogden. It is impossible to say holders in their deliberations, and for the man-

who will be the successful man, though Mr. Holderby, one of the members from Rockingham, and Mr. P. Cowper, of this city, seem to be the favorites just now. However,

volved and so many irons are to be heated, one cannot tell which ticket may prove a prize and which a blank in the uncertain drawings of a legislative lottery.

The two houses, under the act of Congress, will go into the election of United States Senator on Tuesday next. It is more diffi-

elected, although the Hon. John Pool has been in the lobbies during the greater part of the week. Unfortunately for this gentlereport man, the last Legislature, which, dis the people of North Carolina the injustice to thrust him forward as United States Senator, had not the power to continue the term longer same

Davis and Thos. S. Ashe, are the most prominent names in connection with this position. The Western members seem willing to go for an Eastern man, and are willing, also, to leave the choice to the Eastern members. No action has been had and probaplace

This week, legislation will begin in earnest, and in my next I hope to be able to give the outlines of the most important ering all the circumstances. All of which is re- from the wealthy class is, that the business measures under consideration.

The constitutional amendment has been

MORNING SESSION.

The meeting was organized by calling P. Murphy, Esq., to the Chair, and appointing Messrs. to leave a loop for the cavillers by needless J. W. Thompson and Jas. H. Whitaker Secreta- delay.

nesty was when he published his final pro-On motion, Jas. A. Bradley, together with the clamation declaring the war at an end and Secretaries, were appointed a committee to verify discontinuing martial law. There was, inproxies and ascertain the number of shares of deed, at that time, a prudential reason for the capital stock represented.

The following number of shares were reported as represented In Person.

By Proxy. reason for postponement, and many for 11,098 A majority of the capital stock being represent- lar limitation rests on no solid ground. A ed, the meeting was declared duly organized. W. A. Wright, Esq., presented the report of the not more guilty than one worth nineteen of the Superintendent and the Treasurer.

On motion, it was resolved that the reports be The Chair appointed as said Committee, Messrs. A. A. McCoy, W. S. Battle, and H. M. Drane Col. S. L. Fremont moved that a committee of

three Stockholders be appointed to draw up code of By-Laws for the government of the Stockagement of the affairs of the Company, and to reed with the elections) why an amnesty port what progress they have made, during the

afternoon session. Adopted. The following Stockholders were appointed to serve on the said Committee : Col. S. L. Fremoat, W. A. Wright, and W. L. Smith. On motion of O. G. Parsley, Esq., the meeting adjourned until 3 o clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Committee appointed to consider the re- to that section in small driblets. Wealthy ber 13th, 1866. ports of the President and Directors, Superinten- individuals or associations must borrow in dent and Treasurer, reported the following through large sums, in the first instance, and serve their Chairman, Hon. A. H. McCov:

REPORT

nual reports of the officers of the Company, have the first amnesty comprises all the men with given the subjects as much consideration as the credit enough to make loans outside of the mited time allowed, and beg leave respectfully to They would recommend that the Company acept the ordinance passed by the Convention cre- give no solid security, and are as badly off ating the "Wilmington Railway Bridge Company," and further sanction and approve the action of

They would further advise that the President and Directors be authorized to proceed to com- are the men to set the wheels of the arrestplete the works and purposes proposed under the rdinance.

roperty, though the amount is large, they are of he opinion that no more money was spent or lia- The shock which has tumbled the old indusbility incurred than was necessary under the circumstances, the property being in a very wornout and crippled condition. They would, however, ecommend, for the future, retrenchment and lost economical outlay in these respects. In regard to the Branch Road to Favetteville hey would advise that the whole subject be re-

to warrant. spectfully submitted.

the Committee was received and adopted.

that the mass of the people are not exact the body, and afterwards appointed by reasoners on such subjects, and that it is him as one of the Chief-Justices of the Sujust as easy to act before Congress meets, as preme Court) said, "Pardon is necessary for cases of treason and is best placed in the hands of the Executive. The most fitting time for a general am-

Rufus King "thought it would be inconsistent with the constitutional separation of the executive and legislative powers to let the prerogative be exercised by the latter. A legislative body is utterly unfit for the delay, since the Republicans would have purpose. They are governed too much by made a great handle of the President's the passions of the moment. In Massachulenity, in the elections. But now that the setts one assembly would have hung all elections are past, there is no longer any the insurgents in that State; the next was equally disposed to pardon them all.'

