

# Carolina Weekly Mail

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### TERMS:

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A liberal discount to those advertising six and twelve months.

### FORGET NOT THE FIELD.

BY THOMAS MOORE.

Forget not the field where they perished,  
The trust, the last of the brave,  
All gone—and the bright hope we cherish'd  
Gone with them, and quench'd in their grave!

Oh! could we from death but recover  
Those hearts as they bounded before,  
In the face of high heaven to fight over,  
That combat for freedom once more.

Could the chain for an instant be riven  
Which tyrannizing round us then,  
No, 'tis not in Man, nor in Heaven,  
To let Tyranny build it again!

But 'tis past—and the' blazoned in story  
The name of our victor may be,  
Against the march of that glory  
Which treads o'er the hearts of the free.

Far dearer the grave of the prison,  
Illumed by one patriot name,  
Than the trophies of all who have risen  
On liberty's ruin to fame.

### North Carolina Legislature.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, February 2, 1866.

Prayer by the Rev. A. Simonds, D. D.

Mr. Wiggins from the committee to whom was referred the bill relative to bonds and marriage licenses, reported the same back, and recommended that it be referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Mr. Winsted from the committee on propositions and grievances, reported back the bill establishing a penitentiary, and recommended that it do not pass.

Mr. Bynum from the committee on finance, to whom was referred the bill to prevent the carrying of pistols, reported the same back, and asked to be discharged from its further consideration.

Mr. Morehead introduced a bill giving the Supreme Court original jurisdiction in certain cases. Referred to the committee on the judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Howard, the vote by which the bill authorizing the authorities of Fayetteville to issue certificates of non-licentiousness, was defeated on yesterday, was reconsidered, and the bill tabled.

The House having concurred in a message to go forthwith on an election for two trustees of the University, the Senate proceeded to ballot.

Mr. J. M. Leitch, from the committee on banks and currency, reported back the bill authorizing the banks of the State to subscribe for stock in the National Bank, with a recommendation that it pass.

Resolution making an appropriation for the Insane Asylum.

A bill for the protection of grape and other fruit.

Resolution appointing a committee to look into the condition of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company.

A bill to amend the charter of the Macon Turnpike Company, were each read the first time, and the last named referred to the committee on Cherokee lands.

The hour of 12 o'clock having arrived, the special order, being the reports of the majority and the minority, from the committee to whom was referred the subject of the legal status of the General Assembly, was taken up.

Mr. Wilson opened the debate, by assuming the position set forth in the majority report, that the present is a continuation of the session that adjourned on the 18th December last.

Mr. Howard went into an argument sustaining the majority report.

Mr. Bynum replied at length in defence of the minority report. The debate was continued until 3 o'clock, Messrs. Morehead, Wiggins and J. M. Leitch, participating.

The minority resolutions were then adopted, which read as follows:

1. That the sitting of this General Assembly which began on the 27th day of November, 1865, and terminated by adjournment on the 18th December, 1865, constitutes, and is intended, and is hereby declared to be, one session of this General Assembly.

2. That the sitting of this General Assembly convened by the proclamation of the Governor on the 18th January, 1866, constitutes, and is hereby declared to be, one session of the General Assembly.

3. That the present session of the General Assembly be brought to a close on the third day of February, 1866, by adjournment, to meet again on the 5th day of Feb. 1866.

4. That the unfinished business depending on the two Houses of the General Assembly on the adjournment at the close of the present session, shall be continued over and resumed at the next session, which is to meet on the 5th day of February, 1866, as if there had been no adjournment.

A message was received from the House disagreeing to the proposition to raise a committee to take into consideration the propriety of consolidating the Atlantic and the North Carolina Railroads.

The Senate then adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. Paschall introduced the following resolution which was adopted:

"Resolved, That the committee on judiciary be instructed to inquire whether any, and what relief, can be provided by legislative action, for guardians and others acting in a fiduciary capacity, from liabilities for losses arising out of investments in the bonds and other securities of the Confederate States and of this State, issued during the war, and that they report by bill or otherwise."

Mr. Blythe introduced a bill to perpetuate liens upon real estate. Referred to committee on the judiciary.

ON CALENDAR.

A bill to incorporate the North Carolina Emigration Company, passed second and third readings under a suspension of the rules.

A bill to enlarge the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, was laid on the table on second reading, under an adverse report from the judiciary committee.

