

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

It must be a matter of surprise to well informed men that the President's power to issue his late proclamation has been questioned in the Senate. We had supposed that if any point in our government was settled beyond controversy, it was that of the President's power to issue such a proclamation.

But the principal argument for restoring the power of pardoning in this case is the chief magistrate in this: In seasons of insurrection or rebellion, there are often critical moments, when a well-timed offer of pardon to the insurgents or rebels may restore the tranquility of the commonwealth; and which, if suffered to pass unimproved, it may never be possible afterwards to recall.

There was no dispute between the friends and opponents of the Constitution as to the powers which it conferred upon the President in relation to the pardoning power—understood it alike. Soon after the establishment of the government under it a case arose, such as Gen. Hamilton contemplated in the above extract—we mean the case of the Whiskey Insurrection in Pennsylvania.

The Supreme Court of the United States, in the famous case of Garland, ex parte, held that the pardoning in cases of treason committed by the Constitution exclusively Executive.

THE STATE'S CREDIT.

It is a matter of surprise to well informed men that the President's power to issue his late proclamation has been questioned in the Senate. We had supposed that if any point in our government was settled beyond controversy, it was that of the President's power to issue such a proclamation.

We hope that a way will be found to restore 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.

We hope the legislature will pass and enact before it makes any further appropriations for works of internal improvement. We hope it will commence the work of retrenchment by a reduction of salaries, beginning with the per diem of its own members.

THE LEGISLATURE—SENATOR SWEET.

Nothing of importance has been done by the Legislature since the holidays. On Tuesday, Mr. Sweet, the Republican Senator from Craven, rose to a question of privilege and denounced an article in the Standard of that morning, headed "The Investigation Committee."

No man with a critical mind, we think, can have read the various articles in the Standard on the subject and failed to discover that, with all its protestations to the contrary, 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.

JOHN MINOR BOTTS.

Hon. John M. Botts, of Virginia, died at 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.

HE GOING TESTS.

The statement goes the rounds that Mr. Boyden contests the seat of Mr. Shober in the 41st Congress in true. He has served Mr. Shober with the notice which the law requires. We do not remember all the details of which he contests, but one of them is that the election was illegally held.

THE PENITENTIARY COMMITTEE.

Four members of the Penitentiary committee have submitted a communication to the General Assembly, defending the committee against the various charges which have been brought against it, and demanding a committee of investigation.

The committee have "been amazed to find that assertions without shadow of foundation, have been made and partly gained credence in the public mind, and not only their judgment honestly exercised has been impeached, but it is freely charged that the Committee has acted from corrupt motives.

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the higher authorities of your honorable body, still asserting that they exercised the "judgment," which the law required them to exercise, as they deemed best for the interest of the State.

PUBLICATIONS.

VIK'S FLORAL GUIDE FOR 1869.—The first edition of one hundred thousand of Viek's Illustrated Catalogue of Seeds and Guide in the Flower Garden is now published. It makes a work of 100 pages, beautifully illustrated with about one hundred and fifty fine wood engravings of flowers and vegetables, and elegant colored plates, a bouquet of flowers. It is the most beautiful, as well as the most instructive Floral Guide published, giving plain and thorough directions for the culture of flowers and vegetables.

THE AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL.—Where is the farmer that does not admire his Blooded Stock? He takes pride in caring for it. Every farmer has now an opportunity of obtaining some choice Cattle, Sheep, Hogs or Poultry, by getting up clubs for this Journal. Specimen copies show bills, &c., sent free. Address N. P. Boyer & Co., Publishers, Parkersburg, Chester Co., Pa.

Democrat's Monthly for February.—This admirable parlor magazine received large additions to its list of subscribers, with every returning holiday season, because of its popularity as a Christmas and New Year's gift, and it undoubtedly deserves them, for it is always welcome and reasonable. No better investment can be made for the New Year than a subscription of the small sum required to secure its monthly visits.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF N. C.

Raleigh, January 6, 1869.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of N. Carolina: GENTLEMEN:—I beg leave to lay before you a report from the Public Treasurer, showing the present condition of the Public Treasury.

