The Semi-Weekly Sentinel.

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RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1872. VOL. 6.---NO. 13.

THE SENTINEL.

TAXATION.

The French papers and politicians are absorbed in the discussion of taxation. The taxation of raw materials is violently opposed. The newspapers foretell the disasters which must befall the country by taxing raw material. In the assembly such taxes were characterized as detestable and intolerable. We have no idea that cotton and tobacco would be taxed if they were Northern staples. As proof of it why will not Congress tax hay and wheat. The only answer is yankees grow both and do not grow cotton or tobacco. If the South complain of such tax as detestable and intolerable, the only answer is hush your kuklux rebels. A system of legal land robbery is thus carried on by decrying [illegible]

P. S. Since writing the above a gentleman has promised to send us a woman's tax receipt for two cents, which cost the government forty cents to collect. We heard of a case in Person county where three cents tax was collected at a cost of five cents to the government. If there was a Frenchman here to curse over such a result would do good. [illegible] pictures [illegible] and corrupt Judges they [illegible] detestable and oppressive taxation.

SPIES AND DETECTIVES.

It would seem from an article in the *Long Fen* that Hanes has a spy upon [illegible] and comes. If any have has agents making frequent visits to our office, we are not aware of it.

Holden had a D[illegible] to spy around the office for six months. He made [illegible] and the people paid one hundred dollars a month for his services.

We will answer the Press's impertinence by asking how much does *Tony Perry* pay his dogs for barking at the SENTINEL? What does Carrow pay for his traducing the people and State?

Mr. Hanes will have to possess much more piety than he professes to give cheer [illegible] to a paper paid for by Perry, Carrow, Caldwell and Company.

LET THE DEAD ALONE.

A negro told that Chalkey Stephens in a league meeting advised the burning of certain tobacco barns in Caswell county. The barns were burned and Stephens murdered. Colgrove the carpet bag sheriff of Jones was shot. We procured from New York the indictment against him, under which he was convicted and sentenced to [illegible] and a half years imprisonment in the penitentiary. His father was his bail, when after sentence he fled to Ohio? The old man sent for him. The Governor of Ohio surrendered him and he served out his term without being pardoned. Because we mentioned these things all the carpet bag and radical editors of the state have abused us for disturbing the ashes of the dead. Now all of these pious papers teem with strictures on the life and conduct of Fisk. They think to show their virtue by sharp criticism and condemnation of the dead Fisk.

NOT AGREED.

Gen. Blair in the United States Senate on Tuesday last, moved that the [illegible] committee inquire into the [illegible] affairs in Louisiana [illegible] the committee will promptly make [illegible] If Senator Blair can force an [illegible] into the affairs of that carpet-bag ridden State, we hope he will have the committee to inquire into the conduct of Henry Berry Lowery, a member of the league, who is said to have murdered twenty citizens of Robeson county, and is suffered by Gov. Caldwell to go at large and is often seen at stores and public places.

A SWEET DITTY.

"Mary had a little korn,
That grew upon her toe;
And everywhere that Mary went
That korn was sure to go."

WEADDING.

And he with wiles,
And she with smiles,
Drew near the sacred spot,
The Parson blinked,
And slyly winked,
Then tied the lasting knot.

A laugh! A cry!
A sob! One sigh!
And next a fond embrace.
"My love!" "My life!"
"Dear hubby!" "Wife!"
Then smiles lit up each face!
—*The Mirror.*

PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION.—A new night dawned upon the world with the introduction of PLANTATION BITTERS twelve years ago. Disease [illegible] went out, restoration and renovation came in. The eyes of the people were opened to the great fact that the way to cure disease is to strengthen and support its victims, not to place them at its mercy by depriving them of the little strength they have. It soon became evident that as a means of infusing vitality into the feeble system, regulating the secretions, curing indigestion, and reforming a bilious habit of body, no medicinal preparation then known was at all comparable to the new restorative. Since then hundreds of attempts have been made to rival the Bitters. They have all failed, and the GRAND REVOLUTION IN MEDICAL TREATMENT, which was commenced in 1860, is still in progress. Nothing can stop it, for it is founded on the principle, now universally acknowledged, that physical vigor is the most formidable antagonist of all human ailments, and experience has shown that PLANTATION BITTERS is a peerless invigorant, as well as the best possible safeguard against epidemic diseases.

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Legislature of North Carolina.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17, 1872.

The Senate met at the usual hour, Mr. President Warren in the Chair.

Reports of standing committees were made by Messrs. Flemming, Linney, Murphy, Waddell, Moore and Albright.

Mr. KING introduced a bill to repeal chap. 44 private laws of 1861.

Mr. MCCLAMMY, a bill to incorporate Sylvan Lodge, No. 162 F. A. M.

Mr. WHITESIDE, a bill to make it the duty of the Attorney General to report the decisions of the supreme court.

Mr. OLDS, a bill to incorporate Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, of the city of Raleigh.

Mr. COWLES, a bill to create a finance committee in each county of the State.

Mr. MURPHY introduced a resolution in favor of Thos. B. Bailey.

Also a resolution making Rev. Geo. W. Walker a member of the Board of Public Charities.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. King from and after Friday till Tuesday next.

