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THE SENTINEL. SEMI-WEEKLY.

VOL. 1.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1867.

NO. 74.

"I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN BE PRESIDENT."—Henry Clay.

Table with advertising rates: The circulation of the SENTINEL makes it one of the most desirable mediums of advertising in the State. Advertisements, occupying the space of 10 lines of minion type or less, which we call a square, we charge as follows for insertion in the weekly: For one insertion, \$1 00; For two insertions, 1 50; For one month, 3 00; For two months, 5 00; For six months, 12 00; For one year, 20 00.

JOB WORK executed with neatness at the SENTINEL OFFICE.

Pitt County.

A party of desperadoes, in the lower part of Pitt, overtook the Sheriff's few nights ago at a point known as Haddock's Cross Roads, and compelling him to dismount, took possession of his money and the papers he had about him. We understand that no violence was offered to the person of Mr. Gray, the Sheriff, beyond forcing him to deliver up everything in his possession.

The same band, or another acting in concert with them, then proceeded to Greenville, and entering the clerk's office in the Court House, effected a terrible destruction of the records and legal documents therein. We are not advised as to the amount of damage inflicted, but fear it will prove heavy, and cause much loss and inconvenience to the county.

Occurrences of this kind are calculated to reflect very seriously on a community, and in advance of publication, we record it merely to vindicate the good people of Pitt from the charge of lawlessness, that will doubtless be urged against them.

These bands of highwaymen are composed of those men who deserted the Southern Army during the war, under the influence of those of a better class, who cowardly incited and encouraged opposition to the Confederate government and many of whose teachings since, now lead to these very results. The Raleigh Standard and its supporters are mainly responsible for this state of affairs, which we fear is alarmingly on the increase.

We have before urged the State authorities to take some steps in this matter, and as the Legislature is now in session, we deem it a wise and appropriate subject for legislation, and we call on that body to give it their early attention, and not earnest consideration, for it is very plain that unless speedy action is taken, we shall have neither law nor order in that section of the State. Wilson Carolinian.

The above discloses a sad state of things, which we have feared for some time, and one which demands the prompt action of the Legislature. We have urged that something be done quickly, to relieve the people from the distressing forebodings which are universally indulged in by the debtor class, of irrecoverable ruin, from the general disposition on the part of creditors to obtain judgments at the approaching terms of the Courts. We have private information, we cannot say that it is positively true, that there are secret associations forming in various counties whose motto is, or will be "bread or blood."

There are undoubtedly in the State, a number of persons, who are decided repudiators of all indebtedness, both public and private. Many of these have some influence, and by means of highly colored representations, mislead a large number of persons whose debts are small, but who would yield to correct teaching. But we have no idea that the bulk of our people sanction repudiation. The mass of the debtor class need and require time; they are not willing that their property shall be sacrificed, as it must be, by forced sales, when money is so scarce—moreover, they are burdened by the heavy costs which must accrue if they are sued. They ask the Legislature, if we understand the general sentiment, and we think we do, that they shall be protected against ruinous costs and forced sales, thus rendering them totally unable to liquidate their debts. This we hope the Legislature can constitutionally do, and will promptly do. Whatever is done should be done at once. The Courts will soon be in session, and judgments will be taken unless speedily arrested.

Again, the mortifying developments in Pitt county require prompt action. That there has been much lawlessness for some time in the Eastern counties, is manifest. The papers have announced the depositions which have been committed, but the names of the parties engaged in these acts, have not been known or have been kept from the public. The Executive has not been inattentive to these notices. He has, to our knowledge, written to officers and others calling their attention to these matters. Up to this day, he has received no official information from magistrates or Sheriffs or other officers, giving the slightest clue to the perpetrators of these offences. These offences are committed, but who are the parties? Does any body know? Why have they not had them arrested? Does any officer or magistrate know any of these parties, or can they get knowledge of them? Why have they not done it? Are men whose sworn duty it is, to bring such desperadoes to justice, afraid to execute the law? If so, let them resign and give place to others who will do their duty. Gov. Worth has been ready and anxious to arrest these proceedings, but after making proper inquiry, he can find no one who knows any party implicated, or who proffers to obtain the necessary information. He has been ready to have the civil law enforced, and believes that the Judges and Solicitors have done their duty, still crime is reported, yet no one knows who commits it.

