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NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

[SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS CONCLUDED.]

Mr. Crawford, of Rowan, asked the yeas and nays on the passage of the bill.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the bill passed its second reading, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Allen, Ashworth, Autry, Barlow, Beasley, Black, Blair, Blythe, Boyd, Bove, Brown, Bryson, Carson, Chadwick, Clark, Collier, Dargan, Davidson, Durham, Everett, Farrow, Freeman, Gambell, Garrett, Garris, Godwin, Gorham, Granberry, Guess, Henderson, Henry, Himmant, Hoiderly, Horton, of Watauga, Horton, of Wilkes, Houston, Jenkins, of Granville, Jones, Jordan, Kelsey, Kennan, Kendall, Latham, of Washington, Lee, Lyon, Luterloh, May, McClammy, McGowan, McKay, Moore, of Chatham, Moore, of Hertford, Morehead, Morton, Murphree, Neal, Patton, Perry, of Wake, Richardson, Rountree, Russ, Scroggins, Scott, Shelton, Simpson, Smith of Duplin, Smith, of Guilford, Stone, Sudderth, Trull, Ustead, Venable, Walker, Waugh, Whitfield, Wilson, of Perquimans, Williams, of Pitt, Williams, of Yancey, Womble, York—80.

NAYS.—Messrs. Baker, Clements, Cowan, Crawford, of Macon, Crawford, of Rowan, Harper, Hodnett, Hutchison, Martin, McNair, Peebles, Perry, of Carteret, Reinhardt, Rosebro, Stevenson, Westmoreland—16.

On voting, Mr. Patton stated that he doubted the constitutionality of any Stay Law, but being in favor of relief, he was willing to leave that question to the decision of the Courts.

Mr. Peebles, on voting, asked that the following protest be placed on the journal:

I acknowledge the necessity and justice of relief to the people, and would cheerfully vote for the bill, if amended as I proposed. But as the bill stands, it is the honest conviction of my heart, that instead of affording relief, it will cause three fourths of the honest debtors of North Carolina to be sold out of house and home, within eighteen months. And in the name of my constituents I protest against it.

Mr. Hodnett addressed the House in opposition to the bill. The bill then passed its third reading, and was sent to the Senate for concurrence in the House amendment.

Mr. McNair, from the committee on Corporations reported favorably on the bill to incorporate the Wadesboro Savings Institution.

Mr. Davidson introduced a bill to make valid the official acts of Justices of the peace during the war.

Mr. Hutchison, a resolution appropriating ten thousand dollars for the encouragement of immigration and the influx of capital to the State.

Mr. Stevenson moved to reconsider the bill extending the corporate limits of the town of Elizabeth City, and then that the motion to reconsider lie on the table. The motion prevailed.

A messenger from the Senate announced the concurrence of that body in House amendments to the bill transferring the Land Scrip to the University.

The House then adjourned.

SENATE.

MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 12.

The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Covington, a petition from citizens of Union county, protesting against the appointment of J. D. Williams as Justice of the Peace of said county, and on motion of Mr. Covington, it was referred to the Judiciary committee.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Cunningham, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred a bill to increase the fees of the inspectors of several stores in the city of Wilmington, recommended that it do not pass.

Mr. Wilson, from the committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred a bill relative to Clerks issuing marriage license, reported back a substitute for the same.

A message was received from the House proposing to raise a Joint Select committee on the subject of sine die adjournment; also a resolution proposing that both Houses meet at 10 o'clock, both of which were concurred in.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS.

Mr. Cowles, a resolution proposing to print 20 copies of the Stay Law for each member of the General Assembly. Adopted.

Mr. Hall, a resolution in favor of Edmund Bradford, referred to the committee on Finance.

Mr. Hall, a bill to incorporate the Whittington Hook and Ladder Company, referred to the committee on Corporations.

On motion of Mr. Adams, the rules were suspended and the bill to amend an act to incorporate the trustees of the Greensboro' Female College was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Clark, the rules were suspended and the bill to amend an act relative to negroes and persons of color was taken up, and on motion of Mr. Harris, of Rutherford, it was referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Ferebee, the rules were suspended and the bill authorizing executors and administrators of insolvent estates to settle the same pro rata, was taken up and on motion of Mr. Paschall, it was referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

A message was received from the House proposing to print five copies of the Stay Law for each member of the General Assembly; on motion of Mr. Cowles, it was laid on the table.