On motion of Mr. Edwards, the rules were suspended and the bill to incorporate the People's Building and Loan Association of Oxford, passed its several readings.

[illegible] motion of Mr. Linney, the bill to legalize [illegible] Alleghany [illegible] 1868 [illegible] passed [illegible]

THE IMMIGRATION BILL.

The special order, the bill to promote immigration, was considered, the question being on the motion of Mr. Robbins of Davidson to reconsider the vote by which the bill was rejected on its third reading. [illegible] bill had been fully discussed in the Senate [illegible] did not propose to add [illegible] other [illegible] on the question.

Mr. MAUNEY concurred with Mr. Robbins, but would therefore [illegible] the motion to reconsider on the table, but withdrew his motion.

Mr. MOORE advocated the reconsideration of the passage of the bill. He thought it the true means to build up the State. The republican party were in favor of it, and the negroes supported it, and wanted no competition in labor.

PRICE, col., followed in opposition to the bill. He did not consider Mr. Moore as the exponent of the views of the republican party, and particularly of the colored people, in this subject. He (Price) believed the object of the bill was to drive out and supplant the negroes of the state.

Mr. ROBBINS, of Rowan, urged the reconsideration. He combatted the idea of the purpose of this bill being to drive out the negro. That notion, he said, emanated from interested demagogues who whispered into the negro's ear. Mr. R. enlarged upon his views as given in the previous report on the bill.

Mr. SPEED took the floor in support of the bill.

Mr. [illegible] urged the favorable consideration of the bill.

PRICE, col., followed in reply to Mr. Robbins, of Rowan.

Mr. [illegible] followed in opposition to the bill. He thought the discussion in regard to the races should have been avoided. For himself, in opposing the bill, he was not to be understood as preferring the negro to the white man, and he added candidly that if he could supplant the negro with white men he would do so. He then entered into an examination of the provisions of the bill. In conclusion he repeated he was not opposed to immigration but he would vote against the bill because he believed nothing good would result from it.

Mr. LINNEY was opposed to immigration on principle. Besides he believed [illegible] the measure would not meet the [illegible] its promoters, or secure the desired class of immigrants sought.

Mr. GILMER entered into a defence of the object of the bill and of the bill itself. He read an extract from a private letter from a member of the Virginia legislature showing the efforts being made by that State to induce immigration of capitalists and intimating that Virginia would be willing to co-operate with our State in the enterprise.

Mr. JONES followed in reply to Mr. Linney. It was a mistake to suppose the proposed $5,000 was to be given as a bonus to bring the "pauper German immigrant" to the state. It was a proposition to invest $5,000 which would be repaid to the state a hundred fold in the development of her resources. It was to make an effort in the advance, and though small gave promise of a new era in our policy of government. In conclusion he repeated that his only objection to the bill was the meagreness of the sum proposed.

Mr. MAUNEY repeated his objection to the bill in his belief of its being fruitless, and entered on the reasons for this view.

Mr. MOORE called the previous question on the motion to reconsider.

The call was sustained and the vote resulted—yeas 22, nays 22, as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were:

Messrs. Adams, Allen, Battle, Brown, Currie, Dargan, Flemming, Gilmer, Graham, of Alamance, Graham, of Orange, Hawkins, Jones, McClammy, Moore, Moorehead, Murphy, Robbins, of Davidson, Robbins, of Rowan, Skinner, Speed, Troy and Worth—22.

Those who voted in the negative were:

Messrs. Albright, Barnett, Beasley, Bellamy, Brogden, Cook, Cowles, Crowell, Edwards, Eppes, King, Latham, Lehman, Linney, Long, Mauney, McCotter, Merrimon, Norment, Price, Waddell and Whiteside—22.

The chair voted aye, so the motion prevailed.

Mr. GILMER moved the previous question on the passage of the bill. The call was sustained—28 to 16.

The question then recurred on the passage of the bill on its third reading and resulted—yeas 25, nays 22, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Battle, Brown, Currie, Dargan, Flemming, Gilmer, Graham, of Alamance, Graham, of Orange, Hawkins, Jones, Latham, McClammy, Moore, Morehead, Murphy, Norment, Robbins, of Davidson, Robbins, of Rowan, Skinner, Speed, Troy, Warren, Worth—25.

NAYS.—Messrs. Albright, Barnett, Beasley, Bellamy, Brogden, Cook, Cowles, Crowell, Edwards, Eppes, Flythe, Hyman, King, Latham, Lehman, Linney, Long, Mauney, McCotter, Merrimon, Price, Waddell, Whiteside—22.

Mr. DARGAN introduced a bill to allow the commissioners of Anson to levy a special tax.

Mr. COOK, a bill to allow insolvents to take the insolvent's oath in twenty days.

Mr. FLEMMING, a bill to incorporate the Old Fort and Toe River Turnpike Company.

Mr. ALBRIGHT, a resolution to allow the engrossing clerk to employ assistants. Adopted.

A message was received from the House announcing its non-concurrence in the Senate amendments to the revenue bill.

Mr. GRAHAM, of Orange, moved the senate insist upon its amendments and that a message be returned proposing a committee of conference. Adopted.

The senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17, 1872.

