

The DAILY NEWS will be delivered to subscribers at FIFTEEN CENTS per week, payable to the editor weekly. Advertisers at \$10 per month, \$25 for three months. THE WEEKLY NEWS at \$2 per annum.

MORNING EDITION.

The Raleigh Daily News, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1873.

Special Notices inserted in the Local Column will be charged Fifteen Cents per line.

All parties ordering the News will please send the money for the time the paper is wanted.

Messrs. Griffin and Hoffman, Newspaper Advertising Agents, No. 14 South Street, Baltimore, Md., are authorized to contract for advertisements at our lowest rates. Advertisers in that city are requested to leave their favors with this house.

LOCAL MATTER.

E. C. WOODSON, City Editor.

Post Office Directory.

RALEIGH POST OFFICE ARRANGEMENTS.

OFFICE HOURS FROM 8 1/2 A. M. TO 7 P. M.

Time of Arrival and Closing the Mails.

Western—Due at 7:30 A. M. Close at 5:30 P. M.

Eastern—Due at 7 P. M. Close at 6:30 A. M.

Northern via Weldon—Due at 3:30 P. M. Close at 9:15 A. M.

Northern via Greensboro—Due at 5:30 P. M. Close at 9:30 P. M.

Fayetteville and Chatham Railroad Mail—Due at 9:30 A. M. Close at 3:00 P. M.

No mails received or sent on Sundays.

Put all letters for mailing in letter box, as that is the last place we look for them before closing a mail.

It is certain that a letter will leave by first outgoing mail, when it is handed in at general delivery window, or to a Clerk.

Office hours for Money Order and Registered Letter Departments from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

C. J. ROGERS, Postmaster.

For latest news by telegraph, see Fourth Page.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

The weather Monday was particularly disagreeable, drizzling rain, cloudy, cold, damp and sloppy under foot.

The speech of Maj. Dunham, the able Senator from Wilson, on the amnesty bill Monday, was aided to be by old Senators one of the ablest efforts of the session.

Shoot barbecued, and in every other way, is hard to beat. In fact, no dish is so popular. We are led into this train thought by the advertisement of Mr. W. T. Smith in to-day's issue, offering some No. 1 shooks for sale. Read it.

The Lieutenant Governor perpetrated a very neat joke upon the Senator from Craven, Mr. Seymour, Monday. The Senator named moved to adjourn. The Lieutenant Governor asked the indulgence of the Senator till an announcement could be made, stating that he knew the announcement was one of special benefit to the Senator, and moreover one of strict importance to him.

The clerk then read that the Hon. J. J. Hickman would deliver a temporary lecture at Metropolitan Hall at 7 1/2 P. M.

The quarter of beef at the Yarbrough, raised by Hon. W. A. Smith, is the finest seen in market and shows him to be a No. 1 cattle man. While we differ with him politically, we commend his enterprise as a farmer and stock raiser. He dries the finest hams, has the biggest, fattest mules, best cows and sheep, blows his horns for the best goods, and makes more cotton than any man of our acquaintance to his force. As a farmer he is a success, but as a politician, well—we need not express our opinion now.

RAILROAD SNAKE-UP—A passenger by the North Carolina Railroad train of yesterday informs us that he was in a Railroad smash-up at Burr's, four miles this side of Augusta, Georgia, on the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad, Monday morning about 7 o'clock. Negligence in locking a switch was the cause of this accident; and after the engine and two cars had passed over, the two rear cars were precipitated from a slight embankment into a swamp on the roadside. The ladies' car was a complete wreck. Several persons received slight injuries; and two were seriously hurt. Our informant suffered seriously; for, in addition to a badly sprained ankle, he met with another calamity—his new "love pipe" had been "blown up" by the sudden concussion between his head and the bottom of the car.

SUPREME COURT.—The Court met yesterday at the usual hour. All the Justices present except Justice Boyden.

The only case argued was that of the State on relation of W. H. Howerton vs. S. M. D. Tate et al. from Rowan. Attorney General and W. H. Bailey for plaintiff and A. S. Merrimon and David Coleman for defendants. This is the case that involves the validity of the appointment of Directors by the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate by act of the Assembly. The case was argued at considerable length by the attorneys.

