INTERVIEWED

As we came out of the hotel vestorday we ware interviewed by Clea. Gorman, who complained that we had sealed his character, &c., &c. We had to tell the general it was just the other had assailed us in a most libelous and mandalous manner. That we had, in the men time, only called attention of the the fact that Holden said. "Nichols and Gorman are with us." He denied that Holden ever said so. We replied that we had the best proof of itthe word of two respectable gentlemen in

sprease in the interest of the radical mass-this has deviced. We said him we had sport of it; that Caldwell, Phillips, and the prominent republicans of the state had paid their money for the dead head circulation of his paper, the Telegram Then he acknowledged that they did pay or and circulate the Telegram after i was published. Now since he has made the point, it strikes us as a difficult matter to have circulated the paper before it was

He then talked much about his being only the local editor, and having on al seasons defended us against the charge brought against our integrity! Much ray said by both, the interviewer and the interviewed, not necessary to repeat. The Gen'l then threatened that he would have

The interview ended by each going to hi The readers of the SENTINE she did not see the Telegram are no atoms of the low, false, libelous at tack of the Telegram upon the editor of These assaults upon uestimated daily for a whole campaign We rarely replied to them, treating then with mient contempt. We cannot now call to mind any measult of a personal character upon the editors of the Telegram. while they were so boldly and falsely assuling us. We thought the way to somer them was by silence and "moster inscripity" Our plan of battle stadonest admirably: their curses, like more chickons all went home to roost

Let us have peace," whether Nichols A comman are with us or not

PUBLIC PRINTING

The editor of the BENTINEL falls back upon his character for integrity as a de-Why has be not thought of touble of a trip to Colombia it may mechan several hereafter. And we hope, ter is a difference against manualta, affecting men's integrity, he will see the necessity f cessing such assaults upon others, wh have always austained a character high above any he can lay claim to. Por every move that, without the shadow bond he has executed the mutives and in tegrity of gentlemen whose boots he is Having denounced all the frauds

of Littleto'd and company, we now de sounce the present fraud by which the editor of the SENTINEL, or his agents dress from the treasury several thodollar of the people's money, to which he had no more right than Swepson and Littlefield had to their ill gotten gains. It may be said that the state will be saved harmless in the end, but this is no defense He never would have refunded, or ac counted for it, if not compelled, Era, alias Long Perry.

This is the last from the Long Percy on the public printing.

The negroes, to make their dogs sharp, them. Long Perry must have put red pepper in the bread he feeds to Hanes. He has certainly grown sharp from Perry's freding

Name the man Salut Lewis, whose hon esty we have assailed. There is no one of the thieving rascals who pay their money for you to defend them, from Billy Henderson to the Rev. Sinclair, that we can not prove all we have ever said of them We expect, too. Mr. Hanes, to make the good people of the state look upon the prostituted hirelings who attempt to defend the thieves by assailing their assailants as no better than the the threves themselves. When your friend Gor Caldwell left the gubernatorial chair without provocation to blackguard and libel a citizen, he was proven by his own witnesses to be a foul-monthed libeler, and should be allowed to wear in silence all the laurels he won by his bil lingsgate. nothing to do; and this brings me to the

You have devoted much of your time Mr. Hanes, to the defence of Billy Hen derson. You quit his defence before you were heard on his neighbors impeaching his truth and integrity in court. You should not defend Gov. Calciwell before you light completed a predefence of a friend Windy Billy Flenderson.

We will conclude what we have to sa on this subject by subjoining our evidence beion: the commission:

JOSIAN TURNER, appeared before the commission, and submitted the following Matement, which was sworn to and sub-

teribed before the commission: Q. What do you know about the state printing ! A. I have no practical knowltilge of the business of printing. When the state printing was to be put out, I re quested my associate editor, Mr. J. H. Moore, to hid for the same for the Sasti-NEL, in his name. He did so, and gave bond to execute the same. I relied upon Mr. Moore's judgment about the contract. Mr. Mone severed his connection with the SENTINEL soon after the contract was the foreman in the SENTINEL office, meastted the work, which was approved by

the state, as I understood. I did not until ed, nor did I know the difference between m an I em quad. The bookkeeper of the SENTINEL, Mr. Theo, N. Ramay, has re-ceived about \$16,338.91. Tan not com-minant of any fruid or cheat in the mater, nor do I believe there has been any. JORIAH TURNER, JR Sworn to and subscribed before the

J. G. MARTIN, Commission

"A soft answer turneth away wrath ut griceous words stir up anger.