He has been anxious to have the law enforced, and if that fails, he has been ready to resort to any and all means in his power, or in the power of the National government, to put down these desperadoes. But what can either the civil or military arm do, when no one knows who commits these offences, and when the civil officers of the several counties, make no complaint, and lodge no information with the Executive, or other proper officers up a which he or any one else can act? It must be manifest, if the civil officers of the several counties, were on the alert and sufficiently active, some of these desperadoes, their names and haunts, could be discovered, which would lead to their apprehension. Let the Legislature enquire into these matters and act promptly.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

THURSDAY MORNING, Feb. 7.

The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock. Mr. Avery, from the Joint Select Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred sundry bills to change the jurisdiction of the Courts and the rules of pleading therein, reported by bill as a substitute for the whole, recommending its passage.

On motion of Mr. Cowles, the rules were suspended, and he proposed to amend by striking out so much of the bill as requires the defendant to make oath. Upon this the yeas and nays were called, and the amendment was adopted by a vote of 36 to 5.

Mr. Cowles moved that the Speaker appoint a committee of three to revise the bill and report as soon as expedient. Agreed to.

The Speaker designated Messrs. Cowles, Leach and Moore, as the committee.

A message was received from the House transmitting a resolution proposing to adjourn sine die on Monday the 18th inst. On motion of Mr. Love, it was laid on the table. Also a bill to repeal an ordinance to alter the time of holding the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions in the County of Stanley. On motion of Mr. Marshall, the rules were suspended and the bill passed its several readings.

A message was received from the House transmitting a resolution authorizing the Governor to pay freights on supplies furnished by benevolent associations from other States, on motion of Mr. Kelly the rules were suspended and the resolution passed its several readings.

CHATHAM RAILROAD.

Bill to declare valid an act of the General Assembly amending the charter of the Chatham railroad company, having been made the special order, was taken up on its second reading, and the amendment offered by Mr. Robbins was agreed to. A discussion of some length ensued. Messrs. Avery Jones, Leach and Paschall urged the passage of the bill, and Messrs. Wilson, Speed, and Berry in opposition. At the close of Mr. Berry remarks he offered an amendment. Mr. Hall favored the bill. He believed it was right and just, and that he should vote for it. On the amendment offered by Mr. Berry, the yeas and nays were called, and the amendment was lost by a vote 23 to 13. The question recurring on its passage, on motion of Mr. Wilson, the yeas and nays were called, and the bill was rejected by a vote of 21 to 19.

Mr. Cowles from the select committee, who were appointed to consider a bill to change the jurisdiction of the courts and the rules of pleading therein reported back the same with various amendments, which were read, and will come up to-morrow as unfinished business.

On motion of Mr. Wilson the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, Feb. 7, 1867.

The House was called to order at half past 10 o'clock.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. McNair, for the committee on Corporations, reported back, favorably, a bill to incorporate the Duplin Manufacturing Company. (This bill passed 2nd and 3rd readings under a suspension of the rules.)

Mr. Cowan, for the committee on Internal Improvements, reported back, unfavorably, a bill to amend the charter of Greenville and French Broad Railroad Company.

Mr. Harper, for the committee on Finance, reported a resolution in regard to printing the Reports of Railroad and other Companies, recommending its passage.

From the same committee, unfavorably, the bill to authorize the Public Treasurer to negotiate a loan for the use of the Treasury and to establish a North Carolina Saving's Bank.

Mr. McKay, as the author of the bill, just reported from the committee on Finance, stated that he regarded this as the most important measure for the relief of the people that had been or would be before the Legislature. The report of the committee was that of a bare majority, the bill being defeated in committee by the casting vote of the Chairman, when there was a bare quorum of the committee present. The report itself is a sufficient argument in favor of the passage of the bill. Of all things it is most desirable to raise the credit of the State, and enhance the value of the State securities. The report of the committee admits that this bill will have that effect. Then let us have it. Give credit and a currency to our people, enhance the value of our State securities, and our schemes of improvement will be completed. He moved that this bill be made the special order for Tuesday next, 11 o'clock, which was agreed to.

Mr. Waugh, for the committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported back, unfavorably, a bill to amend the Revised Code in relation to Entries and Grants, and a bill to repeal an act, (passed by this Assembly,) amendatory of the charter of the Washington Toll Bridge Company.

Mr. Gorman presented a petition praying the repeal contemplated by this bill. He proceeded to urge the passage of the bill, when the Speaker ruled that this Legislature had no power to repeal a bill it had passed.

Mr. Waugh, for the same committee reported back a memorial from the Mayor and Commissioners of the City of Raleigh, and asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and suggesting its reference to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. Committee discharged and reference made.