ENDORSED.—Speaking of Capt. R. P. Waring, and Col. John E. Brown and S. W. Reid, Esq., the members from Mecklenburg, the *Charlotte Democrat*, of the 28th inst., says:

"So far, we think we can truly say that the people of Mecklenburg will thoroughly endorse the course of their Senator and Representatives."

PROMINENT ARRIVALS.—We notice among the gentlemen in attendance on the Supreme Court, now in session in this city, Col. James S. Amis, of Granville, Hon. A. M. Seales and Col. John A. Gilmer, of Gaidford, Hon. J. H. Wilson and Maj. C. Dowd, of Charlotte, and Col. David Schenk, of Lincoln.

OXFORD ITEMS.—Our intelligent Oxford correspondent under yesterday's date, sends the following:

Mr. R. H. Kingsbury's sale of household and kitchen furniture on the 22nd inst., was numerously attended, the bidding was spirited and most of the articles it was thought sold for fully their value. The elegant piano was purchased by Mr. Willis S. Grandy. It will be remembered that it was stated sometime ago that Mr. Kingsbury sold his house and lot to Mr. Henry Bryan of Edgemont. We understand Mr. Bryan is selling out in Edgemont with the intention of taking up his residence in Oxford at an early day.

Mr. Kingsbury and his interesting family will take their departure for Waco, Texas, next Tuesday. They carry with them our best wishes for their success and happiness. The meeting of the Goodwyn Agricultural Club took place at the residence of J. C. Cooper, Esq., on Saturday, the 26th inst., and is represented to have been in every respect a most pleasant affair. Hon. W. Venable, president, Mr. J. C. Taylor, the President of the Club being detained at home again by indisposition. Among other topics that engaged the attention of the Club, was that of the Railroad scheme; having reference to a branch Railroad to be constructed from Oxford to some point on the Roanoke Valley Road, of which so much has heretofore been said.

The citizens of Oxford and vicinity are violently opposed to the formation of the proposed new county of Gilliam. They deprecate the project as unwise, impolitic and totally devoid of merit. Their lethargy in opposing the measure has arisen from the belief that the Legislature would overwhelmingly vote down the proposition. Per contra, we are assured that the citizens of Henderson express the conviction that they will succeed in getting the new county established.

Elder D. R. Hart, a prominent minister of the Primitive Baptist Church in a visit to the family of his son, Mr. Alexander Crews. We regret to learn that he is very much enfeebled in health the result, we suppose, of his arduous ministerial labors.

We have been requested by many Senators and other gentlemen to call upon Mr. Norwood to write out for publication the remarks submitted by him to the Senate on Monday last. We sincerely trust that Mr. Norwood will yield to the wishes of these gentlemen. We think it is due alike to himself, to his constituents and to the people of the State at large that his many vindications of the true and just measures of the Government should be published to the world.

ABLE SPEECHES.—The speeches of Col. R. T. Bennett and Major McGehee, in the House yesterday, on the bill removing Holden's disabilities were able and masterly efforts, and we regret that we cannot lay them before our readers. We hope to be able to do so hereafter. Mr. Merrimon's effort, which we have the pleasure of publishing this morning in full, is a highly creditable production.

Capt. Benjamin Robinson, formerly of Fayetteville, who has been residing in Alabama for several years, passed through this city yesterday en route to his old home. We are glad to hear that he has concluded to return to the North State. He was a gallant officer in the 5th N. C. Regiment.

EDWIN GOODE CHEATHAM.—We are in receipt of the printed oration of this gentleman delivered before Henderson Lodge No. 229, on St. John's Day. The address is an able one and deserves in every way the high encomiums bestowed upon it.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CARMER'S COMPOUND PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP, It will cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, and all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

PREPARED BY J. R. H. CARMER, Druggist, No. 11 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C. Jan 29-14

NORTH CAROLINA, GATES COUNTY. IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. Alexander Carter against Jacob Riddick and Daniel Riddick—Petition for sale of land for partition.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Jacob Riddick and Daniel Riddick live beyond the limits of the State, It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the WEEKLY NEWS, a paper published in the City of Raleigh, for six weeks, commanding the defendants aforesaid, to be and appear at the office of Superior Court Clerk, in Gatesville, Gates County, N. C., on MONDAY, THE 17th day of FEBRUARY, 1873, there to be taken on demurrer, &c., or in the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