House called to order at the usual hour. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Collins of the House. Journal of yesterday read and approved.

Mr. Robinson presented a petition from certain citizens of Cherokee county asking to be incorporated into Swain county. Referred.

Reports from various standing committees were submitted.

By Mr. Garrison: A resolution [illegible] to adjournment sine die [illegible]

By Mr. Henderson: A bill to [illegible] Referred.

By Mr. Houston: A bill to incorporate the Trustees of the Catawba Valley Academy. Referred.

By the same: A bill to incorporate the town of Catawba Station. Referred.

By Fletcher, col.: A bill for the relief of [illegible] Referred.

By Mr. Watkins: A bill to incorporate the Hutchison Savings and Loan Association of Hendersonville. Referred.

By Mr. Wilson: A bill to lay out and construct a road from Phillips' Gap to [illegible] Ashe county. Referred.

By Mr. Robinson: A bill to change the line between Cherokee and Swain counties. Referred.

By the same: A bill to amend the act [illegible] Turnpike Company. Referred.

By Mr. McAfee: A bill to protect the [illegible] and interest of North Carolina. Referred.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill in regard to the public debt failed to pass its second reading, being the unfinished business of yesterday, its consideration was resumed.

Mr. Sparrow advocated the motion. He said that if this legislature should adjourn without taking action in this matter, he, and the people too, would regard this legislature as a failure.

Mr. Brown moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. Lost.

The motion to reconsider was put to a vote and adopted.

The question recurred upon the passage of the bill.

Mr. Welch offered a substitute for the bill, authorizing the Governor to appoint commissioners to investigate and report the just and legal debt of the State, and to make settlement with the legitimate creditors of the State by the surrender of the state's stock in various corporations and works of internal improvement.

Mr. Welch supported in remarks of length the adoption of his substitute.

Mr. Withers opposed the substitute and favored the original bill.

On motion of Mr. Sparrow, the substitute was ordered to be printed and the whole matter made special order for to-morrow at 11 a. m.

By Mr. Dickey: A resolution for the relief of R. Mayfield (accompanied by a memorial). Referred.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The Senate bill to amend the constitution of North Carolina, on its third reading, being the special order for this hour, (11 a. m.) it was taken up.

Sykes, col., offered a substitute. (The substitute is substantially the same as the bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Lehman, and published a short time ago in the report of the proceedings of that body.)

Sykes, col., in his remarks in advocacy of the substitute said he had voted for the pending bill on its second reading with a hope that a compromise could be effected, and he offered this measure as a compromise, &c.

Mr. [illegible] favored the substitute.

Mr. Sparrow said it seems that the republicans were very hard to be suited in the matter of constitutional amendments. They had constantly declared that the Constitution needed amendment in many particulars. The Conservatives had offered to call a convention. Republicans objected to a majority call. A bill providing for a concurrence of two-thirds was offered and they refused their support to that. They (Republicans) then persuaded the people to vote down the Convention measure, declaring that they would support the amendments if made by legislative enactment. Now this mode is being resorted to and yet we find the Republicans are solidly opposing the amendments sought to be consummated.

The greatest opposition to this bill was on account of the reduction of the number of Supreme and Superior Court Judges. Why was the increase ever made? Simply and solely to make places for party pets. Could the Republicans justify themselves before the people in refusing to make this reduction and save $12,500 per year to the tax payers of the State. Three Supreme Court Justices and nine Superior Court Judges were ample, fully ample to meet the ends of justice.

Mr. Dunham said that in justice to Mr. Durham, member of the constitutional convention of 1868, who Mr. Justice endeavored to make it appear as responsible for the mandatory clause in the constitution in regard to the public debt, that he would call the attention of the House to page 304 convention journal: Mr. Tourgee, a republican, offered the section as it is now in the constitution. Mr. Hobbs, also a republican, moved to strike out "shall" and insert "may" which was rejected, and upon the final adoption of the report of finance committee, Mr. Durham's name was the first to be found on the negative side, &c.

Messrs. Hargrove, and Williamson, col., favored the substitute and opposed the bill.

In accordance with the resolution a call of the House was had and 118 members answered to their names, Messrs. Copeland, Chamberlain, Fisher and Phillips being the only members absent.

On motion of Mr. Johnston, Buncombe, the previous question was called.

The question recurred upon the substitute which was rejected by a vote of yeas 38, nays 78. The original bill then passed its third reading reading by the following ballot:

AYES—Messrs. Anderson, Armstrong, Ashe, Atwater, Atkinson, Brooks, Broadfoot, Bryson, Cawthorn, Carson, Clinard, Crawford, Currie, Dickey, Drake, Duckworth, Dunham, Furr, Gambrel, Garrison, Gatling, Gore, Guilick, Grayson, Gregory, Hampton, Henderson, Houston, Hinnant, Johnston, of Buncombe, Johns, Jones, of Caldwell, Joyner, of Johnston, Joyner, of Pitt, Jordan, Kelly, of Davie, Kelly, of Moore, [illegible], Kincaid, Lassiter, [illegible], Lucker, Marler, Mallet, Maxwell, McAfee, McAllister, McCauley, McNeill, Mills, Mitchell, Nicholson, Paylor, Powell, Rankin, Reid, Rowe, Robinson, Scott, Settle, Sinclair? Smith of Anson, Smith, of Warren, Sparrow, Stanford, Stewart, Stradwick, Tucker, of Iredell, Waring, Welch, Withers, Wilcox, Womack, Woodhouse, Young, of Yancey, and York—76.

