

North



State

Single Copies Five Cents

"The Old North State Forever."—Gaston.

LEWIS HANES, Editor & Proprietor.

SALISBURY, N. C. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1867.

NUMBER 164

VOL. I.

PHILADELPHIA ADVERTS.
FIELD, LANGSTROTH & CO.,
IMPORTERS & DEALERS

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC
HARDWARE,
CUTLERY, GUNS, etc.,
NO. 410 MARKET ST.
PHILAD. PHIA.

We are constantly receiving additions to our stock from

English, French, German

AND

American Manufacturers.

Merchants visiting this city are invited to examine our

ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

which will be offered as low as any house in the country.

Orders will receive prompt and careful attention.

HEN. FIELD,
T. F. LANGSTROTH
W. P. MALSON.

Sept. 21, 1866.

N. D. HARRIS,
WITH
ALLEN & BROTHAS,IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE,
Nos. 23 & 25 South Fourth Street,
(Between Market and Chestnut Sts.)
Philadelphia.

GEORGE S. ALLEN. THOMAS M. ALLEN,
227 FITZBURGH PLACE AGENTS—Call upon or by the
Post Office at Philadelphia, Pa. Sept 20, 1866.

JAS. W. KIDGLE. J. W. CALVIN WOODRIF.
JNO. C. SHERRIDEN.
Riddle, Sherborne & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods,
438 MARKET STREET,
(Between Fifth & 4th West-East Sts.)
Philadelphia.

Sept. 20, 1866.

Hess, Rogers & Chambers,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

HOSIERY, GLOVES,
Fancy Goods, etc., etc.,
No. 411 Market Street,
Philadelphia.

Sept. 20, 1866.

G. F. PRITCHARD,
WITH
PARHAM & WALKER,
IMPORTERS MANUFACTURERS AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Hats, Caps, Furs & Straw Goods,
No. 51 North Third Street,
(Between Market and Arch.)
Philadelphia.

Sept. 20, 1866.

M. J. MOORE,
OF STOKES CO., N. C. WITH
Hood, Boonhull & Co.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods,
No. 529 Market Street,
(526 Cambridge St.)
PHILADELPHIA.

Sept. 20, 1866.

CHARLES E. MORGAN & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
DRY GOODS,
519 Market Street, below Sixth,
Philadelphia.

Sept. 20, 1866.

HENRY WHEELER,
OF NORTH CAROLINA, WITH
James Palmer & Co.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
AND DEALERS IN

OILS, PAINTS, GLASS, DYE-STUFFS,
No. 439 Market Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Sept. 20, 1866.

Blackburn & Holder,
PUMP MAKERS.
TENDER THEIR SERVICES TO THE CITIZENS
OF SALISBURY AND THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY.
They have had much experience in the
business, and will promptly execute all orders sent
to them in the most satisfactory manner. Give
them a trial. Address,
BLACKBURN & HOLDER,
Clemmonsville N. C. of Salem

ADVERTISEMENTS.
NOTICE TO SETTLE.—THE NOTES
accounts, and claims of the firm of Brown,
Coffin & Mock are in the hands of Luke
Blackmer, Esq., for collection and we are
in great need of money we hope our friends will
call upon Mr. Blackmer promptly and make
a settlement. His office is in the court house,
JOHN D. BROWN,
J. M. COFFIN,
J. M. MOCK.

Salisbury, Oct. 28, 1866. tw—1f

NOTICE TO SETTLE.
All of the Notes and Accounts belonging
to the firm of BROWN, COFFIN &
MOCK, are in my hands for collection,
and all parties indebted to the firm will
please call on me, at my office, and settle.
LUKE BLACKMER.

Oct. 27, '66. tw&w 4w.

VALUABLE PLANTATION for
Sale.—For sale a valuable plantation
lying on the Yadkin River, in Davidson County, seven
miles southwest from Lexington, and fourteen
miles southwest from Salem, contains about 340 acres
of land. This is a very valuable and desirable farm,
lying immediately on the river which bounds it on the
southside for nearly one mile, and contains about six
ty acres of excellent bottom, besides a quantity of the
best upland in a good state of cultivation. There are
also on the place one of the best WATTE POWERS
to be met with on the Yadkin river, below the Bean
Shoals. The improvements are good.
For further particulars address the editor of the Old
North State, Salisbury, N. C. Oct. 27, '66.