A bill to punish breaking into a house in the day time, was rejected on second reading.

A bill to amend chapter 114 Revised Code, in relation to usury was laid on the table, there being another bill of like nature heretofore referred and ordered to be printed.

A bill to amend 30th section, 54th chapter Revised Code, and was laid on the table on second reading.

A bill to incorporate the English and American Wool and Vine Growing, Manufacturing, Mining and Agricultural Association in the United States of America, was put upon its second reading.

Mr. Henry, of Bertie, moved that the bill be amended by providing that a majority of the directors of this corporation shall be resident citizens of North Carolina. Not agreed to.—Yeas 37, nays 41.

Mr. Hoke, further moved to amend by requiring the location of all of the offices of this corporation, to be in the State of North Carolina. Not agreed to.

Mr. Wilson opposed the passage of the bill. He was unwilling to encourage wholesale emigration in this State. He thought such an influx of foreigners would be detrimental to the best interest of the State.

Mr. Hoke said he had no interest in the bill, further than the desire that all should feel in introducing a strong and reliable laboring element in the State. There was a general conviction of existence of such necessity, as no reliance could be placed upon the negroes as a laboring class.

The bill on motion of Mr. Baxter, was referred to the committee on judiciary.

A bill to repeal an act authorizing the President and Directors of the Literary Fund to elect a Treasurer and prescribe his duties, passed its second and third readings, and a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Leitch, by leave, introduced a bill to amend the charter of the town of Greenville.

Mr. Russell, a bill to regulate the pleadings in the courts of law in this State. Referred to the committee on the stay law.

Mr. McDonald, a resolution that the committee on finance be instructed to inquire and report to the expediency of so amending the existing law, granting time to persons whose land has been sold for taxes in which to redeem the same, as to extend the term of redemption from one to three years. Adopted.

A message was received from the Senate proposing to raise a joint select committee, to consider the expediency of consolidating the North Carolina Railroad and the Atlantic and N. C. Railroad.

The House refused concurrence, and on motion of Mr. Manly, a message was sent to the Senate proposing to refer the matter to the joint standing committee on railroads.

The House concurred in a message from the Senate proposing to go forthwith into an election of two Trustees for the University, and proceeded to vote.

The following engrossed resolutions had their first reading and were referred, viz: a resolution in favor of Drury King; a resolution to furnish the Revised Code to clerks who have not been heretofore supplied, and resolution in relation to the Public Square.

Mr. Hoke introduced a bill to create a State Agent. Referred to the committee on federal relations.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Pursuant to order the House at 12 o'clock P. M. resolved itself into committee of the whole, and resumed consideration of the bill concerning negroes, Indians and persons of color or of mixed blood.

Mr. Rayner was again called to the chair, and the question recurring on the motion of Mr. McNair to strike out the 11th section of the bill.

Mr. Jenkins, of Warren, replied at some length to the remarks of Mr. Phillips on yesterday. He said the true reason of the exclusion of the negro from the witness-stand heretofore was to be found in his ignorance and mendacity. His newly acquired freedom had not qualified him for the intelligent exercise of this franchise, but had, on the contrary, still further incapacitated him. Cases of individual barbarism, occurring from time to time from the exclusion of negro testimony, but the relief afforded in such instances would by no means counterbalance the universal evils which would follow the admission of such testimony in Courts of Justice. He was unwilling to sanction the inauguration of any new system of legislation which would only appease the radical majority of the North.

Mr. McKay stated that slavery had been abolished by the late conflict of arms. That our people had acquiesced in the changed condition of the negro, and our Convention had abolished slavery, and our constitution as amended recognized no person in North Carolina as a slave. That we had to accept of condition of affairs upon us, and that the admission of negro evidence followed as a necessary consequence of the abolition of slavery.

He urged an acquiescence in this necessity both as a matter of policy and justice. That it was not a political right that we were conferring on them, but giving them merely the right to testify. That their testimony be considered by jurors, and that it go for what it is worth.

That jurors would be no more compelled to believe the evidence of a negro who swore falsely, than they are now of a white man who swears to an untruth. By according to the freedmen the right to testify, we would sooner be rid of the freedman's Bureau, at least, after we allow them remedies on their contracts and the right to testify in our Courts. There certainly would be no reason for the continuance of the Bureau with its long train of officials, and attended as it must be with such an enormous expense to the government. That issue was upon us, and we must dispose of it as we thought best for the welfare of our State. Georgia, Tennessee and Alabama had already adopted this policy, and we would have to follow their example.—Let us sustain the President and he would be the better able to withstand the tide of radicalism which threatened to crush out his policy.