NAYS—Bean, Brown, Bryant, of Halifax, Bryan, of Jones, Bunn, Buxton, Cobb, Dayton, Dailey, Ellison, Faulkner, Fletcher, Goodwin, Gunther, Harris, of Guilford, Harris, of Franklin, Hargrove, Hardy, Heaton, Johnston, of Edgecombe, Jones of Northampton, Justice, Loftin, Lyon, Mason, Morris, Morgan, of Montgomery, Morgan, of Wake, Newsome, Nesser, Page, Reavis, Robbins, Smith of Halifax, Sykes, Tucker, of Craven, Willis, Williamson and Young, of Wake—38.

By Mr. Stradwick: A bill to amend the construction of the State, calendar. [illegible] Mr. Jones, of Caldwell, privileges [illegible] referred.

By Mr. Sparrow: A resolution to inquire into the management of the penitentiary. Calendar.

By Mr. [illegible]: A bill to incorporate [illegible] Cumberland County Agricultural [illegible] Referred.

By [illegible]: A bill to incorporate [illegible] Academy [illegible] county. Referred.

By Mr. Ashe: A bill to amend [illegible] Referred.

By Mr. Ashe: A bill [illegible] hospital [illegible] Wilmington. Referred.

The House on motion of Mr. Ashe, refused to concur in the Senate amendments to the Revenue bill.

On motion of Mr. Maxwell, the bill to [illegible] Judicial district was taken up and passed its second reading.

The resolution of instruction to the Attorney General in relation to the lease of the N. C. R. R., published in full a short time ago, was taken up.

Mr. Jones, of Caldwell, took the floor in support of the adoption of the resolution. He proceeded to describe the [illegible] and seemingly fraudulent manner in which the State had been deprived of its property in this corporation. He wished this legislature, by the passage of this resolution, to show to the people of the State that they did not intend to stand quietly by and see the State robbed by this *lease deal*. He denounced the manner in which this lease had been consummated, and proceeded to detail the various suspicious circumstances which attended its conclusion. He denounced the action of the officers of the road and certain stockholders at Greensboro' as a conspiracy to defraud the State of her rights.

Mr. Withers (interrupting): A joint resolution has already passed both Houses and a committee raised, with powers embracing everything contained in this resolution.

Mr. Jones (continuing): It will not do for the House to depend upon the mere report of a committee, but steps should be taken at once to bring the matter before the courts.

After some debate the resolution was postponed until the 29th inst.

On motion of Mr. Sparrow, the bill to incorporate the Peoples Bank of Newbern was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Lucas, the bill to prevent the catching of oysters in Far creek, Hyde county, was taken up and passed its several readings.

An invitation was received from the Superintendent of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind Asylum to attend an exhibition to be given by the colored pupils this evening at 7½ o'clock.

On motion, the House adjourned.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 18.

The Senate met at the usual hour, Mr. President Warren in the chair.

Mr. LEHMAN, by leave, explained his vote of yesterday against the immigration bill. He said his chief reason for voting against the bill, was not that he was opposed to immigration on principle, but because under art 3, section 10 of the Constitution, the Legislature is prohibited from appointing the officer designated in the bill.

Mr. DARGAN introduced a bill to prohibit trading after night in certain cases.

On motion of Mr. Allen the committee on penal institutions got leave to sit during the session of the Senate.

Reports from standing and select committees were presented by Messrs. Currie, Moore, Linney, Graham of Orange, Albright, Jones, Murphy and Waddell.

Mr. MERRIMON introduced a bill in relation to the public printing, which was made the special order for 12 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. TROY, a bill to repeal the act in relation to landlords and tenants.

Mr. LINNEY, a resolution in relation to the state's representation in the U. S. Senate.

Mr. LINNEY moved to suspend the rules to put the resolution on its passage. Not agreed to.

Mr. MERRIMON called up his joint resolution to adjourn *sine die* on the 22d inst. The resolution was amended by proposing to adjourn on Wednesday, 31st inst., and so passed unanimously.

Mr. NORMENT called up the bill to allow the commissioners of Robeson to adjust and pay off the county debt. The bill passed its third reading.

Also, the bill to incorporate the Raleigh Female Seminary, which passed its several readings.

Mr. COOK introduced a bill to provide for the support of indigent idiots, lunatics, deaf and dumb and blind, where they have been refused admission to the State Asylums.

On motion of Mr. Flemming, the rules were suspended and his resolution providing for the appointment of a commission to ascertain on what terms the state debt may be compromised was taken up.

The committee on finance submitted a bill as a substitute. The substitute names as the commission, D. W. Courts, Kemp P. Battle and Gen. Alfred Dockery, and empowers them to visit New York to consult with creditors and pays them for their services $5 per day for a term not to exceed thirty days. The commission to report to the next legislature.

Messrs. FLEMMING and ROBBINS, of Rowan, supported the bill.

