

The Clue to the Policy of the Radicals and their Southern Supporters.

Whilst the Southern States have produced, since the beginning of the government, the most profound jurists and statesmen, it must be admitted that politics were studied by them as a science and never descended to a trade, nor was place-hunting ever a characteristic of the Southern people.

If the Radical party were actuated by inflexible adherence to fixed political principles, we might have something to hope for; but inasmuch as they have no fixed political principles, as they have no standard of public action, save party success and ascendancy, we can hope for no action from that party.

This is the whole secret of their refusal to admit the Southern States upon the basis advocated by the President. We are to coincide with him their party ascendancy would vanish at once; and party ascendancy, with them, above and beyond all other considerations whatever.

The President of the United States, by virtue of the undoubted authority vested in him by the Constitution, further strengthened, if possible, by an act of Congress, proclaimed a general amnesty.

The South Must Manufacture as well as Plant. Recent events, with the discussion of which we are afraid to trust ourselves, compel the South to a division of her labor.

ties of nature, and every principle ascribed to the human heart. Such characters do indeed live in history, but so does Judas Iscariot.

Mr. Trumbull's Bill.

If there be any one principle established by our fathers, and which has been confirmed by nearly a century's experience, it is that the Legislative Executive and Judicial Departments of Government shall be kept distinct and separate.

The last few years of civil war have removed all the ancient landmarks of power, and the Executive abuses "pale their ineffectual fires" before those of the Legislative Department.

We have observed, with equal pain and astonishment, that a bill has already passed the House of Representatives, and is now pending in the Senate of the United States by which it is in substance declared, "that if suits are brought for injury to persons or property by loyal citizens, it shall constitute no defence to the defendants that such injury was done by Confederate authority."

The same principle will justify the party in power in declaring every execution by verdict of a Southern jury during the war, to be murder.

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instead of being transported hundreds, and in case of export to Europe, thousands of miles to reach the factory, there were mills at hand to manufacture it, it is not obvious that the manufacturer could afford to pay to the grower a higher price than could be paid by distant manufacturers?

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Harris, of Rutherford, favored the original bill. The discussion was ably conducted and with the question still pending, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, Dec. 4, 1866.

A message was received from the Senate proposing that the two Houses meet daily until otherwise ordered, at half past ten o'clock, A. M. Concurred in.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES. Mr. Wagon, for the committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported lack of funds for the relief of sheriffs, recommending that they do not pass.

Mr. Kuss, for the committee on Agriculture, reported a bill for the relief of the poor of the county of Bladen, recommending its passage.

Mr. Harper, for the committee on Finance, reported lack of funds to suspend the collection of taxes in certain counties, with a substitute recommended by the committee.

Mr. Patton—a bill to incorporate Hoover Hill Mining Company. Also, a bill giving debtors whose lands have been sold under execution, the right of redemption.

Mr. McKay—a bill to give married women one-third interest in the real estate of their husbands, upon the death of the husband.

Mr. Clark—a bill to repeal section 24, chapter 34, Revised Code. Mr. Blythe—a bill authorizing administrators to pay for the schooling of minor heirs.

Mr. Davidson—a bill to repeal an act for the better regulation of the Western Turnpike Road. Mr. McNair—a bill to amend sec. 12, chapter 52, Revised Code.

Mr. Kuss presented a memorial from the Mayor and Commissioners of the City of Raleigh, relative to its subscription to the Chatham Railroad, asking relief.

Mr. Jones' bill to amend the act for the relief of the poor of the county of Bladen, was passed. The bill makes it a capital felony or the first offense.

ment contemplated in the State, to oppose the bill. It was the first serious blow that had been given to the great system of Internal Improvements adopted by this State, and in which so much money had been expended.

Mr. Hove presented a memorial from citizens of Caswell county praying the enactment of a "fence law" for said county, in consequence of the scarcity of timber there.

Mr. Long presented memorials from citizens of Stanly and Union counties asking relief. Referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Davis introduced a resolution in favor of Hon. A. S. Merrimon. The following is the vote for Comptroller on the last ballot:

Mr. Latham, for Comptroller, 37; Holden, 31; Collins, 26; scattering, 2. No election.

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Reputation.

It affords us much pleasure to lay before our readers the following paper prepared by the Grand Jury of Brunswick county to the County Court, which was held at Smithville in said county this week.

We are gratified to see the subject of reputation taken in hand by those who have the right to present their views on public matters. That the Jury should have come to the laudable conclusion they have, we are not surprised.

The Grand Jurors of the county of Brunswick aforesaid, present to the Court now in session, that they deem it proper at this time to give expression to their unanimous opinion upon a question which vitally affects the interest and honor of the State of North Carolina.

The Grand Jury deems it promulgated as the sentiment of the people of the county of Brunswick, that every honest debt of the State, as well as the citizens thereof, should be honestly discharged.

The following is the closing paragraph of a column editorial in the New York Herald of the 3d instant, headed "The Meeting of Congress."

Verily, the signs of the times begin to show that the pruning knife is having its edge put on. The proceedings of Congress on Tuesday, as telegraphed to the Press and published yesterday morning, leave but little doubt that the radicals will completely ignore the Constitution of the Union, and leave the President with the mere name without power to do anything.

Notwithstanding Greeley's monomania on the subject of amnesty, though his mind still has its lucid intervals, as shown in the following extract from the Tribune of 30th ult.:

I am for Universal Amnesty—so far as immunity from fear of punishment or confiscation is concerned. I am not in favor of partial Suffrage should for the present be resisted and defeated.

The Government has been informally notified that the French troops in Mexico are to be specially re-embarked, though explained in a statement that the delay has been so pressed by the Liberal forces as to create a military necessity, rendering it impossible to carry out the original intention of sending the troops home in three detachments.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5th, 1866.

Mr. Wilson, Comptroller from Perquimans county, appeared and was qualified. [Mr. Wilson has been detained at home by sickness since the commencement of the session.]

Mr. Hove presented a memorial from citizens of Caswell county praying the enactment of a "fence law" for said county, in consequence of the scarcity of timber there.

Mr. Williams, of Harnett, a resolution to that the committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported a substitute for the bill to exempt Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel from working on roads.

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NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

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Mr. Berry's bill to prevent horse stealing was resumed on its second reading. The question being on the amendment of the committee on the Judiciary, making the first offense punishable by whipping and imprisonment, with the second with death.

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