

A Chat with the 'Register.'

Loyalty is an active principle as well as a passive one. It consists of devotion to, love for, the government of the United States. Now we are willing to make this bargain with the 'Register'...

The 'rebellion' force as it was, did not extinguish that love among our people. Hence the readiness with which they returned to their fealty and fidelity to the government...

Love for a government, per se, is, therefore, not love of loyalty, unless it includes obedience, &c., since it can only exist in the governed, when he is satisfied the government loves him and shows mercy, kindness and forgiveness towards him, and full protection.

The Register's idea of loyalty is, therefore, totally at fault, as is also its clap-trap about 'conciliation.' We have shown that love to a government can not be excited by the displays of its sovereignty or power, unless its power be displayed in acts of kindness or protection.

Reading matter will be found on the first page.

Relief for Southern States.

St. Louis, Feb. 18.—The committee appointed by the Southern Relief Association to distribute the funds raised by the late fair and by voluntary contributions have made a statement of their proceedings. From the estimate it appears the association put into possession of the committee the sum total of \$124,743.28.

There has been distributed by the committee, including all the appropriations made at each of their meetings, an aggregate amount of \$98,728, up to the 15th of February, 1867. This has been distributed as follows: In the State of Virginia \$15,782; Mississippi \$9,149; North Carolina \$6,595; South Carolina \$7,620; Missouri \$7,778; Georgia \$5,340; Alabama \$5,613; Tennessee \$2,450; Arkansas \$2,700; Louisiana \$1,648; Oklahoma and Choctaw \$3,197; Maryland \$3,000; Florida \$1,700; Texas \$500; Kentucky \$75. The general distribution by the ladies' executive committee was \$6,081.

It is perhaps proper, that we should add to the above, for the information of our friends in Missouri, that if any portion of the above named \$98,995, has been sent to North Carolina, no knowledge of it has reached the Executive of the State, nor have we seen any allusion to it in any portion of the State.—Editors Sentinel.

The Blacks.—The Richmond Dispatch takes the position that although the blacks are all enfranchised who are 21 years of age &c., by the Sherman bill, that they nevertheless are not entitled to seats in the State Convention, to be called. We do not see this as our contemporary does. There is certainly no prohibition in the bill, and we had come to the conclusion, that there is a good chance to elect about one third of the delegates to the Convention authorized by the bill, from among our black population. There are a number of our colored friends in the State, whom many would prefer to those who have white skins but black hearts.

QUERY.—How much more adequate protection for life or property now exists in Tennessee, than in the ten other States placed under military rule by Mr. Sherman's bill? Can any one show that the state of things is one whit better, if half as good as in North Carolina? Or is it because a good many more rebels are killed and mistreated in that State, than in the others?

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

EVENING SESSION.

FRIDAY, Feb. 23.

The Senate was called to order at 7 o'clock, P. M.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Resolution relative to the Cape Fear Navigation Company, passed its several readings. (This resolution authorizes the collector to commence suits against said Company.)

Mr. Cowan's resolution, on the subject of adjournment, came up as unfinished business.—Sundry amendments were offered. Pending its consideration the hour arrived for the

SPECIAL ORDER.

Bill authorizing the President and Directors of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company to put said road under contract, came up.

On motion of Mr. Hall, it was amended.

Mr. Wilson then offered an amendment, which created considerable debate.

Messrs. Avery, Leach, Hall, Corington, Gash and McCorkle opposed the amendment.

Mr. Wilson urged its adoption.

The question recurring on the amendment, it was rejected, and the bill passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Koonce the rules were suspended and the bill to convert the debt, due by the Atlantic & N. C. Railroad to the State, in to stock of said road, was taken up, on its second reading, and rejected.

Leave of absence was granted Mr. Koonce, Senator from Jones.

On motion of Mr. Cowles, the Senate adjourned.

[Mr. Cowan's name, instead of Mr. Coward's, was substituted by the printer, on yesterday, as the mover of the adjournment resolution.]

SENATE.

SATURDAY MORNING, Feb. 23.

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

Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Smedes of the Episcopal Church.

THE FOLLOWING BILLS WERE REPORTED ON FAVORABLY.

Bill to incorporate the National Loan and Trust Company.

Bill to incorporate Craze Creek Lodge.

Bill providing for the expenses of the State government and to pay the interest on the State debt.

Bill to amend the charter of the Fayetteville & Florence Railroad Company.

Bill for the relief of executors and administrators.

Bill to exchange a certain amount of stock in the N. C. R. to the Chesaw Road.

ADVERSELY.

