Manufactures vs. Agriculture. In a late number we alluded to a law in political economy, "that all nations must be poor and weak who relied on their exports of produce and raw material to a distant market," and that " manufacturing nations grow rich." But we expressed the opinion that this law was only true with certain modifications; these modifications are to be found in race, natural advantages, emigration and the like differences among nations, which make one pursuit more profitable than another to the particular nation or people to whom the law is to be applied. With such qualification we may safely avow our faith in this law. Upon the first clause of the above political maxim, we referred to the Southern and Western States of America as furnishing ample proof that transportation to a distant market would always lessen the profits of the producer to the extent of the price of transportation; and that the greater the distance to market, the greater must the expense be. Hence the Southern and Western planters and farmers had remained poor, while the sterile region of New England, by employing their capital in manufacturing, had been steadily growing rich, and we cited some proofs of this.

We shall now take up the second section of this economic law, viz: "that manufacturing nations grow rich." Perhaps no country furnishes such irrefutable testimony of this truth as Great Britain; and here again we must have reference to the modifying circumstance of race, to which we before alluded, for we are devout believers in the superior qualities of the Anglo-Saxon race; their foresight, their prudence, their love of home-of order-of patient labor, has enabled them to erect a system of government, in which the rights of all classes are better protected than in any European government; and the virtues we have alluded to, have alone continued to them the protection of their rights amid governments of Europe. Perhaps their insituation may also have contributed much to their defense against the stormy agitations which from time to time have unsettled and overthrown the Continental systems of Government .-Whatever these qualifying circumstances may be worth, in forming our estimate of this law of political economy, it is certain that in wealth and power Great Britain exceeds not only all the present powers of Europe, but Rome, "in her pride of place" as mistress of the world, cannot be compared to her. There must be a reason for this; for Great Britain was not always thus great and powerful. It has only been within the last century and a half that she Stay Law ? has "so got the start of this majestic world" as to "bear the palm alone," For, as we shall see by a comparison with other nations, France alone approaches her in and most generally these are in the shape

a work of high character. Now, these cified. facts have an intimate relation. Is it not the relation between cause and effect?

are sent into the United States.

hundred and seventy millions dollars worth which may have for its object the hindrance of manufactured goods. She is next to or delay of creditors in collecting their Great Britain in exports, and next to her debts, is prohibited by this clause in the in wealth; and here again the facts bear Constitution of the United States. So,

or, rather, what did they before the war? About three hundred and forty millions of ally protect from sale, under execution for dollars worth of all things, and only thirty debt, the property of the debtor. Every millions dollars worth of manufactured lawyer knows this to be true, and knows goods !!! If manufactures are so clearly also that every attempt to effect such purthe source of national wealth, does it not poses on the part of a State Legislature, is behoove the Southern States to attempt the only "a mockery, a delusion and a snare." erection of factories, both of cotton and will never be able to reason away these stubborn facts, "that the wealthiest nations are those employed in manufactures," and "that the poorest and weakest are such as are exclusively engaged in agricultural pur- November, 1868." suits."

To our Patrons.

All bills due this office are now being made out, and will be presented for pay ment within a few days. We trust our patrons will bear this in mind and be prepared to hand over their respective amounts when their bills are presented. "Short settlements make long friends." We need the money due us.

The Howard Amendment_General Sickles

Order. A private telegram from Raleigh, dated the 13th inst., informs us that "the Legis lature rejected the Howard amendment today. There was one vote in the Senate and nine in the House of Commons in favor of it.

"The Legislature has authorized Governor Worth and two Commissioners to proceed to Washington in regard to Gen. Sickles order relative to corporeal punishment, by the courts of North Carolina. The Governor has invited ex-Judge Ruffin and ex-Governor Swain to compose the Commission They will all three leave Raleigh to-morrow night for Washington."

exerted himself greatly to effect the repudi- can befall a people. ation of the war debt," first suggested, not | Courts jurisdiction thereof. only the practicability, but the justice and tions, which reduced to beggary thousands people of our people, generally the most helpless It is needless for us to say that no one among us, old persons, widows and or- feels more keenly the misfortunes of our phans, on the allegation that those were people than we do-no one can be more rebel debts, should be regarded as just anxious than we are to extend all practicaand expedient, whilst all other debts, in- ble relief. But we deem it our duty, as cluding those due by the State before the editors of a public journal, to warn our war were regarded as sacred. It is true, people against the numberless schemes for that the measure was passed, at last, under "relief" which are now being agitated, as ly advocated before any duress was applied. nothing but disappointment. It would be but simple justice if some of those who advocated the repudiation of State bonds, issued during the war, should suffer the loss of such as they held issued be-

by many classes of our people, and the agiin session, according to the Raleigh Sentinel, not less than twenty bills for the "relief pliedly, if not directly, admitting the evil this desire of private repudiation, a con- lution, and who early in the struggle rensummation which can never be realized, dered distinguished service to the cause at the time for perfecting titles to land.

bitter disappointment. creases the alarm of the people, what will decrease it? If "honest debtors" cannot meet their liabilities within six years from the date of the surrender, when will they be able to meet them? what law will satisfy them? We will answer-No law save our repudiating all debts. This is the feeling which the "great repudiation measure" of the late Convention originated, and which has been fostered and kept up by demagogues throughout the State.