By Mr. Crawford, of Macon, a bill to incorporate the Tennessee River Mining and Manufacturing Company.

By Mr. Honston, a bill in favor of C. A. Bost, late Sheriff of Guilford County.

By Mr. Davidson, a resolution in favor of Mount Pleasant Academy.

By Mr. Gause, a bill for the relief of Executors, Administrators, Guardians and others.

By Mr. McKay, a bill to authorize the County Court of Cumberland to appoint Inspectors of crude Turpentine in the town of Fayetteville.

By Mr. Cowan, a bill to amend the charter of the Cape Fear Steamboat Company. (Passed

its several readings under a suspension of the rules.)

Mr. Perry, of Carteret, presented a memorial from citizens of Carteret county praying legislation for the protection of established fisheries.

A bill to incorporate the town of Nahunta; a bill to establish a criminal court in the county of Craven, and a resolution in favor of William Gordon, passed their several readings under a suspension of the rules.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The House resumed consideration of the bill to transfer the Land Scrip donated by the United States for an Agricultural College.

Mr. Durham offered a substitute for the bill. [This substitute was entitled a bill to establish an agricultural and mechanical college. It authorized a sale of the Land Scrip by the Public Treasurer; the election of seven trustees by the General Assembly—said trustees to locate the college in the central portion of the State, but not in the vicinity of Chapel Hill, or any incorporated city or town.]

Mr. Long said that the merits of the substitute had already been fully discussed. It was similar to that offered on the second reading of the bill (by Mr. Ford) which, however, held out greater inducements than the one now offered. He hoped the substitute would be rejected, and the original bill passed.

Mr. Dargan had, at first, been in favor of appropriating this fund to the establishment of a new institution, apart from any other college. An examination of the act of Congress had subsequently shown him that this Land Scrip could only be given to an institution under the control of the Legislature, and that only the interest on the money could be used. He wished to know if a new institution were erected, who was to pay for the necessary buildings, and who would pay the Professors? He was forced, from a sense of duty, to vote for the bill and against the substitute.

Mr. Durham addressed the House in support of the substitute. He opposed the transfer of the Land Scrip to the University, although he believed such transfer would be made. The friends of the bill urged the transfer to Chapel Hill, mainly because of the constitutional provision which required the keeping of the University. The University, he said, had not been managed as it should be—it had lost the confidence of the people, and would not regain it until its management was changed.

Mr. Morehead asked the gentleman from Cleveland (Mr. Durham) whether he would amend his substitute by adding a proviso, making an annual appropriation to the University of \$20,000, until the number of its students should reach 400.

Mr. Durham declined making such amendment.

Mr. Morehead opposed the substitute at some length, setting forth the claims of Chapel Hill, its superior advantages, etc.

Mr. Davis opposed the substitute, defended the University, and suggested, in reply to the charge of mismanagement, that the institution being under the control of the State, investigation as to the management of its affairs was at all times easy.

Messrs. Everett, Durham and Henry addressed the House in support of the substitute.

The substitute was rejected by the casting vote of the Speaker, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Ashworth, Autry, Barden, Beasley, Black, Blair, Blythe, Boyd, Brown, Bryson, Carson, Clements, Crawford, of Macon, Crawford, of Rowan, Durham, Everett, Farrow, Ford, Freeman, Gamberl, Garrett, Garrison, Godwin, Harding, Henry, Hinnant, Holderly, Horton, of Watanga, Horton, of Wilkes, Jenkins, of Gaston, Jones, Jordan, Kelsey, Logan, Lyon, Lutterloh, May, Moore, of Chatham, Morton, Neal, Perry, of Wake, Rogers, Russ, Seogin, Sudderth, Teague, Trull, Vestal, Walker, Whitfield, Williams, of Forsyth, Williams, of Harnett, Williams, of Vance, Womble, York.—55.

NAYS.—Messrs. Speaker, Allen, Baker, Bowe, Bradsher, Chadwick, Clark, Cowan, Collins, Dargan, Davis, Gorman, Granberry, Guess, Harper, Henderson, Hodnett, Honston, Hutchison, Kenan, Kendall, Latham, of Craven, Lee, Long, Lowe, Martin, McArthur, McClammy, McGowan, McKay, McNair, McRae, Moore, of Hertford, Morehead, Murrill, Patton, Peebles, Perry, of Carteret, Reinhardt, Richardson, Rosebro, Rountree, Scott, Shelton, Simpson, Smith, of Duplin, Smith, of Guilford, Stevenson, Stone, Turnbull, Umstead, Waugh, Westmoreland, Williams, of Pitt, Woodard.—55.