Mr. NORMENT thought it should at first be ascertained to what amount, if any, the people are willing to be taxed to pay the debt.

Mr. GRAHAM, of Orange, concurred with Mr. Norment. It was a question whether the people in a large majority were not for repudiating the entire debt. That matter should be definitely ascertained by submitting the question to the people in some form or other. He, Mr. G. was opposed to repudiation, and was in favor of paying the last dollar of the legal debt.

Mr. WARING would vote for the substitute and then would vote against the resolution as amended. He concurred with Mr. Norment and Mr. Graham that the views of the people should be ascertained in regard to the matter of the debt. As far as had been seen by the voice of the House and the Senate, the people did not seem disposed to pay any considerable amount of the debt.

Mr. MURPHY moved to substitute the name of Silas N. Martin, of Wilmington for that of Gen. Dockery, he did this not to the disparagement of Gen. Dockery, but on account of the high financial ability of Mr. Martin. The amendment did not prevail.

Mr. JONES moved to substitute the name of Thos. W. Dewey, of Charlotte, for that of Daniel W. Courts. Mr. Jones said he had as high an appreciation of the character of Mr. Courts as any man, and in addition [illegible] But he believed Mr. Courts present business was incompatible with the duties of the commission, and thought if he were here he would decline the appointment. Mr. Jones spoke of the ability of Mr. Dewey, and of his high character and peculiar fitness for the position.

Mr. BROGDEN objected to the proposed change.

Mr. ROBBINS, of Rowan, hoped no change would be made in the commission.

Mr. Jones withdrew the amendment.

The amendment of the committee [illegible] was then adopted.

The question then recurred on the passage of the resolution as amended.

Mr. ROBBINS of Rowan, urged the passage of the resolution. He thought the course proposed eminently proper and necessary, and the commission fully and largely represented [illegible] of compromising the debt.

Mr. BROWN thought the bill should be entitled "a bill for the postponement of the settlement of the public debt." The enquiry will result in nothing. The State knew its ability to pay the debt and should [illegible] to her creditors a specific proposition.

The question was then taken on the passage of the resolution and it was rejected. 21 to [illegible]

The bill to prevent the felling of trees in New river and Horse creek, Ashe county, was recommitted to the committee on propositions and grievances.

Mr. CURRIE introduced a resolution to allow the engrossing clerk to employ additional clerical force. Went over under the rules.

On motion of Mr. Speed, the rules were suspended, and the bill to authorize the Secretary of State to issue a patent for certain land to Bedford Cahoon of Elizabeth City was put on its passage.

Mr. Speed explained the provisions of the bill, and the bill passed its several readings.

Mr. JONES moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution to raise a commission on the public debt was defeated, and to postpone the consideration of the motion till to-morrow at 12 o'clock. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. McClammy, the rules were suspended and the bill to [illegible] the Commissioners of Brunswick county to issue bonds passed its second reading.

Also, the bill to incorporate the Yadkin and Dan River Railroad Company, passed its second and third readings.

On motion of Mr. Jones the rules were suspended and the bill to provide for the publication in certain newspapers of the bill to amend the constitution of the state was taken up and passed its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Robbins, of Davidson, the further consideration of the bill was postponed till a quarter to 11 to-morrow to allow time to fill certain blanks in the bill.

On motion of Mr. Gilmer, the school bill was made the special order for to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Troy, the rules were suspended and the bill to incorporate the Brothers Manufacturing Company of the county of Cumberland, passed its second and third readings.

On motion of Mr. Morehead, the bill for the regulation and better protection of the public libraries of the state passed its second reading under a suspension of the rules.

The bill in relation to records of courts destroyed by fire during and since the war passed its second reading and was then postponed till to-morrow.

A communication was received from the Board of Trustees in regard to the salaries of officers and employees of the Institution for the Deaf & Dumb and the Blind. Laid on the table.

Adjourned.

NOTE.—Mr. Council resumed his seat in the Senate to-day after an absence at home in attendance on a very sick member of his family.

We regret to have to state that Mr. Love is still confined to his room by sickness.

In the vote in yesterday's proceedings on the immigration bill, Mr. Latham by a mistake of the printer, was made to vote aye and no. Mr. Latham voted against the bill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Jan. 18, 1872.

House was called to order at the usual hour.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Grayson, of the House.

Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Reports from Standing Committees were submitted.

By Mr. Ashe: A bill in reference to the Cape Fear Navigation Company; referred.

By Bryant, of Halifax, col.: A bill in favor of the Sheriff of Halifax; referred.

By Mr. Johnston, of Buncombe: A bill to provide for the publication of the act to amend the Constitution of the State; calendar.

By Mr. Loftin: A bill to amend chapter 24, laws of 1865-'66; referred.

On motion of Mr. Sparrow, the resolution raising a Joint Select Committee of 5 to inquire into the management of the Penitentiary was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Grayson, the Senate bill establishing a turnpike road from Marion, McDowell county, to Burnsville in Yancey county was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Dickey, the Senate bill to empower County Commissioners to extend the time for the settlement of county taxes was taken up and, on motion of Mr. Martin, was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Drake, Senate bill to incorporate the town of Whitaker's was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Martin, the resolution in regard to absent members was taken up and, after some little discussion was, on motion, laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Johnston, the bill to provide for the publication of the act to alter the Constitution of the State was taken up.