We propose very briefly to consider the questions-Who among us are agitating the question of repudiation?

Has the Legislature the power to pass a

What will be the effect of such a law if

In the first place, then, we deny in toto, that the mercantile and agricultural classes annual products. We take the true secrets favor the agitation of this question. As a of her success to be, first, that all her exports general rule, they are satisfied with the are in the form of manufactured articles, Stay Law of the Convention. The agitation comes, principally, from that class who, in which will best bear transportation; and the days of their prosperity, lived in luxury, second, that every article manufactured by a and never paid, or thought of paying, a British hand is protected against competi- debt, and who now desire to retain what is left of their property and let the creditors, She is the greatest exporter of manufac- who relied on their plighted faith, suffer to tures in the world. She is also the richest | the last cent. It is not the mercantile class; country in the world. These facts are es- it is not the industrious farming class, from tablished by the statistics of Europe. We whom this agitation comes, but it is the find them laid down in Hunt's Magazine, class, as a general rule, which we have spe-

In the second place, there is no man in the Legislature, or out of it, who has the Great Britain exports annually six hun- ability to draft a Stay Law which will stand dred millions of dollars worth of manufac- the test of legal adjudication. The Constitured goods, of which one hundred millions tution of the United States expressly forbids any State to pass a law impairing the France exports annually about three obligation of contracts. And any law such relation to each other as may be also, the Constitution reserves to Congress called that between cause and consequence. the power to pass "a general Bankrupt Now, what do the United States export? Law." So that it is not in human ingenuity to frame a State law which can effectu-

It may be asked, then, if the Stay Law of wool? Are the Southern States not better the Convention is not amenable to these situated for the first than any other part of objections. The best lawyers are clearly of America? Are they not as well situated for the opinion that if forced on the Suthe manufacture of wool as any other part preme Court of the State, that tribunal will of the United States? Without wealth we hold that law to be unconstitutional. But, shall never have political consideration or as we said in a recent article, the law seems protection extended to any of our rights; to be acquiesced in as a fair compromise national wealth till doom's day, but they both the bar and the judiciary seem disposed to let it run its course. But that law contains this clause, to-wit:

" Be it further ordained, That the General Assembly shall have no power to repeal alter or modify this ordinance until the third Monday of which they were expressed. The attri-

The purpose of inserting this clause was. we are informed, that the people might be must have produced much of that light Leach, the 17th inst. was substituted for the 24th brought to contemplate the ultimate liquidation of indebtedness, and, accordingly, devote their energies to the accomplishment of the task before them, that they might be assured of some fixed policy in which has been dignified by the residence the law, on this subject, and not be deluded of genius and taste, can never cease to be lish Freehold Homesteads for the citizens of this by every demagogue who might think an object of interest; and so long as we proper to take the stump with a scheme of shall hold in veneration "the Conscript which Messrs. Berry, Leach, Avery, Wilson, Moore, a re-assessment. repudiation on his own account. Such was Fathers" of American liberty, Springfields the purpose of the clause—what is its effect? The Convention has been impliedly, and will be fully and directly sustained by the Supreme Court, and the clause of the law we on the Rio Grande, is a native of Louishave quoted, effectually takes away from ville. The Courier says of him : "Sedgethe Legislature all power to "repeal, alter wick was, before the war, a clerk on Main or modify" the Stay Law of the Convention. We are not, indeed, prepared to say what would be the effect of doing away, altogether, with the Spring Terms of the Supreme Courts ; but we are confident in the gress to abolish the export duty on cotton. opinion, that what the Legislature cannot A resolution was adopted petitioning Govdo directly, it cannot do indirectly, and that

First. A total prostration of credit, both A member of the late Convention, who at home and abroad—the greatest evil that

ation of the "war debt," as it was called, Secondly. The passage of a law by the became greatly indignant at an intimation Congress of the United States, giving both that the supporters of that measure were the Circuit and District Courts of the United somewhat responsible for the evidence giv- States jurisdiction over sums of one hundred en by debtors, as a class, of a general desire dollars. And, further, allowing a note to to repudiate all debts. Now, notwithstand- pass by endorsement from the citizens of ing the indignant disclaimer to which we one State to that of another, for the purhave referred, that measure, "the repudi- pose simply of giving the United States

What then will become of any Stay Law propriety of repudiating all debts. Our | we may pass? It will be a mere dead letpeople could not see, and have never been ter on the statute book. Debtors will be able to see, why a measure which destroy- carried into the United States Courts, and ry.] ed, at one blow, millions of debts due to will have reason to regret the schemes of our banks, literary and charitable institu- toose who are now so anxious to relieve the

" Springfields."

