The Sentinel.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1871.

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LEGISLATIVE ADDRESS.

It having been determined upon to make the Legislative Address on the Convention question, Members of Assembly and others who have ordered copies are requested to apply at once to this office, the entire edition being complete. The Convention Act accompanies the Address on the same sheet.

Persons requiring additional copies can be supplied to any extent during the remainder of the week, but not afterwards.

A few odd hundred of the Convention Act in legislative document form for sale at this office.

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LIKE BREEDS LIKE.

Whatever of lawlessness has been committed throughout the States of the South since the close of the war is fairly attributable to the organization of the Union Leagues. For their own corrupt selfish purposes the unscrupulous carpet-bag adventurers thrown into these States by the misfortune of war seized upon the negro population (backed, to their shame be it ever said, by renegade Southern men) and maddened them against the white natives of the South and taught them to regard their former masters and others amongst whom they were born and reared as deadly enemies. This was no difficult task at the time it was undertaken. The late slave was blind drunk with the excitement naturally produced by the new relations forced upon him in the subjugated States. His worst passions were aroused and stimulated by the infernal machinery at the Leagues—its mockery of oaths and signs and grips and pass words—its flags and drums and streams of poteen whiskey. He became an easy tool in the hands of his unscrupulous betrayers. The end, however, was accomplished—so far at least as the designs of the leaders were concerned. They attained position and power, with what result to the honest masses of the people is too well known.

But how is it now with the deluded negro followers? Betrayed and then deserted by those who made of them in hostility to the white people among whom they had always lived and whose confidence they had lost, they are now confronted by the fact that they have arrayed against them the entire white population of the South, and that they have no friends but those who have caused their misfortunes. Even the Radicals at the North, who have used them as a party, are now deserting them, and they are left to the mercy of those they have wronged and injured so deeply. Let the history of the past two years be their warning against the evil counsels of those who would lead them into the same error. Let them ponder well the fact that they are now reaping the fruits of their own folly in hatred and ill-will from those with whom they must live and upon whose soil they must abide. Let them ponder well the fact that they are now reaping the fruits of their own folly in hatred and ill-will from those with whom they must live and upon whose soil they must abide. Let them ponder well the fact that they are now reaping the fruits of their own folly in hatred and ill-will from those with whom they must live and upon whose soil they must abide.

The honest masses of the people warned the negroes of the danger of their course. They cautioned them against binding themselves as slaves to any party and to act independently and freely for themselves. This warning and this counsel were disregarded, and to-day we find the negroes almost to a man still arrayed against the white people of the South and almost as much as ever embittered against them. Do the negroes suppose—does any true friend of the negro suppose—that in this respect "like will not beget like," that if the negro race fools upon arraying themselves in solid organizations against the white people, all of whose interests are identical with their own—does any one suppose the white people will not see the necessity which self-preservation dictates, of organizing and consolidating against the blacks? We tell the colored men of the South that nothing can more certainly follow; and we tell them, too, that nothing that can follow will be more deeply deplored. We had hoped that this necessity would never arise; but we see signs to us that the movement has already begun in the city of Portsmouth, Virginia. We copy a portion of the proceedings of a meeting recently held in that city to organize "A White Man's Party." We were prompted to the above remarks by reading those proceedings. We regard the movement as unfortunate, though the conduct of the negroes of the South, in conjunction with that of their corrupt white leaders, is in some degree justifying the movement. Their movements, however, are contagious. We warn the colored men in time. Once fairly afame they will become more terrible in their results than the fiercest earthquake that ever shook this globe. We copy from the Norfolk Virginian:

MEETING OF THE WHITE MAN'S PARTY.—The white man's party of this city held a meeting in the Bazaar building on Friday night. The President in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Executive Committee reported having revised the rules and regulations for the government of the organization, and submitted the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The living question of the day is that which involves the political relations of the white and black races in this country; and whereas, the late elections of this State show that the negroes are combinated with unit power against the white people of the state; and whereas, the elements of their powerful and compact organization give assurance of blighting and degrading legislation in State and Municipal affairs, should their power be permanently established; and whereas, we believe that the white men of this city should govern the city; therefore be it

Resolved,

1st. That we hereby establish this, the White Man's Party of the city of Portsmouth, and invite all white men in Portsmouth who sympathize with us in our purpose to secure the government of the city to the white men of the city, to unite with us.

2d. That we will combine with each other to consolidate our power in order to escape from the perils of negro domination.

3d. That we disclaim any sentiment of hostility to the negro population; that we sincerely desire to see them increase in knowledge and material prosperity, and that we would not abate their personal freedom nor disturb them in the enjoyment of their civil rights.

