### THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1866. The Clue to the Policy of the Radicals and

their Southern Supporters.

action, save party success and ascendancy, belong the spoils." we can hope for no action from that party, save such as will secure that ascendancy and success. This is the cause of that dire- and the Executive abuses "pale their inef- litical economy, "that agricultural coun. the joint order, for counting the votes cast liction of public principle which has ren- fectual fires" before those of the Legisla- tries are always weak and poor, as contras- for Governor in the recent election. dered that party the scorn of honest men tive Department. The American people, ted with manufacturing nations," without throughout the world; which has caused by the result of the recent elections, are sundry qualifications and modifications. - tion of Governor Worth, and the Senate that party to regard the Southern States as States for all purposes of adopting con- tempts by Congress to assume the powers cline to believe in its truth. For the present, stitutional amendments, and for all purposes of taxation, but has denied to them the character of States for all the purposes of representation, shamelessly violating the fundamental principle of the American Government for the simple reason that, to admit it would endanger their those fieldworks, steadily advancing upon before our late disasters, it is much more so party success. Now, whilst we hear many conjectures as to what course the Radical Congress will pursue towards the South, every reflecting man must see that they will pursue just whatever course may be We necessary to perpetuate, if possible, their party success. No disgrace following a breach of public faith—no sense of shame no regard for the opinion of the worldwill have any influence, whatever, on their course in the present aspect of offairs—that course will be shaped entirely to secure to them political success, and to enable them to enrich their dependents by public plun-

to admit the Southern States upon the ba- all are lost indeed. sis advocated by the President. Were they to coincide with him their party ascendancy would vanish at once; and party ascendancy is, with them, above and beyond all other considerations whatever. To secure this they will not only sacrifice the Southern States, but destroy even the form of the Government itself. Hence, the struggle for the Howard amendment. Should that amendment be adopted, all public offices within the gift of the Southern people would be filled by their own wretched creatures, men who now adopt their policy, and would forever cling to it as their only means of attaining for themselves both place and profit.

virture of the undoubted authority vested in him by the Constitution, further strengthened, if possible, by an act of Congress, proclaimed a general amnesty. Through him the public faith of the United States is pledged to a full pardon of all the Southern people, for past political offences, who have of a civilized people so degraded, as to violate their publicly plighted faith. But vet the Radical party are contemplating meastires, by which the general amnesty, to which we have referred, shall be set at naught, and the people of the Southern States, notwithstanding the pardon thereby extended to them, shall be punished by confiscation of their lands, and disfranchisement. A gentleman recently arrived from Europe, has informed us that this contemplated course of the Radicals has inspired there the utmost loathing and disgust, as a violation of their pledged public faith, authorized by themselves in a public and solemn legislative act. And yet, to our shame be it spoken, there are men among triotism, but really through an inordinate pel the South to a division of her labor.

do indeed live in history, but so does Judas miles to reach the factory, there were mills Senate adjourned.

#### Mr. Trumbull's Bill,

If there be any one principle established by our fathers, and which has been con-Whilst the Southern States have produced, | firmed by nearly a century's experience, it since the beginning of the government, is that the Legislative Executive and Judithe most profound jurists and statesmen, cial Departments of Government shall be it must be admitted that politics were stu- kept distinct and separate. The framers of died by them as a science and never de- the State Constitutions, which, it will be rescended to as a trade, nor was place-hunting membered were all adopted before that of the ever a characteristic of the Southern peo- United States, were most careful to engraft in ple. Party contests always were very those instruments this cardinal doctrine: All warm and exciting with us, but this was history had taught them that power comcaused only by a desire to secure the tri- mitted to one hand would be abused-to umph of those principles which each par- divide power among several depositaries ty believed to be true and better adapted was to furnish a great safeguard against to the prosperity of the people and the that abuse. It is true, our forefathers were genius of our institutions. The same can- without precedent, in framing their systems not be said of our Northern fellow-citizens. of government, and they were therefore com-The history of the country proves, alas ! pelled to draw on their own minds; on their too well, that politics with them, as a gener- knowledge of mankind, to provide against al rule, is resorted to as a matter of gain and the evils which are inevitable in all human not of principle. Nine-tenths of their pol. institutions, and it has been to the world iticians, from the bar-room bully and shoul- matter of astonishment that they should der-hitter, to the aspirant for Congression- have succeeded so well as they have done. al honors, are actuated by the hope of ob- In the language of one of our greatest taining office for the sake of the salary at- statesmen, in attempting to account for this tached to it, and for the opportunity which success, "it was the instinct of Liberty" it affords of public peculation. Party suc- which guided them. And if this was true cess with them becomes desirable, not only of the framers of our State Constitutions, the machinery driven by water, and that as a means of elevating men to public po- how much more true does it seem when we sition, but also as a means of providing for examine the provisions of the Constitution drawback in profits of capital so invested. under execution. an immense army of dependents, in the of the United States. There we see the Whereas no such consequence ever occurs, shape of innumerable public offices, "Conscript Fathers" of America, exerting in the genial climate of the South. The printers in the departments, custom- their ut most efforts to provide every secu- reasons assigned in former years for declin- have been sold under execution, the right house employees, attaches of foreign rity against the possible abuse of power, ing to invest in manufactures have, in a missions, revenue officers, whose name and foremost among these is this great, great degree, ceased with the extinction of is legion, assessors, weighers, guagers, col- this Catholic, canon of liberty, that slavery. We remember to have read, years Gold Mining Companies, in the county of lectors, &c., &c., all constituting a vast the Legislative, Executive and Judi- ago, sundry able articles in Northern jour- Franklin. horde, eating up the substance of the peo- cial powers shall be kept forever nals to show "that a country sustaining