Bill to donate the tract of land known as the Camp Mangum tract to the Wake County Work House.

Bill to repeal the militia laws of the State.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Trent's bill providing for a tax on gambles, on his motion the rules were suspended and the bill passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. McCorkle, the rules were suspended and the engrossed resolution in favor of Messrs. Withers and White, was taken up, and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Matthews, the rules were suspended and a resolution in favor of Mrs. Mary M. Tinslow, was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Battle, the vote by which the bill relative to the Atlantic & N. C. R. was rejected last evening, was reconsidered.

On motion of Mr. Jones, the rules were suspended and the bill authorizing the County Court of Wake to borrow money and issue bonds was amended and passed its several readings.

ON CALENDAR.

Resolution in favor of Mrs. Theresa Hill.

Bill to incorporate the Charlotte Waterworks Company.

Bill to repeal an act relative to the Washington Toll Bridge.

Resolution in favor of J. H. White, all of which passed their several readings.

Resolution in favor of Horace C. Davis, of Yadkin County, was rejected on its second reading.

Bill to amend the charter of the N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company, was, on motion of Mr. Wiggins, laid on the table.

Resolution in favor of J. A. Gimer, Jr., came up. Some discussion ensued. Messrs. Leach and Avery urged its passage. Mr. Love opposed

it. The yeas and nays were called, and the resolution was rejected, yeas 18, nays 23.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Bill to enable the Western Railroad Company to extend its Road across the North Carolina Railroad to the Virginia line near Mt. Airy, was taken up.

Mr. Wiggins moved to amend by striking out the 3rd and 4th sections of the bill. Not agreed to.

The question recurring on the passage of the bill the yeas and nays were called and the bill passed by a vote of 23 to 15.

A GALENA REQUIRED.

Bill to amend the charter of the N. C. Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Laid on the table.

Bill to increase the capital stock of the Clarion Bridge Company passed its several readings.

Bill to revise and amend the charter of the Shelby and Broad River Railroad Company.

Mr. Harris, of Rutherford, moved its indefinite postponement. Not agreed to.

The question recurring on the passage of the bill, on motion of Mr. Harris, of Rutherford, the yeas and nays were called and the bill was rejected by 23 to 7.

Bill to incorporate the Trustees of the Lowell Colored School Society in the County of Washington, passed its several readings.

Bill to incorporate Lodge No. 141, in the County of Anson, passed its several readings.

The following bills and resolutions came up and passed their several readings, viz:

Bill to incorporate the Trustees of Table Rock Seminary in the County of Burke.

Bill to incorporate the Wilmington Institute.

Bill to incorporate the Chamber of Commerce in the City of Wilmington.

Bill to incorporate the Wilmington Manufacturing Company.

Bill to incorporate the Wadesboro Savings Institution.

Bill to incorporate Black Rock Lodge No. 133 in the County of Brunswick.

Bill to incorporate the Town Fork Coal and Petroleum Company.

Bill to incorporate the Olivia Quicksilver Mining Company.

Bill to amend the charter of the town of Jefferson.

Bill to incorporate the North Carolina Orphan Asylum, near Charlotte.

Bill to amend the charter of the Olin High School.

Bill to incorporate Centre Hill Lodge No. 260, in the County of Chowan.

Resolution in favor of Horton S. Reeves.

The bill authorizing the formation of the English and American Wool and Vine-growing Manufacturers and Agricultural Association of the United States was, on motion of Mr. Clark, referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Bill to incorporate the Charlotte Merchants and Planter's Benefit Association was, on motion of Mr. Clark, laid on the table.

A message was received from the House proposing to rescind the joint order relative to night sessions so far as to-night is concerned.—Concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Wiggins, the Senate adjourned until Monday morning.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SATURDAY, Feb. 23rd.

The House met at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Mr. Kenan in the Chair.

Prayer by Rev. Dr. Smedes of the Episcopal Church.

Mr. McKay, for the Judiciary Committee, reported a substitute for "the bill to diminish the cost of equity sales for partition, between joint tenants and tenants in common." This substitute was adopted and then passed its second and third readings under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Whitfield, from the same committee reported back "the bill to regulate assignments, and protect creditors," with a recommendation that it do not pass. The Committee, while they did not believe the bill unconstitutional, deemed its passage inexpedient.

On motion of Mr. Whitfield, this bill was made a special order for Monday next.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. May introduced a resolution that the General Assembly adjourn on the 4th of March, to meet again on the 2nd Tuesday in August next.

Mr. Lowe offered a substitute proposing sine die adjournment on the 4th of March.