We promised in our last notice of this seat of refinement to call up from memory's storehouse some of the traditions of ples asserted in that contest were discussed tation has gone on increasing until at this in every house. We referred to some of time there are before the Legislature now the guests of "Springfields" in these ambrosian feats - names to which the muse of history has since given a celebrity little antiof the people." The Sentinel, whilst im- cipated in those days. There was the elegant and accomplished Howe, subsequently ploy a clerk. of all Stay Laws, seems to be pandering to a Major General in the army of the Revoand the agitation of which will end only in Norfolk, in expelling Lord Dunmore from Virginia. For this service the Congress of yeste day, a bill to empower the County Courts to But, says the Sentinel, "The relief pro- North Carolina, then in session at Halifax, posed by the Stay Law of the Convention tendered him a vote of thanks, and the rein this State, rather increases than allays ply of Gen. Howe is one of the most gracethe alarm of the people." Pray, then, ful, modest, and yet manly bursts of true the time for the meeting of the General Assembly. what does the Sentinel propose? If a law eloquence we have ever read. His social the third Monday of October.) before the whole debt can be collected, in- to which he was introduced, and the beau- first Monday of November. ty of his manners gave a charm to his conversation rarely equalled any where.

The accomplished Dr. Eastis, who addressed a letter to Sterne, as Standenn in its character as the walking-stick by which it was accompanied, and was the cause of the let- the committee on relief for the people. ter, and which was said to be so crooked and eccentric as scarcely to be able to lie still on the ground. The letter called forth a reply from the celebrated Divine as full of humor-we will not say as any pages of We might name, as frequent guests at "Springfields," Drs. Lloyd and Hall, gentle- litigation, &c., the special order for to-morrow. men of the highest professional reputation, the Hon. Cornelius Harnett, Wm. Hill, ton. The two last were not only personal and intimate friends of Judge Moore, but with members of his family. The fame of table Harnett has become national, and perhaps tion by the House at the present session. few of the patriots of that day infused more of his own heroic spirit into the Conventions and Congresses of which he was a member, and of which he was more than once the presiding officer; but the people of Cape Fear claim him as one of their brightest jewels, and, alas, one of the martyrs of liberty. His heroic and sainted ashes repose in our midst, and fancy hears in the sigh of the America, were household thoughts only, in the times of which we speak. Moore and his guests often broached the doctrines for the superficial. Had tradition failed views, we cannot doubt that they were well and fully discussed long before they filled the columns of the "Cape Fear Mercury." that the motion to reconsider lie on the table. Family tradition has brought down, even to our own days, the visit of Mr. Quincy, of Boston, and others, to "Springfields," when county was laid on the table on second reading. that sterling patriot came to the South to

to his friends of the North, whether or not mighty themes of the day, and his joy at finding brothers among strangers-men horses and nucles, and a bill for the more effectual who were ready soon after to proclaim "the cause of Boston is the cause of all," he himself has reported in well remembered

riotism to welcome wit and worth to hospitable halls, should have had the pen of Boswell to preserve their memory. But who can doubt that amid such "high thoughts seated in hearts of courtesy,' there were many which deserved perpetuition of such minds, in such circumstances, which soon illuminated our political hem- the 22d. Moore's colloquial powers drew around him | 22d instituted. the choicest spirits of the time, and the spot will be remembered with grateful interest.

General Sedgewick, who has been attracting some little attention by his movements on as rather 'small potatoes.'"

At a regular meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce Thursday afterncon, a memorial was read, praying Conernment to employ a squadron of naval

TREPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE JOURNAL. NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

TUESDAY, Dec. 11, 1866. The Senate concurred in the p oposition of the House to raise a committee of Con'erence upon the question of adjournment. Messrs. Covington and Leach were appointed on the part of the Senate. [This committee had not reported at the adionrnment of the day's session, but it is understood that they have agreed to adjourn on the 24th inst., to meet on the 22d January.]

SENATE.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION. titution of the State. Referred to the Judiciary county. ommittee. [The bill proposes to so amend the Constitution as to elect Justices of the peace by Manufacturing Company. the people, and to enable petty misdemeanors to

Mr. Respass introduced a bill to establish the ounty of Vance, to be made up from parts of

numittee on Propositions and Grievances. Many important bills were introduced and proprly referred; also several bitls of an unimportant haracter passed their several readings. Mr. Paschal's bill to declare valid an act of the in a fiduciary capacity was put on its second read-

Beaufort and Craven counties. Referred to the

General Assembly, amending the charter of the ing. Chatham Railroad, having been favorably reported upon by the committee on Internal Improve. its second reading. ments, was considered on its second reading. A most interesting debate sprung up between Mr. Avery and Mr. Berry, the first in favor of, and the | 2d and 3d readings. duress, but it was openly and most zealous- we feel well assured that they can end in latter in opposition to, the bill. The question at issue being whether the aid voted to the road was repudiated by the ordinance of the Convention repudiating the war debt of the State? or, in other estate, as in cases of husbands' intestacy.) words, whether the road was urged and supported as a war measure? The bill was committed to pay the debts of insolvent testators and intestates he Judiciary committee.