L O S T. Yesterday morning between the Fayetteville street Capitol gate and the Postoffice I have lost a small black dog. If any one do well to call and examine this dog for me, I will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at this office. Jan 29-14

HOGS FOR SALE. I have for sale a few well-fatted, corn-fed Southwestern Virginia SHOGTS, averaging about 100 pounds net. Any person wishing to purchase more than family needs, will do well to call and examine this lot at Crawford's Store, opposite the Market House, W. M. T. SMITH, Jan 29-20 of Montgomery Co., Va.

WYNNE, YANCEY & CO. LIVERY SALE AND EXCHANGE STABLES. Are constantly receiving

MULES AND Horses. They have now on hand some 20 Mules and 10 Fast Horses. Jan 30-14

CORN, OATS, MEAL, BACON, Mess Pork, Bulk Sides, N. C. and Family Flour always on hand. Consignments daily received. A. G. LEE & CO.

LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA. SENATE.

TUESDAY, JAN. 29, 1873. The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock. Lieutenant Governor Brogden in the chair.

Journal of yesterday read and approved. Mr. Waring, of Mecklenburg, arose to a question of privilege to repel, he said an attack made upon him by name in that morning's issue of the "Sentinel." As long as the attacks of that paper were directed against the Committee on Public Printing and the Legislature, he had remained silent, but he could not longer do so when attacked individually. The allegation of the "Sentinel" that one of the Editors of the News had been heard to say that they were indebted to him (Mr. Waring) for the public printing was a very strange one if true, as he had never given either of them the slightest intimation as to how he meant to vote on the question. He had no acquaintance with either of them, and that of the slightest character. He did not pretend to be altogether without personal vanity (what man was?) but his conduct had certainly not gone to that extreme as to suppose he could control a Committee composed of gentlemen of so much intelligence and character, and the whole Legislature besides. The imputing to him of such an influence and favor is an insult to each and every member of the Committee. The *Sentinel* further charged that the Committee of last session, of which he was a member gave the contract to Mr. Syme, and that, then, the Committee reported to the Legislature for its confirmation of the contract, all under the same law as to the matter as now existed. But it is well known that the law in this regard is not the same. By a special act of the Assembly afterwards, passed therein the interest of the *Sentinel*, the Committee's award of the public printing was made a felony.

The *Sentinel* have charged that notwithstanding the last award of the Committee to the News, 9 out of every 10 of the Conservative members of the Legislature would have given it to the *Sentinel*, but the Editor failed to state that the position taken by him (Mr. Waring) in the Senate, that an award of the Committee could not be reviewed, was sustained by an overwhelming vote—only eight Senators voting in the negative. This was strange indeed if the Senate had the power to review, and at the same time 9 out of every 10 of the members of that body were in favor of the *Sentinel*'s having the public printing instead of the News. The law referred to gave the whole matter in power to the Committee, and took away the revising power of the Senate. The *Sentinel* further charged by implication that he (Mr. Waring) and certain friends of the News, entered into a combination to give the public printing to that paper. There is not a word of truth in the insinuation. The Editor of the *Sentinel* is simply mistaken. He (the Senator) had never had any consultation at any time, at or before or since the Senatorial election, with any friend of the News, or even intimated to any person how he would vote in the Committee on the public printing.

The insinuation that he belonged to any moneyed ring is absurd. No man as impudently as he was could well gain admittance to any such ring. He had never even seen Swepson in his life, nor ever had any communication with him or any friend of his in reference to any matter in which he was interested.

He (the Senator) had stood by the "Sentinel" for two years and by now stated that the sole reason he had not continued to stand by it was the course of that paper on the Senatorial question. He was no more responsible for the award of the Public Printing to the News than the other members of the Committee, but he was perfectly willing to assume the whole responsibility. Were it to do over again he would again give the printing to the News. The Editor of the *Sentinel* said he would appeal from Cesar to the people. Well, decency was concerned, to discuss the question with him before the people of Mecklenburg. He might speak two hours, while he, (the Senator) would confine his reply to ten minutes, and then he might reject until next election, if he chose. He had no fears of the *Sentinel*, and he would do nothing to soothe its ire or stay its blows.