CONSOLIDATION OF RAILROADS.

Bill to consolidate the Atlantic & N. C., North Carolina and the Western N. C. Railroad Companies, having been made the special order for 12 o'clock, was taken up. Mr. Love offered sundry amendments, which were agreed to—He then presented a communication from Gov. Morehead, addressed to the Stockholders of the N. C. Railroad, some time since, which was read.

Mr. Love urged the passage of the bill, that the same scheme had resulted in much good to other States, and he believed it would be of immense benefit to the private Stockholders as well as those of the State.

Messrs. Wilson, Hall and Speed opposed the bill, raised a constitutional question that the object of this bill could not be accomplished by a majority vote of the Stockholders, as it was inconsistent with the present charter. If the Legislature pass this bill, it would be a direct violation to the State proxy to vote for this

THE SENTINEL.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

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

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measure, thereby overshadowing completely the interests of the private Stockholders.

The question recurring on the passage of the bill, on motion of Mr. Harris, of Rutherford, the yeas and nays were called and the bill was rejected.

Mr. Speed offered a resolution relative to the subject of the reconstruction plan recommended by Southern men.

On motion of Mr. Johnston, it was ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. Speed, in presenting this preamble and resolution, upon Federal Relations, said that he alone was responsible for them. He drew them, and presented them upon his own responsibility. He had patiently waited to see if no one would move in the matter. The session was rapidly coming to its close, and he thought some expression of the opinion of this General Assembly ought to be made, that would strengthen the hands of our Northern and Administration friends, if we have any. He should not indicate his own opinion now; he would express himself at the proper time if necessary. The resolution was in the possession of the Senate. He should make no motion at present, in regard to it.

A message was received from the House proposing to go into the election of a Judge of the special Court of Wilmington on to-morrow, O. P. Meares in nomination from the House. Concurred in.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Bill making provision for the payment of the State bonds now due, and the interest on the debt of the State. Messrs. Berry and Wiggins urged the passage of this bill, and held that these notes would be taken at par; they had been so in South Carolina and would be so here. T his debt must be paid, and this is the best method proposed for doing it. Mr. Hall opposed the bill, his great objection to it was that he believed it would be the means of driving out of the State other circulation.—Mr. Gash favored the principle of the bill, but could not vote for it unless it was amended to suit his views. Pending its discussion.

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

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1867.

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

Messrs. Rogers and Williams of Martin were absent from their votes in favor of the bill (passed on Saturday) "to change the jurisdiction of the courts and the rules of pleading therein." Mr. Richardson, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported back, unfavorably, a bill to extend the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace.

Mr. Waugh introduced resolutions to raise a joint select committee on the subject of adjournment; and to change the hour for the daily meeting of the two Houses. These were adopted and sent to the Senate for concurrence. (The latter proposed that the two Houses meet hereafter at 10 o'clock A. M. daily.)

Mr. Allen introduced a bill to amend section 21 chapter 24, Revised Code.

Resolutions, heretofore introduced, to hold Evening sessions and to restrict debate, were read and laid on the table.

ON PRIVATE CALENDAR.

On motion of Mr. Cowan the Private Calendar was taken up.

The following bills and resolutions passed 2nd, and 3rd, readings under a suspension of the rules: viz: bills to incorporate the New-Bern Memorial Association, the Wilmington Manufacturing Company, the New Market Foundry and Manufacturing Company, St. Phillips Episcopal Singing Society, Jerusalem Lodge No. 93, Free and Accepted Masons, Tuckasee Gold and Copper Mining Company, the Chamber of Commerce of the City of Wilmington and Beaufort Male and Female Seminary, in Sarry County.