ple; and for whom and by whom, political distinct and separate. Several of the first manufactures would always increase in contests have become, in the Northern minds in the convention of 1787 seemed to wealth, whereas an exclusively agricultural States, mere struggles for place and profit. apprehend most danger from the legisla- country would grow poorer and poor- 2d, chapter 34, Revised Code. When we add to this the hatred of the ab- tive department-few were apprehensive er." England was cited in proof of olitionists, for whom the Radical party is of the Executive, and none, or very few, of this truth in Europe, and the New only another name, have always entertained the Judicial. Subsequent experience has England States in America, especialtoward the South, we can easily account for shown the wisdom of those prophetic an- ly contrasted with the great agricultural for the better regulation of the Western the present phase of public affairs in the ticipations in respect to the Executive; the regions of the South and West.; wheth- Turnpike Road. patronage of that department has unfortuer this was true then or not; whether By Mr. McNair-A bill to amend sec. 12, If the Radical party were actuated by nately furnished too many instances of the Yankee thrift had verified it at that time, inflexible adherence to fixed political princi- abuse of power; but even this exercise of certainly Yankee theft has abundantly es- Mayor and Commissioners of the City of ples, we might have something to hope for; power was not indulged, until the execra- tablished it by this time, without the aid of Raleigh, relative to its subscription to the but inasmuch as they have no fixed political | ble doctrine was openly avowed by a con- political economy. We propose in some Chatham Railroad, asking relief. principles; as they have no standard of public spicious party leader, that "to the victors subsequent articles to discuss this question

> the White House, but it is only in the latest now. papers we have seen indications of a | Any country is badly governed which paid in the taxes due. determined purpose to assume the Judi- does not turn its products to the best poscial powers, as well as the Executive .- sible account, as he is a bad farmer who as faithful sentinels on the watch-tower, reduces thereby his legitimate profits. to sound the alarm on the approach That country is unwisely managed which county of Macon. of this, the most appalling peril which has imports more than it exports, as he is a bad ever threatened our government. It the manager who buys yearly more than he that the two Houses proceed to the election powers of the Executive department shall sells; and this, we think, can be shown in of Comptroller forthwith. The Senate by fall before the steady march of the Congres- respect to the whole South, which has al- message concurred, and the House proceed sional forces, though it would certainly pro- ways bought more than it sold. The enorclaim the imminent danger of the Republinous crops of cotton—the millions of bales lic, yet it might not be fatal, but if the ju- and hundreds of millions of dollars they dicial power is once prostrated at the foot brought, are all illusory, since we find, for

astonishment, that a bill has already passed the House of Representatives, and is now If proof is demanded, we ask where is the pending in the Senate of the United States, by which it is in substance declared, "that debted to Northern or European capitalists? if suits are brought for injury to persons or property by loyal citizens, it shall con- nal improvement in the South has ever stitute no defence to the defendants that been built with Southern money? We such injury was done by Confederate authority." This is, in other words, to declare that every act done under and by virtue of for building the very roads to get our prothe authority of the Southern Confederacy, though with all the sanctions of law, shall be gaged from the time it is put into deemed and held to have been done in violation of law, and to be redressed accordingly.