Above all, let us as legislators, act on this question in accordance with our convictions of right, and he hoped that he who ruled the destinies of nations and men, would again cause our State to be prosperous, and our people contented and happy.

Mr. Barnett addressed the committee saying that he did not wish to throw any obstacle in the way of reconstruction of the Union over powerful in name, in sentiment, and in heart, nor indeed did he wish to detain the committee for one moment. He said that it was argued that it was necessary for us to adopt such measures as were incalculable in the 11th section to insure a speedy removal of the Freedmen's Bureau from among us; if that was a fact, he, for one, would be willing to pass any code of laws that might be named.

Mr. Hutchison opposed the motion. He was for conceding to the negro the right to testify as a matter of justice, and while he had no idea that such action would lead to a speedy removal of the "Bureau," he honestly believed, that this grant would be beneficial alike both to the white man and the negro. He had no fear that the grant of the right to testify, would lead either to social or political equality, although the demand for its concession by the radicals of the North, was doubtless intended as an entering wedge to the successful agitation of the question of negro suffrage. The idea of social and political equality with negroes, was an abomination and loathing to the Southern Anglo-Saxon. The same aversion was also a predominant sentiment at the North, as shown by the votes of New York and Illinois in the year of 1860, and more recently when the question of negro suffrage was agitated in the State of Connecticut.

Mr. Phillips again addressed the committee in reply to Messrs. Jenkins and McNair, and at the close of his remarks.

Mr. Rayner, chairman, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again on Monday next at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Gaines from the committee that entertained the election of Trustees of the University, reported that there had been no election.

The House then adjourned until 10 o'clock, A. M. to-morrow.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Feb. 1, 1866.

Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Mason.

Mr. Gash moved to re-consider the vote by which the amendment to the charter of the town of Fayetteville was passed on yesterday.

Mr. A. J. Jones said the amendment had been adopted by which the Commissioners of the town of Fayetteville were authorized to issue shin plasters, and there appeared no provision in the bill for their redemption. He was opposed to the corporation of shin plasters, he could see no justice in granting exclusive privileges to Fayetteville, when it was a notorious fact there were other towns equally destitute, and could, with equal propriety, ask for similar privileges. The citizens of Fayetteville were surrounded by facilities from which they can soon realize funds sufficient to meet their demands. Their locality afforded a ready market. The shin plasters in question would have a tendency to keep off a sound and healthy currency, and in taking the position he had against the bill, it was not through any unkind feelings for that people, but through a sense of duty to the State, and a desire not to set such a bad precedent.

Mr. McLean defended the bill with his usual ability and earnestness, as did also Mr. Leitch, of Robeson, Mr. Jones, of Wake, and others.

Mr. Leitch then moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, which resulted, yeas 10, nays 28.

The question then recurring on the motion to reconsider, it was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. A. J. Jones moved to take the bill up and put it on its final reading. Agreed to; and the bill was again read; whereupon—

Mr. Morehead moved to lay the bill on the table, which was agreed to.

The question then recurring on the passage of the bill on its third reading, was rejected, yeas 13, nays 23.

Mr. Morehead, from the committee on the judiciary, reported back the bill for relief of landlords, with amendments, and recommended that it do pass.

Mr. Harris, of Rutherford, from the committee on privileges and elections, to whom was referred so much of the Governor's message as relates to that subject, reported the same back and asked to be discharged from its further consideration.

Mr. Bynum, from the committee to whom was referred the resolutions relative to the present status of the General Assembly, submitted a minority report, taking the position that the adjournment of the 18th December, was the end of that session, and the commencement of the present, constituted a new session.—

The report closes with resolutions declaratory of the above facts. Ordered to be printed and the subject made the special order for Friday, 12 o'clock.

Mr. Howard, from the committee on the judiciary, reported "back the bill to prohibit for a limited time the distillation of grain, with amendments, and recommended that it pass.

Mr. Arendell offered a resolution proposing to raise a joint committee whose duty it shall be to take into consideration the propriety of consolidating the Atlantic and N. C. Railroads. Adopted.

Mr. Gash introduced a resolution instructing the Secretary of State to furnish certain Clerks of County Courts with copies of the Revised Code and the acts of the Legislature passed in November and December last. Adopted.