After a long and rambling debate and the rejection of several hundred amendments and substitutes, the previous question was called, a substitute giving the advertisement to the Weekly SENTINEL, *Carolinian*, and *Era* was adopted, and the bill passed its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Loftin, the rules were suspended and the bill was put on its third reading. Again a number of motions and amendments were offered and rejected, and the bill passed its third reading.

On motion of Mr. Tucker, of Iredell, the Senate bill to provide for the service of process issuing from courts of justices of the peace in civil cases where one or more of the defendants reside out of the county in which the action is brought, was taken up. The substitute reported [illegible] adopted, and the bill passed its several readings.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The chair announced the special order for to-day. The bill in regard to the debt of the State. The question recurred upon the substitute offered by Mr. Welch yesterday. The following is the substitute:

WHEREAS, The results of the late war and the legislation of the general government towards the people of this State, since that unfortunate period, have destroyed at least two-thirds of the property of the State, and thereby so impoverished the State as to render it highly impracticable and ruinous for the people to fully discharge the obligations which they had contracted before that time; and, whereas, irresponsible Legislatures since the adoption of the present Constitution, without the concurrence of the tax payers [illegible] monstrous obligations, thereby rendering impossible what before would have been onerous; and, whereas, millions of the people's money have been extracted from the treasury of the State through fraud and collusion; and, whereas, but a small portion of this money has been returned to the people in the internal improvements of the State or otherwise, therefore,

SEC. 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, that the Governor of the State is hereby empowered and authorized to appoint three discreet and able persons as commissioners on the part of this State, whose duty it shall be at once to ascertain and estimate the State's interest in railroads, canals and other public improvements.

SEC. 2. That the commissioners to be appointed by the Governor, as provided in the above section, are authorized to ascertain the debt contracted by the State anterior to the war, as well as the amount actually expended for the legitimate purposes which appropriations were made of the bonds issued from the treasury during and since the war.

SEC. 3. That when these facts shall have been ascertained the said commissioners are hereby empowered and authorized to assign all the interests which the State of North Carolina holds in all railroads, canals and other improvements to the parties ascertained by said commissioners as holding such legitimate claims against the State of North Carolina in such proportion as the aggregate interest of the State in railroads, and canals and other improvements bears to the ascertained aggregate claims held against the State in consideration of the surrender on their part of all claims held by them against the State.

SEC. 4. That the people of North Carolina, in their representative capacity, hereby solemnly protest against any other compromise of their public liabilities than that set forth in the above sections in this act, and further declare that no other claims held by any party or parties against the State of North Carolina shall ever be paid in part or in whole.

SEC. 5. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Mr. Currie moved to postpone the whole matter until Monday at 11 a. m.

Messrs. Ashe, Stanford and Martin, opposed any further postponement of the matter.

Mr. Currie withdrew his motion.

Mr. Jones, of [illegible], said the substitute met [illegible] There was not a tax-payer whom he represented [illegible] would not give [illegible] support.

Mr. Martin supported the substitute. He would never vote to pay one cent of the interest or principal of special tax bonds, &c.

Mr. Stradwick hoped the House would adopt the substitute without any amendment. He wished the assets of the State to be delivered up to the *bona fide* creditors, and then a full and final discharge from her obligations be demanded and insisted upon, &c.

Mr. Waring would vote for the substitute but would do so with the hope that it would be afterwards amended so as to leave a report upon what terms legitimate creditors would compromise before the matter was finally dealt with, &c.

Tucker, of Craven, col., favored the passage of the substitute.

Cawthorn, col., also favored the measure.

Mr. Durham said that the assertion that the property of the State was all destroyed was not true. True, it had been destroyed in part, but her lands and [illegible] of personal property remained. The bill of Mr. Ashe proposed to scale the debt and pay in proportion to the amount of property remaining, &c. He preferred the original bill. It especially excluded the special tax bonds. He had pledged himself that he would never vote for their payment and he would keep inviolate that pledge. The minority in the legislature of 1868-'69, warned all purchasers that the people would never recognize their legality. He urged that the best interest of the State required that this matter should be at once settled on a basis honorable alike to the State and her creditors, &c. The substitute under consideration proposed only to surrender to creditors the stocks of the State in certain corporations which would amount to comparatively nothing. The proposition that the moral obligation to pay our debts because of the emancipation of slaves was not binding was not good in ethics or law. The reduction in the expenses of the State government since the democratic party came into power would more than meet the interest on the debt required by Mr. Ashe's bill. He contended that if the State refused to compromise when it was within her power to do so that it would operate to exclude capital and immigration from her borders. None of the true sons of the State would endorse the action of this Legislature in any measure which would tarnish her fame for honor and honesty. He appealed to gentlemen to discard the idea of popularity or unpopularity, to discard the idea that North Carolina was too poor to pay an honest debt, to discard the idea that an honorable compromise was beyond her means and to come up and by passing this bill leave no blot upon her bright unsullied honor, &c.