Mr. Blair moved to amend the amendment by substituting for the 4th of March, the 28th inst. Not agreed to.

The question recurring on Mr. Lowe's substitute, Mr. Astry moved for its amendment by providing for an adjournment on the 4th of March to meet again on the 2nd Monday in October.

This amendment was withdrawn after discussion, and the question recurring on the substitute which proposes sine die adjournment on the 4th of March, it was adopted, Yeas 69, Nays 19.

The resolution, as amended, was then adopted.

A bill to amend the charter of the Howard Gap Turnpike Road, passed its several readings.

Mr. Daniel introduced a bill for the relief of James Snow, Sheriff of Halifax county. Passed its several readings.

Mr. Beasley was allowed to record his vote in favor of the bill abolishing imprisonment for debt.

ON PRIVATE CALENDAR.

The following bills passed their second and third readings, viz: To incorporate the American Industrial Association of North Carolina.

To incorporate the American Agricultural and Mineral Company. To incorporate the Wilmington Hook and Ladder Company. To incorporate Mecklenburg Female College. For the better regulation of the Western Turnpike. To incorporate Kettle Springs Female College.

To set apart and make perpetual McIntyre Cemetery, in the County of Cumberland. To incorporate the town of Franklinville, Randolph County. To incorporate Edinboro Medical College. To incorporate the Raleigh Memorial Association. To amend the charter of Hillsboro Military Academy. For the relief of the representatives of B. F. Bagley, late Sheriff of Perquimans County. To authorize the sale of the Academy lot in the town of Elizabeth City.

A resolution in favor of William Patterson passed second and third readings.

A resolution in favor of Charles Byrd, Sheriff of Yadusey, and a bill to incorporate Clearfield Mineral Springs, were laid on the table.

A bill to incorporate the N. C. Dental Association, was indefinitely postponed.

An engrossed bill to authorize Wake county Court to borrow money, passed its several readings.

An engrossed bill to amend the Charter of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, and a resolution in relation to the Cape Fear Navigation Company, had their last reading.

An engrossed bill to repeal an act amending the Charter of the Washington Toll Bridge Company, passed its several readings.

ON CALENDAR.

A bill to amend Sec. 8, Chapter 90, Revised Code; a bill to provide for the collection and payment into the Treasury of the moneys due by paying patients in the Lunatic Asylum; a bill to incorporate the Holston Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; a bill to authorize a consolidation of funds of the

State, laid by the Literary Board and for other purposes, and a bill to authorize the County and Superior Courts to sentence criminals to work on the public roads, passed 2nd and 3rd readings.

A bill to tax fire arms, when not used for military purposes, was laid on the table.

A resolution to test the quality of the cotton tax, passed second reading, and the House adjourned until Monday 10 o'clock.

Mr. Beasley's name was omitted from the yeas and nays, on the bill punishing horse-stealing with death. Mr. Beasley voted against the bill.

Mr. Sherman's Bill.

The following is a correct copy of the Sherman substitute as it passed both Houses, as we find it in our exchanges:

Whereas no legal State governments or adequate protection for life or property now exists in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas, and Arkansas; and whereas it is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced in said States until loyal and republican State governments can be legally established; therefore

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That said rebel States shall be divided into military districts, and made subject to the military authority of the United States, as hereinafter prescribed, and for that purpose Virginia shall constitute the first district; North Carolina and South Carolina the second district; Georgia, Alabama, and Florida the third district; Mississippi and Arkansas the fourth district; and Louisiana and Texas the fifth district.