I was assured that money might be raised on a pledge of the interest owned by the State in various Railroad Companies. I could not, and cannot now, see how such a transaction could be effected to the State, provided the General Assembly intended to pass an adequate revenue act. Nothing is more common than to borrow money on collaterals. In fact, this has become a favorite mode of effecting temporary loans in all our commercial cities.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, Very respectfully, your ob't serv't, W. W. HOLDEN, Governor.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Treasury Department, January 5th, 1869.

To the General Assembly of N. Carolina: I beg leave again respectfully to call your attention to the financial condition of the State. It is with the deepest pain that I am compelled to report that it was found utterly impossible to raise money to pay the interest on the Public Debt due January 1st 1869.

It will be remembered that immediately on the opening of the late session of the General Assembly, I made a full statement of our finances and I then urged the immediate passage of a Revenue Act, which would certainly net an amount sufficient to meet the expense of the State.

Government and pay the interest on the 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 impracticable 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 our hands into our pockets and providing for the annual expenses for interest as well as supporting the State Government by promptly paying them in cash."

In the above paragraph I averred the practicability of borrowing money in advance of taxes, provided a sufficient levy should be made. I also urged the expediency of the prompt passage of such a bill. A few days thereafter, on the 28th day of November, 1868, I reported such a bill and recommended its immediate consideration. This bill, while framed to carry out the provisions of the Constitution requiring the taxation of all real and personal property according to value, also was designed to fairly tax incomes, privileges and licenses, as the Constitution permits.

Reading the bill, I fully anticipated the recommendations would be carried into effect in season, I found it necessary again to communicate with the Assembly. I made frank statement of the condition of affairs. Owing to causes which all understand, we cannot borrow money at par at the commercial centre without a pledge of collaterals. 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 collaterals when ever temporary loans should be needed.

At Muhlenberg, in North Germany; a married couple had their twenty-eighth child, a strong and healthy boy, baptized a few weeks ago. More than seventy-five thousand dollars worth of real estate have been sold in Loudoun county, Va., within the past ten days. 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 Government.

General News Items.

The new Government of Spain proposes to abolish bull fighting. Gen. Grant is reported to have corresponded to be worth \$300,000. Gatwinton, Texas, it is reported, has 2500 inhabitants. It has 600 business firms and six lines of steamships, five of sailing ships, two banks, six private banks, two insurance companies, and three cotton press companies.

Gov. Holden offers a reward of \$200, for the arrest and delivery of John Waggoner and a like amount for the apprehension of Sid Halston. Both are negroes 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 brought to Vera Cruz, were aged respectively 64, 68, 80, 92, 92, and 104.

Two San Francisco policemen tried to arrest a Chinaman last week. They 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—he had climbed up the post and swung his arms over the top.

The municipal election in Knoxville, Tennessee, was held on Saturday, and created much excitement. The colored candidate for mayor was defeated by a large majority, but two negroes were elected to the board of aldermen.

A well-informed and sagacious capitalist of Tennessee, expresses the belief that the cotton crops and other crops in the Southern fields harvested this summer, will bring into the South a hundred millions of dollars.

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

In Australia they have fenced in 10,000 acres where ostriches are kept, and it is found that the feathers of a full grown bird will sell for \$100 a year.

European physicians, it is said, have successfully used electricity to restore persons who have taken an overdose of laudanum or opium.

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

Outrage at Fond du Lac.—Chicago, January 5.—At the railroad depot at Fond du Lac, yesterday afternoon, a young man named Chapman, while passing a gate leading to the yard, was accosted by a stranger. Stepping within the gate, Chapman was first struck on the head with a slug shot, then stabbed in the throat with a dirk-knife, after which a slash was made in the pocket of his pantaloons, that contained a hundred dollars.

The victim was left unconscious. The murderer escaped on a train going North.

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 A. M., and subsequently four suspicious characters, one a woman, were seen about the premises. A large reward has been offered for the perpetrators of the robbery.