A resolution in favor of Jacob Biler, a resolution in favor of Horton S. Reeves, a bill in favor of the legal representatives of Wm. E. Mann, late sheriff of Pasquotank county, a bill to incorporate Wilson Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons; a bill to authorize the formation of the English and American Wool and Vine growing, Mining and Manufacturing Company; to incorporate Carolina Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; to incorporate Table Rock Seminary, Burke county; to incorporate the Merchant and Planters Mutual Benefit Company; to establish the dividing line between the towns of Salem and Winston; to amend the charter of the Blenheim Gold Mining Company; to incorporate the Hibernian Benevolent Society of the city of Wilmington; to incorporate Lexington Mining Company; to incorporate the Fayetteville Street Railway Company; to incorporate the Wilmington Institute, and to incorporate the Wadesboro Savings Institution, severally passed second and third readings.

Sundry private bills and resolutions for the relief of Sheriffs, &c., were laid on the table on second reading.

A message from the Senate announced its concurrence in House amendments to the Stay Law.

On motion of Mr. McClammy a message was sent to the Senate, proposing that the two Houses proceed to the election of a Judge for the criminal court of New Hanover county, at 11 o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

The nomination of O. P. Meares for that position was made by Mr. Cowan, and accompanied the message. The Senate subsequently concurred.

The Penitentiary Bill was postponed on motion of Mr. Kennan, and made a special order for Thursday next.

Mr. Farrow (by leave) introduced a bill to repeal "an act to establish a board of Commissioners of navigation for the post of Ocracoke, Hatteras Inlet and its waters."

Mr. Hoiderly, a bill in regard to the Norfolk and Great Western railroad company.

Mr. Baker, a bill to incorporate the Town Fork Coal and Petroleum company.

The House refused concurrence in a message from the Senate proposing to print twenty copies of the Stay Law for each member of Assembly.

The following engrossed resolutions and bills had their first reading, viz:

A resolution in favor of the public Librarian; a resolution in favor of Mrs. P. P. Dick; a bill

to incorporate the Board of Trade, of the City of Newbern, and a bill to change the name of Wayne Female College.

ON PUBLIC CALENDAR.

A bill to authorize a revival of the Statute laws of the State; a bill to amend sec. 52, chap. 60, Revised Code; a bill in relation to set off; a bill giving debtors whose lands have been sold under execution the right of redemption; a bill to repeal sec. 2, chap. 34, Revised Code; and a bill to authorize administrators to pay for the schooling of minor heirs, were severally read the second time and laid on the table.

A bill to amend sec. 12, chap. 52, Revised Code, and a bill to incorporate Pythagoras Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, passed its second reading.

The House then adjourned.

SENATE.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 12.

The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Atkinson, of the Presbyterian Church.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Cunningham, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred a bill to grant amnesty and pardon to females, recommending its passage.

Mr. Johnson, from the committee on Corporations, to whom was referred a bill to incorporate the Wilmington Hook and Ladder Company, reported favorably.

Mr. Wiggins, from the committee on Finance, to whom was referred a bill for the relief of the estate of the late Hon. L. O. B. Bacon, reported adversely to the passage of the coupon, but was willing to give new bonds for those that have been lost.

Mr. Hall, from the Joint Select Committee, to whom was referred a communication from the Governor covering a report of the Attorney General, relative to the Cape Fear Navigation Company, reported the following:

Resolved, That the Solicitor of the 5th Circuit be authorized and instructed to file an information in the nature of a quo warranto against the Cape Fear Navigation Company.

Mr. Avery, from the committee instructed to report some plan to change the judicial system of the State, reported a bill, and on his motion, it was ordered to be printed and made the special order for 8 o'clock Friday night.

On motion of Mr. Wiggins, the revenue bill was made the special order for Thursday next.

A message was received from the House refusing to concur in the Senate proposition to print 20 copies of the Stay Law for each member of the General Assembly, and the Senate concurred in the proposition from the House to print 5 copies.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Bill making provision for the payment of the State bonds now due, and the interest on the debt of the State. Messrs. Wilson and Berry discussed the merits of the bill at some length. Mr. Berry, at the close of his remarks offered an amendment which was agreed to.—Mr. Speed spoke at some length in opposition to the bill. Mr. Wiggins favored it. Mr. Covington thought it was not free from objections, he had been anxiously waiting for a letter plan, but as nothing had been presented, he should support the bill. Its further consideration was postponed for the present.