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the President, to assign to the command of each of said districts, an officer of the army not below the rank of brigadier-general, and to detail a sufficient military force to enable such officer to perform his duties and enforce his authority within the district to which he is assigned.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of each officer assigned as aforesaid to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to punish, or cause to be punished, all disturbers of the public peace, and criminals; and to this end he may allow local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of and try offenders; or, when in his judgment it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize military commissions or tribunals for that purpose; and all interference under color of State authority with the exercise of military authority under this act shall be null and void.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That all persons put under military arrest by virtue of this act shall be tried without unnecessary delay, and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted; and no sentence of any military commission or tribunal hereby authorized, affecting the life or liberty of any person, shall be executed until it is approved by the officer in command of the district; and the laws and regulations for the government of the army shall not be affected by this act except in so far as they conflict with its provisions; Provided, That no sentence of death under the provisions of this act, shall be carried into effect without the approval of the President.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That when the people of any one of said rebel States shall have formed a constitutional government in conformity with the Constitution of the United States in all respects, framed by a convention of delegates elected by the male citizens of said State twenty one years old and upward, of whatever race, color, or previous condition, who have been resident in said State for one year previous to the day of such election, except such as may be disfranchised for participation in the rebellion or for felony at common law; and when such constitution shall provide that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all such persons as have the qualifications herein stated for election of delegates; and when said constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification, whose qualification as electors for delegates, and when such constitution shall have been submitted to Congress for examination and approval, and Congress shall have approved the same, and when said State, by a vote of its Legislature elected under said Constitution, shall have adopted the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as Article Fourteen, and when said article shall have become a part of the Constitution of the United States, said State shall be declared entitled to representation in Congress, and senators and representatives shall be admitted thereon from their taking the oath prescribed by law, and then and thereafter the preceding sections of this bill shall be imperative in said State: Provided, That no person excluded from the privilege of holding office by said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States shall be eligible to election as a member of the convention to frame a Constitution for any of said rebel States, nor shall any such person vote for members of said convention.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That until the people of said rebel States shall be lawfully admitted to representation in the Congress of the United States, any civil governments which may exist therein shall be deemed provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, control, or supersede the same; and in all elections to any office under such provisional governments all persons shall be entitled to vote under the provisions of the 6th section of this act; and no person shall be eligible to any office under any such provisional government, who would be disqualified from holding office under the provisions of the 3rd article of said constitutional amendment.

We also amend the third section of the Howard amendment, which is necessary to a proper interpretation of the above act:

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or representative in Congress, or elector of President, and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to its enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

In Session.—A day or two since two ladies from the country, on a shopping excursion to the city, dropping into a hardware store, where agricultural implements were sold. They had been reading the advertisement and innocently asked for "wedges." The workmen said it was rather late in the season for the article, and he had sold all of his stock. The ladies looked at each other, wondering, and whispered laughingly, when one turned to the storekeeper and remarked: "Out of season, I thought ladies were steps in shoes?"—Montgomery Advertiser.

From the Western Democrat.

Good Suggestions.

Mr. YATES.—With your permission I desire to call the attention of our farmers, and even the citizens of our towns and villages, to the importance of devoting some of their attention and hands to the cultivation of all the varieties of fruit trees, and as the season for transplanting is now near at hand, and the importance of the subject not properly understood or appreciated by our people, the space occupied by this article may not be entirely lost upon your readers.

It is beyond doubt that the great question of our day here in the South, how to secure the most profitable yield with the least labor, looking at the emigration of our colored population from this point to the South and West at the present time, it strikes me that the day for raising cotton profitably, or to any great extent, in our latitude has passed away; and it becomes the men, and women too, who feel an interest in the future growth and prosperity of our dear old State, to look around and see if with the labor of one or two hands properly diversified, they may not be made to secure as great a return as double the number under our old system of labor.

Now I propose to demonstrate that there is no crop cultivated by our farmers, which, for the time attention and land required, with equal fruit in cheapness of production and richness of yield. Take for instance ten acres in apple trees, which about thirty (30) feet apart will give fifty (50) trees per acre, or 500 trees on the ten acres. After the fifth sixth year, and for a year or two longer, it would be safe to calculate upon an average of two bushels per tree; and after, say eight years, five bushels per tree; which, at one dollar per bushel, and five bushels per tree, would be twenty five bushels, or \$25.00—the return for ten acres. But if it is objected that the yield will not average five bushels, then take half that amount, and it is \$12.50. Now what other ten acres of the farm in ordinary crops, with the utmost care and labor, will render such a profitable return.

Next, I will take ten acres in Peach trees—planted 17 feet apart each way (a very good distance for Peaches) will be 150 trees per acre, or 1500 on the ten acres, which after the fourth year, will yield an average of one bushel per tree—fifty hundred bushels at \$1.00—\$150.00, on ten acres devoted to Peaches. Now admitting that we only realize a crop every other year, yet with our facilities for marketing all our surplus fruit, instead of one dollar per bushel, (the price rated at here,) shipped to the Northern markets, it would be safe to estimate the price at five dollars per bushel after paying expenses—for by cultivating mainly the early varieties, they could be marketed North without any competition except from the States South of this, so that five dollars per bushel would be a safe calculation, as the price never descends below that figure until the New Jersey markets commence sending their crops forward. Now, at that price, if only a crop is gathered every third year it would be an average of one dollar 86 cents per bushel per annum, or at the rate of \$850.00 per year from the ten acres in Peaches.

