THE FAYETTEVILLE NEWS,

TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1867.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Mr. Jno. E. Spearman is our authorized trav We hereby give notice that single copies of the Maws are sold only at this office, and where the carri ers or other persons offer to dispose of copies under different circumstances, they do so without our auhority or consent,

so Although our terms are cash, our country friends are urgently requested to send the names such of their neighbors and acquaintacces as they know to be trustworthy and reliable men, who wish to subscribe for the NEWS but are unable to pay in vance. We will send the paper, and wait for a shor time for the amount of their subsription.

THE SITUATION.

As our readers will perceive by the telegraphic news of March 2nd, from Washington, the House has pass the Reconstruction Bill, over the President's veto, by a vote of one hundred and thirty-five to forty-seven. The concurrence of the Senate, and the establishmen of this military bill, as a law, notwithstanding the position of the President, is to us as, we doubt not, every other man reflecting upon the political posture of our affairs, a foregone conclusion. What now is to done? or is there any thing to be done by the true and really patriotic people of the South? We speak not of that miserable class who, in this State as in every other, were hucksters to every faction in turn, have been sworn retainers successively to the flost cause and the new made one of ruthless tyranny and oppression. We are not led but driven-this is plain. And driven, too, by a superior force that will tion if we hesitate or halt at the appointed path and the course marked out for us. The people of this day are not peculiar in their inability to grapple with and realize facts until they are forced upon them-always with important lessons, generally with bitter experiences. If this were otherwise, we would have cause to struggle for now, and it would not have been hopeless until we were lifeless. Our sad experiand its results ; it has been constantly recurring, hibit the hope that lies in the future for our people. marked with lessons which are so fraught with momentous interest as to change us entirely and make up anew a part of our history.

It should not occasion us any surprise that the President of the United States is powerless under the pressure brought to hear against him at Washington; he is merely the representative of Conservatism in this re public-time and again within the past two years bowed down and defeated and now almost crushed out by Radicalism. With the limited powers granted to the Executive by the Constitution, and in this case to an Executive Magistrate who acknowledges no circumstances that can annul his obligations to that Constitution; and with the enlarged (arbitrarily) powers of lack of political weight and influence in the national plans for the adjustment of the national political troubles, the expectations of the great mass of our fian and patriot. people of any effectual and present aid from the President or resistance to the Congressional schemes so he would be not what he is-a patriot-but a reckless and perhaps wickedly ambitious man, plotting the promised success. destruction of his country.

mend to the attention of all our readers who are interested in the future prosperity of our own State and the successful development of every scheme of In-ternal Improvements, the article on our first page, from the Richmond Enquirer of January 21st., making an

SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA.

exhibit of the almost inexhaustible wealth of Sonthestern Virginia in coal and iron, and the best of throwing these articles of extensive commerce upon the markets of the world.

This article to which we refer makes investigation in

to one of the subjects which are now of far more vita importance than the discussion and agitation of any political question. It is true, that until our national troubles are to some degree settled, and a satisfactory solution of our manifold difficulties is finally found, we can do but little toward the improvement of our peeuniary condition; for people trammeled as we are can make with certainty no step of actual advancement; and it is in view of this significant and really alarming fact that we should at once consent to throw away ruinou and unreasonable pride, and consult only the welfare

of our common country. But beyond that patriotic interest which it is the duty of every good citizen t manifest in great State or national issues, it is only demanded of us now to work patiently, perseveringly and steadily for the development of our incalculable untouched wealth and immense manufacturing, agricul- to-day.

tural and mineral resources. These are the matters of vital moment to us; these are the true instruments of the welfare and salvation of the Sonth, and it is only by the application of energy and industry and hard ings,

labor for the accomplishment of these ends, that we can ever achieve success.

It is to the above named section-Southwestern Vin ginia, that our Western Railroad is designed to extend. under the recent appropriation of the N.C. Legislature We do not say that this road will be built; there is much to prevent it, and there is nothing to accomplish not hesitate to goad us even unto death and destruc- it but the expenditure of much capital and the putting forth of every effort in our power. But we do s y that it can be built, and that if this road ever is constructed, it: will give us access to one of the richest, most fertile and profitable countries in the world; will throw upon our markets supplies of commodities offering great funds of wealth, and will enable Favetteville not only to regain its former prosperity, but will carry it beyond our most sanguine expectations. We design to ence as a people did not close with the end of the war continue this subject next week, and endeavor to ex-

FROM WASHINGTON.

News and Gossip.