Mr. McKay introduced a bill to amend the charter of the town of Clinton.

Resolution authorizing the Attorney General to institute suit against the Cape Fear Navigation Company, was referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Resolution in favor of Drury King passed its final reading.

Bill making provision for the payment of interest now due on State bonds, was read 2nd time and made the special order for Tuesday next, 12 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Garner, the rules were suspended, and the resolution appropriating the sum of \$100 for cleaning up the capitol square, passed its several readings.

Mr. Gash introduced a bill to prevent carrying of pistols without a license, which was referred to the finance committee.

Mr. Leitch, of Robeson, introduced a resolution instructing the committee on the judiciary to take into consideration the statute of limitation, ratified 10th of February, 1863, with a view to ascertain whether the same ever had any force or effect, and if so whether or not the provisions of the act are yet in force, and if not to indicate the day when it ceased to operate, and to report by bill or otherwise.

Bill authorizing coupons to be taken in payment of State taxes, was debated at length, and laid on the table.

The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow morning 11 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, Feb. 1, 1866.

The House was called to order at ten o'clock.

Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Mason, of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

The resolution authorizing the Governor to appoint commissioners to investigate the affairs of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company, passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Moore of Chatham, introduced the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Legislature appoint a special committee to confer with the Governor—and the Governor with the President, and the President with Congress, informing that body that North Carolina has done all demanded at her hands, and she is not admitted yet, and if there is yet more demanded of us, for our restoration, to let us know what it is, &c."

ON CALENDAR.

An engrossed bill to incorporate Salem Female Academy, passed its second and third readings under a suspension of the rules.

A bill to authorize the establishing a court of arbitration in such county in this State, by the Courts of Pleas & Quarter Sessions in each county. The committee on the judiciary had reported adversely to the passage of this bill. After some discussion in which Messrs. Caldwell, Blythe and Crawford, urged the adoption of this or a similar measure, and of Mr. Smith of Hertford, in support of the views of the committee, the bill was referred, on motion of Mr. Caldwell, to a select committee.

A resolution appropriating \$44,477 for the support of the Asylum for the Insane, passed its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Holderby, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing that the two Houses proceed forthwith to an election of two Trustees for the University.

Mr. McDonald, by leave, introduced a bill to extend the time for redemption of lands sold for taxes. Referred to the committee on finance.

A bill to provide for the payment of the federal land tax for the year 1861, was laid on the table, on second reading, under an adverse report from the committee on finance.

Mr. Manly, by leave, introduced a bill concerning Attorneys at Law. Referred to the committee on federal relations.—[The bill authorizes the clerk of the Supreme Court to issue Attorneys' licenses to Attorneys of other States, on evidence adduced that they are regularly licensed to practice law in the higher courts of their respective States, and that they are of good moral character.]

A message was received from the Senate refusing to concur in proposition to elect forthwith two Trustees of the University.

A bill to incorporate the English and

American Wool and Vine Growing, Manufacturing, Mining and Agricultural Association in the United States of America, was ordered to be printed, and postponed until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

A bill to protect the culture of the grape and other fruits, was amended on its second reading, by making the stealing of watermelons larceny, at the instance of Mr. Teague. The bill as amended passed its second reading.

A bill to amend the Charter of the Macon County Turnpike, passed its second and third reading, under a suspension of the rules.

SPECIAL ORDER.

At 12 o'clock, the House, pursuant to order, resolved itself into committee of the whole, Mr. Rayner in the chair, and proceeded with the consideration of the bill concerning Negroes, Indians and persons of color, or of mixed blood.

The question recurring on the motion of Mr. McNair to strike out the 11th section, Mr. Jenkins, Warren, addressed the committee in support of the motion.

Mr. Jenkins took the ground that this was a white man's government, and characterized as erroneous the intimation thrown out in the report of the Commission, that the Supreme Court of this State had decided that free negroes are citizens. He undertook to say that no such decision had ever been made.—Calling attention to the unfriendly legislation of Indiana and other Northern States, against persons of color; and asked if in those States where they are few in number, and had enjoyed a liberal education, they were allowed to testify, should we be required to accord to them more rights and privileges than other States? If the educated negro is deemed by those who profess to be his peculiar friends, an incompetent witness, how much stronger the reason that they should not be permitted to testify in North Carolina, in all cases in which they are interested? For his part, if the negro be deemed fit to testify when introduced to some extent in the Northern States, and was found to be highly adapted to

Cotton, Tobacco and all Crops, while it does not leave the land in an exhausted state but on the other hand permanently improves it. This has been fully proven by years of trial. See pamphlet to be had free of the Agents below.