The same principle will justify the par-The President of the United States, by ty in power in declaring every execution by verdict of a Southern jury during the war, to be murder. But the offensive and revolting feature of the bill is, that it commands the judiciary to refuse as a defense, what the law of nature and nations, nay, what the complied with the requirements of the proGovernment for four years, with which the wealth it yields as to keep it among us; in the original bill. Mr. Brown supported to provide hands to work on the public latham, of Craven, Latham, of Washington, Lee, not done then; and now I believe it would be a good declared to be a good de cognized, by exchanging prisoners with them, and which other nations recognized as belligerents, is now regarded by this act of Congress to be declared by the Judges of the Southern States "no Government," its citizens murderers and outlaws, for obeying laws enacted by their properly constituted authorities. Well might the great Marshall exclaim, in the Virginia Convention, "If Heaven were invoked to inflict its greatest curse upon a sinning people, it would be to afflict them with a dependent

## The South Must Manufacture as well as

ourselves, who, under the pretence of pa- which we are afraid to trust ourselves, comselfishness and ambition, caused the very | She can no longer be exclusively agricultucourse thus foreshadowed. Yes, men born ril, and indeed we are disposed to believe on our soil, claiming to have the interests that much of the poverty of the Southern of their country at heart, who are contin- States, compared to the Northern, before nally calling for vindictive measures against the war, was mainly owing to this cause .their own bleeding section and suffering We bought negroes to raise cotton J. G. Martin 1. On the second vote Brogpeople, who publicly clamor for the dis- and we raised cotton to buy negroes .- den received 14, Cowper 13, Holderby 11, franchisement of their fellow-citizens; the The consequence was, that we were wholly Collins 5, Bain 1. confiscation of their property; the over- dependent on the North for the supply of throw of our State governments, that we all our wants. Our raw material, to be made may be subjected to an oligarchy, and available, must be carried to foreign marplaced under the rod of wretched satraps. History proves that the most servile instruments of oppression towards a conquered people have sprung from among themselves—wretches who, for the sake of polisely served position and emolument, have violated position and emolument, have violated in the rod of wretched satraps. History proves that the most servile instruments of oppression towards a conquered people have sprung from among themselves—wretches who, for the sake of polisely served to see the form of the election for six Counsellors for the sating a satisfactor and the obligation for the fermion against impairing the obligation for the fevel of the first offense. An amendment proposed by the courts constitute, on the fevel of the first offense and foother. In the Alabama State Legislature, on the fevel of the first offense and foother. In the Alabama State Legislature, on the fevel of the fevel o

at hand to manufacture it, is it not obvious that the manufacturer could afford to pay to the grower a higher price than could be paid by distant manufacturers? And the measure of this difference of price is the intervening expense between the two mills. The buyer of cotton in Wilmington or Charleston for an English mill, must de duct the long list of expenses of freight, incan offer to the grower just so much more tute for the bills referred. as these expenses amount to. These views are so obvious, that it had long ago excited the surprise of the sagacious that the best interests as to continue in this state of commending its passage. pecuniary and consequently of political dependence. No country is better, and few so well, calculated to maintain extensive with a substitute recommended by the commanufactures both of cotton and wool- mittee her climate giving her a monopoly in the United States of the production of the first, and a fair rivalry with all other countries in the last. But it is not only in the nearness of the raw material to the mill, that the South has the advantage tion in favor of A. J. Atkins and others. of the North. We all know that the rigors of a Northern winter bind, in chains of ice,

as one of the most important to the future The last few years of civil war have re- destinies of the South. We cannot give moved all the ancient land-marks of power, our assent to this law, as it is called, of po- The two Houses then proceeded to execute Comptroller. supposed to have approved of all the at- But with such qualifications, we strongly in- returned to their chamber. of the Executive branch of the Govern- we will content ourselves with saying, that ment. Each new assumption constitutes a the South can no longer remain wholly agfresh redoubt from which the assailing par- | ricultural-that it must divide its labor and ty may more successfully assault the for- capital between these great sources of natress of Executive power. For more than | tional wealth and strength -- that if this course | tending this indulgence to the counties of two years we have witnessed the erection of would have been wiser and better for us

feel it to be our duty, carries his produce to a distant market and This is the whole secret of their refusal of a wild, reckless and irresponsible party, half a century past, the South was yearly We have observed, with equal pain and creased production, while the manufacturing States were yearly increasing in wealth. Southern State to be found that is not in-What railroad or other great work of intereither go North or else to Europe to borrow the means for improving our farms, duce to market, and the crop is thus mortthe ground, till it is sold, and hence it has been well said, that our allows branches to be built without the wealthiest planters were but the overseers for English or Northern capitalists. It may be replied, "true, but without substantial wealth we never could have borrowed these enormous sums." Our reply "that is the very thing we complain of;

short, to be the real owners of it. Let us erect manufactures of all the articles of sheet will present a different face. The few public spirited capitalists in the South, who have invested in manufactures have been amply rewarded. "The harvest truly is plenteous, but the laborers are few."

#### [REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE JOURNAL.] NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE. SENATE.