4th. That in order to more effectually promote the success of our object we adopt the following rules and regulations for the government of our organization.

[Here follow the rules for the government of the organization, consisting merely of routine business.]

CORRECTION.

In our summary of the proceedings of Monday in the House of Representatives, is a report of the select committee on the matter of the spies and informers used by the Governor during the last year. Amongst the names of the paid detectives, is that of P. A. Wiley, Esq., late teller in the Raleigh National Bank, now cashier of the People's National Bank of this city. The following statement of the committee will explain the matter. Mr. Wiley drew the money for Moseley in the course of his regular bank business. He knew nothing of Moseley and has never had anything whatever to do with Gov. Holden's detective or spy system. Moseley drew this portion of his pay through the bank of which Mr. Wiley was an officer. The following is the statement of the committee who made the majority report:

In the report submitted by the majority of the Committee on the message of the Governor in reference to spies and detectives the name of P. A. Wiley, for exactly appears as having been paid money under the act in question, but for what service the committee had not been able to ascertain. On page 131 of the last report of the Auditor, P. A. Wiley appears as having been paid fifty dollars *for L. H. Moseley*; and the name of P. A. Wiley should not have appeared in the report at all. The Adjutant General states that the same is true as to S. A. Douglass and J. E. Prather.

HENRY T. JORDAN,
E. B. WITHERS,
J. HENRY CURRIE,
Majority of the Committee.

THE TELEGRAM.

Maj. Wm. A. Hearne, formerly Editor of the Wilson *North Carolinian*, afterwards of the Raleigh *Carolinian*, subsequently of the Goldsboro' *Message*, and lastly of the Tarboro *Carolinian*, has attached himself to the Raleigh *Telegram* as Editor. In his salutatory he says:

My course, as a journalist, has been one of singular independence, and in accepting this position I make no sacrifice or compromise, for, at a time when the party politics of the State has drifted away from the principles I hold, and when the Democratic party in North Carolina is not so much as a name, it is not inappropriate that I seek higher ground than a mere partisan position, since the combined powers of the world are not enough to compel my adhesion to any political party now in a state of organization in North Carolina.

I come to this position, then, with all the principles I have ever held—principles that I cannot and will not surrender, because they are wrought into the very texture of my life; and, although I assert my entire independence of all parties and party organizations, I stand ready to approve the right and condemn the wrong in any and all parties—a thing I shall most certainly do, if facts are facts, truth is truth, reason is reasonable, and I know myself as intimately as I believe I do.

After all, there may be more than we have heretofore been able to see in the determination of those sterling old party bricks who *will* insist upon voting for Andrew Jackson and Henry Clay, indeed there may.

"IT NEVER RAINS BUT IT POURS."—Certain parties are now at work bringing to light a further, and more heinous offence said to have been committed by Howard, the carpet-bag, congressional bigamist from South Carolina. He is now accused of having instigated and assisted in the murder of his Colonel in 1864, when he was an officer in a Georgia regiment in the Confederate army. He was arrested at the time by the authorities, and was in confinement when the Federal forces occupied Charleston and released him that he might become a Congressman and a leader of the party of "great moral ideas" in the South.

The revelation is a curious one, says the *New York World*, and is suggestive of the character of the men who, through the connivance of the administration and the Republican party generally, have control of many of the Southern States. The Republican papers are hardly justified in boasting of the superior morality of their party while such men as Bowen are exponents of its principles.

A STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION IN PENNSYLVANIA.—In the State Senate of Pennsylvania Mr. Buckalew, from the committee on constitutional reform, has reported a bill providing for the calling of a convention to revise the State constitution. The election for members of the convention is to be held on the second Tuesday of next June. Thirty-two members at large and one hundred and eight district members are to be chosen, of which Philadelphia is to have nineteen. The members, except in Allegheny and Luzerne, are to be elected by the cumulative system.

THE WASHINGTON "PATRIOT."

We invite attention to the Prospectus of this sterling Democratic and Conservative journal, to be found in another column. We are pleased to see that the *Patriot* has received the endorsement of the National Democratic Executive Committee as the organ of the party at the National Capital. The *Patriot* is entitled to the earnest and liberal support of the Democratic-Conservative people of the whole country.

DEATH OF GEN. MAGRUDER.—A dispatch from Galveston, dated Feb. 18th, announces the death, on that morning, at Houston, Texas, of Gen. J. B. Magruder. One by one our great Confederate leaders are passing away!