A message was received from the House, proposing to go into the election of Judges for the special Courts of Craven and New Hanover.—Concurred in. Messrs. Meares, Wright and Waddell were put in nomination, for the county of New Hanover, which resulted, on a second ballot, in the election of Mr. Meares.

The Senate proceeded to ballot for Judge of the special Court of Craven County, Messrs. George Green and David Carter in nomination. Messrs. Perkins and Koonce superintended the election, which stood as follows, in the Senate: Green 22, Carter 3, viz: Messrs. Harris of Rutherford, Snead and Gash.

Mr. Cowles stated that Mr. Carter was a strong personal friend of his, and he should have voted for him, but he had pledged himself to Mr. Green, not knowing that Mr. Carter would be a candidate.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, was taken up. Messrs. Wilson and McCorkle opposed the bill in speeches of some length. Mr. Speed favored its passage. The question recurring on its passage, on its second reading, the yeas and nays were called, and the bill passed by a vote of 24 to 12. Mr. Cunningham moved to suspend the rules and put the bill on its third reading. Lost.

Mr. Bellows moved the Senate adjourn until to-morrow at 10 o'clock. Mr. Johnson moved to amend by inserting 7 o'clock to night. Upon this the yeas and nays were called and the amendment was lost, and the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, FEB. 12.

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

Prayer by Rev. J. M. Atkinson of the Presbyterian Church.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

A large number of reports were made from various standing committees. Of these the following were most important:

From the Judiciary Committee, by Messrs. McKay, Kennan and Richardson, unfavorably, a bill to be entitled "the Mechanic's Lien Law;" a bill to make valid official acts of Justices of the Peace during the war, and a bill in relation to hunting on the Sabbath.

A resolution to republish Winston's reports was reported favorably, from same committee.

By Mr. Waugh, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, unfavorably, a bill to repeal the ordinance of the Convention, prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors at Company Shops.

By Mr. McNair, from the committee on Corporations, favorably, a bill to incorporate the town of Scotland Neck, and a bill to incorporate the Board of Trade of the city of Newbern.

By Mr. Harper, from the committee on Finance, unfavorably, a resolution appropriating \$10,000 for the encouragement of immigration—the influx of capital, &c.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Long, a resolution for indexing more perfectly the statutes of the State passed since 1860. Rejected.

By Mr. Brown, a resolution in relation to furnishing copies of the Supreme Court reports to the several clerks of this State. Rejected.

By Mr. Everett, a bill to empower the Superior Court Judges to hold special terms.

By Mr. Perry (from the Judiciary committee) a bill to authorize courts of law to grant relief in cases of lost negotiable bonds, bills and notes.

By Mr. Harper, for the committee on Finance, a bill to change the mode of appointing auctioneers.

By Mr. Hoiderly, a bill in relation to final suits between Guardians and Wards.

An engrossed bill to amend the charter of Greensboro' Female College, passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

On motion of Mr. Latham of Craven, a message was sent to the Senate proposing to elect a Judge for the criminal court of Craven county, immediately after the election of Judge for New Hanover county.

Mr. Latham also nominated George Green Esq. of Craven, for said office.

In making the nomination, Mr. Latham said that Mr. Green was a lawyer of eminent ability, and the choice of the people of Craven, etc.

The House proceeded to vote for a Judge of the criminal Court of New Hanover County, Mr. Guess having nominated Hugh Waddell, Esq. and Mr. Merrill, Hon. Wm. A. Wright, of New Hanover.

The committee that superintended this election subsequently reported as follows:

Whole vote cast 139, necessary to a choice 70. For Mr. Meares, 65. For Mr. Waddell, 59. For Mr. Wright, 11. Scattering, 3. No election.

The Senate having concurred, the House proceeded to vote for Judge of the Criminal Court of Craven County, Mr. Henry having nominated David M. Carter, of Hyde.

The committee that superintended this election reported as follows: Whole number of votes cast 139. Necessary to a choice 70. For Mr. Green 11. For Mr. Carter 24. Scattering 1. Mr. Green elected.

A second ballot was had for Judge of the Criminal Court of New Hanover, resulting as follows: Whole number of votes cast 140.—Necessary to a choice 71. For Mr. Meares 73. For Mr. Waddell 58. For Mr. Wright 7. Scattering 2. Mr. Meares elected.