DISOLUTION.—THE PARTNER-
SHIP heretofore existing under the name and
firm of BURKE & HARRISON in the book busi-
ness, is this day dissolved by mutual con-
sent.

All persons owing the said Burke and Harri-
son are respectfully requested to call on J.
K. Burke at his new stand in Cowan's Brick
row, opposite Sprague Bros., and settle up.
BURKE & HARRISON.

Oct. 15, 1866. tw—2m.

THE
SALISBURY
BOOK STORE.

The Subscriber is constantly adding to
the Stock of BOOKS now on hand, all of the
latest and best publications to be had. All
kinds and grades of

SCHOOL BOOKS,
Religious, Historical, Biographical, and
Miscellaneous works.
Blank Books, Note Books, Writing papers,
Wall paper, Shades, &c.

Stationery and Fancy Articles,
For sale as low as possible, at my New Stand
in Cowan's Brick Row, opposite Sprague Bros.
J. K. BURKE,
Bookseller, &c.

Salisbury, N. C., Oct. 18, '66. 67-3m

Salisbury Brass Band,
AND ORCHESTRA, WERE RE-ESTAB-
lished January 1866, with Wm. H. NEAVE,
Musical Director, and Ed. B. NEAVE, Leader.

This will be a permanent and first class
Band for North Carolina. If properly estab-
lished and sustained, by being engaged at all
points in the State, on occasions where stereo-
mused music should be a marked feature.
Music composed and arranged for any re-
quired number of parts for Brass Band, Orchestra,
Parlor or Choral purposes, to order.

Music for Piano.—H. B. Dodworth, Moss,
Kent, Boston, of New York, warm personal
friends of Mr. Neave, select and send him all
the music for Piano that is new, when intrin-
sically good, as well as winning and popular;
for beginners, medium players and advanced
musicians. This carefully select and highly
approved music, will be sold as cheaply here,
as the mixed article is retailing in New York.

The far-famed Dodworth Band instruments can
be got through Mr. Neave, tested and ap-
proved.
Salisbury, N. C., April 28, 1866. tf

DR. EDWARD SILL,
Commission Merchant,
COLUMBIA, S. C.

DEGS TO INFORM HIS MANY OLD Friends
in Rowan, Cabarrus, Irwell, Davie and the
adjacent counties in the Old North State, (which
that he is proud to call the land of his birth),
that he is still in Columbia; and although he has
been dreadfully scourged by the casualties of the
late war, he will be happy to serve them in the
capacity of a Commission Merchant, in the sale
of any of the commodities that were, such as Flour,
Rice, Lard, Butter, Corn, Whisky, Cotton Yarn,
Tobacco, etc., which they may be pleased to en-
trust to his care.
Any information as to the state of the market,
either in selling or buying, will be cheerfully and
promptly given.
EDWARD SILL.
Oct. 25, 1866.

VALUABLE PLANTATION
AND
FLOURING MILL to Rent.

AS AGENT OF COL. GEO. T. BARNES,
I wish to rent For Cash, the planta-
tion and mill owned by the late Dr. Saml.
Kerr. The plantation has about
1000 Acres of open land,
in a high state of cultivation and is well adapt-
ed to the raising of Cotton, Tobacco, Wheat
and Corn, and is one of the most desirable
places for cultivation in the country. The
dwelling house is large and commodious, sur-
rounded by one of the most beautiful and orna-
mental gardens in the country.
The mill has three sets of stones and is a
superior mill in every respect, having a large
cannon and plenty of water. Parties wishing
to obtain further information can do so by call-
ing on me in Salisbury, or on Lieut. Warden
on the premises.
LUKE BLACKMER.
Sept. 20, 1866. tw—1f Agent.

THE
OLD NORTH STATE
(TRI-WEEKLY.)

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.—
TERMS—CASH IN ADVANCE.

Weekly, One Year \$5.00
" " Six Months 3.00
" " One Month .75 cts.

(WEEKLY.)
Weekly Paper, One Year, \$ 3.00
" " Six months, 1.50
" " Ten copies One Year, 25.00
" " Twenty copies, One Year, 40.00
A cross on the paper indicates the expiration of
the subscription.

