The Old North State

SALISBURY, FRIDAY, JAN. 15, 1869.

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

It must be a matter of surprise to well informed men that the President's power to isous his late proclamation has been question ad in the Senate. We had supposed that it any point in our government was settled berond controversy, it was that of the Presigreer to issue such a proclamation. At the time of the adoption of the constitu ion it was conceded by all that this power was lodged by that instrument in the Executive exclusively. One ground of objection to it on the part of its opponents was that the President possessed the exclusive power of pardoning in cases of treason, which, it was contended, should have depended upon the assent of one, or both branches of the legislative body. This objection was disby Gen. Hamilton in the triumphant manner usual with him. He did not deny that there were strong reasons to be assigned for requiring in this particular the concurrence of or both Houses of Congress. All those reasens were enumerated by him and their full weight allowed. But he contended that the remons for reposing that power exclusively in the Executive far ontweighed them all and that the Convention had acted wisely in reposing it in him. After enumerating neveral reasons in justification of what the Convention had done he concluded as follows:

But the principal argument for reposing the seer of pardoning in this case in the chief gistrate is this: In seasons of insurrection. rebellion, there are often critical moments s or rebels may restore the tranquilily commonwealth; and which, if suffered to pass unimproved, it may never be possible afterwards to recall. The dilatory process of convening the legislature, or one of its branches, for the purpose of obtaining its sanction, would frequently be the occasion of letting alip the golden opportunity. The loss of week, a day, an hour, may sometimes be ta-

There was no dispute between the friends and opponents of the Constitution as to the which it conferred upon the Presiin relation to the pardoning powernderstood it alike. Soon after the eshment of the government under it a arose such as Gen. Hamilton contemplated in the above extract—we mean the ase of the Whiskey Insurrection in Pennsylvania. In that case President Washington "the critical moment," tendered a general pardon and amnesty to all persons and thus "restored the tranquility of the co-m monwealth." Of those persons who were excepted, two were afterwards tried and conriend of treason, but were subsequently par-doned. All this was done by the Executive

I pardon and amusety to the people outh, and allowing them to retain the institution of slavery, on condition that they laid down their arms and sent represento the Federal Congress by the first by of January 1863, but they are not red. It is true that Congress had passed a resolution, which has since been re-pealed, recommending such a course; but Mr. Lincoln did not base his power upon that resolution, though he recited it in his procla mation, but upon the Constitution itself.

The Supreme Court of the United States in the famous case of Garland, ex parte. ald that the pardoning in- cases of treason posed by the Constitution exclusively Executive We have not the opinion lourt in that case before us so that we ke any quotations from it, but we it pronounced from the beach, and feel sure that we are not mistaken.

The questioning of the President's power is the more surprising when we remember general favor with which the proclams ion itself has been received by all parties orth. Indeed it seems to be certain that if

our feet the message of Gov. Holden to the General has subly an also 6th, covering a communication of the Public Treasurer 10 the same. From the statement of the Treasurer it will be seen that he was unable to borrow, upon the faith and credit of the State, the money necessary to meet the January interest due on the States indebtedness. This announcement must carry a thrill of feel that they have the right to ask for a Committee of investigation into their conduct. pain to the heart of every trus North Caroinian. Never before has the credit of the State been so low that she could not command; a loan of \$300,000 upon her own bonds without collateral security. For the present condition of things there must be a cause, and that cause is to be found in the want of onfidence in those who now control the State government. The State government s at present under the control of that class who pay none of the taxes which go to support the State government, and who are not ed to place any high estimate upon of the State's credit. In proof of it is only necessary to point to the

e hope that a way will be found to rere and sustain the credit of the State .-This should be done at any sacrifice, but it cannot be done until a system of more rigid economy is adopted by the State government. Until public confidence is restored in the State government expitalists will never advance their mency upon the State's bonds,

extravagance of the present legisla-

We hope the legislature will pause and re set before it makes any further appropriations for works of internal improvements,-We hope it will commence the work of retrenchment by a reduction of salaries, befuning with the per diem of its own mem-

THE LEGISLATURE-SENATOR SWEET.

san have read the various articles in the Standard on the subject and failed to discover that, with all its protestations to the cou-

his residence, in Culpepper County a few days since. He had been for many years one of the most prominent men in the country, and his death has created considerable sensation. As a member of the Federal House of Representatives he took rank among the ablest debaters and the most profound thinkers of the age. He was for some years the acknowledged leader of the Whig party in Virginia, and many desired to see him vated to the Presidency. His devoted at tachment to the Union and his adherence to it throughout the late war are well known. He was imprisoned for a brief period by the Confederate Government in consequence his political sentiment, an indignity which he probably never forgave. He was unquestionably a man of very marked, and, perhaps, good qualities, but his character was marred by his want of magnanimity. But erned in it, with a very few exceptions, friends to whom his place can never be suphe nevertheless had to the last many devoted

HE CONTESTS.