prompt action. The twenty thousand dol-It was on such considerations as thes that the framers of the Constitution decirebel worth twenty thousand dollars was ded to exclude Congress from all participation in the pardoning and amnesty power. President and Directors together with the report thousand or ten thousand; the guilt of a Whether their reasoning was sound or unrebel being measured by his virulence and sound, it equally attests their intention .activity, not by the amount of his property. Whether Congress was totally excluded for Men of wealth had perhaps more power to good reasons or for bad reasons is nothing rekindle the rebellion, and it was thereto the purpose; it suffices that, in point of fore a wise precaution to keep them under restraint until the President deemed it safe ly excluded. fact, they were meant to be, and are, totalto proclaim to the country that all danger

FROM WELDON.

reason (beyond the prudential one connect- The Lamented Confederate Dead Death of **Prominent Citizens.**

> Correspondence of the Petersburg Express. WELDON, N. C.,) November 13, 1866.

nesty does not rest on any sentimental no-Dear Express :- As a matter of mournful intertions of magnanimity, but as a business- est to some of our countrymen and countrywomen, like regard for the general welfare. The I send the following list of names of Confederate The meeting was called to order by the Chair- capital, which the South so much needs for soldiers who are baried near this place :

the revival of its prosperity, will not go in- Lee Burlison, 13th N. C. Regiment, died Octo-B. W. Emmett, 3d N. C. Cavalry Regiment, dies January 7th, 186 James Galigan, Co. A. 56th N. C. Regiment, as reservoirs for distribution among weaker died January 19th, 1863. men whose credit is known only in their John Woodfin, 56th N. C. Regiment, died De cember 17th, 1862 A. Milam, 52d N. C. Regiment, died January B. W. Hogan, 44th N. C. Regiment, died Decem-Southein States; but until their titles are ber 22d, 1862. restored to them by an amnesty, they can Henry Dean, N. C. State Guards, died December 27th, 1862. Samuel Summers, 47th N. C. Regiment. J. Scamen, 42d N. C. Regiment. as distant borrowers as if they were not worth a dollar. Moreover, the men of E. Page. R. Foster, 42d N. C. Regiment. wealth possess the business talent, the en-W. T. Triglett. ergy, the enterprise of the South. They Henry Purnell, "from Lumberton, N. C." M. H. Wilkerson, died September 19th, 1862 ed machine in motion by their activity, sa-B. Martin, 56th N. C. Regiment. gacity, and force of character, as well as by J. Edwards, 63d N. C. Regiment W. F. Kinson. their pecuniary means. But until they are D. Evans, 44th N. C. Begiment, amnestied, they are bound hand and foot. Miles Spright, Co. B. 24th N. C. Regiment. A. Bare, Co. A, 26th N. C. Regiment. trial system of the south into ruins, makes it H. L. Williams, Co. I, 3d Arkansas Regiment. Carrol, Co. A. Wright's Battalion. expedient that many enterprising men 1. Williams, 1st Texas Regiment. should change the rpursuits; that they should Brantley, 6th N. C. Regiment. take their capital out of a former business, to Williams, 11th Ga. Regument. seek a more profitable investment in anoth-. O. Weaver, 44th N. C. Hegiment. E. A. Bell, 65th N. C. Regiment, died May 27th.

Lt. L. Endy, Co. E, 4th N. C. Battalion Reserve

man's property is liable to confiscation he Lt. Merritt, 15th N. C. Regiment. S. Q. Moden, 52th N. C. Regiment R. B. Fletcher, Co. B, 41st N. C. Regiment, died June, 1863. Joseph Parrott, 2d South Carolina Regiment of the South is kept in a state of stagna- died 1862. T. A. Gin, Holcomb's Legion, died October 12th,