Mr. WELCH next occupied the floor in reply to the arguments urged against his substitute and in advocacy of the measure. In regard to the substitute's striking a blow at the honor of the State, he wanted to know what more could an honest bankrupt do than to honorably surrender all of his assets to his legitimate creditors and to tell them he had given up all that he possessed to pay his honest debts. Mr. Welch then proceeded at length to portray the financial embarrassment under which the State now labored and he urged the adoption of the substitute as the only means of bringing a solid and substantive relief to the people without resorting to actual and outright repudiation.

Mr. Ashe wanted Mr. Welch to produce the figures proving the assertions in his substitute in regard to the destruction of the property of the State.

On motion of Mr. Loftin the matter under consideration was postponed until to-morrow at 11 a. m.

On motion of Mr. Loftin the Senate resolution adjourning *sine die* on the 31st inst., was taken up and adopted by a vote of yeas 91, nays 0.

Mr. Jones, of Caldwell, arose to a question of personal privilege. He said: Mr. Speaker: I notice in the *Carolinian* of this morning an editorial article headed "The Lease. Forfeiture of Charter." I will not harrass the House by reading the whole article, but simply desire to call attention to our paragraph, which reads:

"The resolutions evidently emanated from a late President of the North Carolina Railroad, and the speech in their support was merely a rehearsal of editorial articles published in a morning paper within a period of four months past."

[illegible] the resolutions emanated from no former President of the North Carolina Railroad but were drawn by myself upon the representations of gentlemen from different parts of the State, some of them stockholders in the road. I regret exceedingly that the article referred to should have appeared, because so far as I am aware the relations between the editor and myself have always been kindly. I regret it again because I deprecate any division in the ranks of those who profess to be laboring for the same great end. Lastly, Mr. Speaker, I regret it because while I do not allege it as a fact, it creates the suspicion in my mind that the *Carolinian* is backed up by the lessees to protect the lease. I propose to carry this altercation through the newspapers no farther. I at all times regret to give publicity to differences between gentlemen, but I do not propose that any newspaper or newspapers shall bully or cajole me out of what I deem to be my duty to my constituents and to the State.

Adjourned.

RESOLUTIONS

Adopted by the Board of Trustees of the University, Jan. 9th, 1872.

Resolved, That the President appoint a committee of three who shall—

1st. Ascertain and report the amount of each debt of the University, to whom due, and upon what terms it may be compromised.

2d. Ascertain and report the kind, the condition, and the place of all the property and funds of the University.

3d. Said committee are authorized and requested to confer with the Alumni of the University and ascertain and report upon what terms and to what extent they may be induced to come to the relief and support of the University.

His excellency Tod R. Caldwell, appointed Alexander McIver, W. B. Rodman and R. F. Lehman, pursuant to the above resolution.

We, the undersigned, respectfully request a general meeting of the Alumni of the University on Thursday, the first day of February next, in the city of Raleigh, for the purpose of re-organizing the Alumni Association, and responding to the foregoing resolution:

W. A. Graham,	Will. H. Battle,
D. M. Barringer,	R. R. Pearson,
Thomas S. Ashe,	C. M. T. McCauley,
S. F. Phillips,	Robert Dick,
Thomas Little,	Kemp P. Battle,
R. H. Battle,	B. F. Moore,
W. C. Kerr,	Alexander McIver,
W. B. Rodman,	R. F. Lehman,
J. A. Gilmer,	John W. Graham,
H. C. Jones,	James A. Graham,
L. R. Waddell,	Thomas A. McNeill,
James F. Taylor.	

THE DISCOVERY OF COFFEE.—Toward the middle of the fifteenth century, a poor Arab was traveling through Abyssinia, and finding himself weak and weary from fatigue, he stopped near a grove. Then being in want of fuel to cook his rice, he cut down a tree which happened to be covered with dead berries. His meal cooked and eaten the traveler discovered that the half burned berries were very fragrant. He collected a number of these, and on crushing them with a stone he found that their aroma increased to a great extent. While wondering at this he accidentally let fall the substance in a can which contained his scanty supply of water. Lo! what a miracle! The almost putrid liquid was instantly purified. He brought it to his lips; it was fresh, agreeable; and in a moment the traveler had so far recovered his strength and energy, as to be able to resume his journey. The lucky Arab gathered as many berries as he could, and having arrived at Arden, in Arabia, he informed the mufti of his discovery. That worthy divine was an inveterate opium smoker, who had been suffering for years from the influence of that poisonous drug. He tried an infusion of the roasted berries, and was so delighted at the recovery of his own vigor that in gratitude to the tree he called it strength, or restorer. And that is the way cahfah which in Arabic signifies giving in which coffee was first introduced into Arabia.

RAILROAD GREETING.

The B. & O. Railroad greets its patrons on the new year, thus:

May all your days be days of peace, and nights be nights of joy,
And happiness adown life's track, be yours without alloy!
And when at last the signal's given, and brakes are whistled down,
Your travels ended here below, a through-ticket all you own—
May you go forth upon the road, your headlight shining clear,
And reach the station just beyond, those highest grades sublime,
And live that life of perfect bliss, that's measured not by time.
—*Texas Gazette.*

The newest Parisian style of lady's hat is shaped exactly like a copper sauce pan.