MORE RAILROADS.—Bills have been introduced in the Legislature of South Carolina to charter a railroad from Charleston to Greenville S. C., via Lancaster and Union. Also a road from Aiken, S. C., to Charlotte, N. C.—*Lancaster Ledger.*

ABBOTT'S IMPUDENCE.

General Abbott's preposterous claim to the Senatorship is being laughed at by his own party friends. He is a year or so too late. Two years ago, upon his grounds if possible, Senators and Representatives were made and unmade. Now it is different. States have been lost to Radicalism by the party ultraisms, and the leaders grow circumspect. "A six-years' seat in the Senate," said a personal and political friend of our carpet-bag Senator, "is a nice position and is worth the trial." So, too, is six hundred thousand dollars a nice sum of money, and is worth a trial to earn it. But we cannot see that on this account it is less criminal to steal it. If we understand the point upon which General Abbott bases his claim, it is that the members in the Legislature were aware at the time they elected Governor Vance that he labored under political disabilities. He quotes precedents from English Parliamentary usage to show that he is entitled to the seat—not as a minority candidate, but as the eligible candidate securing the largest number of votes. He has nothing, however, to say in regard to his having failed to receive the votes of a majority of a quorum, without which no one can be elected, nor any bill passed, by the Legislature of North Carolina.

But there is one precedent in the journals of the United States Senate, involving the principles upon which General Abbott relies, which was decided adversely to his claim. This was the case of Gen. Shields, elected to the Senate from Illinois, and who had not been a resident of the United States for nine years as required by the Constitution. That question being raised, he was sent home, and in a few months—the nine years having elapsed in the meantime—he was again elected by the Legislature. In Shields' case it was claimed that the candidate receiving the next highest number of votes was entitled to the seat, but it was conceded that this minority candidate had no claim. Such is the principle now acknowledged to be settled by the Senate of the United States.

General Abbott must forego the Senatorship which he criminally covets. He was one of the earliest carpet-bag Senators; he only leads the van again in retreat. He has the consolation of knowing that his discreditable *role* will attend close upon his heels. A patriot who followed "the flag" with as much gallantry and credit from New Hampshire to North Carolina and then to the Senate Chamber, should find consolation in the fact that his "dear country" will not suffer by his premature retirement from the Senate.—*Wilmington Journal.*

MR. DELANO commenced his career as Secretary of the Interior by going to Georgia with Mr. Simon Cameron to engage in a speculation of railroads and banks. These and other political "bears" raise a hue-and-cry against a State, fabricate "outrages," employ the military, and then, after depreciating property, rush in to buy it up, and fill their pockets in the usual "boyd" fashion. It must be considered that the evidence of Mr. Delano, as chairman of the Committee on Claims in the House of Representatives during the war, fitted him peculiarly for his Georgia business, and for his association with Mr. Cameron. No two men under the Government have better improved their opportunities, or are now more disposed to unite honor and profit on every convenient occasion. Hence their combination with Bullock and the plunderers who have modestly taken possession of the Georgia railroad for their own use. Mr. Delano has applied for four new clerkships, at $2,000 each, and his party in the Senate have voted them, as they do all demands by which the public expenditures may be augmented. The policy of this Administration is to multiply the offices, although Mr. Sherman has declared in the Senate that there are already more than twice as many as are needed. But these contrivances are invented to keep up taxes and to swell the President's patronage.—*Wash. Patriot.*

ARLINGTON.—In the House of Representatives on Friday Mr. Jones, of Kentucky, offered an amendment to the bill under consideration providing that the Government shall pay for and acquire legal titles to the lands taken for national cemeteries.

Mr. Jones said that Arlington especially should be paid for, because that estate never belonged to Gen. Lee, and no act of his could cause its confiscation, for it was the property of Mrs. Lee. And here he wanted to say a word in defense of a Senator from Kentucky, who some time ago offered a resolution to remove the bones of soldiers from Arlington. That Senator has been much censured for the introduction of that resolution, but he [Mr. Jones] knew that the Senator meant no insult to the memory of the soldiers who were interred at Arlington.