Messrs. Daniel, Bradsher, Harding and Latham, of Craven, were allowed to record their votes in favor of the Stay Law, passed on Saturday.

A bill to incorporate Black Rock Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, and a bill in relation to dormant judgments, passed their second reading.

A bill to charter the Oxford Branch of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company passed 2nd and 3rd readings.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The bill to authorize the Public Treasurer to negotiate a loan for the relief of the Treasury, and to establish a North Carolina Savings Bank, was put on its second reading.

Mr. Williams, of Martin, said that he did not believe the loan of ten million dollars contemplated by the bill, could ever be raised. The scheme was utterly impracticable. He moved that the bill lie on the table, but subsequently withdrew the motion, at the request of Mr. McKay, who proceeded to address the House in support of the bill.

Mr. Harper replied to Mr. McKay, defending the report of the Finance committee adverse to the bill under consideration.

Pending the further discussion the House adjourned.

For the Sentinel.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 9th, 1867.

MR. EDITOR: Happening to be in the city on Friday last, and not having anything specially to occupy my time, I wandered into the Senate Chamber, during the discussion of the bill to amend the 1st section of the following just and handsome compliment to that venerable man, the true, well-tried and faithful public servant, the Senator from the county of Warren, F. N. Thornton. Dr. Speed said, Mr. Speaker, I cannot withhold from the venerable gentleman, the Senator from the county of Warren, my warm, heartfelt thanks, for the just, able and eloquent remarks which he has just submitted to the Senate, in behalf of the down-trodden, patient and suffering people of the State. Sir, on my own account, and in behalf of my constituents, I tender him hearty thanks, for his sentiments, so well, so beautiful and so forcibly expressed. Sir, they will touch a responsive chord in the heart of every right thinking man in this great State. They will fly with electric speed from the utmost limits of the East, where the dark rolling Atlantic beats its oft-repeating waves, as their phosphorescent crests flicker in the brightness of the rising sun, against the sand-bounded shores of Currituck, through the length and breadth of this great Commonwealth reverberating and resounding amid the mountain thrills in the county of Cherokee, where the proud bird of Berea, sits in majesty, upon the pinnacle of some lofty oak, which has been shivered by the desolating blast, as it swept over the State, and died of its wounds, surveying the misery, poverty, and ruin that surrounds him. Sir, to have the countenance, encouragement and support of that venerable man, cheers my heart and nerves my soul, to press forward to the consummation of the great purpose for which my constituents sent me to this General Assembly, "the relief of the people." Sir, he is venerable for years, distinguished for learning, and prominent for sound conservative principles and high regard for constitutional guarantees and the rights of the people. The Senate will pardon me, I hope, for saying to it collectively, and to Senators, individually, that such an example may well arrest their attention and receive their earnest consideration, if not, their concurrence and imitation.

"ONE OF THE PEOPLE."

Miscegenation.

In Motion the Senate has passed a bill authorizing marriage between whites and blacks, but the lower House refuses concurrence—the great scandal of universal equality.

REMARKS OF MR. CUNNINGHAM, OF PERSON.

In the Senate, on Friday, "on the Bill to Change the Jurisdiction of the Courts and the Pleadings Therein."

MR. SPEAKER—I do not desire to consume unnecessarily the time of this body, but I feel bound to offer my views in regard to the measure before us. I am opposed to the substitute offered by the Senator from Pasquotank, but will vote for the bill as reported by the committee. It seems to me useless to discuss the point as to the propriety, or necessity, or even the constitutionality of this measure. It is obvious, that it is demanded by the whole country; everybody has made up his mind to it, and even the Judges are prepared to give it a chance, if it is a just compromise between debtor and creditor. The ordinance of the State Convention is radically defective as a relief measure, by making it almost necessary for all creditors to bring actions to the Spring courts of the present year, and thus to burden the people of the State in a crushing burden of costs. I have heard it estimated that 50,000 suits would be commenced this Spring, and putting the costs of each at twenty dollars, we have \$1,000,000 of costs alone, a terrible tax indeed for the benefit of relief! Sir, this deluge of litigation must be arrested in some way, and it seems to me that this is the first relief now demanded. I am in favor of the bill under consideration for several reasons, first, because it gives the debtor twelve months more time to pay.