Meeting with our much esteemed good iend Rev. Dr. Closs, we saked the holy ather what a layman should do when dackguarde: by a preacher. He quoted he text of turning the other cheek, and said give him a gentle answer. He exussed grief that one of the hely calling ould appear that he had known schers to blackguard. He then in uired who the offending prelate was. We efused to give his name.

When the Rev Q. A. Ward visits the ity we shall lay the motter before him and take counsel. In the meantime turn or the other cheek as father Close wheie

> ----THE PUBLIC PRINTING

The attention of the undersigned, Asset inte Editor of the SERTINEL, has been alled to a card in vesterday's Carolinia signed "Nichola & Gorman," in which am supposed to be referred to in the erm "Itish John," and to be insidiously Managed with the charges of front in the A STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE need feel ashanied of in being really an Irish John, but I do not happen to be high at all

I to not think, supposing me to be the erson alluded to that Nichols & Gor an intend to implicate me in any destate printer, for they are in a past tion to know better; and therefore I think if are was neither propriety nor nenes sity in the allusion. I had nothing what ear to do with the contract or th seasonement or the charges for the milcurinting while connected with the excesse, nor in any degree with the disussion errowing out of it. What the obas t of Nichols & Gorman in dragging in oto it can be I know not. But having seen dragged in I propose to say a ter ords on the subject, and my experience of nearly forty years as a practical printer nearly twenty of which has been sequired with the public work, authorizes me is doing so, what weight soever may be at

tuched to what I say. And find as to the st instance in which I have ever step ned in between him and his assailants is ing amply able to take care of him self.) I know what I say when I declare that Mr. Turner has been as ignorant of the terms and meaning of the contract, and the mode of measurement adopted, as if he did not belong to the office, nor has bemade out an account or received or paid out the money derived from the cinting. Mr J. H. Moore made the conract: Mr. J. W. Marrom, the forence, measured the work and Mr. T. H. Bamsay. he brook keeper, collected and paid out the money. I never knew or heard of Mr. Turner giving but one order in regard to the public printing, and that was to the foreman to be sure and have no mistakes in his recounts. So much I deem

due to Mr. Turner.

contract

In the war upon Mr. Turner in regard to the state printing there has been a disput red pepper in the bread they give play of most wonderful professions knowledge, enough to make the veterans of the craft ashquied of themselves and learry back to their primers. It has been stated, and sought to be improsed by the wounding terms of the International Union, &c., that the method of measuring type by the letter m was never heard of eacept from Mr. Moore before the committee. I assert that it has been known the world over and es pecially in North Carolina, and has been practiced and paid for without question by Holden & Wil son, formerly state printers, and by Rev W. E. Pell since the close of the war, am erhaps by others. The veteran printer Phos. J. Lemay, was the first to allow be tar as my knowledge in the state ex ends, when he was appointed to audit th are country of Hedelow As Without With Mr Moore's understanding of the extent to which this should go in making his contract with the printing committee I have

> mmmittee at the stipulated price, with is understanding that he was to me by the letter m. The majority of the com mittee, ewhile infinitiffing the letter in we spoken of, do not agree as to Mr. Moore' recollection of the matter. However, the work was so measured by the foreman, by instructious from Mr. Moore the day the contract was effected. The bills were from time to time presented for payment and were paid up to September last each bill being revised and audited by two state officials under the direction of the Auditor. Mr. Aslama the Auditor, says be did not authorize Roberts, one of the practical printers employed and paid for andition the printers accounts. I don't now how that may he but I do know that the said Roberts, who was also on of the auditor's clerks, did examine and certify as correct, the accounts not only of the present public printer but of the late

state printers, W. H. Smith & Co., and that

Auditoria Adams recognized him as the proper officer and issued his warrant for payment on Roberts' certificate The minting accounts passed through the auditor's office almost weekly and were examined by the auditor's recognized agents, and if excessive charges were made they should then have been pointed ou and corrected. The case then stands thus: Mr. Moore says he contracted to measure the work by a certain mode; he instruct ed his foreman so to measure; the foreman so measured; the bills were presented to the state and were examined

and approved by the Auditor and his ac-

knowledged agents, and the money paid

by the treasurer on the Auditor's certi-

There is very much outside talk on the them for Mr. Turner by the quad. em, and that Mr. Turner measured by the letter em in charging the state for the same work am told by the book keener that Nich ols & Gorman's own account was present ed and paid by the state and that for that

work no account was ever made out his the SENTINEL office. Then again it is stated by other that one mode of measurement wa used by parties who took a sub-contract under the state printer during the rush of work on the imposition of sent was adopted by the state pripter 5

this work did their own measurement, and were naid by this office and the very sonassert was used to the charge to The work have referred to was Kirk's noner rolls and they were all measured not by the letter cm, and charged at contract

Let the truth prevail and postice !