REWARDING TRAITORS.—The street talk in Raleigh among Conservatives of a milk and water consistency is, that a place on the Supreme Court bench when it shall be reconstructed must be given to Samuel F. Phillips. Also that "it is best to retain Dr. Grissom in the management of the Insane Asylum, as he is more competent to fill the place than any other." If renegades are to be rewarded by those against whom they have sinned, where is the good of any of us remaining true to our colors.—*Bethlehem Advocate.*

COUNTERFEIT NATIONAL BANK NOTES.—A statement showing the different counterfeits of national bank notes known to be in circulation, and giving a description of the counterfeit plates captured, has been prepared in the secret service division of the Treasury, under direction of Solicitor Banfield. The following is a list of all the counterfeits known at the treasury to be in circulation, the plates of which have not been captured:

Tens on Phœnix City National Bank of Rochester, N. Y.; Saratoga County National Bank of Waterford, N. Y.; Highland National Bank of Newburgh, N. Y.; Albany City, N. Y., National Bank; First National Bank of Red Bank, N. Y.; Auburn City, N. Y., National Bank. Mutual National of Troy, N. Y.; American National Bank of New York; First National Bank of Lockport, N. Y.; National Bank of Commerce, N. Y., and First National Bank of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Twos on Marine National Bank of New York; St. Nicholas National Bank of New York; National Union Bank of Lindenpark, N. Y.; National Bank of Rhode Island, Newport, R. I.; Market National Bank of N. Y.

Ten of the eleven $10 counterfeits, and four of the five $2 counterfeits are printed from the same plates, with only the name of the bank changed.

COTTON, it is stated, will keep for a long time without change. Thus, at Columbus, Georgia, no difference was noticeable in the appearance of the staple in bales of cotton that had been in the warehouses there since 1866; said in Augusta, Georgia, a bale was sold recently which had been in warehouse for eleven years, and which, though presenting an oily appearance, brought as high a price as new cotton of similar grades.

A POUND OF FLESH.—An English chemist and agriculturalist has calculated that to obtain a pound of flesh on domestic animals the following quantities of either of the various kinds of food mentioned below, must be used: Turnips, 100 pounds; potatoes, 30 pounds; carrots, 50 pounds; milk, 16 pounds; oatmeal, 9 pounds; corn meal, 8 1-3 pounds; barley meal, 7 1-2 pounds; peas, 3 1-2 pounds; and beans 3 1-2 pounds.

Legislature of North Carolina.

SENATE.

EVENING SESSION.

MONDAY, Feb. 20, 1871.

Bill authorizing Sheriff of Person county to collect arrears of taxes—on second reading. Tabled.

Bill to repeal sec. 5, chap. 82, public laws of 1856-57, on second reading. Passed.

On motion, bill recommitted to Committee on Judiciary.

Bill to authorize the Sheriff of Clay county to collect arrears of taxes, on second reading. Tabled.

Bill to amend an act in relation to the Western Turnpike road, on second reading. Passed.

Put on third reading, and passed.

An act relative to George Hicks, late Sheriff of Yadkin county, was laid on the table.

Bill to authorize Commissioners of Guilford county to issue bonds to pay the debt of said county, on second reading. Passed.

Bill to repeal certain acts in relation to the Western Turnpike road, on second reading.

Mr. Merrimon offered a substitute.

After some discussion, Mr. Merrimon moved to lay the whole matter on the table, which prevailed.

Bill to incorporate the Fayetteville Independent Bucket Company, on second reading. Passed. Put on third reading, and passed.

Bill to amend the charter of the town of High Point.

Mr. Cowles said this was a left-handed lick, aimed at the mountain wagoners, gotten up in the interest of the grog shop keepers of High Point, and not in the interest of morality and temperance. It is to prevent the producer of brandy and whisky selling less than ten gallons in a package, and will have the effect only to force consumers to buy of the High Point groceries, after it has been manipulated and adulterated by unscrupulous dealers who care nothing for reputation and less for honesty.

Mr. Jones moved to postpone until Wednesday night. Prevailed.

Bill to repeal an act relative to taking fish from the Northeast Branch of Cape Fear River, on second reading, passed.

Mr. McClammy moved to postpone further consideration until Wednesday night, at half past 7 o'clock. Prevailed.

Mr. Linney moved to suspend the rules and take up certain bill. Motion did not prevail.

Bill to confirm sale of lots in town of Sparta, county of Alleghany, on second reading, passed.

Bill put upon its third reading, and passed.

Bill to amend an act to incorporate the Bladen Land Company, on second reading, tabled.

Bill to revise and amend an act incorporating the Blue Manufacturing company, on second reading, passed. Put on its third reading, and passed.

Bill to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors within two miles or less of Antioch Church, Robeson county, on second reading, passed. Put on its third reading, and passed.

Bill to authorize the county of Edgecombe to levy a special tax of $5,000 for debt of county. Tabled.

Bill to amend an act incorporating the town of Hickory Tavern, on second reading, passed. Put on its third reading, and passed.

Bill supplementary to the act incorporating the city of Wilmington, on second reading. Tabled.

Bill to repeal chap. 76, of private laws of North Carolina, on second reading. Tabled.