EXCHANGE OF STOCKS. Mr. Love's bill to repeal an ordinance of the late Convention for exchanging the stocks of the State | passage. As it was predicted, this measure gave a the days immediately preceding the Revo- reading. Messrs. Wilson and Avery ably advoca- Not agreed to. for bonds of the State was considered on its third new impetus to the desire for repudiation lution of "'76"—days in which the princi- ted its passage, and Mr. Berry opposed it. Pending the discussion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, Dec. 11th. Mr. McKay, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to amend second section, chapter 58, Revised Code, entitled "Marriage. Mr. Harper, from the committee on Finance, re- further enaced. That the provisions of this act orted a bill to authorize the Comptroller to em- shall not apply to any estate on which administra-

people. (Enacts that the General Assembly adourn sine die on the 24th.) Referred. By Mr. McBae; a bill to amend an act to extend on the table, and the House adjourned. On motion of Mr. Crawford of Macon, the House reconsidered the vote by which was rejected on

vy taxes for the repair of public roads. Messrs. McClammy, Cowan and Wangh suppor-Laid on the table. Yeas 60, nays 44. Mr. Patton (by leave) introduced a bill to change

Proposes that the Assembly meet blemnially on the most terrific convulsions in the other which gives four years from the return time qualities gave a zest to every company inposes that the Assembly meet hereafter on the ponement of the day until the 22nd. Concurred amendment was then adopted as follows:

tion and the ruinous sacrifice of property be made the special order for the hour of 12 to-morrow and proceeded to explain its purport. Mr. McKay characterized this bill as repudiation in disguise, and suggested that it be made the special order for the 4th of July next. Mr. Waugh moved that the bill be referred to

Pending the question on this motion, the hour arrived to take up the special order, viz : A bill to enable the Wilmington. Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company to complete its road, pay its debt to the State, and extend the road to the Tennessee line, on its second reading. Tristram Shandy, but as any of his sermons. House in support of the bill. The bill passed. The House then resumed the unfinished Lusi-

Engine Company, No. 1, and bill to enhance the Esquire, and Col. Wm. Dry, of Wilming- value of the bonds to be issued for the completion Howard Amendment was takent up. of the Western N. C. Kailroad, and other purposes, passed their third reading. Mr. Cowan moved to reconsider the vote by

which the last named bill passed its third readwere connexions of his by intermarriages ing, and that the metion to reconsider lie on the

pended, and the "bill to enable the Wilmington, harlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company to complete its road, pay its debt to the State, and extend its road to the Tennessee line," was put on its third reading.

On motion of Mr. Lowe the year and navs were ord, of Macon, Crawford, of Rowan, Dargan, Da- Willey, Williams and Wilson-44. Granberry, Harp r, Henderson, Himant, Ho'derov, Horton, of Watauga, Houston, Hutchioson, evening breeze the requiem of liberty Jordan, Kelsey, Kenan, Kendall, Lutterloh, Mcover her martyr's grave. The thoughts Arthur, McClammy, McGougan, McKay, McNair, follows: McRae, Morehead, Morton, Murrill, Patton, Pecwhich ere long were to fill the air of all b.es, Perry, of Carteret, Reinhard, Richardson, Berry, Brown, Clark, Covington, Cowles, Cunning Scoggia, Smith, of Duplin, Truil, Whitefield, Whit-

Williams, of Yancey -53. NAYS .- Messrs. Ashworth, Autry, Barden, Black, Blair, Boyd, Bradsher, Carson, Clark, Clements, which were then too bold and daring for Farrow, Galloway, Gambril, Godwin, Gorham, the cautious, and too deep and enlarged Washington, Lee, Lowe, May, Martin, Moore, of Hertford, Perry, of Wake, Rountree, Russ, Shellarlson. to preserve some of these closeted patriot's Teague, Turnbull, Vestal, Waugh, Wilson, of the House transmitting the resolution and report Forsyth, Williams, of Harnett, Williams, of Pitt,

Mr. Bryson moved to reconsider this vote and

A bill for the relief of the people of Chatham A bill to reaffirm the Charter of the Williamston and Tarboro' Railroad; a bill to amend the feel the pulses of the great American heart law of evidence; a bill to incorporate the South in this rural district, and be able to report | county ; and a bill in relation to working the public roads, passed their several readings under a were proposed and adopted, but before final acsuspension of the rules. | The last named bill re- | tion on the bill. those pulses kept time with theirs on the peals an existing law that requires persons over | On motion of Mr. Cowles, the Senate adjourned 45 years of age to work the public roads.]

punishment of horse stealing, were laid on the table on second reading. A bill for the benefit of the poor of the county

Bladen, passed its several readings. A bill to give married women one third interest | ter. in the real estate of their husbands, passed second reading and, on motion of Mr. Latham, of Wash-These feasts, spread by genius and pat. ington, was ordered to be printed and made the special order for Thursday next. The House then adjourned,

SENATE.

Mr. Covington, from the conference committee on adjournment, reported that the committee had ty, not less for their intrinsic excellence agreed that the Senate recede from its amendment to the House resolution on adjournment, and that the General Assembly adjourn on the 24th inst., ue of ation. Quite a spirited debate arose upon the question

of agreeing with the report. On motion of Mr. instant, and the 17th of January substituted for isphere. The transcendant fascinations of On motion of Mr. Love the 17th instant was

> Pending the further discussion of this question the special order, to-wit: Mr. Berry's bill to estab-

> State, was considered. A most interesting and able debate ensued, in Cunningham and Jones participated. Pending the question the Senate adjourned.

> > HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12.

Messrs. Neal and Sudderth were allowed to record their votes in favor of the bill for the com-pletion of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, passed on yesterday. Mr. Waugh, for the committee on Propositions Greenville and French Broad Rail Road Compa- in 1823. The Thames tunnel was but four this evening, a novel case occurred. street, in this city, and was always looked and Grievances, reported back the bill to pay tales ny. iurors for service in the trial of capital cases, reommending its passage.