JNO SPELMAN FROM WASHINGTON

Special Dispatch to the Saitimore cur-Work Blocked Out in Congress Amursty The Tariff and the Protectionists Polit ral Mattern Civil Service Reforms, &c

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11. There were stroduced in Congress to day, besides joint resolutions proposing amend nents to the constitution, one making nat radized citizens eligible for the Presiden the and the substitution of direct two ation in its place. Probably two thirds somethin manifesture to which they were the treaty of Washington, to create a labor bureau, and those in the senate t abolish the internal revenue bureau and to raise the tax on whisky to eights cents. But few meetings of committee The held before the recess, which the se to-lay voted to commence on the o here will be little or no action archt hundred bills pending before

THE AMERICAN MATTER

The political disability committee at their meeting to day, decid rt by one fanjority, and subse did report, the house bill of his * loch grants annesty to all per and congress of the United States, and left the same to join the con federacy. If this bill should pass the senate in this shape an effort will be made in the house to substitute universal am sty and enact it into a law before the holiday recess. The feeling in the house in favor of amnesty is certainly much stronger than it was when it passed the bill last spring, which was reported in the

senate to day, 7 THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS. The democrats have decided not to co caucus for to-morrow night, and the consideration of the questions to brought before it will, the eretore, be probe bly postponed till the middle of January. None of the anti-Grant republicans have as yet made any proffers of conference of compromise, or suggestion of any kind, xcept to advise that the "one term nciple for the presidency be madplank in all future national platforms.

GOVERNMENT PRACTS AND CORRUPTION There was quite a long and interesting discussion in the senate to day on senate Trumbull's proposition for a joint committee to investigate and propose meas ires of reform in every department of th ernment, the administration senators eery generally taking ground against any the Illinois senator dained that found and corruption seemed to be hidden in every branch of the ser vice. He dwelt on the condition of affairs developed by the old retrenchment ommittee in the New York custom use, and the character of the appointees under collector Murphy: It was replied that Murphy had collected more revenue than any of his predecessors. Just as the debate promised to be exciting, a motion prevailed to go into executive session, and no vote was reached. It will be ulti-

malely voted down, gan of the northwest, mys, editorially There is no hope of the country under the administration of Grant. It's the most corrupt, the most sordid, the most id, the most hopelessly joined to its The people idols the nation ever saw. demand a change, and they will have it. If the republicans cannot give it to them, the democrats must,

Some idea of the injury caused by sects to agricultural products may omned from the statement that, seventyfour tons of Spanish wheat stored in a granary, ten hundred weight of beetle were screened out in one instance, and in another thirty five hundred weight were removed from one hundred and forty five tons of American com.

--printers left Solms recently in ekeff, for Modele, Stores on board-two bettles of peppermint and a blanket.

A family in Portland recently celebr the twentieth anniversary of their wedding by the marriage of two of their daughters. General Assembly. SENATE.

THURSDAY, Don. 16. The senate met at the usual hour, Mr. esident Warrun in the chair. The journal of yesterday was

Mr. Love reported from the The joint resolution in regard to chools was adopted.

The bill to change the time of holding

he superior courts of the 3d judicial dis trict, was put upon its 3d reading.

Mr. ALLEN supported the bill resent form. Mr. King opposed its pussage.

The bill passed—32 to 4. SPECIAL ORDER. The bill to exchange the stocks of

Mr. Allen regretted exceeding ods on this or any question. He favored any practicable man er of effecting a compromise of the state's timbilities, but could not to the proposition to levy a tax to pay the on the remainder of the debtafter the sale of the state's stocks, as propose people were not in a condition to bear the proposed tax, and this was a para onsideration with him. He held that the legislature, as the agent of the people, could not close its eyes to this out. He did not regard the constitution. rement as to the interest on the mandatory, but as subject to the ability of the people to pay. Now the my estimated at from twenty to forty milions, and until that question was settled believitely, be delt under no obligation to efforcing this work to the start. The fact of quired. He believed the constitution

equirement was fraudulently inserted anfelt no obligation to observe it ienied that the people had ratified that requirement in the late election He proposed to give the people of the state a chance really to express their opin on on the matter and he would then r gard home if bound by the decision. A resent he invored the scheme for ning and adjusting the debt, and after ards for would sustain the measure pre reled for in the adjustment. He was republished to any sense.