Congress, as a means of extorting sub-1562.Mr. W. A. Wright offered the following resolu- mission to their demands, have determined C. C. Bishop, Co. D. Palmetto Sharp Shooters. tion, and moved that it be incorporated with the to wrench the amnesty power from the Pre- 12th, 1861 G. Key, Co. D, Holcomb's Legion, died July sident. Even so moderate a member as Mr. D. L. Riddle, 5th S. C. Regiment. A. W. Reader, Holcomb's Legion. Raymond is ready to support them. Lieut. W. McSween, Co. F, 7th S. C. Battalic cannot suppose that he is advocating in his died June 2nd, 1864. paper what he does not mean to stand by D. B. Vaughan, 14th Va. Regiment, died March 25th, 1863. M. Q. Campbell, Co. I, 8th Virginia Regiment J. Monroe, 11th Vr. Regiment, died July 170 miliate him ; to undo his work in the South: to upset the State governments formed un-C. R. Freeman, Dearing's Cavalry, died July this Company; and that all agreements, contracts, der his encouragemen; to keep the South 7th, 1864. E. L. Powell, 48th Georgia Regiment. in poverty and under the harrow of the J. J. Clark, Co. 11, 59th Georgia Regiment. Confiscation act, until they can coerce its D. W. Teasley, Co. F, 21st Georgia Volunt assent to degrading conditions. True, the died May 17th, 1864. President will have not a whit less power A. A. Medlin, Co. A, 63rd Georgia Regiment J. McDaniels, 30th Virginia Regiment, de to pardon after the permissive section is repealed ; but as it has become manifest April 25th, 1863 B. McDoughal, 3rd Arkansas Regiment, do that his power is to be disputed, it is bet-April 20th, 1863. T. B. Mitchell, Co. I, 47th Alabama Regiancial immediate action. Charles Gill, 1st Louisiana Regiment. The list does not embrace all who are buried The cob-web quibbles of the Times against here ; many of the graves being without head the pardoning power of the President hardboards, while the inscriptions upon others have ly deserve a refutation ; but since we have become illegible. Mr. John Tormey, an esteemed citizen of the promised one, we will try to make it effectown, died yesterday morning, and Dr. Wm. A tual. Hamilton in the Federalist, defends the Constitution against the objection that, Joyner. ton died last night, at the residence of Mrs. S. W. in cases of treason, the power of pardon Yours truly. 6,721 shares, would have been more appropriately vest-6,677 " ed in Congress. We cited his argument VIRGINIA CENTRAL RAILROAD. -The and on this subject among other proofs that nual Report of the operations of this road Congress does not possess the power; Ham- makes the following exhibit : it was withheld. The Times, as the foun-dation of its quibbles, copies a little patch from that number of the Federalist, omit-The expenditures are properly divided ting and emphasizing as follows: into ordinary and extraordinary, the latter "The expediency of vesting the power of par-doning in the President has, if I mistake not," he says in No. 74, "been only contested in relation to the crime of treason. * * But the principal ar-gument for reposing the power of pardoning in this case in the Chief Magistrate, is this: In seasons of insurgentian of the principal ar-gument for reposing the power of pardoning in this case in the Chief Magistrate, is this: In seasons being those made necessary by the late war of insurrection or rebellion, there are often criti-cal moments, when a well-timed offer of pardon to the company is \$1,880,632 33. of \$120,136 08. The total indebtedness of

when so many cofficting interests are inman

cult to say who will than who will not be

than the 4th of March next, and he must

retire to private life before he has had the opportunity of taking his seat. Hons. M. E. Manly, George Howard, Geo.

bly none will be, until the election takes thority to take such steps in the premises as the interests and ability of the Company might seem ation after a general wreck. But while a

referred to a Joint Select Committee, and will be reported upon at an early day .-

the President and Directors thus far under the

In examining the expenses incurred in the matter of reconstruction and resuscitation of the

eport of the Committee, which motion was after

The Committee to whom was referred the an- own localities. The class excluded from

ferred to the President and Directors with an- er. The facility of such transfers is one of They are further of the opinion that the busi ness profits of the Company appear to be good,

and its affairs are managed with pradence, consid-

On motion of W. S. G. Andrews, the report of

Resolved, That the ordinance of the Conven-

lack of war material, at the commencement of the late contest, to the fact that our whole surplus production had been, from the commencement of the Government, shipped to Northern markets, there sold, and paid for by Northern manufactures; thus making the South the tributary to all the material interests of the North, adding continually to the accumulations of that them.

section, at the same time impoverishing our own. We referred also, to the fact that, instead of taking to heart the lessons of experience in this respect, we are now importing Northern manufactures in a thrice increased ratio, and we hazarded the opinion that our whole surplus production of this year will be required to pay for the Northern manufactures so this year imported.

In continuing the subject to-day, we still confidently repeat the allegation, that it will require our whole surplus production this year to pay our Northern indebtedness this | hundred thousand dollars worth of property to year incurred. Now this is a deplorable put the Road in good condition. To obtain this state of affairs, and so long as it exists, we never will be anything save mere "hewers of wood and drawers of water " for our felcruing debts to the Northern people, what hope can we entertain of developing our resources ? or, what can we see in the future, save wretchedness and beggary ?

needed large renewals From amid this wreck and ruin, with no available funds, and with back debts upon which interest had accrued, pressing upon them, the Company by means of efficient management, has risen to a position among the roads of the South, and is in a situation to compete with the majority of has been no accident during the past year

the company could call its own ; that the

water stations and depots had been des-

PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS REPORT.