Mr. Patton, for the Conference committee on

adjournment, reported a resolution to adjourn on the 24th inst. and meet on the 22d of January resolution in favor of disabled soldiers. [Author-

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. McNair introduced a resolution instructing

By Mr. Kenan, a bill to amend sec. 11, chapter 5, Revised Code. By Mr. Harper, a bill to amend an act authorize

ing the Secretary of State to employ a clerk.
By Mr. Henderson, a homestead bill. On motion of Mr. Cowan, a bill to amend sec. 3d. chapter 97, Revised Code, entitled "Religious Societies," was taken up for consideration. The bill passed under a suspension of the rules. An engrossed bill to extend the time for the registration of deeds, &c., was indefinitely postponed

on motion of Mr. Waugh. An engrossed bill to protect the people of Chatham county-passed its several readings. (Suspends the collection of taxes in that county.) Mr. Woodard (by leave) introduced a resolu-Mr. Adams introduced a bill to amend the Con- lution in favor of Robert Bynum, of Wilson

By Mr. Baker, a bill to incorporate Rocky Mount A bill to amend second section of chapter 58th be tried before a Justice of the peace without ju- Revised Code passed its several readings. (Repeals the provision requiring a marriage bond.) A bill to repeal second section of the Convention, stay law, and a bill to repeal said ordi-

> A bill to amend sec. 30, chapter 54 of the Reised Code, entitled "Guardian and Ward," and a bill to make Roanoke river a lawful fence in the county of Martin, passed their several readings. A bill for the relief of administrators, executors, guardians, sheriffs and other persons acting

> The question recurring, the bill failed to pass A bill to authorize the rebuilding of Blount's Creek Factory, in the town of Fayetteville, passed A bill to amend sec. 12, chap. 118 Revised Code

dissenting from husband's wills shall take of their A bill to enable executors and administrators to oro rata, was put on its second reading. Messrs. McKay, Peebles and Dargan opposed

Messrs. Granberry and Freeman advocated its Mr. Whitfield moved to lay the bill on the table Mr. Hutchinson offered a substitute authorizing executors and administrators to pay debts of equal

lignity pro rata. The question being on this amendment, Mr. Waugh asked a division of the question, and the amendment was rejected, the House refusing to strike out. Mr. Latham, of Washington, moved to amend the bill by adding the following section: Be i

tion has been granted, or executor or executrix qualified, or to any last will and testament. Adop-On motion of Mr. Freeman, the bill was then laid

SENATE THURSDAY, Morning, Dec. 13. SUNDRY REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES WERE SUB-

Mr. Robins, a resolution proposing to send a of Yancey, Womble, Woodard, York. -89. message to the House to raise a joint committee to make arrangements for administering the win, Hinnant, Jenkins, of Gaston, Jenkins, of Concurred in. Subsequently the committee re- | gue, Vestal, Wilson, of Forsyth. - 15. ported that the Governor had asked for a post-

Mr. Hall, a bill to amend the charter of the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road Company .-Referred to the committee on Internal Improve Mr. Hall, a bill to incorporate the Yadkin and

Cape Fear Canal Company. Same reference Mr. Adams, a resolution relative to State bonds due the Farmers' Bank. Referred to the committee on Finance By the same, a resolution relative to the con-

stitutionality of the United States land tax. Same reference made On motion of Mr. Clark, the amendments made Messrs. Cowan and Whitfield addressed the to joint resolutions on adjournment, on yesterday, were reconsidered, and the Senate concurred in

the original report of the committees to adjourn on ness and refused to make the bill to prevent the 24th of December to meet again the 22d of January next. The hour for the special order having arrived the

> Mr. Leach addressed the House in favor Mr. Harris, of Rutherford, moved to amend the resolution by striking out the word "not" upon this amendment.

Mr. Covington called for the ayes and nays, and This motion prevailed and prevents reconsiderathe amendment was lost by a vote of mays 43, ayes Mr. Harris alone voting for his amendment. The question arising on the adoption of the reso ution, on motion of Mr. Wiggins, the ayes and nays were called, and the resolution was adopted YEAS-Messrs. Avery, Adams, Battle, Barnes,

Berry, Brown, Clark, Covington, Cowles, Cunningham, Edwards, Etheridge, Ferebee, Gash, Hall, Hand, Harris, of Franklin, Hill, Johnston. Jones, Kelly, Koonce, Leach, Love, Lloyd, Marshall, McCorkle, McLean, McRae, Moore, Paschal, YEAS. - Mess s. Allen, Bea-ley, Blythe, Bowe, Perkins, Respass, Richardson, Robins, Snead, Speed, Spencer, Thomson, Thornton, Wiggins,

Navs-Mr. Harris, of Rutherford-1. The question then being put on the adoption of the report, on motion of Mr. Leach, the aves and navs were called, and the report was adopted as

Yeas-Messrs. Adams, Avery, Rattle, Barnes, Edwards, Etheridge, Ferebee, Gash, Hal Hand, Harris, of Franklin, Johnston, Jones, Kelly, Koonce, Leach, Love, Lloyd, Marshall, McCor kle, McLean, McRae, Moore, Paschal, Perkins, Respass, Robins, Speed, Spencer, Thompson, Thornton, Wiggins, Willey, Williams and Wilson