Mr. Moone would not levy one cen is to pay the interest on the deleis dot; in the senate was to benefit, no pure his constituents. The people wi of able to pay the tax. He regarded the suit of the last election as a ratification all the provisions of the const action, but as those provisions con flicted, he, like Mr. Allen, would adopt that construction most to the ad vantage of the people.

Mr Girnen asked Mr Moore what a dition he took on the obligation to levy the tax, in his advocacy of the convent bill in Craven last summer.

ny opinion en the satecet at that the the took no open position even on the stating that he favored the sale of the Mr. Git Man want he had the pleasure

efending Mr. Mosere from the assertfu-Judge Dick in the late campition, under standing that he had made an elaborate speech in favor of the convention in Car erst county and was over to find be be performed a mistaken labor of love. Mr. Mooks repised by stating that

the beginning of the campaign ion ran that way but towards its close had changed for "reasons less known He had made no public declar himself. tion of his opinions.

Mr. Flanking honestly believed the rovision in the constitution services or the public debt was manda wise he would vote against levying a to to meet the interest. He thought M Lehman's solicitude for the unfortunal and the infants of the state should occur Lave offered his to

him to support the present measure.
At this point, M. Love offered his a a substitute. This bill will be fest; dsewhere in to day's paper. Mr. FLEMMING resumed. No sensi had denied the honesty of the debt preposed to be settled - the only object bein

put off its settlement. Mr. F. insiste that now was the time. The people would heerfully avail themselves of the pro posed compromise. The multiplicity propositions was complicating the matte but some one plan should be agreed to proposed by the committee, and if they refused to accept them, he would teel ab-solved from further obligacion. The plan of Mr. Love, he thought, would not at swer the purpose. Mr. F. proceeded a me length, The state tax lest your war 52 cents on the \$100; the decrease t state expenses would reduce that I to cont this, with the oxtra lax of 10 cents levies last year to meet a deficiency, would make up the sum proposed to pay the interes

n the reduced debt. Mr. Linker preferred the word istion " to " forced compromise," for th atter meant nothing else. He regarded ill the propositions pending as testing out repudiation. He favored Mr. Love's inibecause it called things by their peopeames. He would give to the statreditors all the property the sinte had

sut nothing more. Mr. DARGAN could not support proposition of the committee, for the mson that he was not satisfied in report to the amount of the state's real delst, and he did not entertain, in any way, the con sideration of the fraudulent debt. He recognized the debt created before the war and that of the legislature of 1866 The Chicago Pribing the great radical 167 for sailoud purposes. If that with be ascertained he for one would vote to neet it to the extent of the stale's mislity. more in ice too, essent in, too makes sitted, not with standing the difficulties of the times. The bill proposed by the commit-toe required some \$100,000 and this, added to the ordinary expenses of the government. people to the year without any knowledge as to whether the proposed compromise would be acoppose the bill. He fayored a commis to ascertain the deact amount of the lebt and to propose a compromise, and if bers to come up to the matter and sworn duty and the intimation of perury, Mr. D. did not believe that the anything beyond the reach of his eligment and discretion. He understood obligation to be subject to his right to exercise his judgment as to the o

crush and ruin the people. or felt bound to levy a tax of \$1,800, Odouble acquir their consciences of the matter by the imposition of Bur \$500.

brought to bear upon this bill the vers of his ridicule a weapon us his d many times on this floor with effect, behind and beyond all tale levity two cents for state purposes; tax were levied there was r a little solemn truth, very solemn in d. Mr. President, to the future of Nort

gainst its ignorance expected pi political adventurers. Now in this intelligence and integrity, desire to say a few words. I wave lie ened to the arguments that sought to budye us from our obligation in regard venk and evasive. No one will serious asist that we are not bound in honor and good faith to pay to the utmost of our delity. Much has been said about rauds and special tax bonds. With these we have nothing to do. This bill deals only with the old debt. That debt was lemnly recognized by the legislatures of sas and '66 and 1867 They authorized the issue of some of these very bonds those for funding the secreed interest her had the same assets from which to cise revenue that we have and no more, they were dealing as we are, with the id debt alone, they represented as we do