Reports of Committees. Messrs. Love, from Committee on Propositions and Grievances, Murray, from Engrossed Bills, and Seymour, from the Judiciary submitted reports.

Messages Received. From House of Representatives transmitting several bills, which were appropriately referred, and a resolution authorizing the General Assembly to send for persons and papers in the matter of the impeachment of Solicitor Henry, which was on motion of Mr. Merrimon, laid on the table.

The hour having arrived for the Special Order, which was the consideration of the Amnesty and Pardon Bill, owing to the length of the speeches we cannot get in a report for the Western edition. No vote was taken—its further consideration postponed till to-morrow. Mr. Respass took the floor in opposition to the bill, and in reply to remarks of certain Senators who had preceded him in favor of the bill. It had been repeatedly charged that he had expressed himself for mercy. He was in favor of extending mercy to the erring, but he wished to associate justice with mercy. His outraged constituency demanded justice at his hands, and he would cast his vote accordingly. The speaker proceeded to review the speech of Mr. Norwood, replying to and answering the position taken by that gentleman, also to the remarks of Mr. Dunham, especially the reference made to the forgiving spirit of Christ while allied to the cross. The speaker concluded with a general charge of offences

upon Ku Klux organizations that he considered beyond the pale of amnesty. At the conclusion of Mr. Respass' remarks, Mr. Love said he thought the matter had been sufficiently discussed, and to prevent a further waste of time, he felt compelled to call the previous question and gave way to

Mr. Scott, who desired to defend his position as a member of the Judiciary Committee that considered the bill. He said that both sides of the question had been fairly discussed, and no disposition shown to cut off debate on the question, and even now he was opposed to the call for the previous question. He desired to see it discussed in a calm, cool and dispassionate manner, and he was rejoiced to see that the opposition had shown no great feeling in meeting the question. The first day the bill was introduced in the Senate, so mildly was it considered that a special order would have looked upon the Senate as a "mutual admiration society." The Senators from Randolph and Craven met the bill calmly and dispassionately, but what is the spirit now shown since the articles that have appeared in their organ? And now, since such enormous crimes are charged in their organ, how the pious soul of the Senator from Craven (Mr. Respass) is disgraced. With all kindness to that gentleman, he would say that his speech this morning was nothing more than a rehearsal of 1871 stump campaign speeches, and better suited to his sabbath auditor in the lobby than before this Senate.

He did not propose, in supporting this bill, to stand between criminals and the bar of justice. It seemed to him that when the arm of civil law was not strong enough to maintain its own majesty, when it could not protect itself, then the object and purposes of these organizations were exercised in their entirety. When these outrages were committed, some almost by the light of burning oars upon the incendiaries, it seems we could feel as those men must have felt, and find no effort to conclude that these are purely cases for pardon and amnesty.

The speaker referred to the position of Gov. Holden, who declared himself in favor of pardon and amnesty, and this bill contemplates no more than he purposed doing. He also referred to the example of all Christendom, as history would testify, and to the example of the League of Herods of America. It was time that stride should be at an end. Immigration was kept back, our railroads at a stand still; no one to build them. Amnesty would wipe away all show or semblance of these organizations, and a permanent peace the result. The speaker passed a high compliment upon the address of the Senator from Orange, delivered yesterday, and thought its argument was clear and conclusive.

Mr. Scott concluded by defining his position. Representing the constituency that he did, where no Ku Klux or kindred organization ever existed, not one ever seen or heard of, it was not reasonable to suppose that he would vote for amnesty and pardon for the murders of Honneycutt and the Foscoe family, but he thought it was right and would do so.

Harris, colored, followed Mr. Scott in defence of the charges made by Senators against his own color and their connection with the Union Leagues. He caused to be read the oath of the order of the Invisible Empire and also the League of Herods of America. It was time that stride should be at an end. Immigration was kept back, our railroads at a stand still; no one to build them. Amnesty would wipe away all show or semblance of these organizations, and a permanent peace the result. The speaker passed a high compliment upon the address of the Senator from Orange, delivered yesterday, and thought its argument was clear and conclusive.