The type on which the "OLD NORTH STATE," is
printed is entirely new. No pains will be spared to
make it a welcome visitor to every family. In order
to do this we have engaged the services of able and
accomplished literary contributors.

ADVERTISING RATES.
TRANSIENT RATES
For all periods less than one month \$1.00
Each subsequent insertion 50

Contract rates for periods of one to four months.
1 mo. 2 mo. 3 mo. 4 mo. 6 mo.

1 SQUARE, \$5.00 \$8.50 \$12.00 \$15.00 \$20.00
2 SQUARES, 7.50 13.00 17.00 21.00 27.00
3 SQUARES, 10.00 16.00 21.00 26.00 34.00
4 SQUARES, 12.00 18.00 23.00 28.00 37.00
5 SQUARES, 13.00 19.00 24.00 29.00 38.50
6 SQUARES, 15.00 21.00 26.00 31.00 41.00
7 SQUARES, 17.00 23.00 28.00 33.00 44.00
8 SQUARES, 19.00 25.00 30.00 35.00 47.00
9 SQUARES, 21.00 27.00 32.00 37.00 49.00
10 SQUARES, 23.00 29.00 34.00 39.00 51.00
11 SQUARES, 25.00 31.00 36.00 41.00 53.00
12 SQUARES, 27.00 33.00 38.00 43.00 55.00
13 SQUARES, 29.00 35.00 40.00 45.00 57.00
14 SQUARES, 31.00 37.00 42.00 47.00 59.00
15 SQUARES, 33.00 39.00 44.00 49.00 61.00
16 SQUARES, 35.00 41.00 46.00 51.00 63.00
17 SQUARES, 37.00 43.00 48.00 53.00 65.00
18 SQUARES, 39.00 45.00 50.00 55.00 67.00
19 SQUARES, 41.00 47.00 52.00 57.00 69.00
20 SQUARES, 43.00 49.00 54.00 59.00 71.00

Special Contracts will be made with those who desire
to advertise for a longer term than four months.
Court Notices and Advertisements will be charged
at the usual rates.

Ten lines of solid minion type, or about one
inch lengthwise of the column, constitute a
square.

Special Notices, in ledged minion, will be con-
tracted for at the office, at not less than double
the rate of ordinary advertisements.

Inserted as reading matter, with approval of
the editors, fifty cents per line.

Advertisements inserted irregularly, or at inter-
vals, 25 per cent. additional.

The rates above printed are for standing ad-
vertisements.

One or two squares, changeable at discretion,
10 per cent. additional.

More than two squares, changeable at discre-
tion, per square of ten lines, for every change,
twenty-five cents.

Five squares estimated as a quarter column,
and ten squares as a half column. Bills for
advertising, whether by the day or year, will be
considered due and collectible on presentation.

A BILL MAKING PROVISION FOR
THE PAYMENT OF STATE
BONDS NOW DUE, AND THE INTER-
EST ON THE DEBT OF THE
STATE.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Gen-
eral Assembly of the State of North Caro-
lina, and it is hereby enacted, by the au-
thority of the same, That for the purpose
of paying the bonds of the State now due,
and the interest on the State debt, the
Public Treasurer is hereby authorized and
required to cause Treasury notes to be
prepared, to an amount, not exceeding in
the whole, one and a half millions of dol-
lars; which said notes shall be signed by
the Public Treasurer on behalf of the
State, and countersigned by the Comptrol-
ler; and each of these officers shall keep,
in proper books, separate and accurate ac-
counts, showing the number, date and
amount of each said notes, signed and
countersigned by them respectively; and
also accounts showing all such of said
notes as may be paid or redeemed and
cancelled, from time to time; and the
Public Treasurer shall account monthly for
all such said notes as shall have been coun-
tersigned by the Comptroller, and deliv-
ered to the Treasurer for use.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That
the said Treasury notes shall be payable
at the Public Treasury, to the bearer on
the first of January, A. D. 1873, and
shall bear interest at the rate of one per
centum per annum for every hundred dol-
lars, and in that proportion for sums great-
er or less than one hundred dollars; and
be of the several denominations of five
dollars, ten dollars, twenty dollars, and
fifty dollars, and be issued in the follow-
ing proportions, that is to say: Of the notes
of five dollars and ten dollars, five hun-
dred thousand dollars each; of twenty dol-
lars, three hundred thousand dollars; of
fifty dollars, two hundred thousand dol-
lars.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That
the principal money and interest due on
said notes shall be paid at maturity, to the
several holders thereof, upon demand at
the Treasury, out of any monies not other-
wise appropriated.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That
the said notes may be issued by the Pub-
lic Treasurer in payment of bonds of the
State now due and in payment of the inter-
est on any bond of the State of North
Carolina bearing interest, whether there
be coupons attached or not; but in all ca-
ses of coupon bonds, the coupons due at
the time of such payment shall be surren-
dered to the Treasurer. The said notes
shall also, at any time hereafter, be re-
ceivable at the Treasury in payment of all
public dues, and in making such payment,
the holders shall have credit for the prin-
cipal money and the interest due on their
notes up to the day of payment to the
Treasurer, Sheriff, Tax Collector, or other
Agent of the State; and accounts shall be
kept by the Treasurer aforesaid, of the