The report commences with a reference ciency and zeal which has characterized the labors of the officers and employees of to the reports made at the last annual meetthe road during the past year. ing, showing the condition of the road, its

indebtedness and finances, and giving a THE COMING DOWN IN PRICES. -It is a great source of satisfaction to the masses to see the prices of brief statement of the amounts due on the all the necessaries of life coming down at such a back and unpaid interests on its bonded rapid rate. The speculators have enjoyed a long term of profitable operations, and it is time now debt, income on mortgage bonds, &c. After this statement of the condition of the

road, the report says :

dollar of their earnings in procuring a bare sup-port for their families. The Western speculators in provisions and cattle are now compelled to throw their produce on the market, for it has a:-"In November last we virtually found ourselves in the above condition, regarding our bonded debt cumulated vastly on their hands, and their busiand back interest, and needing further some six ness must still go on. Hence the ample supply which has reduced prices so suddenly, and so opwe had no money, but little credit, and no assots. Fortunately, however, in arranging our bonded to maintain disproportionate prices. They must come down in the same ratio as the markets. debt we were enabled to make an asset, and on this-with some portion of the receipts of the road low-citizens North of Mason & Dixon's we have thus far worked. This, however, involv-line. If our surplus production is to be the retiring of our entire bonded liability, scat-tered all over this country and a portion abroad, a standard is reached by which consumers of the United States for the district of Delaware. and its extension. Steps were taken early in December last to fund the back interest on our bonded debt and obtain an extension on the bonds themselves. As will appear further on, we have practically accomplished this, and postponed all We speak feelingly.

One member of the Committee, Mr The report asserts that by an additional Wilson, of Forsythe, is in favor of the expenditure for 1,200 tons of new iron re measure and will very probably submit a pairs can be made, all the old iron on the minority report. While no means will be

200.942

road relayed, and the road soon placed in used to check debate on this question, there every respect on a first-class footing. The report concludes with stating, much to the Superintendent's satisfaction, that there all excitement or discussion.

A delightful "hop" at the Yarboro' resulting in the loss of life, (and in fact no House on Thursday night, has been the accident on the road of a serious nature) only amusement of the past week. During and bears pleasurable testimony to the effithe present week, however, a most elegant entertainment is to be given by a gentle-

> man of this city to Major Manly and his accomplished bride, while on Thusday next

a Base Ball match is to be played between the University Club of Chapel Hill, and the Pioneer Club of this city, for the "Chamthat the people, especially those of small means, should be enabled to live without exhausting every pion Ball." Much interest is felt in the

contest.

Yours truly, IMPOBTANT DECISION-DISCHARGE OF PRISONERS. It will be recollected that some time ago four

citizens of South Carolina were arrested, by com- Eli Murray, portunely for the poor, just on the advent of win-ter. But while the wholesale quotations show an ter. But while the wholesale quotations show an Alfred Martin, Jno. Everett. officer, were sentenced to death. The sentence A. H. VanBokkelen,

E.

W. A. Wright,

was commuted by the President to imprisonment for life, and the prisoners having been first dis-we clip the above from the New York writ of habeas corpus, were eventually incarce-rated in Fort Delaware. Here they were demanda standard is reached by which consumers may be enabled to live without a resort to the last farthing of their income, in order to obtain subsistence for their families.— We speak feelingly. of the United States for the district of Delaware. Judge Hall is a magistrate venerable alike by his years and by the dignity and firmness with which high office. The mandate of his court was obeyed; the prisoners were brought before him, and after a patient hearing of the case, they were discharg-

considerable discussion, adopted :

ion of this State, entitled "An Ordinance to mcorporate the Wilmington Rail vay Bridge Company, " ratified the 23d day of June, A. D., 1866, so in Congress. Forewarned, let the Presifar as the rights, powers, privileges and fran- dent be forearmed. Congress intend to huchises, and the duties and obligations thereby seems to be a general disposition to avoid granted to, or imposed on, this Company are concerned, is hereby assented to and accepted from covenants and liabilities of every kind whatsoever. which have been entered into in behalf of this Company, by the Directors of this Company, by virtue of any of the provisions of the ordinance above referred to, are hereby affirmed and ratified,

and declared to be, in all respects, obligatory on this Company. On motion of J. Norfleet, and election for President was entered into, which was had with the ter that Congress should be estopped by following result :

Hon. R. R. Bridgers, 8,581 shares. P. K. Dickinson, 147 Mr. Bridgers was declared duly elected. An election for Directors was then entered into and the following gentlemen, comprising the old Board, were reported as elected, together with the

number of votes received : S. D. Wallace. P. K. Dickinson

44 6.640 6.558 6,557 6,256 6,147 Gen. Alex. McRae offered a resolution, which was so amended by Dr. A. J. DeRossett and accepted by Gen. McRae, as to read as follows : Resolved, That the Directors of this Company

> reiding & Friddler and Standard 11-2-221-221-

be instructed to take into consideration the propriety of reducing the rates of local travel, with he view to increase the receipts of this Company. Adopted.

The report of the progress made by the Commi tee on By-Laws was read, and, on motion, was received.

Col. S. L. Fremont moved that the Commit