Mr. Seymour proceeded at some length in support of his amendment, in which he charged sixteen octavo volumes of crime on the Ku Klux, &c., and said that the Conservative party could pass this bill, but the responsibility would be on their shoulders. He did not wish to be understood as making a charge on any member of the Senate, but against the party.

Mr. Allen next occupied the floor in advocacy of the bill. He said he would not reiterate the sentiments expressed by able Senators on this floor in favor of the bill, but desired to call the attention of Senators to the inconsistent position taken by members of the opposition party. They seem to admire the spirit of amnesty and pardon, and were the first and foremost to advocate it in the early part of the session. They say political offences ought to be condoned for, the Senator from Craven especially. They assert that the Ku Klux organizations are political—everybody knows that the Union Leagues were now put these propositions together—here are political organizations formed for party purposes, both of which have committed political offences. What is the sequence? Is it not that this bill is eminently fitted? And certainly the Senators that oppose this bill, stands guilty of gross inconsistency. Much has been said by Senators of the Kirk war, and the impeachment of Governor Holden. Why was it done? Do not allow us to know that Governor Holden inaugurated in North Carolina a paper war, (I so term it because no actual battle ever occurred,) and though he assumed to be guided by the "Constitution of the United States, yet he violated every letter of it. That instrument did not authorize him to perform his lawless acts. 'Tis well known that the Constitution expressly forbids the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, except in certain cases, and yet he did it. Whenever the writ of *habeas corpus* is suspended war is supposed. The other side of the House candidly admits that after war should come acts of pardon and oblivion for offences

&c. The Senator from Craven (Mr. Seymour), in gathering authority whereon to lean his argument, seems to have ignored Phillips' reports, that contain the decisions in the case of the State vs. Blacklock, who plead the amnesty act for crimes committed and was pardoned.

The opposition party objected to the impeachment of Holden because, they assert, that the circumstances justified his acts—that a revolution did exist and yet that acts of oblivion should not be granted. Strange inconsistency.

Why do they object to amnesty and pardon. It is easily told. Just before the election of August last, in fact on the eve of every election that has been known in this State for several years, the howl of Ku Klux! the terrible Ku Klux! is raised. What is it for? For the purpose of intimidating voters. How many Ku Kluxes have been convicted of crimes? Six, no more. How many have been arrested? Thousands. As before intimated, on the eve of every election Deputy Marshals are sent out in every direction to scour the country with the howl of Ku Klux. Was not this the case last summer when honest voters were intimidated and kept from the polls? But for these Deputy Marshals North Carolina would now be Democratic in every branch of its government. The opposition know that amnesty will defeat them; they know when this bill becomes a law their trump card is gone, and the death knell of their party will be sounded. This is why they are so much opposed to it.

Why is it that members of the Republican party now issue proclamations of amnesty? Capt. Durham left this city soon after the adjournment of the Federal Court and proclaimed a pardon to all the Ku Klux of Cleveland county. Would a Democrat dare attempt such a thing? No. This power must be reserved in the Republican party.

He offered this bill at the suggestion of friends, and conscientiously believed he was acting for the general good and welfare of the State in doing so. He was pleased at the remarks of the Senator from Wilson, Mr. Dunham, and endorsed them in toto. He hoped the Senate would consider the bill at once and let it pass to-day.

A considerable discussion ensued in regard to postponement, and several votes taken, all of which failed. Mr. Ellis, of Cabarrus, offered the following amendment: "That this act shall not apply to those who may be guilty of murder by actual participation or by advising the same, unless such murder was committed in retaliation for the crime of murder, rape or arson."

In favoring his amendment, Mr. Ellis said he was unwilling to vote on the passage of the bill in its present shape. He had seriously considered it in all its phases, and must say that it had caused him deep concern. He represented the largest Democratic majority of any Senator on this floor, and that constituency he must and would respect. He would not vote for pardon to the murderers of Honneycutt and the Foscoe family. He hoped his amendment would pass, if so, he would vote for the bill.

Pending the vote on the amendment, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Pursuant to adjournment, Mr. Speaker Robinson called the House to order at 10 A. M.

Prayer by Rev. J. M. Atkinson, of the city.