BAUGH & SONS, Sole Manufacturers, Philadelphia.

Sold by MERONEY & BRO., Salisbury, N. C.

T. E. BROWN & CO., Ten, Sheet Iron and Copper Smiths, SALISBURY, N. C.

Have just at hand all the material necessary for carrying on the above business in perfection, and solicit orders. They have also on hand a fine assortment of Cooking Stoves.

House roofing, guttering, &c., included in their operations. Stills made to order. Oct. 11, 1865—6m-w-9

A LARGE AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS

GROCERIES, &c., &c.

MERONEY & BRO. AT THEIR OLD STAND IN SALISBURY, Invite the attention of the public to the most elegant and varied stock of GOODS to be found in the State.

They have Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Cullery, Crockery, Glass Ware, Shoes and Hats, for ladies and gents, for misses and boys, and for children. And a most beautiful stock of Fancy Goods, Toys, Jewelry, &c., &c.

Just received on Friday last, a superb assortment of Fall and Winter DRY GOODS.

There is scarcely anything that may not be found at their store, and they are selling at low prices. Persons visiting Salisbury to look at Goods should not fail to call at this store.

Manly & Bro. would also announce that they are prepared to furnish any quantity of the best PINE LUMBER at any point on the Western N. C. R. R., or at Salisbury, on reasonable terms. Jan. 8th, 1866.

BRADSHAW, BROWN & CO. HAVE ON HAND, AND ARE RECEIVING weekly from the Eastern Markets, a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HATS and SHOES, GROCERIES and HARDWARE, which they are selling, wholesale and retail, at their low figures, for cash or by note.

BRADSHAW, BROWN & CO., No. 2, Granite Row. Jan. 8, 1866

RANAWAY. FROM THE SUBSCRIBER ON THE 16TH of January, 1866, GEO. TOWNSELY, a white apprentice boy, aged about twenty years. Said apprentice was legally bound and left the undersigned without cause. A suitable reward will be given for his delivery to me.

WM. M. TOWNSELY, Jan. 24th, 1866.

FOR SALE AT JOHN H. ENNISS'S DRUG STORE.

Ayer's Pills, French Brandy, for medicinal use,  
Brandreth's Pills, Old Bourbon Whisky, for medicinal use,  
Eaton's Diarrhoea cure,  
Holloway's Ointment,  
Gray's Ointment,  
Isth Ointment,  
Pain Killer,  
Radway's Ready Relief,  
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,  
Ayer's Ague cure,  
Brown's Essence of Ginger,  
Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry,  
Thompson's Eye Water,  
Sawdust Emulsion,  
Strong's Pectoral Pills,  
Rushon's Cod Liver Oil,  
Jaynes' Expecto-rant,  
Hostetter's Stomach Bitters,  
Drake's Plantation Bitters,  
Godfrey's Cordial,  
Castor Oil, by the bottle,  
Turpentine, do.

French Brandy, for medicinal use,  
Old Bourbon Whisky, for medicinal use,  
Old Port Wine, for medicinal use,  
Copperas,  
Blue Stone,  
Mablier,  
Tanner's Oil, by the gallon and barrel,  
Salts,  
Pepper,  
Spice,  
Ginger,  
Ink, by the bottle,  
Snuff,  
Medicamentum,  
Gum Camphor,  
Sawdust Emulsion,  
Sandiford's Invigorator,  
Solutio Tin.

Call and see Almanac for 1866, free.

SUBSTITUTE FOR PERUVIAN GUANO AT LESS THAN ONE HALF THE COST!

BAUGH & SONS, Raw Bone Super-Phosphate of Lime

Baugh & Sons, MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS, Store No. 20 South Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia.

This valuable MANURE has been before the agricultural public, under one name for twelve years past and its character for vigor of action and permanence in effect is well established. Before the war, it was introduced to some extent in the Northern States, and was found to be highly adapted to

Cotton, Tobacco and all Crops, while it does not leave the land in an exhausted state but on the other hand permanently improves it. This has been fully proven by years of trial. See pamphlet to be had free of the Agents below.

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