Tuesday, Dec. 4th, 1866. The morning hour was consumed in the report of committees and introduction of bills and resolutions of but little interest. until 12 o'clock, at which time, according Recent events, with the discussion of to previous agreement, the two Houses met in convention to count and compare the vote for Governor. (See House proceed-

> COMPTROLLER. After the return of the Senate to their

HORSE STEALING. Mr. Berry's bill for the better suppression of the crime of stealing horses and mules, came up for consideration. The bill to go into the election for six Counsellors

# HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, Dec. 4, 1866. A message was received from the Senate proposing that the two Houses meet daily,

o'clock, A. M. Concurred ir. REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Waugh, for the committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported back sunsurance, warehousing, drayage, wharfaye, &c., dry bills for the relief of sheriffs, recomfrom the price he can afford to give, while he mending that they do not pass. The comwhose millisin the vicinity of the cotton field mittee reported a general bill for the relief

Also, unfavorably, a bill to allow fees to county court clerks in certain cases. Mr. Russ, for the committee on Agricul ture, reported back a bill for the benefit of South should have been so blind to her the poor of the county of Bladen, recom-

Mr. Harper, for the committee on Finance, reported back the bill to suspend the day, to meet again after the 15th of Januacollection of taxes in certain counties,

Also, a bill to raise revenue, recommendng that it do not pass.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED. By Mr. McNair-A resolution in favor of

By Mr. Horton, of Wilkes-A resolu By Whitfield-A bill to amend the charter of the Shelby and Broad River Railroad

By Mr. Smith, of Duplin-A bill to exsuch a suspension must constitute a heavy empt certain personal property from seizure By Mr. Patton-A bill to incorporate

> Also, a bill giving debtors whose lands of redemption. By Mr. Davis-Bills to incorporate the 'Sturgis'," "Thomas," and "Collins'

Hoover Hill Mining Company.

By Mr. McKay-A bill to give married women one-third interest in the real estate of their husbands.

By Mr. Clark-A bill to repeal section By Mr. Blythe-A bill authorizing administrators to pay for the schooling of

By Mr. Davidson-A bill to repeal an act

chapter 52, Revised Code.

The hour of 12 having arrived, the members of the Senate arrived and were as signed seats to the right of the Speaker .-The President of the Senate, after the

votes were compared announced the elec-

# On motion of Mr. York, a bill to suspend

the collection of taxes in certain counties of the 7th congressional district, was taken The bill passed its second reading, ex-

Alexander, Wilkes and Surry. On the third reading, the county of Sur ry was stricken out on motion of Mr. Waugh the Sheriff of that county having already

The bill after some further discussion passed its third reading, and was ordered to be engrossed and sent to the Senate. Mr. Crawford of Macon, by leave, introduced a bill to abolish jury trials in the

message was sent to the Senate, proposing ed to vote, the name of Mr. Bain having first been withdrawn by Mr. Richardson. The joint vote on this ballot, as subsequently announced, is as follows:

Whole number of votes 150; necessary to a choice 76. Mr. Brogden received 59 votes; Mr. Cowper 32; Mr. Holderby 27; thorizing the Company to issue evidences mittee on public grounds and buildings. increasing its debt, notwithstanding its in- Mr. Collins 26; scattering 6. No election. On motion of Mr. Williams, of Martin, a message was again sent to the Senate, proposing another ballot for Comptroller. The Senate concurring, the House again voted. Pending the announcement of the result, the House adjourned.

#### There was no election on this ballot. SENATE. Wednesday, Dec. 5th, 1866.

Several unimportant bills were introduced and referred.

Mr. Hall introduced a bill to amend the act incorporating the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad (W. & W. R. R.) which stockholders thereof becoming interested in the stock of the main stem. Referred to the committee on Internal Improve

Mr. Berry's bill to prevent horse stealing was resumed on its second reading. The here is the solid and enduring source of question being on the amendment of the wealth in the finest land and climate in the committee on the Judiciary, making the laws of the United States themselves have world, but we have not had the wisdom so first offence punishable by whipping and Land Company," passed second and third imprisonment, the second with death. declared to be a good defense. A de facto to cultivate it, and above all to husband the Mr. Covington advocated the passage of

> ment by making the punishment for the prime necessity, and our annual balance- first offence by branding in the forehead Gospel from working on the roads.] with a small horse shoe. Rejected,

The committee's amendment was then rejected, and the bill passed its second reading by a vote of ayes 30, navs 12.-The bill makes it a capital felony for the first offence.

RATIONS FOR THE NEEDY. Mr. Cowle's resolution instructing the Governor to accept the aid proposed by the Government were considered on his motion and passed to their engrossment.-

The resolutions are as follows: Resolved, That the Governor be instructed in order to ascertain the extent of the destitution in the several counties of the State, to open a correspondence with the chairmen of the Warden's Courts in their respective counties, and report the result of such inquiry to the Chief Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in this

Resolved, That the Governor be anthorized to do all other acts necessary to carry out the objects contemplated by the foregoing resolution, and that each county shall make provision to Chamber, two votes were taken for Comp- pay the expenses of transportation and all other

Four unsuccessful votes were taken for Comptroller, without success (see House proceedings as to statement of the result.)