Journal of yesterday read and approved. Messrs. Moss, Lindsay and Hinnant were allowed to record their votes in the affirmative on the amendments offered by Mr. McGehee to a bill in relation to the turpentine from Marion to Asheville, and in the negative on the bill.

By Mr. Turner, a resolution in regard to internal improvements. Referred. Mr. Davis, a resolution in favor of Jesse Waters. Referred.

By Mr. Mitchell, a bill to incorporate the Danbury Lodge, F. and A. Masons of Stokes county. Referred.

By Mr. Morrison, a bill to incorporate Stanley Creek Camp Ground. Referred.

By Abbott, col., a bill to compel owners of stock to work the same.

By Loyd, a col., bill concerning the inspection of tar in New Hanover county. Referred.

By Mr. Dickey, a bill declaratory of chapter 181, laws 1872. Referred.

By Mr. Bryson, of Jackson, a bill to amend the act relative to privy examinations of married women. Referred.

another equally powerful branch, (judicial.)

Mr. Dula next addressed the House in behalf of the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. McGehee passed in review the history of the impeachment trial. He asserted that of the many impeachment trials which had taken place in this country, there was no one, the proceedings in which, afforded less ground for objection or cavil. He adverted to, and commented on the distribution of the powers of Government in the Constitution. He maintained that the power of pardon belonged to the Executive—the Legislature could only exercise the power of granting amnesty. He stated at length the distinctions between the two, and maintained that any attempt by the Legislature to exercise the power of pardon would be an act of usurpation. He maintained that the power of Parliament—so often referred to by the advocates of the resolution—could not be successfully invoked in its behalf. He dwelt upon and defined the difference between them. He maintained, 1st. That the pardoning power being conferred on the Executive was by plain implication inhibited to the Legislature. 2nd. That the exercise of such a power would be contrary to all precedent—that there was no example of such a proceeding in American history. 3rd. That it would draw into the vortex of party politics the most solemn determinations of judicial tribunals, since as parties successively rose to power, they would reverse the judgment of adverse parties.

Mr. Morrison next addressed the House on the matter under consideration. He said: Mr. SPEAKER—I was sorry when the gentleman from Wake introduced this resolution. His motion was put and carried in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas—Messrs. Anderson, of Davie, Anderson, of Clay, Ballard, Bennett, Blackwell, Brown, of Mecklenburg, Bryson, of Jackson, Bryson, of Swain, Bryan, of Sampson, Bryan, of Alleghany, Bullard, Byrd, Carter, Craig, Dickey, Freeman, Gant, Gilmer, Grady, Gudge, Haynes, Hinnant, Houston, Johnson, Jones, of Caldwell, Jones, of Orange, Jones, of Tyrrell, Joyner, Johns, Lindsay, Luckey, Marler, Maxwell, McGehee, McNeill, Mitchell, Moring, Moss, Morrison, Norman, Presson, Shaw, Shinn, of Iredell, Shinn, of Cabarrus, Shackelford, Standford, Stone, Todd, Turner, Warlick, Waddill, Watson, Waugh, Webb, Wiley, Whitmore and Woodhouse—57. Nays—Messrs. Abbott, Badger, Beeson, Blay, the Bows, Bowman, Brown, of Davidson, Bryant, of Pitt, Bryan, of Wilkes, Brooks, Bunn, Carson, Copeland, Cronk, Cox, Darden, Davis, Dudley, Dula, Ellison, Fletcher, Foster, Godfrey, Gorman, Goodwyn, Gray, Gayther, Hampton, Henton, Hughes, Jones, of Camden, Jones, of Northampton, Jordan, King, Lloyd, Luttrell, McLaurin, Miller, Michael, Patrick, Paschal, Perry, of Bladen, Perry, of Wake, Reid, of Randolph, Rhodes, Scott, Sharp, Trivett, Winslow, Wheeler and Whitsnaw—50.

The bill to amend the school law was taken up on its third reading. Mr. Johnston offered a substitute therefor. Pending its consideration the House adjourned.

One square one insertion.....\$ 1 00
One square, two insertions..... 2 00
One square, three insertions..... 3 00
One square, six insertions..... 6 00
One square, one month..... 16 00
One square, three months..... 32 00
One square, six months..... 50 00
For larger advertisements, liberal contracts will be made. Ten lines solid nonpareil constitute one square.