The statement going the rounds that Mr of in him by the Boyden contests the seat of Mr. Shober in e 41st Congress is true. hober with the notice which the law ires. We do not remember all the on is that the election was illegally held.

THE PENITENTIARY COMMITTEE

Four members of the Penitentiary co ittee have submitted a communication the General Assembly, defending the con nittee against the various charges which have been brought against it, and demanding a committee of investigation. As we have given currency to some of the charges which have been made against the majority of the committee we deem it but justice that they should be heard through our columns We, therefore, make the following extract as for the ordinary expenses of the govfrom their communication, remarking that ernment. The people of the State must the signature of Mr. Lassiter, one of the majority who concurred in the action taken by the committee, is wanting :

The committee have "been amazed to find that assertions without shadow of foundation have been made and partly gained credend in the public mind, until not only their judg ment honestly exercised has been impead but it is freely charged that the Committee has acted from corrupt motives. They have been accused of having acted with "hot haste," when the law required them to locate the Penitenti ary at once. They have been accused of boynorth. Indeed it seems to be certain that if it had not been issued by President Johnson before his retirement, it would have been among the first acts of President Grant's administration.

THE STATE'S CREDIT.

They have been accused of buying eight thousand acres of land worth fifty-five cents per acre, when in truth they purchased very valuable water privileges at a low esmate, worth \$25,000, and for one tract of land containing more than three hundred and fifty acres, they have been offered eighty dollars per acre in the bonds of the State by perfectly solvent parties, and the land alone can be sold for enough to leave the whole of the Penitensian of the state by the solution of the state by the solution of the state by perfectly solvent parties, and the land alone can be sold for enough to leave the whole of the Penitensian of the state by the solution of the state by perfectly solvent parties, and the land alone can be sold for enough to leave the whole of the Penitensian of the state by perfectly solvent parties, and the land alone can be sold for enough to leave the whole of the Penitensian of the state by perfectly solvent parties, and the land alone can be sold for enough to leave the whole of the Penitensian of the state by perfectly solvent parties, and the land alone can be sold for enough to leave the whole of the Penitensian of the state by perfectly solvent parties.

mittee of investigation into their conduct.—
They are prepared to prove:

1st. That the property purchased is admirably suited for the location of a Penitentiary, to supply material for its erection, and for the remitmerative employment of the labor of the

convicts.

2d. I hat the property has very great present, and much greater prospective value. Even if used to supply granite and timber for the erection of the Penitentiary, it can, after its completion, if it be thought best not to employ the convicts in any of the forms of the many factures of iron or other metals, be sold a great profit to the State

3d. That all the statements impugning the motives of the Committee are utterly false; that the purchase was at a fair price and should not be repudiated by the State. Finally, the Committee beg leave

that offers have been made to them for the purchase of the whole or part of that portion of the property, against which so many objections are made, which will enable the State get rid of the same without loss. While their opinion is still that such a step should not be

J. H. HARRIS, Hugh Downing."

We are under obligations to Hon. N Boyden for valuable public documents.

SWEET.

Nothing of importance has been done by the Legislature since the holidays. On Tuesday, Mr. Sweet, the Republican Sensor from Craven, rose to a question of privilege and denounced an article in the Standard of that morning, headed "The Investigation Committee." The entire article, he said, was as far from truth as hell is from heaven. He pointed out eleven glaring falsehoods which it contained. He said furthermore, that a person high in authority at the Standard of flowers. It is the most beautiful, see from whom the committee expected to get important information, had absented himself from the city and could not be found, and that, consequently, the committee were unable to reach him. He said the writer of that article had a heart at black as the blackest, and was base enough to resort to lies or any other means to accomplish his hellish purposes.