Navs-Messrs, Harris, of Rutherford, and Rich On motion of Mr. Clark a message was sent to with a proposition to print ten copies for each A message was received from the House trans

mitting a correspondence between the Governor and the military with a proposition to print, also ably argued the defendant's guilt, and brought to recommending the propriety of sending Commissioners to Washington to investigate the same, provided the Governor heads the commission, with the privilege of sending his commissioners. Con-

The bill granting a homestead to the citizens of this State was taken up, various amendments until to-morrow morning at 10% o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. THURSDAY, Dec. 13. Sundry reports were made from standing com-

mittees, which will be noticed in detail hereaf-

uation of the lands of the State. Mr. Harper moved a suspension of the rules that the resolution might have its second readin 1867, as required by law, would be inexpedient owing to the unsettled condition of the labor sys-

By Mr. Harper; a resolution to postpone the val-

tem, the fears of confiscation entertained in some The valuation in 1860 was generally deemed a fair one, and if a re-valuation is had, there would

Mr. Hodnett hoped the resolution would pass. Its passage would be unjust to the tobacco raising counties of the State. Lands in those three or four times their real value owing to the high prices of tobacco.

Mr. Latham, of Washington, opposed the reso-Mr. Cowan thought the resolution a good one.

Mr. Patton favored the resolution for like reasons.

The rules were suspended and the resolution passed its several readings.

By Mr. Woodard, a bill to extend the corporate limits of the town of Wilson. By Mr. Hodnett, a bill to prevent and punish By Mr. Blythe, a bill to amend the charter of the

DISABLED SOLDIERS.

Mr. Long thought the resolution should be

Messrs. Dargan and Durham opposed at mendment to allow commutation in all cases. Mr. Long desired a postponement of the subje until to-morrow, that he might offer a substitute for the resolution pending.

Mr. Freeman thought the option should be left

to the soldiers. Many of them engaged in farming could get along better without the artificial limbs than with them. The resolution passed without amendment. A message was received from the Senate announcing its concurrence in the report of the committee of conference on the subject of adjourn

ment, to wit : to adjourn on the 24th inst., and re assemble on the 22d of January next. On motion of Mr. Hodnett the rules were suspended and the bill to incorporate the Yanceyville and Milton Railroad Company was ta-

The bill was amended and passed its second and third readings. A bill to abolish jury trials in the County Courts of Macon county passed second and third readings

under a suspension of the rules. Mr. Beasley, by leave, introduced a resolution instructing an inquiry by the committee on Propositions and Grievances as to the expediency of an nance in toto, were laid on the table on second act to prohibit the purchase of produce in the night time-making it an indictable offence. Re-

A bill to incorporate the Rocky Mount Manufacturing Company. Passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules. A Homestead bill, reported unfavorably from the Judiciary committee was laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Scott, on second reading. A bill to change the rules of evidence in rela-

tion to mortgages, deeds of trust, &c., was laid on the table. HOWARD AMENDMENT. A message was received from the Senate transmitting the report of the Joint committee on the constitutional amendment, and a Senate resolupassed second reading. (Proposes that widows tion rejecting said amendment, asking the concurrence of the House.

Mr. Perry, of Carteret, moved that the report and resolution be made the special order for the hour of noon to-morrow. Not agreed to. On motion of Mr. Latham, of Craven, the rules were suspended and the report of the committee was read.

Mr. Jordan addressed the House in support of the constitutional amendment. No one re-On motion of Mr. Russ, the question was divi-

tion of the committee's report.

The report was adopted as follows: Aves-Messrs. Allen, Autry, Baker, Barden, Peasley, Black, Boyd, Bowe, Bradsher, Bright, Brown, Bryson, Carson, Chadwick, Clark, Cle- in his native State, where he was then enments, Cowan, Crawford, of Macon, Crawford, of deavoring to make a subsistence for his Rowan, Dargan, Davidson, Durham, Everett, Far- family, much impoverished by the war. row, Foard, Freeman, Galloway, Gambril, Garriss, Granberry, Guess, Harding, Harper, Hennerson, Hodnett, Holderby, Horton, of Watauga, Hor-Martin, McArthur, McClammy, McGougan, McKay, McNair, McRae, Morchead, Morton, Murrill, ardson, Rogers, Russ, Scott, Shelton, Smith, of Duplin, Smith, of Guilford, Stevenson, Stone, Sudderth, Trull, Turnbull, Umstead, Walker, Waugh, Westmoreland, Whitley, Wilson, of Perquimans, Williams, of Harnett, Williams, of Pitt, Williams,

oaths of office to His Excellency, the Governor .- | Granville, Jordan, Lyon, Rountree, Scoggin, Tea-Yeas-Messrs. Allen Autry, Baker, Peasley, Black, Boyd, Bowe, Bradsher, Bright, Brown Bry son, Carson, Chadwick, Clark, Clements, Cowan, Davidson, Durham, Everett, Farrow, Foard, Free man, Galloway, Gambril, Garriss, Godwin, Gran, berry, Guess, Harding, Harper, Henderson, Hodnett, Holberby, Horton, of Watauga, Horton, of Wilkes, Houston, Hutchison, Jenkins, of Granville-Jones, Kelsey, Kenan, Kendall, Latham, of Craven-Latham, of Washington, Lee, Long, Lowe, Lyon, Lutteriol: May, Martin, McArthur, McClammy