bligations and for one I shall not shrink them. What we can do I shall do: chat we cannot do I shall not attempt his bill, if it accomplishes anything will relieve our people of at least four-teen millions of debt, will relieve our proerty of an incubus that amounts to more than 12-12 per cent of its entire it was necessary for the success of the salar and as a consequence will add that scheme that it should be adopted by orld: it will add five times that amount o its value by increasing the demand the m same. It should not go forth as a The tide of immigration has been turned aside from our borders ause he our perfect indifference to, and anguid neglect of it. We held out the con section to the world that we were hope assis tourisement attacks dispersite broken pirited and resigned. Put this debt in a anageable shape, let the world know that it is let them know that we can ear it in its proposed form without seri our industrial interests and we shall have the immigrant and the apitalist. It only requires a tax of one

ith of one per cent on property and six y cents on the poll to accomplish this, and I will say that the proposed reducax will take from un four times as much on bear this tax and common honesty re mires at least this much at our hands bear it. Better bear it, Mr. President, than to bear the evils of the dark sed world and the executions of shut nonsense to talk of paying the debt posterity you are about to dishonor and There had been too much floundering or dead statesmen who lived and strove being paid. How much had been paid to build up the honor and fair fame of the since the war? Four hillion of bonds state and I speak too in the spirit of her | had been bened since the war to pay the tend sons whose lives were given in the Interest on the delse from which

ainority and have our glorious party ght its way up to victory in the futurea it has done in the past under the ban er of integrity, honesty and good fuith. Mr. GRAHAM, of Orange, entered into n the various propositions. Mr. Love's several mortgages. For the most part

all that mr. assets state's equity of redemption.

Mr. Love explained that the proposition of the state's interest. tion, was to sell merely the state's in whatever it might be

Mr. GRAHAM proposed to ex-hange the stocks of the state with the holders of the bonds. He ther went on to my that the querest objection to the eroposed plan was that of Mr. Allen and te. Dargan that they did not know the exact amount of the state detr. Mr. t. mid that the reports of the public dele showed no discrepancy, and that the statements in regard to it had all been percently brought down from the time of lov. Worth to the present day. It was tue to the officers buying the matter in charge that he should state this. In repard to the embarro-sment growing on f the constitutional provision, and to the position taken by the conservative more era of nee-mitty in the legislative address of last arecton, he said the people had been told in the address that the consti tation imposed the duty of levying the ax and it asked them to relieve the bly of the necessity by changing the o athicans had told the people the rus send not be levied that they could ompromise the debt. The result of the election was the people did not require the legislature to leve the tax and refleved its members of the obligation. But the still remained the olds ration to provide for the state's credit, and it was proposed vanise with the employers could be nothing wrong in that. The menuscium to his a ten of permit penud to effect the. The people can most this, and Mr. Glagain urged that if the senate thought thry would not, that the question might been builted to them next August. All that Mr. Love desired could be achie

Then it was proposed to levy this tax next ed by the proposition of the committee Resolutions to repudinte were so much waste paper, and would have to be rejoint cepted. For this reason alone he would ed by every legislature for the next this sand years and still the bonds would b hanging our the state. He urged mein accepted, he would vote to it at once. The state was bound to pay provide for it. In regard to the allegations her debt, but she can come up fracti ly and my she cannot, but will what she is able. A refusal to anic law could order him like a mule to this was repudiation. He believed there would note a fine when these halls would be eccupied by a class of men who will not healthfu to levy a tax of wenty cents to pay the debt of the state tion of the people in this matter. The It might be some time yet, but the time term "appropriate legislation" justified would surely come. For himself, he, Mr. him in this view, and he could not think G., had done his duty. He could not lay

"appropriate" which a tax to pay all the

Mr. Mananeon repeated that he which if might be reduced. They were not there to do what they might; and if even under the obligation of an each to lay it is tax, the voice of the people was the voice of God, and absolved them from the obligation. No man had the hardineed to propose to levy the full tax, and in this was seen the scape of the people. The proposed tax would being up the unious to be collected to sixtytax were levied there was no guarantee that the next legislature would continue to levy it; and it was doubtful if the creditors would accept the proposition without a guarantee for the future.