The Senate concurred in the proposition

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5th, 1866. Mr. Wilson, Commoner from Perquimons county, appeared and was qualified. until otherwise ordered, at half past ten sickness since the commencement of the up railroads, the interest of the State must not be

Mr. Bowe presented a memorial from cit-

Mr. Waugh, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported a sub-

stitute for the bill to exempt Justices of the again to the great detriment of all. Peace and Ministers of the Gospel from working on roads.

RESOLUTIONS AND BIILS. tion that the committee on adjournment, take into consideration the propriety of recommending an adjournment at an early ry next. Referred.

By Mr . Davis, a bill to amend an act entitled "an act for the relief of Landlords.' By Mr. Hinnant a bill to abolish impris-

onment for debts contracted prior to the first May, 1865. Mr. Daniel, from the committee that suvesterday, reported as follows: Whole vote | Gash, Hall, Hand, Hill, Johnston, Jones, Love, 152; necessary to a choice, 77. Bogden Moore, Perkins, Robins, Speed, Spencer, Thomp-

received 65 votes, Cowper 34, Holderby 33, Collins 18, scattering 2. No election. The House concurred in a message from mittee to inform Hon. Jonathan Worth of ardson, Snead, Wiggins, Willey and Williams-20. his election as Governor, and ascertain when it will suit his convenience to appear before the Assembly and take the oath of of-

An engrossed bill to repeal the ordinance of the Convention, changing the time of holding State elections, had its first read-

An engrossed bill in relation to the county courts of Hyde county, passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules. (Authorizes the Justices of said county to elect five of their number, to transact county business. 1

An engrossed resolution of enquiry relative to Southern soldiers detained in Northern prisons, was also read and adopted. Mr. Allen introduced a bill to incorpo rate Pythagoras Lodge, Free and Accept-

ed Masons, in the county of Brunswick. rate Franklin Lodge No. 109 of the town fell in the late war. Adopted. of Beaufort.

select committee.

The Senate, by message, announced its Lodge, No. 135 in the county of Branswick.

The vote on this ballot, as subsequently reported stood as follows: Whole number of Justices of the Peace. of votes, 151; necessary to a choice, 76.— Brogden, 62; Cowper, 37; Holderby, 31; Collins, 19; scattering, 2. No election.

message was sent to the Senate, proposing another ballot for Comptroller. The Senate concurred, and the House This ballot resulted as follows: Whole

rote, 152; necessary to a choice, 77. Broglen, 69; Cowpe, 35; Collins, 12. Holderby, 34; scattering, 2. No election. On motion of Mr. Richardson, a message vas sent to the Senate, proposing to ballot

ins. The vote on this ballot stood thus: Whole vote, 149; necessary to a choice, 75. Love, 15; Scattering, 2.

BILLS ON SECOND READING—FAYETTETILLE AND WESTERN RAILROAD. A bill to enable the Western Railroad ceived from the Senate announcing its concur-Company to complete its road from the Coalfields, in Chatham county, to some point on the North Carolina Railroad, was

put on its second reading. Mr. McKay addressed the House ably and at length in support of the bill, and on

of indebtedness, in sums not less than \$100 each. The bill as amended passed its second reading.

A bill for the relief of the people, proposing to repeal the existing Revenue laws, was laid on the table on motion of Mr. Latham, of Washington. A bill to exempt Ministers of the Gospel from working on public roads and paying

poll-tax, was put on its second reading. propositions, proposing to exempt Ministers 1. of the Gospel and Justices of the Peace from working on the roads, was adopted the passage of the bill as amended, Mr. Williams, of Harnett, moved to amend

the bill by exempting also "all regular Physicians." Not agreed to. Mr. Richardson moved to amend by inserting after the words "Ministers of the ral charges.

Messrs. Latham, of Craven, and Dargan opposed the bill, and on motion of the later it was laid on the table. Bills to incorporate "the Bladen Manufacturing Company," and "the Bladen

Mr. Paschal moved to amend the amend- effect of the proposed repeal would be to

Mr. Dargan moved to lay the bill on the Williams, of Martin, Williams, of Pitt-61. table. Not agreed to. Yeas 30, nays 81. The bill then passed its second reading. On motion of Mr. Garriss, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to proceed forthwith to the election of six counsellors

currence, and the House having voted, ad- law of Virginia, and adds:

SENATE. THURSDAY, Dec. 6, 1866. PENITENTIARY.