No man with a critical mind, we think, sea have read the various articles in the Standard on the flowers and vegetables. Those who are not of sowers and vegetables. The cultivation of sowers and vegetables. The cultivation

THE AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL.—Where effect in season, I found it nee

and it undcubtedly deserves them, for it is alquired to secure its monthly visits. To housekeepers, mothers of families, and all those who wish to know how to do woman's work, it will prove a treasury of wealth and knowledge. \$3 Yearly. Published at 838 Broadway, New York.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF N C. 1 Raleigh, January 6, 1869. To the Honorable the

General Assembly of N. Carolina GENTLEMEN:—I beg leave to lay be-fore you a report from the Public Treas-urer, showing the present condition of the government. I have full confidence in ability of the Public Treasurer, and trust that General Assembly will give to recommendations and views the consideration to which they are justly entitled .-The credit of the State is of paramount importance. It should be maintained at whatever sacrifice. In no other way can our good name be preserved untarnished; in no other way can we hope to prosecute those works of internal improvement on which it is believed our prosperity in the

future materially depends.

I trust that it may be the pl as use of the General Assembly at once to pass a revenue bill which will enable the Treasurer to meet the January interest now due, and also provide for the interest falling due during the present year, as well expect, from the condition in which they find themselves, to contribute liberally in taxes to the Public Treasury. I have no doubt, from my knowledge of their character, that they will do this cheerfully and promptly, inasmuch as it is indisper sable to maintain the plighted faith of the State, and to render effective such measures as may be adopted to develop our great natural resources.

I have the houor to be, gentlemen,

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't, W. W. HOLDEN, Governo STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Treasury Department, January 5th, 1869.

To the General Assembly of N. Carolina f beg leave again respectfully to call your attention to the financial condition of

The state.

It is with the deepest pain that I am compensate to proper that it was no part of my action has been made. Certainly it was no part of my action has been made. Certainly it was no part of my action has been made. Certainly it was no part of my intention or expects, any let 1869. Every effect was made to be borrow the money needed, about \$800, made of the state and is New York, and the money needed, about \$800, made of the state and is New York, at the molecular and the molecular an the interest of the lawful debt of the State," ratified 19th August, 1868. I could not induce capitalists to consider this pledge sufficient, because no tax bill has been passed adequate to the emergency. The Revenue Act now in force is only calculated to produce about \$300, April, a burden which can easily be considered to produce about \$300, and of course the State government. 000. As of course the State government borne by the people as their crops will

public debt. I used this language; "It is impossible to restore the credit of the State except by raising the necessary funds by taxation. It is altogether practicable to borrow money in anticipation of taxes to be repaid when the same shall be collected, but it is idle to dream of elevating North Carolina to her once eminent position of financial credit without putting must have powers adequate to the emergency or it will be impossible to provide our hands into our pockets and providing

er that, with all its profestations to the courtrary, it really fears any investigation which will bring the truth to light—that it is really greatly offended at Mr. Sweet for his manly and patriotic course.

I made frank statement of the condition of affairs. Owing to causes which all numbers and patriotic course.

JOHN MINOR BOTTS.

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How John M. Botts, of Virginia, died at Mr. Parkesburg. Chester Co., Pa.

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Treasury, and used as collutterals when the process of the condition of affairs. Owing to causes which all numbers destinate the communicate with the condition of affairs. Owing to causes which all numbers are the communicate with the condition of affairs. Owing to causes which all numbers without a pleda of colluterals. In my report in November last, I proposed that coupon bonds of the State, payable to bearer, should be authorized to be kept in the Treasury, and used as collutterals when Demorest's Monthly for February.—This Treasury, and used as colletterals when admirable parlor magazine received large adlitions to its list of subscribers, with every But an assault was afterwards made upon the bonds issued under authority of a eturning holiday season, because of its pop- law passed in August last for the benefit starity as a Christmas and New Year's gift. of the Chatham Railroad, on the ground ways welcome and seasonable. No better assault, although probably it was not so investment can have been made for the New intended by the assailants, produced such Year than a subscription of the small sum re- a profound distrust of all issues under recent acts, that the Stock Board of New York refused to regard as good deliveries any North Carolina bonds dated since April 1st., 1868. It was too late to pre-April 186. It was not the pare and issue new bonds to be used as collatterals, and then take steps to processor a revocation of this resolution of the Stock Board. Therefore, actuated by an intense anxiety to avoid the disrepart of non-payment of interest, T was forced of non-payment of interest.

I was assured that money might be Gentlemen:—I beg leave to lay before you a report from the Public Treasurer, showing the present condition of the
Public Treasury. I carnestly recommend
that the General Assembly immediately
adopt the necessary measures to meet the
interest on the public debt, and to pro
vide for the current expenses of the State.