McGougau, McKay, McNair, McRae, Morehead, Morton, Neal, Patton, Perry, of Carteret, Reinhardt, Richardson, Rogers, Rountree, Russ, Scott, Shelton, Smith, of Duplin, Smith of Guilford, Stevenson, Stone, Sudderth, Trull, Turnbull, Umstead, Vestal, Walker, Waugh, Westmoreland, Whitley, Wilson, of Perquimans, Williams, of Har- which was given in good faith, may protect nett, Williams, of Pitt, Williams, of Yancey, Wom- me from the assaults of those persons desible, York-93. Nays .- Messrs. Ashworth, Blair, Blythe. Gar-

rett, Hinnan', Jenkins, of Gaston, Jordan, Scoggin, Teague, Wilson, of Forsyth-10. COMMISSIONERS TO WASHINGTON A message was received from His Excellency the Governor, transmitting correspondence with the military authorities, in relation to the military order suspending the infliction of corporeal pur ishment by the courts of the State. On motion of Mr. Cowan this correspondence

was sent to the Senate, with the following resolution, in which the concurrence of that body was Washington City to incoure into the alleged no otherwise, to correct the misapprehensions with as the head of the Commission, and to select his issociate Commissioners.

The House concurred in a message from the to change the time for the Governor's inauguration, and fixing the 22nd icst, as the day, instead f the 15th as heretofore determined.

The House then adjourned COUNTY COURT. The case of Thos. R. Williams, diction of the tribunal to whom the tria charged with the theft of a cow, committed, as it may be committed. was alleged, during the year 1864, was concluded on Friday. The case, although in itself not of an in portant nature, has excited considerable interest in the community, from the fact that Mr. bar had been engaged in the case, and that sever-

al nice points of law were discussed. The morning of yesterday was devoted to the hearing of the arguments of the counsel, the evidence having been closed the evening previous .-Hon. Sam'l J. Person, counsel for the prosecution, bear upon this point many facts worthy of consideration. The effort was one which evinced much

ability, and gained the attention of the Court. Hon. Geo. Davis, one of the counsel for the defense, earnestly and eloquently appealed to the jury in behalf of his client. His argument was of the beauty of poetry : quite lengthy, but none the less forcible and convincing, and undoubtedly raised a doubt in the minds of the jury of the defendant's guilt, of which

doubt the prisoner received the benefit. The jury, after having retired for a considerable length of time, returned and rendered a verdict of not guilty

No other business of interest was transacted

The Chicago Tunnel Completed. The last brick has been formally laid by the Mayor of Chicago, completing the tunnel which is to supply that city with 50,000,-000 gallons of water per day, which is an ample supply for a million inhabitants -This tunnel extends two miles and seven feet under the bottom of the lake, and is lined with brick, laid in cement, throughdoubtless be a great reduction in the assessed val- out; and as a specimen of civil engineerue of lands, which would necessitate heavier tax- ing and masonary, coupled with convenience, is the foremost thing of the kind in the world. As such, it is certain to be excounties were assessed by the last valuation at upon the future that make it worth study while hunting on the prairies of Illinois stricken out, as the day for adjournment, and the lation, and adverted to the diminished value of struction are destined to surmount far erate prisoners at Camp Douglas, and to lands in the Eastern part of the State, owing to greater obstacles. Indeed, the excellent na- burn Chicago. He was sentenced to death, the destruction of fences, buildings, &c., during ture of the soil, a stiff yellow clay, that can but the sentence was commuted to impri-A certain amount of revenue must be raised in any character. The Thames tunnel might have says that the charges are utterly ground event, and it was useless to incur the expense of presented the same advantage in this re- less, and the Colonel is a victim of perjury the comparisons show how much more prisoners now at Dry Tortugas. worthy of study and admiration is the

American work than the English. The former has been completed in about two years; the latter, after several previous attempts and failures, occupied about the following : twenty, and was only completed for foot During the session of the term of the passengers in 1843, having been undertaken | Circuit Court of this county, which closehundred yards long; that at Chicago is negro named Lewis H. Harris, charged three thousand five hundred and twenty- with committing a rape upon Mrs. Mar-On motion of Mr. Waugh, the rules were sus- seven yards. The Thames tunnel, while taugh, living between this city and Wash izing the payment of commutation, in lieu of artificial legs, in cases where the artificial limbs cannot be effectively applied.]

greater in diameter, but it cost as many pounds sterling as the Chicago tunnel did dollars of our depreciated currency. entire cost will be under half a million of city, who heard the confession of the Lyles

The Case of the Confederate Gen. Pickett. The President yesterday transmitted to the House of Representatives a reply to the resolution adopted by that honorable body on the 3d instant, requesting "the information asked for in a resolution of the House, dated 23d June last, and which resolution he has up to this time failed to answer." as to whether any application had been made for the pardon of G. E. Pickett, who, during the rebellion, acted as a Major General of the rebel forces; and whether, since the adjournment at Raleigh. North Carolina, on the 30th of March, 1866, of the last court of inquiry, convened to investigate the facts attending the hanging of a number of United States soldiers for alleged desertion from the rebel army, any further measures had been taken to bring to punishment Pickett or other persons im-

moves the intimation of delay in furnishing the information by simply stating that, instead of bearing date the 23d of June last, the first resolution was dated the 23d of July, and was received by the Executive only four days before the termination of The report of the Attorney General states that no action has as yet been taken upon General Pickett's application for pardon, and is accompanied by all the papers in hat office pertaining to that particular branch of the inquiry. Among the letters