HOWARD AMENDMENT. Mr. Leach from the committee on so much of

COMPTROLLER. Four ballots were had for Comptroller, the last

resulting in the election of Mr. Burgin, of Buncombe. Messrs. Cowper and Holderby were withdrawn, and the voting narrowed down between Messrs. Burgin and Brogden. Mr. Burgin lost a leg at Malvern Hill. CHERAW AND COALFIELDS RAILROAD.

the ties of nature, and every principle sacred to the human heart. Such characters in case of export to Europe, thousands of

Harris, of Rutherford, favored the original elected, and it is thought Messrs. Jones
The representatives from the lower Cape Fear had and Joyner are also elected.

The Senate adjourned

The Senate adjourned time only they were compelled to come forward in opposing one. The first was what is known as the "Danville Connection." Mr. H. briefly showed the evils resulting from the building of this road. It was the first serious blow that had been ville in said county this week. given to the great system of Internal Improvemsnts adopted by this State, and in which so much Mr. Wilson has been detained at home by money had been exhaused. In our zeal to build verlooked. The portion of the State not drained,

through Virginia, was not proposed to be drained through South Carolina. zens of Caswell county praying the enact- The great wealth of the coal region was admitted, ment of a "fence law" for said county, in but the outlet by railroad to Fayetteville and have, we are not surprised. They show to consequence of the scarcity of timber thence by water was the cheapest and best outlet the coal and iron could possibly have.

The meagre travel which now passes through the

Mr. Hall pictured the bright future in store the State if her system of Internal Improvements like to have the views of every Grand Jury could be completed-when the rich productions in the State upon the same subject, and of the valleys of the Mississippi and Ohio found the way to the markets of the world over our we hope the jury to assemble here next By Mt. Williams, of Harnett, a resolu- railroads and through our imports, and were supplied in return with the products of the West Insystem of the State and entered his earnest proest against such a suicidal policy as was contemplated by this bill. It would not only direct trade

rom our own State, but cross and stop one of the jost important roads in the State. Mr. Wiggins sustained Mr. Hall, and ably advoated the subject of the bill. Messrs. Leach and Speed replied to Mr. Hall at ome length

Pending the discussion, the Senate adjourned. The following is the vote for Comptroller on the For Mr. Burgin-Messrs. Speaker, Adams, perinteded the election for Comptroller, on Avery, Barnes, Clark, Cowles, Edwards, Ferebee, time to give expression to their unanimous Lloyd, Matthews, McCorkle, McLane, McRae,

son, Thornton and Wilson-28 For Mr. Brogden-Messrs. Battle, Berry, Brown, Bullock, Covington, Cunningham, Etheridge, Harris, of Franklin, Harris, of Rutherford, Kelly, the Senate, proposing to raise a joint com- Koonce, Leach, Marshall, Paschel, Respass, Rich

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, Dec. 6, 1866. Mr. Long presented memorials from citizens of Stanly and Union counties asking relief. Referred of Brunswick, that every honest debt of the to the committee on Propositions and Grievances. State, as well as the citizens thereof, should tended the election held on yesterday for six Counsellors of State, reported the election of Wm. Eaton, Jr., of Warren. No other election.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS. Mr. Davis introduced a resolution in favor of of our people, and consequently their abil-Hon. A. S. Merrimon. A message was received from the Senate, transmitting the following engrossed resolution, which passed its several readings under a suspension of

that the committee on Military Affairs inquire as make this presentment of their views, beto the practicability and expediency of recovering Mr. Perry, of Carteret, a bill to incorpo- and reinterring the remains of N. C. soldiers who ing satisfied that if the people of the State

On motion of Mr. Horton, of Watauga, tion to roads, ferries and bridges. This bill passed it was ordered, that so much of the Gov- its several readings under a suspension of the ests, and remain a standing reproach to ernor's message as relates to the subject of rules. It repeals the provision requiring persons North Carolina. They trust that the Le-'weights and measures," be referred to a over 45 years of age to work on the public roads. gislature may be able to afford to the debtof crimes and misdemeanors, who are unable to On motion of Mr. Rogers, a message was pay the costs to work the costs out on the public charge his obligations, but they believe sent to the Senate, proposing that the two roads.

By Mr. Allen, a bill to incorporate Black Rock concurrence, and the House proceeded to By Mr. Davis, a bill to amend an act to prevent North Carolina repudiate her debts, and wilful trespass on lands and stealing property By Mr. Guess, a bill to extend the jurisdiction By Mr. Black, a bill to prevent litigation and

By Mr. Everett, a bill in relation to dormant On motion of Mr. Latham, of Craven, a judgments. [10 prevent sales upon executions issued on such judgements.] By Mr. Baker, a bill to render valid a sale heretofore made of the old jail lot in the town of Tarboro', and for other purposes.