Mr. Russ, opposed the bill and moved that it lie on the table.

This motion did not prevail, yeas 52, nays 54.

Mr. Logan offered a substitute for the bill, proposing the election of seven Trustees by the General Assembly to take charge of the Land Scrip, to carry out the provisions of the act donating the same, and report their proceedings to the next Legislature.

Mr. Cowan urged again the necessity of action by the present General Assembly, stating that the act of donation required, within five years, the acceptance of the Scrip and its appropriation to the establishment of an Agricultural College under the control of the State. The five years would expire in June next, dating from the passage of the act. He adverted to the alleged opinion of Judge Rutlin that the five years should be reckoned from the acceptance of the donation, but said with due deference to so high an authority that many gentlemen of eminent legal ability entertained a different opinion.

Pending further discussion, a message was received from the Governor transmitting a communication from the Public Treasurer. Sent to the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Everett the House then adjourned.

SENATE.

FRIDAY MORNING, Feb. 8.

The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock. A communication from Mr. Henry R. Blackwell, of New York, making suggestions relative to the course the South should pursue, was referred to the committee on Federal Relations.

REPORT OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Hall, from the committee on Education, to whom was referred a communication from the Governor, President of the Literary Board, relative to Common Schools, with a bill provi-

ding for the preservation of said property and the transfer of all funds belonging to the Common School system to the Literary Board, reported back the same recommending its passage.

Mr. Johnson, from the committee on Corporations, to whom was referred a bill to encourage immigration, considered the same, suggesting sundry amendments and recommended its passage.

Mr. Love presented a memorial from the citizens of Craven county relative to the consolidation of the Atlantic and N. C. the North Carolina and the Western North Carolina Railroad Companies.

RESOLUTION AND BILL.

Mr. Barnes, a bill to amend the charter of the town of Murfreesboro' in the county of Hertford. On motion of Mr. Wiggins, the rules were suspended and the bill passed its several readings.

Mr. Battle, a resolution providing that no Senator shall speak longer at one time, on any question, than fifteen minutes. Adopted.

Mr. Speed, a bill granting amnesty and pardon to females. Filed.

Mr. Jones, a bill authorizing the sale of the Chatham Railroad. Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

By the same, a bill to amend the charter of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company. Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Johnson, a bill to amend the 13th section, 11th chapter of the Revised Code. Referred to the Committee on Corporations.

On motion of Mr. Thompson, the rules were suspended and the bill to create the County of Vance was taken up, and made the special order for Wednesday next, at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Wilson, a bill to promote the administration of justice in the County Courts. Referred to the Joint Select Committee on the Judiciary.

A message was received from the House transmitting the Revenue bill, which was read. Mr. Wilson stated that in consequence of the numerous amendments adopted by the House to this bill, he did not think the Senate could act intelligently upon it in its present condition, and moved to re-print the same for the use of the Senate. Agreed to.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Bill to amend the Constitution of North Carolina, came up, and, on motion of Mr. Berry, its consideration was postponed for the present, and made the special order for Wednesday next at 1 o'clock.

A message was announced from the House, transmitting a communication from the Governor, enclosing a communication from the Public Treasurer, with a proposition to refer the same to the Committee on Finance. Also, a communication from the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, with a proposition to refer to the same Committee. The references were made.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Bill to change the jurisdiction of the Courts, and the rules of pleading therein, came up, the question being on the amendments offered by the Committee, which was agreed to. Mr. Avery proposed to amend by striking out, in the first section, the word six, and insert twelve, thereby giving a longer period to make the first payment. Agreed to.

Mr. Speed, then offered to amend by striking out all after the enacting clause, and insert his bill as a substitute. (This bill provides, that the civil jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, the County and Superior Courts of law and equity in this State be suspended, from and after the ratification of this act, until the 1st, of Jan. 1868, and that the civil jurisdiction of the Supreme Court be suspended to the same date, and authorizing the Governor to appoint Courts of Oyer and Terminer to be held for every county in the State, for the trial of all violation of the criminal laws and statutes of the State, at least, twice in each county in the State, between the time of ratification of this act and the annual 1st day of Jan. 1868, and to appoint one of each of the Judges of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity to hold the same in each of the Judicial Districts of the State under the same rules, regulations, laws and restrictions as heretofore prescribed for the holding of Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and authorize the Governor to convene the Supreme Court of North Carolina at the city of Raleigh, by and with the advice and consent of his Council, at any time after the 1st day of July, 1867, to hear and determine any criminal cases that may be brought before it, by appeals from the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and for no other purpose.) A discussion of considerable length ensued, in which Messrs. Thornton, Speed and Paschall favored and urged the passage of the substitute. Messrs. Wilson, Hall, Covington, Cowles, Cunningham and Avery, opposed the substitute. They believed it to be fraught with much mischief; a fatal blow to the judicial system of the State, and a direct move in the direction of repudiation, and held that this body had no authority to paralyze the arm of the Judiciary. If it has this power, it has the right to paralyze the arm of the Executive. They were for the relief of the people, but opposed to unconstitutional measures.