I argue with the late ill-fated Emperor of France when he nobly says "historical truth ought to be no less sacred than religion."

There is no act of the State of North Carolina of which her sons should feel more proud than of the impeachment of Gov. Holden—I say it not as a partisan, but as a citizen, a lover of the sacred principles of *magno charta* and *habeas corpus*. It is time our people have won glorious laurels on every field where intellect, wisdom and valor can avail. Gov. E. Badger and Nathaniel Macon could have with honor worn the statesman's toga in any age or land. The genius of Leonard Henderson and Thomas Ruffin would have done credit to the woolstack of England; and in the late civil war our soldiers, led by Branch, Pender, Pettigrew and my own county's chivalrous Dodson Ramseur, worked out for themselves a name and a fame in history to be honored as long as virtue and courage have a place in the hearts of men. But when the representatives of the people assembled in 1870, and undaunted by threats of federal bayonets, determined to punish a Governor who had trampled every principle of Republican freedom under his feet, in my opinion, they added lustre to every other page of our history, and proved that they were not unworthy sons and grandsons of the heroes of 1776.

Pass this resolution, and you stultify their action completely, and you render barren of fruit one of the greatest victories ever gained by popular rights over the encroachments of Executive tyranny.

Mr. Badger argued at length in favor of the resolution. After considerable debate, the question on Mr. Johnston's motion to indefinitely postpone, was put and carried in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas—Messrs. Anderson, of Davie, Anderson, of Clay, Ballard, Bennett, Blackwell, Brown, of Mecklenburg, Bryson, of Jackson, Bryson, of Swain, Bryan, of Sampson, Bryan, of Alleghany, Bullard, Byrd, Carter, Craig, Dickey, Freeman, Gant, Gilmer, Grady, Gudge, Haynes, Hinnant, Houston, Johnson, Jones, of Caldwell, Jones, of Orange, Jones, of Tyrrell, Joyner, Johns, Lindsay, Luckey, Marler, Maxwell, McGehee, McNeill, Mitchell, Moring, Moss, Morrison, Norman, Presson, Shaw, Shinn, of Iredell, Shinn, of Cabarrus, Shackelford, Standford, Stone, Todd, Turner, Warlick, Waddill, Watson, Waugh, Webb, Wiley, Whitmore and Woodhouse—57.

Nays—Messrs. Abbott, Badger, Beeson, Blay, the Bows, Bowman, Brown, of Davidson, Bryant, of Pitt, Bryan, of Wilkes, Brooks, Bunn, Carson, Copeland, Cronk, Cox, Darden, Davis, Dudley, Dula, Ellison, Fletcher, Foster, Godfrey, Gorman, Goodwyn, Gray, Gayther, Hampton, Henton, Hughes, Jones, of Camden, Jones, of Northampton, Jordan, King, Lloyd, Luttrell, McLaurin, Miller, Michael, Patrick, Paschal, Perry, of Bladen, Perry, of Wake, Reid, of Randolph, Rhodes, Scott, Sharp, Trivett, Winslow, Wheeler and Whitsnaw—50.

The bill to amend the school law was taken up on its third reading.

Mr. Johnston offered a substitute therefor.

Pending its consideration the House adjourned.

NOW READY

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF SEASONABLE CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS

Just received from our Manufactory in New York, made

EXPRESSLY FOR OUR RETAIL TRADE, and which will be sold at the Lowest Possible Prices.

R. B. ANDREWS & CO., 27 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

THOMAS STANLEY PROPRIETOR OF "CITY GRANARY," DEALER IN CORN, PEAS, WHEAT, OATS, RICE, &c., &c.

Ready service at my Warehouse for THE DELIVERY OF CARGOES, and easy Handling and Storage at small expense.

BEST QUALITY OF CORN Direct from Vessels at the Lowest Wholesale Prices.

Communications for Information Concerning the Grain Market in this City promptly answered. An order by mail will be accompanied by the prospectus on city application.

Office and Warehouse on Market Wharf, Jan 16 NEWBERN, N. C.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL.

Just received another supply of Ladies' and Gents' Arctic Gaiters.

LADIES' AND GENTS' SNOW EXCLUDERS, GAITERS AND SANDALS.

J