notes thus paid or redeemed, distinguish-
ing the amounts paid for interest, from the
principal.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That
the said Treasury notes shall be received by
the Sheriffs and other collecting offi-
cers, in payment of the public and county
taxes in their respective counties.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, That
the holders of the Treasury notes, issued
under the authority of this act, may fund
the same at any time after the first of Janu-
ary, 1870, on application to the Public
Treasurer, who is hereby authorized to deliv-
er in exchange for them, computing inter-
est as well as principal, bonds of the
State payable in thirty years or earlier, at
the pleasure of the Legislature, at the rate
of six per cent per annum, payable half
yearly, secured by coupons attached thereto;
provided, That such bonds shall be
issued in sums of one hundred dollars and
five hundred dollars only. And they shall
be made to bear interest from the first day
of January, April, July, or October, in
the year of their issue, and interest on the
notes received in exchange for them, shall
not be allowed beyond such day; and of
the bonds and notes thus delivered and re-
ceived, full and accurate accounts shall be
kept as aforesaid; the said bonds to be
prepared and issued agreeably to the pro-
visions of the nineteenth chapter of the Re-
vised Code.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, That
the Treasury notes received at the Treas-
ury, as aforesaid, shall not be re-issued, but
shall be deemed to be paid and cancelled;
but other Treasury notes of the same
amounts and denominations may be issued
as aforesaid in lieu of those thus cancelled,
for the payment of interest on the bonds
of the State from time to time, as the same
shall fall due, which shall be capable of all
the uses, and subject to the provisions
mentioned in this act: provided, That the
amount of said notes at any time outstand-
ing, shall not exceed the sum aforesaid of
one and one half million of dollars.

SEC. 8. Be it further enacted, That
for falsely making, forging, counterfeiting,
or causing, or procuring the same to be
done, or willingly aiding or assisting there-
in any Treasury note, bond or coupon
aforesaid, and for uttering or publishing,
passing, delivering or attempting to pass
or deliver any false, forged or counterfeit-
ed Treasury note, bond or coupon aforesaid,
as provided in regard to other instru-
ments in writing, in sections 60 and 61, of
the Revised Code, chapter 31, any person
so offending, shall, on conviction, be pun-
ished as therein prescribed.

Mr. Moore, of Hertford, for a select
committee, reported a substitute for the
bill, "to abolish imprisonment for debt,"
referred on yesterday on its second read-
ing.

The substitute, (being the bill original-
ly introduced by Mr. Dargan), was an-
nounced on motion of Mr. Davis, by the in-
sertion of a proviso, "that, if at any time af-
ter the issuing of the writ, and before ex-
ecution levied, the Plaintiff, his agent or
attorney, shall make oath before the clerk
of the court from which the writ is issued,
that the defendant is about to leave the
State, or remove his property beyond the
limits of the State, then the clerk shall
issue an alias writ of capias ad responden-
dam, or capias satisfaciendum, as the case
may be, and the defendant shall be re-
quired to give bail."

Several other amendments were offered,
discussed and rejected.