For the Sentinel.

MR. EDITOR: I notice in the [illegible] proceedings that the Senate has passed a bill, introduced by Mr. [illegible] to [illegible] a number of [illegible] in this city subject to the approval of the voters [illegible] of the city. A bill was passed [illegible] last session of the Legislature [illegible] the consent of [illegible] of the property [illegible] of the city, but on which the voters never had the privilege of voting, [illegible] wished the thing done knowing it would be killed, and would not let it come before the people. The people of this city are now overburdened with taxes, and to put an additional tax on them without their approval, just for the benefit of a few office-holders and to give a set of lazy negroes a job of work, is infamous. The city does not need the cisterns, and it is only another [illegible] scheme to give opportunity to some few [illegible] and keep them [illegible] out. The people of Raleigh—property holders—paid last year a tax of $40,000, and in less than two months all that was spent and not fifty dollars' worth of work was done to the city; but, on the other hand, many of our principal streets are dug up and made worse than ever. It will cost about $[illegible] to build the cisterns, and before the thing is [illegible] it will [illegible] about $[illegible] [illegible] grows and sewerage.

It ought, with propriety, be termed a bill to give negro laborers [illegible] to [illegible] in the city of Raleigh, for the purpose of carrying the Negro [illegible] elections.

I trust the legislature [illegible] passing such bill.

Yours, &c.,

W.

For the Sentinel.

LOUISBURG, Jan. 15, 1872.

EDITORS SENTINEL:—As your [illegible] improvement which may be taking place in the Old North State, a communication from our flourishing town may not prove entirely uninteresting. The [illegible] in trade and usually busy aspect of our streets cannot fail to be observed by the most casual.

I will even at this late period revert to the many "hops" and social gatherings that followed each other in rapid succession during the festal season of Christmas and New Year. Among the most brilliant and largely attended was that given at the hospitable home of the editor of the *Courier*.

The last night of the year was most appropriately and beautifully observed by a large and attentive congregation in the Methodist Church. At 11½ o'clock the tones of the bell sounded on the still air of night calling together the devout worshippers. The exercises were conducted by the Pastor, Rev. Mr. Brent, assisted by Dr. Royall of the Louisburg Female College. While all were kneeling in fervent prayer, the bell rang out its funeral dirge for the year departing, and as from bended knees they arose a pean of rejoicing burst forth from full hearts, and many voices joined in the anthem of praise which swelled from the deep tones of the organ.

We have cause to be proud of our town schools. The Male Academy which for years has been successfully conducted by M. L. Davis, A. M. [illegible]

The Louisburg Female College, Rev. W. Royall, D. D., President was opened to-day. A large class of young ladies presented themselves, and many others are expected. The people of the town and vicinity are looking with peculiar interest to this school which promises to be one of the best and most largely attended in the State. We hope in this College to see North Carolina represented from the mountains to the main.

FRANKLIN.

FREE LIBRARIES IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

[From the Philadelphia North American.]

The *Pall Mall Gazette* recently printed some interesting statistics concerning the free libraries of England, wherefrom it appears that the inhabitants of Birmingham so little appreciate the advantages of these establishment that only three per cent. of them borrow books. In the brass founding trade of that town there are engaged eight thousand operatives, and of these but two hundred and ninety two avail themselves of the privileges of the free libraries; of the many thousands of workmen employed in the building trade only fifty five are readers, and of the eight thousand gunmakers only one hundred and ninety one; of one hundred and thirty letter carriers twelve are book-borrowers, and of the four hundred policemen one out of nine borrow from the five free libraries of the town.

There is naturally a good deal of chagrin felt and surprise expressed by the benevolent founders of these excellent institutions at such neglect of them by the working people, but an excuse is found for the latter by the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which thinks those Birmingham working people require repose like the rest of us. They need amusement rather than education, and we can hardly blame them if they prefer smoking their pipes at home, or even falling asleep, to rushing off to a library in search of an instructive work; but this argument is proved defective, for the figures show that the parish of Marylebone, "second to none in the world for all yearnings after refinement," found it necessary in 1857 to close the doors of its free library for want of support.

But the evidence that confutes it utterly is supplied by the amazing popularity of the free libraries of the United States, and notably by the statistics of the Boston Public Library and the Apprentice's Library of this city. Both these excellent institutions are loaning their books in large numbers to the working classes daily and the demand upon the former keeps constantly employed a dozen librarians in simply noting down the names of borrowers and books.

The inevitable deduction to be drawn from these facts is that the working classes of England are of a less inquiring bent of mind than their American cousins. The English artisan or laborer is generally content to live and die in the exact mental and social position into which he was born; but the American, no matter into what place the accident of birth finds him, begins in early youth, through education, to climb higher. The son of the laborer is not satisfied with less than the trade of a skilled artisan, and the son of one of the latter aspires still higher. A restless ambition to achieve wealth and the power that wealth gives in this country, fills every one here, and all learn early that the surest road to ease and position is through acquiring the knowledge which comes from persistent study. This not only accounts for the popularity of our public libraries, but for the eagerness with which the advantages of night schools are sought by our youth.

Michigan is cackling about a hen show, with $2,000 premiums.