Bill to authorize commissioners of Halifax county to levy a special tax, on second reading.

Mr. Graham moved an amendment that a tax also be levied on the poll in equal ratio to the tax levied upon the property.

Epps, col., hoped the bill would pass as reported by the committee, without any further amendments. He was told by the sheriff and commissioners that if this bill, or one similar to it, was not passed, they would have to close the poor houses, and discharge the prisoners in the jail, for want of funds to carry these institutions on.

Mr. Graham said, Mr. President, I propose to amend this bill by levying a tax on the poll which should be equal to the tax levied on three hundred dollars of property. This is the equation established in the Constitution and it will be recollected that in the case of Judge Pearson in the University Railroad case he gives the opinion that when the limitation of 66 2-3 cents on the $100,00 is exceeded, the tax on the poll as well as on property should be raised so as to preserve the above equation. In answer to the Senator from Lenoir I would state, that I do not think the provisions in regard to the application of the ordinary State and County Poll tax applies in this instance, as the tax levied for a special purpose is applied for that purpose and no other.

Bill then passed its second reading.

Bill to amend an act for the better government and regulation of the town of Hertford, Perquimans county, on second reading, passed. Put on its third reading and passed.

Leave of absence granted the Senator from Lenoir for four days from next Monday. Also, to Mr. McCotter, from and after Friday next until Wednesday of next week.

Senate adjourned.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Feb. 21st, 1871.

President Warren in the chair.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

Mr. Love introduced a petition from Cherokee Indians, asking to be incorporated into a body politic, with right of organizing township courts. Signed Flying Squirrel and others.

Mr. Speed, from Committee on Corporations, reported: calendar.

Mr. Maney, a report in regard to printing the proceedings of the impeachment trial. The Stenographer declares inability to report in time for the State Printer to print copies of proceedings of impeachment court, so that they can be laid on the desks of Senators following morning, unless the court limits its sessions to 3.30 hours per day.

Mr. Murphy reports from Committee on Corporations; calendar.

Mr. Currie from Committee on Engrossed Bills made several reports.

Mr. Morehead reports from Committee on Corporations; calendar.

Mr. Graham, a bill amending Code of Civil Procedure.

Mr. Cowles, a bill for the better protection of school funds; referred to Committee on Finance.

Mr. Maney, to authorize a special tax in Cabarrus county, for purpose of repairing court house and building bridge across Rocky river.

Mr. Waddell, a bill to be entitled an act in relation to widow's support. Simplifies the law as it now exists.

Mr. Murphy, bill to incorporate the "Magnolia Savings Bank."

SPECIAL ORDER

being, the motion of Mr. Linney to reconsider the vote by which the bill authorizing county commissioners to appoint a Finance Committee, passed the Senate. Mr. Linney took the floor, and spoke at length in favor of the reconsideration, and against the bill. Insisted that the proposition was unnecessary, and that the officers now in existence, should be required to perform the duty.

Mr. Graham, of Orange hoped the Senate would not reconsider. He had examined the bill very carefully, and believed it to be a good one. The Commissioners of counties are generally very good, practical business men, understanding the various duties of the office concerning county affairs, but were not financiers, and this bill only gives them the power to call to their aid men who are adepts in financial matters.

Mr. Jones thought the bill a good one. It only provides for the appointment of a Committee of Finance, which would secure to the counties a decidedly better financial government than any of the counties could boast of now.

Mr. Merrimon had no doubt but that the object of the gentleman who introduced the bill was a good one, but the bill would not, in his opinion, accomplish that object. It only provided for three more officers than now existed, and it would be used as a political machine which would operate badly for the people.

Mr. Moore thought the bill should become a law, and regarded it as one of the best measures, in an economical point of view that has been proposed by this Legislature.

Mr. Olds was in favor of reconsideration in order that the bill might be made more perfect.

Mr. Worth thought they were getting his bill into a fog. It was a plain matter. In his county the financial affairs were found to be in a muddle, and under existing laws the officers could not be made to come to account. Nothing could be done without this, or some similar law.

Mr. Robbins, of Davidson, hoped the vote would not be reconsidered. He knew it was needed in his county, and believed that every county in the State would submit this legislature to the passage of this bill.

Mr. King thought that the passage of the bill unnecessary, simply because the Commissioners already had the power the bill proposes to give. But was in favor of a finance committee. He knew that it would be a large saving to the people of the counties.

Mr. Moore moved, after some remarks, call ed the previous question, which was sustained.

On motion to reconsider, the yeas and nays were demanded. The vote resulted in 20 yeas, 19 nays.