The bill passed its 2nd. reading, and
then its 3rd. reading, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Allen, Ashworth, Bar-
den, Black, Blythe, Bowe, Bradsher, Bright,
Bryson, Carson, Chadwick, Clark, Collins,
Crawford, of Macon, Crawford, of Rowan,
Dargan, Daniel, Davis, Davidson, Dur-
ham, Everett, Farrow, Foard, Freeman,
Gant, G. S. Garrett, Garris, Godwin, Gorham,
Graberly, Guess, Harding, Harper, Hen-
derson, Henry, Hinnant, Holderby, Hor-
ton, of Watnuga, Horton, of Wilkes, Jen-
kins, of Granville, Jones, Kelsey, Kenan,
Kendall, Latham, of Craven, Latham, of
Washington, Lee, Logan, Long, Lutterloh,
May, McLammy, McTongoo, McKay,
McLure, Moore, of Chatham, Moore, of
Hertford, Morton, Murrill, Peables, Perry,
of Carteret, Perry, of Wake, Reinhardt,
Richardson, Rogers, Roscob, Romfree,
Seogin, Scott, Shelton, Simpson, Smith,
of Duplin, Stevenson, Stone, Sudderth,
Trull, Unstead, Yegall, Wagh, Whit-
field, Whitley, Wilson, of Perquimans,
Williams, of Harnett, Williams, of Pitt,
Williams, of Yancey, Wumble, York—
87.

NAYS.—Messrs. Baker, Boyd, Clements,
Cowan, Hodnett, Houston, Hutchinsou,
Jenkins, of Gaston, Lowe, Martin, McAr-
thur, McNair, Morehead, Patton, Rus-
sell, Smith, of Guilford, Teague, Westmore-
land, Wilson, of Forsyth—19.

Mr. Wade announced his purpose to
press the immediate passage of the amend-
ment excluding President and Vice Presi-
dent from re-election, in order to give op-
portunity for the Legislatures now in ses-
sion to act upon it.

White and Negro Troops—Interest-
ing Statistics.

The last number of the Army and Navy
Journal has an interesting article embody-
ing some statistics that illustrate the com-
parative endurance, efficiency and general
capabilities of white and black troops. It
appears from these official statistics that
the former are, in every particular, superi-
or to the latter.

The total number of troops in the Union
service, from April, 1861, to May 1865, is
set down at 2,656,332. The total number
of negro troops to July 15, 1865, at
186,057—giving the proportion of about
one negro to fifteen whites. The greatest
number of negro troops in service at any
one time was in the midsummer of 1865,
after the fighting was over, being 123,156.

Many of these troops saw no fighting at
all. The Journal admits that the negro
troops displayed great aptitude for drill
and discipline, but contends that the expe-
rience of the war demonstrated the marked
superiority of the white troops in the
power of resisting the disease and hardships in-
cidental to service, and claims that they are
a much more economical force than negro
troops. The facts cited on this head are
convincing.

At the end of October, 1865—after one
year's service—out of 186,057 negro troops
85,024 had been retained in service, only
33,233 had been mustered out, and 68,178
were "lost to the service." There were few
desertions among them; they had passed
through comparatively little fighting, and
the loss is mainly attributed to their in-
ferior physique and consequent inability to
resist disease.

The report of the medical department
for the past year shows that the ratio of
deaths among white troops to that of cases
of sickness treated was as one to fifty-two,
while among negro troops it was one to
twenty-nine. The proportion of sick, too,
among the latter was much larger than
among the former. The Provost Marshal
General's records show that of 150,000
negro troops no less than 26,211 died of
disease, making a death rate of one in seven,
excluding deaths from wounds.

The two and a half millions white troops
and 158,120 died of disease, giving a death
rate, exclusive of wounds, of but one in
sixteen. Eight negro soldiers died of dis-
ease where one died of wounds; five white
soldiers died of disease where three died of
wounds. It thus appears that the negro
soldier's power of resisting disease is less
than one-half that of the white soldier.

The proportional deaths from wounds
were many fold greater with the white than
with the negro troops, and the proportion-
al deaths from disease more than one-half
that of the white troops.