BILLS ON SECOND READING. der an unfavorable report from the Judiciary com- Meeting of Congress." table under a like report. Exacting such work from males between the ages Mr. Davis withdrew the name of Mr. Col- to the county of Caswell, and was then rejected. 15 and 55]—was amended so as to apply only

COMPTROLLER. Brogden, 62, Cowper, 47; Holderby, 33; the Senate proposing that the two Houses proceed controlled all our Presidential elections. Here, per having been withdrawn, and those of Messrs.

rence, and the House proceeded to vote. The joint vote on this ballot stood, Progden 60, Burgin 62, Cowles 86. Whole vote 158. Necessary to a choice 80. No election. of the colored Baptist Church, of the City of Ral-cigh, praying the grant of a portion of the public party gamblers for the spoils in the President's square, known as the Baptist Grove, on which to his motion, the bill was amended by au- erect a house of worship. Referred to the com-

A second ballot was had for Comptroller, resulting as follows: Whole vote 155. Necessary to choice 78, Burgin 62, Brogden 53, Cowles 40. No Mr. Hutchin (by leave) introduced a bill to empower the County Court of Mecklenburg to hold

A bill to enable the Western railroad company to complete its road from the Coal Fields in Chathof 45 Yeas, 58 Nays. as follows: Whole vote 159. Necessary to a choice

A fourth ballot was had with the following refrom working on the roads, was adopted drawn from nomination: Whole vote 157. Neces-as an amendment. The question being on sary to a choice 79. Burgin 89. Mr. Brogden 57. hatred and revenge towards the South Mr. Cowl s 1. Mr. Burgin elected. For Mr. Brogden: Messrs. Ashworth, Autry, Barden, Beasley, Black, Blair, Blythe, Bright, Carson, Everett, Farrow, Galloway, Garriss, Golwin, Hinnant, Horton, of Watauga, Horton, of Wilkes, Gospel," the words "having regular pasto- Murrill, Perry, of Wake, Rogers, Rosebro, Roun-Gougan, McNair, Moore, of Chatham, Morton, Smith, of Guilford, Teague, Trull, Vestal, Wilson,

Forsyth, Wilson, of Perquimans, Williams, of Womble, Woodard, York. 47. For Mr. Burgin-Messrs. Speaker, Allen, Baker, Boyd, Bowe, Bradsher, Brown, Bryson, Chadwick, berry, duess, Harding, Harper, Henderson, Hodford, Morehead, Morrisett, Neal, Patton, Reinhardt, effect of the proposed repeal would be to Richardson, Russ, Simpson, Stone, Sudderth, exempt Magistrates and Ministers of the Turnbull, Umstead, Walker, Waugh, Westmore-Mr. Lutterloh voted for Mr. Cowles-1.

#### The House then adjourned. Repudiation.

The following is an extract from Gov-I have been pained to hear that many well in-

formed men, in different parts of the State, have been discussing the subject of repudiating, in whole or in part, private debts. The discussion of this subject can be only productive of evil; it to be speedily removed. The delay is extends to weaken the sense of moral obligation, and destroy considence between the members of the plained in a statement that the troops had Reports from committees were received and filed.

Mr. Garh from the committee on the Penitentiary, reported a bill from the committee on that subject, looking to the establishment of a State

Community. The charge against any man that he had refused to pay his just individual debts, whilst he retained a large amount of real and personal estate, would be offensive; yet the object seems of sending the troops home in three deto be to secure the passage of a general law to justify private repudiation. But this is all impossible. of contracts. Devices have been resorted to in oth- Orizaba, being detained by the French ofthe Governor's Message as refers to the proposed Constitutional Amendment, submitted a resolution rejecting the Amendment [with a report (we tion rejecting the Amendment with a report (we tion rejecting the Amendment with a report (we tion rejecting the Amendment with a report (we the property should sell for one-half or two-thirds). troller, without success. On the first vote in the Senate, Brogden received 12, Cowforthe benefit of the poor of such counties respenses upon such supplies as may be received for the benefit of the poor of such counties respectively.

In the Providence, Wednesday, Robert Crowc, the United States Circuit Court at special order for Thursday next. the United States. All laws that have for their object the postponement of the collection of debts, are odious to creditors ; and it is doubtful how far sentenced to be hung Friday, March 1. a law would be sustained by the courts; that ex- 1867. As Rhode Island abolished capital empted specified amounts of real and personal property from execution for debts contracted before the passage of the law; and there is danger or Dutch Televil territory under United in passing stay laws that look to long postponements of executions, that they may be construed by the courts to come under the constitutional

Repudiation.