He Charam asked what guarantee

stating that he was not willing to lay but he favored a proposition to con progrise with the creditors and would afterwards vote to meet the obligation. Mr. Ronners, of Rowan, was opposed

Mr. Love's substitute, as safe of the state's property, as proposed, would result in nothing. The mortgages now resting upon now resting upon the property would place it beyond the reach of all but bondholders, who could combine and get possession of it for a mere song. He did ot think an honest debtor acquitted himself of his obligation to a creditor when he turned over to him worthless or depreciated property. In an honorable transaction a man's word and honor involved, as was the onor and credit in the future

her creditors a lot of worthless property.

He, Mr. R., would do nothing that savored of repudiation. This was true of the people of the state also, who would rather compromise their debt than to get rid of it for nothing. He was in favor of the proposition of the committee. And almost an amanimous vote. General consent was equisite to give confidence to party memore, but as the act of the repsentatives of the whole people. If this he for one would not note for would be fulle, and not because he was

Mr. MAUNEY said the only objection t he substitute of the committee was the ham, he said, was wifling to submit that feature of it to a vote of the people, and be, Mr. M., thought that with that pro-vision, all might come to its support. All were agreed that some plan was necessary to relieve the state, and this tax feature

was the only obstacle, Mr Kinu said the people were not able to pay the proposed tax. He was pre-pared to give up all the state's stocks but

would pay no more Mr. GRAHAM, of Orange, said be was willing to accept the amendment sug-

Mr. Love said that was not the of our insolvency, better bear it than to bear the scorn of the civil never intended to pay any at 15.7 to pay the state debt, when it was known that the people never intended to pay any at 15.7 to pay question. The question was would the never intended to pay any of it? I speak, I know, in the spirit of about the debt. Why was the debt no some of that hot or and that fame. For find been received and the interest was or I will not dishonor them. I will not still running on. That was paying interes erect party platforms upon the ruin of with a vengeance! On the very bonds is she state. It it be unpopular to do right, seed to pay this faterest, a million of in for one I am willing to go again into the terest had accrued, and not a dollar of an

interest had been paid in the meantime. the propie could pay their debts, he con-tinued, they would. He was proud of the state's fair faine, and would do noth ing to ternish it. All he asked was that an explantion of the question as presented the state should be allowed to do what all individual bankrupt can do, and nothing in the various propositions.

The state was runed and countries in this state was runed and to any railroad in this state series for a mere song, and be pointed out only say, all f have you may take and out deposit in the treasury, or that make the best of it. The losses sustained out deposit in the treasury, or that make the best of it. The losses sustained may be hereafter deposited, any staves, &c. upon which was based the old delit, would plus 'all the state's indebted ness and leave her in a prosperous condi-

> Mr. Wouth asked Mr. Love if his prop onition to sell the state's interest in her into the genuineuses and authenticity of works for cash would not throw the a letter read before the house by Mabson. whole property into the hands of some onied concern, to the detriment of the b indholders, who were scattered all over the country and pertians Europe?

or Leve said the state's these works, though nonfinally comited by millions, was insignificant. He concluded by sacing that the people favored his plan and if not adopted they would send. men to the legislature who would cary it out. At this point Mr. Love gave way to a motion to adjourn.

On motion of Mr. Graham, of Orange the matter under discussion was made the special order for 10 12 a clock, to-

Mr. At nutour reported sundry bills cor Mr Linney, sundry engrossed tillls, Mr. Dannan moved to recomider th vote rejecting the resolution in favor of the sheriff of Mailmon, and that the motion

on motion of Mr. Plemming, the smate adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. THURBUAT, Dec. 14, 1871. House called to order at the usual hour

be postponed. Agreed to.

Prayer by Rey, Dr. Mason, of this city, Journal of pasterday read and approach. Mr. Stanford presented a petition from erain viriceta ne Magneliu. Digil Reports from various standing commit-

By Mr. Dunham: A resolution in re-gard to public printing; placed on calen-By Mr. Dunham : A resolution of la traction to the public treasurer; referred. By Cawthern, col.: A resolution to take a recess from December 22, 1871, to January 8th; 1872; pla ed on calendar, By Mr. Joyner, of Johnston: A bill t

amend chapter 287, section 5, laws 1870-71; referred. 71; referred.

By Mr. Copeland: A bill to repeal chapter 188, laws of 1870 '71; referred.

By Ellison, col.: A bill to incorporate Victor Pire Co., No. 1, Raleigh; referred.

By Mr. Mitchell: A bill to allow school

then pay for their services; re Mr. Sparriew, from the judiciary communities, submitted the following report specifies a submitted the following report specifies a submitted the following report specifies a submitted specific specifies a submitted specifies and they are hereby authorized.