The people cannot now pay a tenth of their indebtedness. But two crops have been made since the close of the war, and if these had been full ones, it would have taken nearly all to supply existing destitution, to refit farms with stock and implements, and to purchase the household articles, which were beginning to be so much needed. But the crops were short, and in many places not sufficient to bread the people and level the stock, and great numbers have had to go in debt for the necessities of life. Under these circumstances, no reasonable man can object to giving the people time to make one more crop before they can be forced to pay even a tenth. This bill, also, very justly, as I think, allows a debtors the privilege of procuring aid by paying, within the prescribed time, the amount allowed to be collected. This is another important error in the existing law. For had debtors offered to pay the tenth of their obligations by the first of this year, creditors could have refused it, and, in many cases, would have done so, hoping by the fears of costs, and the trouble and exposure of legal process to force their debtors to pay more. This bill, also, provides that small debts shall be put on the same footing with large ones. It recognizes the validity of contracts, looks to future payments, and gives the creditor the chance and the right to recover his just dues, as soon and as fast as the debtor is able to pay them.

Relief is demanded by the public calamities. It is due to an honest and devoted people, overwhelmed by losses, not resulting from their own extravagance, and it is due to the great cause of justice and public security. To put the country now at the mercy of speculators, is to insure demoralization, riots, bloodshed, repudiation and revolution; and no creditor who has a wise and just sense of his true interests, will object to any measure that is calculated to encourage industry, to inspire hope, and to protect society from anarchy.

But let this be our purpose; let us hold an even balance between honest creditors and honest and unfortunate debtors, steadily opposing all tendency to repudiation, inflexibly interposing to stay the tide of executions that threaten to sweep all the means of the State into the hands of extortioners, and determined to give to all men a chance to pay what they owe, and to receive what is their own.

For one, I shall never, under any circumstances, countenance any measure that looks to repudiation. This is spoliation of the worst kind; it is robbery, the taking from one what is justly his and giving to another. It is immoral, it is inexpedient, it is ruinous; it would disgrace us abroad, demoralize us at home, and open the way to utter lawlessness and anarchy.

On the other hand, honor, honesty and exertion consideration of self-interest demand a stay, a temporary stay in the force collection of debts. No honest class or interest can lose by it, and the extraordinary circumstances of the country, the universal and unparalleled sufferings and losses of a devoted people, and the causes of their calamities would justify such measures in the eyes of all the world.

His heart is harder than the ether mid-air, who could object to such relief, with its own, and our self-protection, as a people, as an organized society, demands it. If it be framed on the principal, discussed, and passed by the action of the Supreme Court. This body is composed of men, of Christian men and statesmen, as well as of heathens. They would be held and reckless men indeed, if they were to put down a breaker-designed one to prevent universal ruin, or I have no doubt but that their desire to see the debtor saved by means that do not strike at the root of honesty, and give all the advantage to one class of the community.

Mr. Speaker, I believe the measure before us will meet the approval of all thoughtful and honest men, and for one, I am willing to labor here-day and night till it is passed; and I call on Senators to come to the work in a spirit of compromise to number that every day's delay is adding thousands and thousands to the public burdens, and endeavor immediately to unite on a plan that will arrest the tide of ruin setting in, restore confidence, and inspire hope, in every class of our unfortunate people.

Foreign Opinion.

The Courrier des Etats Unis, the French paper in New York, after giving a summary of Mr. Stevens's military bill, delivers the following judgment of it. The opinion of an enlightened foreigner parades somewhat of impartiality, and sounds like the voice of posterity.

"Such is the absurd legislation prepared by the chief of the Radical party. It is useless to discuss it; it is enough to make public such impracticable measure, which breathes only the cents of wrath, of envy, of a mad passion, and which, it is to be hoped, will be speedily repudiated by the general reprobation."

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:

Table with 2 columns: Term, Price. Includes rates for one, two, four, six, and twelve insertions, and for one year.

REMARKS OF MR. THORNTON, OF WARREN.

In the Senate on Friday last, on the "Stay Law" and Mr. Speed's substitute.