Nothing is more common than to
vide for the current expenses of the State. berrow money on collaterols. Ince d, this has become a favorite mode of effecting tempory loans in all our commercial cities. Of course the collaterals are required to be of greater value than the amount of the loans. I was bound to assume that after the General Assembly had passed an act in Angust ast, directing me to bean act in Angust fast, directing me to be-gin paying interest in October, and to continue thereafter without interruption, it was their bona fide intention to provide the necessary funds for carrying into ef-fect such directions. And if the Revenue Act reported by me, or one calculated to raise a like amount, should be passed, it s absolutely certain that I would be able to pay the sums borrowed out of the re-ceipts from taxes. The bill recommended by me was carefully guarded to prevent loss to the State. It provided that money might be borrowed from time to time. ecause in the first place the interest matured from "time to time," and in the second place, if from any cause money miles, but he had nowhere seen so should not be in the Treasury exactly at drunkenness as in Massachusetts." meet it, either an extension could be procured or clae a losa effected with other parties on a similar pledge. Al danger of loss was averted (supposing always an adequate tax bill pesed) by the provision that no sale of the stocks or bonds pledged should tak place before October 1st, 1869, by which time all the taxes are payable. I admit that if no revenue act is to be passed there is danger under the bill of having the said interests sold, but surely I was not presumptions in supposing such omission to be impossible.

Two domestics in Lee, Masachusects, phave recently been bereaved of a relative, who left them \$70,000 each with which to mourn his loss.

In Australia they have fenced in 10,000 demanding to cure the demangques who, under the pretence of being his friends, prove to be his worst enumies."

Whichigan Republicans decide to stand by their Senator, Chandler 78 to 20.—

Pennsylvania Republicans bill select Mr. John Scott, who is a Logistic man, and and then he will have reason to cure the demangques who, under the being his friends, prove to be his worst enumies."

U

European physicians. it is said, have persons who have taken an overdose of limit is to be passed there is danger under the bill of having the said interests sold, but surely I was not presumptions in supposing such omission to be impossible.

Two domestics in Lee, Masachusects, have recently been bereaved of a relative, who left them \$70,000 each with which to mourn his loss.

must be supported, requiring more than this amount, it is abundantly evident that the security of taxes to be received under this act is very meagre, and capitalists so believing refused to advance their funds. believing refused to advance their funds. State in Railroad corporations. If it be It will be remembered that immediately on the opening of the late session of the General Assembly, I made a full state-

gency or it will be impossible to provide all necessary funds.

I have the honor to be

Very Respectfully, Your Obedient Servant, D. A. JENKINS, Public Treasurer

General News Items.

The new Govern oses to abolish bu Gen. Grant is report rrespondent to be worth

for the arrest and delivery of John Wagoner and a like amount for the apprehen-sion of Sid Hairston. Both are negroes ceased died from an overdose of sulphate

And seven Indian chiefs, recently brought row morning. to Vera Cruz, were aged respectively 64, 68, 80, 92, 92, and 104.

found it necessary to leave him a moment, and so handcuffed him with his arms each side of a lamp post. When they returned their prisoner was gone—

be had elimbed up the post and swans. he had elimbed up the post and swung An Ohio genius sends to the Chicago his arms over the top.

elected to the board of aldermen.

A well-informed and sagacious capital-

married couple had their twenty-eighth child, a strong and healthy boy, baptized feew weeks ago.

More than seventy-five thousand dollars worth of realfestate have been sold in

The scene of operations of the recent negro disturbances in Virginia is the farm of General Henry A. Wise, lately ordered to be restored to him by the Govern-

Senator Henry Wilson, at a Christian emperance Convention, held at Boston he other day, said that "during the last ten years he had traveled ten thousand miles, but he had nowhere seen so much

brought from bank about eleven o'clock Adler, Julia Dean Hayne, James Bu-A. M., and subsequently four suspicious characters, one a woman, were seen about the premises. A large reward has been offered for the perceptators of the role. offered for the perpetrators of the rob-

John H. Surratt's case has been dis-

The largest Bible class in the world is my in Mr. Spurgeon's church, London. It be-

The largest Bible class in the world is said to be one taught by a Mrs. Bartlett, in Mr. Spurgeon's church, London. It began eight years ago with three persons, and has reached an average attendance of seven hundred.