Mr. Linney moved the bill be referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Graham hoped it would not be referred, but put on its third reading.

Mr. Robbins, of Davidson, moved to amend by allowing the committee to meet only ten instead of twenty days.

Mr. Murphy would be glad to vote for some such bill, but was opposed to limiting them down to ten or twenty days, or $3 *per diem*. If the County Commissioners required aid in this respect he was in favor of giving them the power to call to their aid the best financial talent in the county, and let them also have authority to pay for such service.

Mr. Allen had opposed the bill because he could not see how this bill could remedy the evil that exists. It gave the Commissioners the power to appoint their own agents who will look over their accounts and give a favorable report to their Commissioners. He could not support the bill.

Mr. Troy was opposed to the bill. The Commissioners of his (Cumberland) county sat 316 days last year out of 312. The new board appointed a Committee to look over and arrange the affairs in which their predecessors had left it, and this Committee had shown a very ugly thing of it. The old board had paid $36 to kill one mule—the whole board sat two days to decide what to do with a sick mule, and finally gave him $1.50 worth of physic, which, no doubt, killed him.

Mr. Worth said he could not give up his bill yet, as but few of the Senators had talked about it. He hoped it would not be snowed under. It was a plain business matter, and deserved more consideration than Senators seemed disposed to give to it. He insisted that the Senators should think of it, and pass it as a necessity to correct a crying evil.

After further debate, Mr. Dargan moved to refer to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Albright moved to lay the bill, with amendments on the table; did not prevail.

The motion to refer was renewed and prevailed.

Leave of absence granted Mr. Morehead from Thursday next to Tuesday next inclusive.

SPECIAL ORDER,

being an act to authorize Superior Courts to grant divorce in certain cases, (when parties have lived separate for ten years,) on second reading; passed. Put on third reading.

Mr. Allen thought when parties had lived separate and apart for ten years, they should be granted a legal separation and allow to marry again.

Mr. Olds argued against the bill, as tending to demoralize society. North Carolina stood pre-eminent in her regard for the marital relations, and he hoped that she would maintain her position. If legislation begins upon this matter in this way, the result would be that in a few years we would have enacted here in honest North Carolina such laws as now disgrace the North and North Western States. He hoped, not only for the sake of the good name heretofore maintained by North Carolina in this regard, but for society, that this bill will not be passed, and that our present law should not be disturbed.

Mr. King moved to amend by striking out ten years and insert seven.

Mr. Graham did not think this bill proposed one of those sweeping changes which had brought reproach upon other States.

Mr. Murphy had carefully examined the bill, and thought that it was meritorious. There were "isms" which he did not like, but he did not consider this bill to be one. He must say that he was pleased to find that the Senator from Wake was opposed to one "ism." He and his party had embraced nearly every "ism" that had been wafted down South upon breezes from the North.

Mr. Allen moved that further consideration be postponed until Friday morning at half past 10 o'clock. Prevailed.

Mr. Moore introduced a resolution to adjourn over until Thursday, in honor of the birth-day of the father of his country.

Mr. Worth thought that in view of the present condition of affairs it was ridiculous to pass such a resolution. We are asked to commemorate the birth day of a man who gave us liberty while we have no liberties. The people were too embarrassed for this General Assembly to think of such resolutions.

It was postponed for further consideration until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Robbins, of Davidson, introduced a resolution directing the Official Reporter of the Impeachment Trial to secure sufficient force to enable him to furnish report to the Printer in time to enable the Printer to have the daily proceedings on the desks of Senators every succeeding day, at half past 10 o'clock. Adopted.

Mr. Love, a resolution that the General Assembly shall adjourn on the 20th of March; referred.

Mr. Moore, from Committee on Corporations, reported: calendar.

Mr. Troy, a resolution enquiring into railroad charters; lies over.

Mr. Whitesides, requesting the Raleigh SENTINEL to publish for one week, an act to provide for the removal of certain causes from one judicial district to another.

Under suspension of the rules, the bill passed.

Mr. Merrimon, a resolution in relation to the Penitentiary; lies over.

Hyman, col. moved suspension of rules, and take up bill in favor of Alex. M. Turner. Rules suspended, and bill passed its several readings.

Bill in relation to the lien law of mechanics &c., on second reading:

Mr. Moore, after opposing the bill, moved to lay it on the table; did not prevail.

Mr. Lehman advocated the bill in remarks of force, suggesting to the Senator from Craven to read the bill and the present law, and acquaint himself with both before attempting to speak upon either. He evidently did not understand what he had attempted to talk about. The law as it now stands was not only impracticable, but he believed was in contravention of the constitution relative to the impairing of contracts. This bill had been very carefully considered by the Judiciary Committee, and he believed that the result of their action, if decided favorably upon by the Legislature, would be a blessing to the good of those whom it is intended to benefit.