The judiciary committee to whom was

sion to investigate certain charges against.

has appointed a committee to inquire into the whisteness of organizations such as those mentioned in the resolution; who are members theroof, and what outrages if any, upon the persons or property of citizens, have been committed by such members; and has also conferred upon the United States courts in the several states, jurisdiction for the trial and punting in Washington a

sworn duty it is to make and true presentment of the same.

The legislature of North Carolins at its last eission passed an act for suppression making violations of the law a misdemeanor, punishable on conviction by fine

ament or both at the discretion of the judges of the superior courts, The resolution demands of this general amembly, that "it shall interfere in cases and assume original jurisdicti m thereof contrary to the principles of the consti

In the opinion of this committee, it is neither proper nor expedient for this genably to organ eral assembly to organize itself into an in-quisitorial court for the trial of alleged pledged to make good the honest demands mitted by its members, not in their capacitated upon by the hargest when she made over to are amenable to the laws, and may be called to snawer before the courts of justice. It would be gross injustice to a member of this body, and a violation of his most sucred rights as a citizen, to institute an here into alleged misdeme non committed by him not in his canacity

of a representative, pending perhaps an inquiry into or no courts for the same offense. I This committee knows no reason why me class of indictable offenders against bar of either House of this general assembly, more than another class. These are matters for the courts, and not properly within the jurisdiction of a

· Apart from these consideration the substance, there is a fatal objection to the form of the resolutions. Under no eirennodances would it be proper to raise joint committee of both houses to inquire into the conduct of members of the general assembly, since it would be a violation of the privileges of either house for the other to interfere in its govern

that the resolutions do not pass.

T. SPARROW, Ch'm'n. The consideration of the matter was postponed until to morrow at 101 o'clock.

By Mr. Welch: A bill to authorize the ners of Haywood county to self on calendar.

commissioners of Robeson county to adjust the debt of the county; referred. By Mr. Rinkin ution asking for a statement of the salaries of the duce them to their real value, according fficers of the Insane Asylum; placed on he calendar.

Ou mution of Mr. Broadfoot, the bill to new p-rate the Payetteville Building and ONB Association was taken up and passed is second reading.

SPINCEAR ORDER The bill to provide for the collection of axes by the state and by the several coun tes of the state being the special order for the hour, it was taken up and read.

Aver midergoing a great deal of amend ment the bill passed its third reading by with of year 65, mays 29. Mr Dunfinin moved to rules and take up the resolution instruct- treasury department. ing the public treasurer not to receive

may be hereafter deposited, as bond or bonds issued during the session of 1:6, 30, and known as special tax On motion of Mr. Sparrow, the resolution to raise a joint committee to inquire col., perporting to have been written by one Daniel Latta, of Orange county, mak ing charges against a member of the

olution published before.] On motion of Cawthorn, col., the button taking a recess from the 22d of Dec. 1871 to Jan. 8th, 1872 was taken up. Mr sparrow moved to lay the resoluing vote of the speaker,

of Bun motion of Mr. Johnston, combe the bill to incorporate village of Excelsior, Burke county, was taken up. but pending any definite action the house

BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT TO ADJUST AND PAY OFF THE ENTIRE DEBT OF THE STATE. WHEREAS: By the result of the late

war, the people of the state of North Carolina were deprived of their vested rights in more than three hundred thous nd slaves worth in the aggregate one hundred and eighty millions of dollars; and, whereas, from the same cause the real estate in North Carolina suffered a depreciation of more than forty pullions dollars; and, whereas, the personal pro-perty of the state to the amount of sixty attimes of testers will consumed, or the stronged, making a grand aggregate of about three hundred millions of dollars, impoverishing a hitherto pros erous and pecuniarily independent copie, willing and able to pay all their set liabilities; and, whereas, by the resuffix aforesaid, the people of the state, as a whole, are made poor indeed; and, whereas, the people of North Carolina, while stunned with the great losses, aforeaid, and crippled by Illiberal federal legislation, were over run by a horde of political adventurers, whom accident alone had brought to the surface; and, whereas, said adventurers and co workers have destroyed the hitherto healthy finan-cial condition of the state, and rendered it impossible for the oppressed people of North Carolina to pay either the nom-inal, or real debt of the State, either dur-ing the present or for future generations present or for future generation. Therefore

proposed to pay all the state was able to bluxism against curtain no unborn and of and empowered, fully and to all intents hundred and seventy two, for cash more or less, in each and every work a

1st. The state's interest

3d. In the Western Ralicont Western North Carolina Railroad.