Sad Accident.—About a fortuight ago, a little daughter of Mr. Morris Cavenaugh, living near Duffield's depot, in Jefferson county, West Virginia, was burned so badly as to result in death in a few hours. It seems that her mother had stepped out of the house to attend to United States, for purposes of experiment. stepped out of the house to attend to United Street, and when the returned found the specimen, realist girl almost burned into a crisp.

forcements and returned, killing one white man on the road. It is reported they burned the bailding, ravishing the wife and daughter of the owner.

Another correspondent says Mexicans entered the town and arrested all the men

Physician in Trouble.-Washingto January 7 .- The jury in the case of Mrs. who broke jail of Davidson county.

A woman recently died in the city of Mexico aged 118, and a widow is still living there aged 120, and able to go out.

And seven Indian chiefs recently beneath.

Christmas was settling day in Oglethorpe Co., Georgia, between the planters and negro laborers. The negroes cleared or the years work from \$100 to \$150, all Two San Francisco policemen tried to arrest a Chinaman last week. They

Tribune a plan for making compressed

is no loss by condensation, as is the case between the boiler and the engine, Air is as susceptible of condensation and expansion as steam, and travels as fast a process unknown in the preport of the liquor, it is freed from every condensation. e, or however great t

The door of a cattle car of the V is and Tennesse railroad, by som ot open betwen Christiansburg and Dut lin, on Saturday, and seven of the cattle oudoun county, Va., within the past ten in it quietly stepped out while train was moving at its regular speed, and, strange

John Scott, who say a scientification. In admixture. I have been unable and is nominated by accimuation. In Minnessots Gov. Ramsey is almost certain of re-election, and in Delaware Sentiate to use myself or to receive the sentiate to use the sentiate to u ator Bayard is to be succeeded by his own son. In Indianapolis, the impressions are that Lieut-Gov. Cumback, a (Signed.) comparatively young man, who has served one term in the House of Representatives, will be selected to succeed Mr. Hendricks.

The necrological record of the year comprises the names of Gharles Keau, Sir David Brewster, Lord Brougham, Heavy Robbery in New York.—On Saturday afternoon a box, containing \$30,000
—principally in United States bonds and railroad scrip, \$26,000 negotiable—was stolen from the office of Bierwith & Rochelle, 69 Pine street. The box was brought from bank about eleven o'clock

Roll Brewster, Lord Brougham, James Rothechild, Berryer, Samuel Lover, Coquerel, the sculptor Marochett, Rossini, and Dean Milman in Europe; and in this country the following: Blah. Op Hopkins, Leutze, Elliot, the Mount brothers, the sculptor Ball Hughes, Seba Smith, Charles G. Halpine, Professor J. M. CARNOCHAN, M. D. Pr

The ten cities of France containing the largest populations are: Paris, 1, 822,274; Lyous, 323,954; Marseilles ment of our finances and I then urged the such restrictions as will, in your view, immediate passage of a Revenue Act guard the public interest. It is necessary whice would certainly net an amount sufficient to most the expense of the State pay the January interest, but also that ident.

John H. Surratt's case has deed in the missed by the Washing Grand Jury, on 300,131; Bordeau. 194,241; Lille, 155,the ground that he was included in the 779; Toulouse, 126,938; Nantes, 111,not only to provide the sum sufficient to pay the January interest, but also that ident.

620; Strasbourg, 84,167.

up with common gin, the most del liquors, and thus made his name cover for poison.

The public, the medical profession and

be escape was discovered before the rain had proceeded far from where it ocnired; and their beef-ships were taken ward and brought to this city—Lýnch-burg News.

Reports from New Mexico represent trouble queveen the white and colored trouble queveen the white and colored trouble queveen the white and colored trouble of the respective to the respective to the respective trouble of the respective trouble of

25 PINE STREET, NEW YORK Understo Wolve, Esq., Present:
Dear Sir: I have made a chemical of a sample of your Schiedam Schnapes
Intent of determining forms.

th. The examination has resulted in

NELSOA STEELLE, M. D., No. 37 Bleecker stra JOSEPH O'REILLY, M. D., No. 230 Fourth at B. I. RAPHAEL, M. D., Professor of the Princip and Practice of Surgery, New York Medical C lege, etc., No. 91 Ninth street, and others.

BOTTLED WINES AND LIQUORS.

imported and bottled by himself expressly for ma-fil inal use. Each bottle has his certificate of its