Mr. Moore insisted that his first position was the correct one, and that he was opposed to the bill.

Mr. Graham, of Orange, explained the nature of the bill and declared it to be a great improvement on the present law.

Mr. Jones said the bill was considered by the Judiciary Committee about as carefully as any bill that had come before the Committee. He regarded it as a good bill and ought to pass.

Mr. Moore submitted an amendment.

Mr. Jones objected to the amendment as productive of much litigation, and calculated to work injury to innocent parties.

The chair decided the amendment of Mr. Moore not yet in order.

Messrs. Speed, Merrimon, Lehman and Dargan spoke upon the bill, when the amendments proposed by the Judiciary Committee were adopted.

Mr. Moore then submitted his amendment which did not prevail.

Mr. Brogden offered an amendment which he advocated.

Messrs. Morehead and Lehman opposed the amendment.

Mr. Flemming moved to adjourn. Prevailed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, Feb. 21.

House called to order at the usual hour. Prayer by Rev. Tucker, col., of the House.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

Mr. Robinson, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, Mr. Ashe, from Committee on Judiciary, Mr. McAfee, from Committee on Education, Mr. Stanford, from Committee on Finance and Mr. Henderson, from Committee on Corporations, submitted reports.

By Mr. Gregory: A bill to amend the act providing for the enlargement, increase of depth &c., of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal; referred.

By Mr. Waring: A bill to amend the charter of the city of Charlotte; referred.

By Ellison, col: A bill for the further protection of laborers and mechanics; referred.

By Mr. McNeill: A bill in favor of W. L. Steele; referred.

By Mr. Justice: A joint resolution asking President of railroads in which the State is interested to furnish free transportation to prisoners going to Penitentiary &c.; referred.

On motion of Mr. Sparrow, the bill to authorize the Commissioners of the town of Washington to collect taxes heretofore levied was taken up, amended and passed its several readings.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The bill consolidating the Northwestern N. C. R. R. with the North Carolina R. R. being the unfinished business, its consideration was resumed.

The question recurring upon the bill on its second reading, the yeas and nays were called and the bill passed its second reading by a vote of yeas 51, nays 44.

By Mr. Brown: A bill in regard to the Solicitors of the State in criminal prosecutions.

By Mabson, col.: A resolution that when the House adjourn to-day it adjourn to meet on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock; placed on calendar.

CALENDAR.

Bill in relation to municipal elections in Elizabeth City was taken up.

Sykes, col., moved to lay the bill on the table. The yeas and nays were called and the motion was defeated by a vote of yeas 36, nays 45.

After some debate the bill was referred to the Committee on Corporations.

By Mr. Welch: A resolution requesting the Secretary of the State to have published in the Raleigh SENTINEL for one week, the act authorizing the tax collectors and Sheriffs to collect arrearages of taxes for the years of 1868-'69 and '70.

On motion of Mr. Welch, the rules were suspended and the resolution considered.

On motion of Mr. French the Raleigh *Telegram* was inserted.

Mr. Waring moved to amend by having the act published in one of the papers in Charlotte, the Secretary of State selecting the paper.

Mr. Marler moved to lay the whole matter on the table; adopted.

By Mr. Fore: A bill to incorporate the Catawba and Rocky River Bridge Company; referred.

By Mr. Jordan: A resolution in regard to the calendar; placed on calendar.

On motion of Mr. McAllister, the bill to authorize the County Commissioners of Alamance to revise the jury list of the county was taken up, amended by inserting Davidson county, and passed its second reading.

By Mr. Gregory: A resolution holding evening sessions; placed on calendar.

By Mr. Phillips: A resolution in favor of the executors of Kimbrough Jones and T. W. Davis; referred.

On motion of Mr. Ashe, the bill to suppress secret political or military societies was taken up and passed its second reading by a vote of yeas 87 nays 5.

On motion, the rules were suspended and the bill placed on its third reading.

Mr. Phillips argued in opposition to the bill.

Dudley, col. moved to indefinitely postpone the bill.

Williamson, col. said the bill was intended as a strike at the Union League; he was opposed to the bill.

The motion to indefinitely postpone was put to a vote and rejected.