Again, let us see what might be with safety expected from ten acres in Grape Vines—planted 6 feet apart each way will give a few over 1200 vines per acre, or 12,000 on ten acres, and after the fourth year an average of 250 gallons of grape juice, for making into wine, may be relied on, which is 2500 gallons on the ten acres, worth in the Northern market \$3 to 2 1/2 per gallon, with no more trouble to press than cider, and amounting at the lowest price (\$3 per gallon) to \$7,500 as the return of ten acres properly planted in vines. I have intentionally put the yield low, for after the sixth or eighth year an acre ought in good seasons to give 5 to 800 gallons per acre, and this last result (800 gallons) has been realized in Virginia, without any extra care or attention.

The ground in the orchard, both Apple and Peach, ought to be cultivated, until the trees shade so much that it will not pay, in Corn, Tobacco, Sweet or Irish Potatoes, or Peanuts—the two last the best—and afterwards simply ploughed once or twice a year, not too near the trees and very shallow, just to turn over the weeds, or they might be seeded down in grass.

In the above list of fruits I have not mentioned the Pear, which is now more profitably cultivated North, owing to the high price it commands, than perhaps any other variety of orchard fruits; nor yet the smaller fruits, which, on account of their extremely profitable return, have been made a specialty by many of the Northern market gardeners; but have attempted to draw attention to those named as better known and in more general use in our section of the State than others, which, though not so common, might by proper cultivation be rendered equally as profitable.

Yours truly, C. B. C.

Supreme Court—Opinions.

By PEARSON, C. J.—In Parker vs. Shannon, error from Perquimans, error. In Scott vs. Elliott, from Chatham, error de novo. In State vs. Penland, from Buncombe, error de novo. In Donnell vs. Donnell, in equity, from Guilford, directing a reference to reform the report.

By BATTLE, J.—In the State vs. McAnam, from Washington, judgment affirmed. In Carroll vs. Washington, judgment affirmed. In Carroll vs. Mecklenburg, judgment reversed. In Stancill vs. Branch, from Northampton, judgment reversed. In Rogers vs. Hinton, in equity, from Wake. In State vs. Brevard, in equity, from Lincoln.

By READE, J.—In Anley vs. Alderman, from Robeson, no error. In Kay vs. Dabson, in equity, from Surry, under dissenting the injunction overruled.

60 BOXES MACYS.

A beautiful Cassia, in 60 boxes also in 60 boxes. These are the best Candies known in the trade. PULLIAM, JONES & CO.

Recent Sides.

CHEAP to close consignment. PULLIAM, JONES & CO.

CANDY CANDY!

JUST in time for Christmas: Fine Fancy Doughnuts, Ladies Cream Sticks in 5 lbs. boxes. PULLIAM, JONES & CO.

BLACK BUCKLE!

A NOVEL Family Fruit, Black Currant and the same. PULLIAM, JONES & CO.

COGNAC CRYSTAL.

Large quantities, for sale by PULLIAM, JONES & CO. Wholesale Grocers.

WANTED.

\$10,000 in Cape Fear Bank notes and \$2,500 in Bank of North Carolina notes. PULLIAM, JONES & CO. Wholesale Grocers.

MILTON C. RICHARDSON.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Clinton, N. C.

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO THE CARE OF all claims and other business entrusted to him. Feb 4-6m.

EVERGREENS FOR SALE.

I HAVE STILL ON HAND AN ASSORTMENT OF EVERGREENS and deciduous trees, which I wish to sell cheap to close out. They are at the Strawberry Flower Garden formerly owned by Hamilton and Co. and located on the road to the station. I have a large lot of them, and will have a few others to be put in the garden in person on Tuesday, Wednesday next, from 10 o'clock till night, when they can be inspected. W. H. HAMILTON.

FRESH GOBBEN, AND SWEET MOUNTAIN PEPPER.

Feb 4-6m.

BUGGY MATERIALS.

Hubb, Follows, Roma, Hubbs, Springs, Axles, Tris and Carriage Bolts, Valley Plates, Axle Clips, Fitted Harness, and Saddles, Mole Skin and Duck Lard, with many other articles belonging to the Trade, with HART & LEACH.

HUCKLEBERRY HOUSE.

This popular Boarding House, recently refitted, is now open for the accommodation of either permanent or transient boarders. In rooms are pleasant, and well supplied, servants strictly and polite, terms moderate. Members of the Legislature will find all the comforts of a Home. Mrs. M. A. WATSON.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF "QUEEN OF THE SOUTH" and other patterns of Cooking Stoves, furnished with full complement of utensils and Pipes.

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