The remarks of Mr. Thornton, in support of the substitute, will appear to-morrow.

The question recurring on striking out the original bill, on motion of Mr. Adams, the yeas and nays were called, and the Senate refused to strike out by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Bullock, F. Jones, Harris, of Rutherford, Jones, Matthews, Peshall, Perkins, Speed, Thornton, Wiggins.—19.

NAYS.—Messrs. Adams, Avery, Battle, Barnes, Berry, Brown, Carlwell, Clark, Covington, Cowles, Cunningham, Edwards, Etheridge, Gash, Hall, Harris, of Franklin, Hill, Johnston, Kelly, Koome, Leach, Love, Lloyd, Marshall, McCorkle, McLean, McRae, Moore, Richardson, Thompson, Willey, Wilson.—32.

The question then recurring on the passage of the bill on its second reading, the bill passed by a vote of 40 to 2.

On motion of Mr. Leach, the rules were suspended and the bill was put on its third reading.

Mr. Matthews offered an amendment which was rejected.

Messrs. Wilson and McCorkle stated that they

were as much in favor of giving relief to the people as any one, but they could not consistently vote for it, as they believed it unconstitutional.

The bill passed its third reading, yeas 40, nays 2.

On motion of Mr. Leach, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, February 8th.

The House was called to order at 10 o'clock, A. M.

On motion of Mr. Kenan, use of Commons Hall (for this, and to-morrow evenings) was granted Col. Farrar, of Virginia, for the delivery of lectures.

On motion of Mr. Cowan, the House proceeded to consider a bill to establish a criminal court in the county of New Hanover. Passed second and third readings under a suspension of the rules.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Waugh, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported back, favorably, a bill to secure better drainage of the lowlands on Lower Creek, in Caldwell county, and unfavorably, a bill to authorize the erection of a fence in the county of Perquimans.

By Mr. Dargan, from the Judiciary Committee, favorably, a bill to authorize the appointment of inspectors of crude turpentine, by the county court of Cumberland.

By Mr. Kenan, from the same committee, unfavorably, a bill to authorize Sidney Deal, former Sheriff of Watauga county, to collect arrears of Taxes.

By Mr. Morehead, from a committee of investigation, made a favorable report as to the management of the Artificial Limb Department, and the character of the limbs furnished disabled soldiers.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Dargan, a bill for the relief of Executors, Administrators, etc.

By Mr. Everett, a bill to appoint a special magistrate for the town of Goldsboro.

By Mr. Latham, of Craven, a bill to incorporate the Neuse River Ferry Company.

By Mr. Hutchison, a bill to incorporate the Charlotte Merchants and Planters' Benefit Association.

By Mr. Peebles, a resolution of inquiry relative to the management of the University.—Adopted. (Raises a committee of five to carry out its purview.)

An engrossed bill to protect landlords against insolvent tenants, had its first reading.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to transfer the Land Scrip, donated by the United States, for the establishment of an Agricultural College.

The question being on the substitute offered by Mr. Logan, on yesterday, the clerk, at Mr. Durham's instance, read an act of Congress, passed in 1856, extending the time allowed the several States, in which to avail themselves of the Land Scrip previously donated.

Mr. Durham said that since the rejection of the substitute which he had offered, he preferred a postponement of the whole matter. The Land Scrip it sold now would bring but fifty cents per acre. Delay would not be injurious, as the time had been extended, and the scrip would increase in value. He moved an indefinite postponement of the bill and substitute.

Mr. Cowan stated that he was not aware of the existence of the act extending the time in which the Land Scrip might be accepted. He was still opposed to postponement, and favored an immediate transfer of the scrip to the United States. The opponents of the bill were hopefully divided on the question of location, and he saw no reason why the State should lie out of the benefit of this fund for four years longer.