It affords us much pleasure to lay before our readers the following paper presented by the Grand Jury of Brunswick county to the County Court, which was held at Smith-

We are gratified to see the subject of repudiation thus 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 the world an honest purpose, and in thus The question of through travel was alluded to. expressing themselves, they leave the great-State by two lines was desired to be subdivided est legacy to their children—to posterity they could possibly bestow. We should week will take this matter under considerijes. Mr. Hall reviewed the subject of the railroad ation. It will afford us pleasure to print

#### Brunswick County, N. C. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, BRUNSWICK COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—Decem-

ber Term, 1866. The Grand Jurors of the county of Brunswick aforesaid, present to the Court now in session, that they deem it proper at this opinion upon a question which vitally affects the interest and honor of the State of North Carolina. They refer to the question of repudiation. They cannot bring themselves to believe that any considerable number of the people of this State favor the repudiation of private or public debts. But there are those who have unadvisedly

agitated this question. The Grand Jury desire to promulgate as the sentiment of the people of the county Mr. Garriss from the committee that superin- be honestly discharged. They are sensible that the terrible ravages of war and the loss and destruction of property resulting therefrom, have greatly impaired the means ity at present to meet promptly their obligations; but the war has left us our honor unimpaired, and this we cannot consent to the rules: Resolution authorizing the Governor to accept the aid proffered by the United States with the great importance of the subject, and charged, as they are, to inquire into all matters affecting the welfare of the Mr. Latham of Craven, introduced a resolution country, feel themselves called upon to had it in their power to repudiate their By Mr. Latham, of Washington, a bill to amend | contracts, that such a policy would be ru-By Mr. Bright, a bill to allow persons convicted or some relief by allowing him time to disthat the public interest will be subserved, Houses proceed at once to the election of By Mr. Durham, a bill to amend sec. 1, chap. 7, and the public credit, to a great extent, restored by a declaration of that honorable body, that under no circumstances will that every obligation assumed by her shall

be fully and faithfully performed. It was ordered by the Court, that this presentment made by the Grand Jury the ruinous sacrifice of the property of houest should be received by the Court, and by them ordered to be spread upon the minutes of the Court, together with the names of the Grand Jury who presented the same.

The following is the closing paragraph of a column editorial in the New York A bill providing Homestead, was rejected un- Herald of the 3d instant, headed "The

"There is no sign as yet of a purpose among the radicals to try the extrene measure of the President's impeachment, nor do we fear any great evils to the country from this new squabble over the President's patronage. It may result in so pruning down the Executive office in the matter of the spoils as to relieve it to a vast extent of those appliances of party corruption which, since On motion of Mr. Lowe a message was sent to the time of General Jackson, have more or less indeed, is a great field for reform—a field in which The names of Messrs. Holderby, Love and Cow- the most acceptable and the best work may be done in the purification of our whole political sys-Burgin and Cowles nominated, a message was re- tem. In conclusion, we fear no disastrous consequences to the country from the reassembling of Congress, not even in the proposed reconstructions of the present pernicious system of dispensing the spoils. We only hope that the revision will be broader and deeper than the superficial Mr. Russ presented a memorial from members changes proposed by Mr. Stevens, so that our

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 am county, to some point on the North Carolina railroad, failed to pass its third reading by a vote Union, and leave the President with the mere name without power to do anything. A third ballot was had for Comptroller, resulting If the programme projected by Sumner, A substitute reported by the committe on |80. Burgin 70, Brogden 57, Cowles 31, Scattering | Stevens and others, should be carried out, the Executive of the Nation will be a mere sult, the name of Col. Cowles, having been with- machine to do the bidding of fanaticism.

## The Tribune on Mr. Davis.

Notwithstanding Greeley's monomania on the subject of universal suffrage, his Houston, Jenkins, of Gaston, Jenkins, of Gran-ville, Jordan, Kendall, Lowe, Lyon, McArthur, Mc-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-even though Impartial Suffrage should for the present be resisted and defeated. I did think it de-Clark, Clements, Crawford, of Macon, Crawford, sirable that Jefferson Davis should be arof Rowan, Dargan, Daniel, Davis, Davidson, Dur- raigned and tried for treason; and it still ham, Foard, Freeman, Gambril, Gorham, Gran-seems to me that this might properly have A bill to repeal an act entitled "an act rett, Holderby, Hutchison, Jones, Kelsey, Kenan, been done many months ago. But it was result in far more evil than good. It would rekindle passions that have nearly burned out or been hushed to sleep; it would fearland, Whitfield, Whitley, Williams, of Harnett, fully convulse and agitate the South; it would arrest the progress of reconciliation and kindly feeling there; it would cost a large sum directly and a far larger indirectly; and—unless the jury were scandalously packed-it would result in a nonagreement or no verdict. I can imagine ernor Pierpont's message to the Legisla- no good end to be subserved by such a trial, The Senate by message announced con- ture. The Governor is discussing the stay and-holding Davis no better nor worse than thousands of others-would have him treated as they are.'

> The Government has been informally notified that the French troops in Mexico are of sending the troops home in three detachments. They will now be sent together. You cannot pass any law to impair the obligation Maximilian, at last accounts, was still at

convicted of murder on the high seas, was

charge the duties of that office.