The Army and Navy Journal repre-
sents the interests of the regular service,
and is, of course, in sympathy with the
white portion of the army; but in these
days of Radicalism, when the star of the
negro is in the ascendancy, it is dangerous to
disparage Sambo, and the Journal has,
therefore, to trim its sails skillfully to avoid
giving offence to the champions of negro-
dom. It roars you as gently as a "suck-
ling dove," saying very cautiously at the
end of his article—"It may, therefore, well
be worth a thought how far the employ-
ment of colored troops is an economical
measure. If it be admitted that to give
them a representation in the army with
other citizens is a wise measure, yet it
must also be granted that they cannot, as
yet, so well endure the fatigues of military
service."

This timid assault upon Sambo's soli-
dierly capabilities is significant as showing
what the army interests would do if they
were allowed their way.

Sambo is manifestly not fit for suffrage.
It seems he is not fit for the army. What
is he fit for? For labor and the handi-
crafts; for making rice, cotton, sugar, corn,
wheat, tobacco; for driving, house-see-
ing, &c.; for barbering, shoe-making, white
washing, &c. In spite of the efforts to
make a divinity of him, he will yet find
his level.

From the Raleigh Standard.

A MARK OF HONOR.—We have just re-
ceived the following letter, which will af-
ford our readers some idea of the feeling
against Union men in South Carolina:

SPARTANBURG, S. C., Jan. 25, '67.

W. W. HOLMES.—Sir—It is my duty
as Corresponding Secretary of the Colleton
Literary Society of Wofford College, Spartan-
burg, S. C., to inform you, that by a
unanimous vote, your name was selected
to be struck from our roll of honorary
members.

As for our reasons, your conduct during
and since the late war, will most readily
suggest to you.

E. B. CANNON, Cor. Sec. C. L. S.

The Reconstruction Committee has not
met this session. Stevens asked why he
was not in the House on Monday. Conkling
told him to ask the chairman, who is Stevens
himself. Whereupon the House laughed,
and Mr. Stevens was silent.—Rock. W. Reg.

The Funeral
of
THAD. STEVENS' WILLIAM,
VETERAN CALLED
B-I-L-L.

Thaddeus said, "commit my bill to the
Judiciary Committee, and that will be the
death of it." The bill was committed—
the wires fluted the sad tidings to the
Capital of the State of North Carolina—and
in that City there was great lamenta-
tion and weeping! The friends of the
great Thaddeus determined to give him a
dignified burial: a meeting was held and
the following programme for a grand procession
determined on.

Three minutes before Sun Down,
SIX FIRE CRACKERS TO
BE LET OFF—WITH BRASS UNDEVELOP!

ORDER OF PROCESSION:
To move simultaneously with the
North Star!

Fall March: THE BODY. Fall March:
CHIEF "MONK."

Not The

X P. G.
Twenty-six little niggers holdin on to his
limb, "and a nigger!"

A one wheel carriage, with the likeness of
Thaddeus, drawn by a blind jockey,
and draw by a one eyed dicker.

"The Last Man and the Last Dollar"
carried on the shoulders of Bill
Cannon and Fisher Jones.

Twenty-Four "unmistakable loyal men,"
with "legs lumbered,"

Ten "poor white men" supporting
the ballist-box, painted black,
MUSIC

A BAND IN "BOOTS,"
Playing of that same "Hi tune,
"Whose pin here since lak
pin here!"

Passing around the capital square, the
procession will not look at the State House,
because "there ain't no money there."

After halting at every corner, and robbing
the grand cottage will return to the start-
ing point, and disperse.—Goldberg's News.

Among the frequent interruptions which
Mr. Ashley met on Saturday, and which
we are bound to say, he bore with great
good humor, though surely pained, at
least in some instances, for satisfactory an-
swers, was one from Mr. Conkling, who
wished to know what objection there was
to referring these bills (on construction)
to the committee especially named for that
purpose. Mr. Ashley replied that that
committee had had no meeting this session,
its members were otherwise largely en-
gaged, and nothing had been done with
other bills referred to it, and to send these
to be buried there.

Mr. Conkling thought
that a poor answer from so ingenious a
source, and insisted that if there ever was
need for a reconstruction committee there
is need now; that if they ever were qual-
ified for their task they were better qual-
ified now by months of special preparation
and inquiry, and that they were far more
likely to act together wisely than any other
set of men. Mr. Stevens called Mr. Conk-
ling's attention to the fact that his bill was
designed as a substitute for those professed
by the committee,