John H. Surratt's case has been dismissed by the Washing Grand Jury, on the ground that he was included in the recent amnesty proclamation of the President.

Money is likewise needed to carry on the State Government. It becomes my duty to inform the General Assembly that the Treasury is now nearly empty. In fact, with the exception of the sums deposited by delinquent Sheriffs to their credit the Treasury is exhausted. Money is tight in all the financial centres, and I must have powers adequate to the emergency 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.

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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 fortnight ago, a little daughter of Mr. Morris Cavenagh, 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 something outside, leaving a fire on the board, and when she returned found the little girl almost burned to a crisp.

St. Louis, Jan. 7.—The St. Louis report of a railway between St. Louis and Chicago, which was announced by a bill passed by the Senate, where blanks claimed the right to demand. After their expulsion from the bill, the blanks procured reinforcements and returned, killing one white man on the road. It is reported they burned the building, ravishing the wife and daughter of the owner.

Another correspondent says Mexicans entered the town and arrested all the men and hung them.

Physician in Trouble.—Washington, January 7.—The jury in the case of Mrs. Martin returned a verdict that "the deceased died from an overdose of sulphate of morphia improperly prescribed by Dr. Z. Howe Ripley on the afternoon of December 26, 1868." In view of this verdict a warrant was issued this evening, and Ripley was arrested, and is held at police headquarters for a hearing to-morrow morning.

Christmas was setting day in Oglethorpe Co., Georgia, between the planters and negro laborers. The negroes cleared for the year work from \$100 to \$150, all of which, it is said, in an hour after it was paid, was spent in the nearest store for every imaginable article, from a flute or melodion to a yard of snugglers, or a pair of breeches.

An Ohio genius sends to the Chicago Tribune a plan for making compressed air do the work of steam. The Tribune says:

A pressure of fifty pounds of air is better than an equal pressure of steam for several reasons. Among others, there is no loss by condensation, as in the case of the boiler and the engine. Air is as susceptible of condensation and expansion as steam, and travels as fast through a tube under the same pressure. It is wonderfully elastic, and never loses any of its power by compression. Air compressed will exhibit unvarying pressure upon the gage for years, modified only by the surrounding atmospheric temperature, and it loses scarcely any of its power by friction or passing through tubes however angular or circuitous they may be, or however great the distance.

Complaints have been received from the leading physicians of the Southern States of the Schickian Aromatic Schnapps, which is sold in the form of a medicinal wine, and is said to be a valuable tonic for the system, and is said to be a valuable tonic for the system, and is said to be a valuable tonic for the system.

The following letters and certificates of leading physicians and chemists of the Southern States, who have analyzed the Schickian Aromatic Schnapps, and who have pronounced it to be a valuable tonic for the system, and is said to be a valuable tonic for the system.

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To the People of the Southern States. When the pure medicinal restorative, now so widely known as Schickian Schnapps, was introduced to the world under the name of Schickian Schnapps, it was the work of four thousand leading members of the medical profession some 20 years ago. Its proprietor was well aware that it could not escape the penalty of being forgotten, unless it was prepared to meet the most rigorous and successful competitors. He, therefore, invested it with the strongest patent rights, and against counterfeiters, and to enable him to place it in the hands of the people, he endeavored to distinguish the genuine from the spurious. He, therefore, procured the services of the most eminent chemists and physicians, including all the leading practitioners in the United States, for purposes of experiment. A circular, requesting a trial of the preparation, and a report of the results, accompanied each specimen. Four thousand of the most eminent medical men in the Union promptly responded. Their opinions of the article were unanimously favorable. Such a preparation, they said, had long been wanted, and they were glad to see it could be placed on the shelves of the druggists, and therefore sent to the most prominent chemists and physicians of the day, to be analyzed, and to be compared with the most celebrated preparations of the kind. The results were such as to excite the interest of the public, and to induce them to purchase the article, and to use it for their own benefit. The preparation is now sold in the form of a medicinal wine, and is said to be a valuable tonic for the system, and is said to be a valuable tonic for the system.

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