After some further discussion the yeas and nays were called and the bill passed its third reading by the following ballott:

Messrs. Anderson, Armstrong, Ashe, Atwater, Atkinson, Brooks, Broadfoot, Brown, Bryan, of Jones, Bryson, Buxton, Carson, Chamberlain, Clinard, Copeland, Crawford, Currie, Dickey, Drake, Dunham, Ellison, Fletcher, French, Furr, Gambrel, Garrison, Gore, Gullick, Grayson, Gregory, Hampton, Harris, of Guilford, Harris, of Franklin, Hardy, Henderson, Houston, Hill, Hinnant, Jones, of Caldwell, Joyner, of Johnston, Kelly, of Davie, Kelsey, Kincaid, Lassiter, Loftin, Lucas, Luckey, Lyon, Martin, Marler, Maxwell, McAfee, McAllister, McCauley, McNeill, Morris, Morgan, of Wake, Mitchell, Newsome, Page, Paylor, Powell, Rankin, Reid, Robbins, Robinson, Settle, Shuff, Smith, of Anson, Smith, of Halifax, Sparrow, Stanford, Stewart, Strudwick, Sykes, Tomlinson, Waring, Welch, Willis, Wilcox, Womack, Woodhouse, York.

NAYS—Messrs. Bunn, Rep. Dudley, Faulkner, Rep. Fisher, Rep. Jones, of Northampton, Rep. Mabson, Rep. Mills, Nixson, Rep. Phillips, Rep. Reavis, Rep. Tucker, Rep. Williamson, Rep.

Mr. Sparrow offered a resolution requiring Messrs. French and Martin to apologize to the House for offensive language used in debate in the early stage of to-day's proceedings.

On motion, the rules were suspended and the resolution was adopted. Both of the gentlemen referred to in the resolution then apologized to the House.

On motion of Mr. Waring, the bill to amend the act incorporating the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio R. R. was taken up and passed its several readings.

The House then adjourned.

NOTE.—In explanation of his vote on the bill for suppressing secret political societies, Mr. Withers said:

I have been always opposed to an excessive use of ardent spirits, but I am satisfied that a stringent law, forbidding the use at all, works injury and instead of curing the evil rather increases it. I have the same opinion of the bill under consideration. I do not believe that this law will prevent the evil complained of. Let us enforce the law by correcting public opinion and break up secret societies by enforcing the law of the land—make the penalty of a law's violation certain, and the law will not be broken. The admissions, however, made here to-day, by members of the loyal league, that its members are bound by a solemn oath, to vote only for members of that organization, and to oppose all persons who are not members, leave no room to doubt that all the outrages in this State, have sprung from that society and others inaugurated to oppose it. I vote no.

Mr. Mills said that he had never belonged to any secret political society, that he thought all such abominable, and would heartily support a resolution condemnatory of them, but could not vote for a bill making crimes out of and attaching severe penalties to, acts not in themselves criminal.

Mr. Jordan said he did not believe that legislation would effect anything in this matter and not believing in useless legislation he would have to vote no. The statute books might be filled with such laws and it would avail nothing. He thought public opinion alone could eradicate the evil. He had never belonged to any secret society and would like to see them all put down.

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I have a large stock of heavy Groceries &c., which I offer very cheap.

50 Sacks Rio coffee 18 to 20.
20 " best Laguira 24.
20 Puckets "Gov't Java 30.
30 Bbl "A" Sugar.
10 " Ex. C. "
20 " P. R. "
10 " Dem. "
25 " Merchants "C"
30,000 Lbs. Bacon.
5,000 " Hams.
5,000 " Lard.
50 " Fish.
100 Sacks Salt.
1,000 Lbs. Candy assorted
3,000 " Sole Leather.
30 Bbls. Crackers.
50 Cases Canned Fruits.
100 Kegs Old Dominion Nails.
100 Bbls. Washing Lime.
4,000 Prs. heavy Boots and Shoes.
500 Bunches Spun Cotton.
100 Bbls. Whisky.
300 Gals. Apple Brandy.
20,000 Lbs. Shot.
30 Kegs F. F. F. Powder, &c., &c., &c.

G. T. STONACH,
Market St.
Feb 4-tf

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Feb 20-tf

NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that application will be made, to the present Legislature for the passage of a bill to tax the Swamp Lands on South river in Sampson, Cumberland and Bladen, from Brown's old Mills, to the mouth of Black Mingo Swamp, for the purpose of ditching and draining out said Swamp lands.
jan 24-1m J. R. MAXWELL.

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10 Bbls. Crushed Sugars.
5 " Granulated Sugars.
5 " Extra "
3 " Pulverized "
10 " New Orleans "
5 " Demerara "
10 Sacks Prime Rio Coffee.
10 " Laguira "
22 "Mata Old" Gov. Java Coffee.
For sale by
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