5th. In the Western Division of the Western North Caroffna Railroad

place, until due notice of the same she given, by advertisement, for the spin of at least ninety days, through two s nor newspapers published in the city Washington, and in the city of

Sec. 8. That the amount of money re perved by the Commissioners of great I by and in consequence of the saderesald shall be at once demostral by hain with Public Treasurer of the state werable for such money, in full, in the ame way and manner, public funds, placed in his care, and for ts faithful disbursement, according to the

rovisions of this act. SEC. 4. It shall further be the duty of the Commissioners aforesaid, to ascertathe amount of the boudest delst of the May, one thousand eight humired and all ty live, and the amount of futurest the vill have accrued on said debt, up to the day of sale, by them to be fixed or first section of this not, which sum of terest shall be added to the outstanding lebt, as ascertained under this position and the amount, shall be taken to be, the ominal debt of the state of North Caroli

the commissioners aforesaid, to ascertain the market value of the bonds of the state North Carolina, heretofore, referred to this act, as quoted in the city of No fork, on the twelfth day of December me and as said market, value is to or undred, so shall the real delst of the state of North Carolina be, as compared with the nominal debt, as ascertained up

ler section four of this act. Sec. 6. It shall further be the duty of he commissioners aforesaid, after ascer aining the amount of the nominal dobt of the state, under section four of this act and the real debt of the state under see tion five, and the market value of the bonds as aforesaid, and after hazars up is the sale and deposts as aforesaidette nunic a further estimate, of what rate water of Assurer the amount of money realized by the sales aforesaid, will pay upon the real debt of the state, which estimate they shall sub-

mit to the treasurer of the state, in a writ of sale aforesaid. Sac. 7. It shall then become the dutof the treasurer of the state, upon the prosentation at his counter, and surrender him of any of the bonds afore-aid, to re to the provisions of this act, and quay thereon such rate per cent, as may be forth in the report of the commissioner. herein named, and required under section six of this act, the same being taken by

tion of the same, and no other or firethe min shall ever be paid thereon. Sec. 8. That all bonds surre under the provisions of this act, and in cordance with the preceding section shall be, from time to time, burned by the trensurer on the first day of each succeed ing month in the presence of the governoand attorney general, a record of the stering first made, in brief, and filed in

the holders of said bonds, in full satis

SEC. 9. In making up this arriggt re port hereafter, it shall be the duty of the reasurer to refer to the bonded debt of the state as recognized by this act only a far as may be necessary to give numbers the amount of bonds were and destroyed without reference, by distof issue or date of maturity showing the amount of money paid therefor, tike manner the amount remaining nominal debt.

SEC. 10. That all bonds issued by ar under the pretended authority of the state of North Carolina, since said first day of May, one thousand eight bundred sixty-five, have been irregular, or issued by and under the direction of itrospones parties, and in violation of the and wine of the great mass of the tity paying peo, of North Carolina, who nake a major ty of the whole people, and are therefore apurious, and never ought to and never shall be paid.

Sec. 41. From the operations of this act shall be excepted such bonds and the accomulated interest theresh as were is med to aid in the erection and comple tion of the Inches Asylum, and are outstanding and unpaid.

See . That the surrender par: representatives of the people of North Carolina, in general assembly as sembled, of each and every and all the erest of this commonwealth, as specifies in the first section of this act, to satisfy the legitimate demand of her creditor shall and does forever absolve the people of North Carolina from each and every obligation to pay any other or further sum at this or any future time upon bonded debt of the state. Sec. 13. Phis net shall be by for from and after its ratification.

The second secon WANTED-AN ANSWER -Suppose it to se 100 miles from Boston to Portland. A comotive starts at 12 o'clock from Box on, going fifty miles the first bour, twenty emiles the second twelve and a halfuille the third and so on each hone traveling half the remaining distance, when will reach the depot at Portland? A fewar A feware of \$1,000 awaits any person who, by inthematical calculu m, can arrive the exact hier. - Hoston 7 imea.

CIRCUMSTANCE-THE ORANGE ripen'd by the river banks. bon Juans play their pretty pranks, back Dogmas serenading.

ly Moorish Dunsel it was pluch'd. Beneath the golden day :--

That I should reel upon that puci And wish them at the deli!