In communicating the reports made up

on the subject by the Secretary of War and

the Attorney General, the President re-

plicated in the transaction.

is one from General Pickett, dated Washington, March 12, 1866, in which he informs General Grant that shortly after the surrender of General Lee he made an application for clemency to the President, accompanied by a recommendation from Governor Peirpont, of Virginia. He asks Gended, and the vote was first taken upon the adop- cral Grant's favorable consideration of his case, and such an endorsement as would obtain from the President a guaranty that he might be permitted to live unmolested

It has come to my knowledge (he writes that certain evil disposed persons are at ton, of Wilkes, Houston, Hutchison, Jones, Kel- tempting to re-open the troubles of the past sey, Kenan, Kendali, Latham, of Craven, Latham, and embroil me for the action taken by me Washington, Lee, Long, Lowe, Lutterloh, May, whilst the commanding officer of the Confederate forces in North Carolina. I acted Neal, Patton, Perry, of Carteret, Reinhardt, Rich- simply as the General commanding the de partment. Certain men deserters from a North Carolina regiment, were taken with arms in their hands fighting against the colors under which they had enlisted .-Charges were preferred against them, a reg-NAYS .- Ashworth, Blair, Blythe, Garrett, Godularly organized court-martial was assembled—composed of officers from North Carolina, Georgia and Virginia—before whom The resolution rejecting the Constitutional the men were tried. The evidence in the cases being perfectly unmistakable, the men being identified by numbers of their old regimental comrades, they were found Crawford, of Macon, Crawford, of Rowan, Dargan, guilty, and condemned to be hung. The sentences were approved by me, and they were duly executed, according to the custom of war in like cases. My action was sanctioned by the then Confederate Gov-

If the time has not arrived for the Executive elemency to be extended to my case. (and which point I am not now pressing,) I merely wish some assurance that I will not be disturbed in my endeavor to keep my family from starvation, and that my parole rous of still keeping up the war, which has ended, in my humble opinion, forever. Appealing to you as a soldier, and feel

tion, I sign myself, with much esteem, your obedient servant, George E. Pickett. This letter contains the endorsement

ing confident you will appreciate my posi-

from Gen. Grant, published by us yester-The Secretary of War in his report states that all papers in his Department relative to Gen. Pickett's connection with the hanging of a number of United States soldier for alleged desertions from the insurgenegard to the administration of justice in our forces had been communicated to the State, which led to the supposed necessity; and House in May last, in answer to a resolu-His Excellency, the Governor, be requested to act tion adopted in the preceding month. He also states that General Holt advised (21st July last) General Pickett's arrest and tria Senate, proposing (at His Excellency's instance) by the military commission then in session in North Carolina, but in view of the action of the Supreme Court in the case of Milligan and others, suggests that there should be "no reason to contest the juris

Jeff, Davis's Bible. Everything connected with the truly noble man who presided over the late Con-Williams, the defendant, was a man of high stand- | federacy, says the Tuscaloosa Observer, and ing and respectable character in the county, and | who now suffers in silent grandeur, must also from the fact that eminent members of the ever be interesting to the people of our sunny land. A friend has related to the editor the following little story, which he

gives from memory: During the prosperous days of the Confederacy, a lady of Mississippi, well-known for her piety, her talents and her devotion to the South, presented to Mr. Davis a beautiful Bible, having on the back in golden letters, the words "To the First President of the Confederate States." Upon one of the blank leaves she penned the following lines, which, if they did not con-

tain prophecy, are, in our judgment, ful "This is the Rock of Faith and Love, O. Chieftain! on it take thy stand And He who rules the Powers above,

Will lead to the Promised Land ; The Red Sea waves that round thee roar. On either hand shall shrink away; And thou shall pass in safety o'cr, Like Moses through the dread array Another Miriam then shall sing

The triumphs of our chosen race And honored more than bard or king, In fame thou'lt take a deathless place As this beautiful Bible was probably de stroyed or lost at Richmond, we are glad

to be able to put an account of it in print.

The Florida House of Representative has adopted a report and resolutions upon the case of Colonel George St. Leger Grenfell, a Lieutenant in the British Army, who volunteered in the Confederate cause, and subsequently was placed on the staffs of Generals Bragg and Lee. Owing to a mis understanding with the Confederate Was amined, criticised, and to produce effects Department he resigned, and subsequently and thought. No doubt some of the gigan- was arrested and tried by a military comtic railway tunnels now in process of con- mission, for conspiring to release Confed be cut like cheese, has been peculiarly fa- onment for life at the Dry Tortugas in vorable both by its uniformity and compact Florida, where he now is. The committee spect had the same care been taken. All They say that there are about five hundred

> Singular and Serious Case of Mistaken Identity.

The Alexandria Gazette of Saturday Las dollars of our depreciated currency. The had not the evidence of the Mayor of this