Mr. Durham again addressed the House urging postponement. He alleged that the friends of the bill had endeavored to press it through in hot haste at the last session, on the plea that immediate action was necessary in order to secure the donation. It was now shown that haste was unnecessary. He adverted to prejudices existing against the University under its present management, and urged at some length to show the impolicy of bestowing the scrip upon that Institution.

Mr. Davis stated in reply that it was well known that the friends of the bill had urged its passage at the last session because of information by telegraph, that a resolution retracting the donation had passed one House of Congress and was likely to pass the other.

Among other arguments in behalf of a transfer of the scrip to the University, Mr. Davis alluded to the establishment at Chapel Hill of a department devoted to instruction in Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts. The gentleman from Cleveland (Mr. Durham) had characterized this action of the Trustees as a bid for the land scrip. If it was a bid for it, it showed that they had the interest of the State at heart. To the argument that the value of the lands would be enhanced by delay, he replied that the States had power to sell the scrip, but could not locate the lands. We could only hold the scrip as speculators. Similar action had resulted in heavy loss to the State of Rhode Island. Most of the States had transferred their scrip to some established college, Iowa only having founded a new one.

Mr. Russ favored postponement. Owing to the distressed condition of the country lands could not be sold to advantage. The value of the scrip, would in his opinion, be materially enhanced by delay.

Messrs. McKay, Peebles, Morehead and Brown opposed the motion to postpone, and favored the passage of the bill without further amendment.

Messrs. Everett and Crawford of Macon favored the motion for postponement. After a general and protracted discussion the House refused to postpone. The substitute was then rejected. Yeas 47—Nays 58.

The bill then passed its third reading as follows: YEAS.—Messrs. Allen, Baker, Boyd, Bowe, Brown, Chadwick, Clark, Cowan, Collins, Crawford, of Rowan, Dargan, Davis, Davidson, Gorman, Granberry, Guess, Harper, Henderson, Hodnett, Hutchison, Jones, Kelsey, Kenan, Kendall, Latham, of Craven, Lee, Long, Martin,

McClammy, McGowan, McKay, McNair, McRae, Moore, of Hertford, Morehead, Murrill, Patton, Peebles, Perry, of Carteret, Reinhardt, Richardson, Rosebro, Rountree, Scott, Shelton, Smith, of Duplin, Stone, Turnbull, Umstead, Waugh, Westmoreland, Wilson, of Forsyth, Williams, of Pitt and Woodard.—54.

NAYS.—Messrs. Ashworth, Autry, Barden, Beasley, Black, Blair, Blythe, Boyd, Carson, Clements, Crawford, of Macon, Durham, Everett, Farrow, Freeman, Gamberl, Garrett, Garrison, Godwin, Henry, Hinnant, Holderly, Horton, of Watanga, Horton, of Wilkes, Houston, Jenkins, of Gaston, Jenkins, of Granville, Jordan, Latham, of Washington, Logan, Lyon, Lutterloh, May, Moore, of Chatham, Morton, Neal, Perry, of Wake, Rogers, Russ, Seogin, Simpson, Smith, of Guilford, Sudderth, Teague, Trull, Vestal, Walker, Whitfield, Williams, of Harnett, Williams, of Vance, Womble and York.—52.

Mr. Waugh moved to reconsider the vote just taken.

Mr. Davis moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

This last motion prevailed as follows—the Speaker giving the casting vote—yeas 49, nays 50.

The following bills passed second and third readings under a suspension of the rules, viz. a bill in favor of widows, a bill to repeal an ordinance of the Convention changing the time for holding State elections, a bill authorizing the county court of Cumberland to fund the interest on their bonds, a bill to authorize the Mayor and Commissioners of the town of Fayetteville to fund interest on bonds, and a bill to incorporate the N. C. Agricultural and Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Perry of Carteret, by leave introduced a resolution authorizing a republication of Winston's Law and Equity Reports.

Mr. York, a resolution to restrict debate. (Lies over.) Also, a resolution to adjourn sine die on the 16th inst. Laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Waugh.

By Mr. Hutchison, a resolution in favor of the Southern Express Company.

By Mr. Murrill a resolution in favor of J. J. Ketchum, a disabled soldier. This resolution, after discussion passed its several readings having been amended by extending its provisions to sundry other disabled soldiers authorizing the payment of commutation in lieu of artificial limbs.

The House then adjourned.

(The bill authorizing the appointment of inspectors of crude turpentine in Cumberland county, introduced a day or two since, was introduced by Mr. Lutterloh—not by Mr. McKay, as heretofore stated.)