The following is from the correspondence f the Baltimore Gazette: Washington, Feb. 27.

The House this morning was opened by a characteristic prayer from the Rev. Mr. Boynpresumptions old man is in the ton. This

SUMMARY OF NEWS Mr. MeKay opposed its NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE. BALEIGH, Feb. 25. solidate the Chatham Bailroad and th The bill to cons Western Railroad Companies came up on its second reading. The rules were suspended and it passed its final reading.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The following bill passed second reading, viz; In relation to 1 tandard weights and measures. To amend sec. 20, chap. 34, Revised Code. To change the mode of appointing auctioneers. To compel the return of executions issued by Justices of the Peace. executions issued by Justices of the Peace. The following were laid on the table, viz: A bill to extend the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace. A bill to change the tenure of the office of Sheriff, The House then adjourned.

SENATE.

Raleigh, Feb. 26 The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock

BEPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

On motion of Mr. Wiggins the bill to regulate taxa-tion by the county courts, was reconsidered and re-committed to the Finance committee. On motion of Mr. Brown, the rules were suspende and a bill explanatory of an act to change the jurisdic-tion of the Courts and the rules of pleading therein, was taken up, and made the special order for 1 o'clock

ON CALENDAR.

A bill to harmonize and give through freight and travel without the expense of transfer on the different Railroad lines of the State. Passed 2nd and 3rd read-

SPECIAL ORDER.

A bill to provide for the payment of the public debt and for other purposes. Berry offered a substitute for the bill. Rejected

Ayes 12, nays 29, Mr. Hall moved to strike out all after the

alause, and insert a substitute.

Mr. Speed proposed an amendment to the 3rd set tion of the bill, Not agreed to. Mr. Paschall moved an indefinite postponement

the bill and substitute. This motion prevailed. Ayes 24, Nays 16.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Lutterich, from the Committee on Internal Im rovements, reported back favorably, a bill to amend he charter of the Baleigh and Gaston Railroad Company.

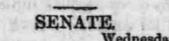
ON CALENDAR.

A bill to authorize the County court of Cumberland to appoint inspectors of crude turpentine in the town of Fayetteville,

CALENDAR RESUMED.

An engrossed bill to consolidate the Chatham Rail-road and the Western Railroad, under the name of the Fayetteville and Coalfields Railroad, had its 1st read-

Mr. McKay, by leave, introduced a bill to incorpo rate the Cumberland Savings Bank in the town of Fayetteville,



Wednesday, Feb. 27.

ns, of Harnett, urged the passage of the resolu-

On the third reading, Mr. McKay offered as a sub-stitute for the resolution, a bill to amend the charter of the Cape Fear Navigation Company. This substitute reconciliant and the charter This substitute was rejected and the resolution pa

SENATE.

Thursday, Feb. 28. Senate called to order at 10 a.m. Speed, of Pasquotank, asked that the clerk read article in the Raleigh Standard of this morning, headed ''s handsome vote in the Senate of North Carolina in favor of the recent action of Congress." Which being concluded, Speed said that he wished to place himself right in regard to the amendment of the Sena tor from Moore-Mr. Richardson. He voted against laying the amendment and resolution on the table, that he might have an opportunity of voting against the adoption of the amendment of the Senator from Moore, and that he might have an opportunity of placing himself upon the record in favor of the origi

nal resolution Messrs. Cowles, Robins and Love disclaimed any in-tention of favoring the amendment offered by the Sen-ator from Moore, but voted against laying on the table because it carried the resolution of Mr. Speed with it. Leach said that he placed himself right at the time. Bill to authorize the exchange of certain bonds for Internal Improvements for non-bonds.

Internal Improvements for new bonds. Outlaw offered an amendment. Pending the con-

Senate adjourn to 71 o'clock to-night. Cunningham demanded the yeas and nays. Agreed to, yeas 25, nays 11.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, Feb. 28. The House was called to order at 10 a. m. oggins introduced the following resolution; Whereas, The Federal relations between and an all the aid in their power to unite and firmly establish said government upon a true and loyal basis: Be it therefore resolved. That it is the sense of this

every effort to carry out the same upon a true and loyal basis.

Hutchison offered a substitute, providing for submitting the question of "Convention" or "No Coven tion," to a vote of the people. Morehead moved to amend the original resolution

by inserting after the word "people" in the preambl the words "without regard to color." Scoggin refused to accept this amendment. May moved to lay the amendment and resolution (

the tal

McClammy opposed the motion, as he thought such action would be misconstrued. Yeas and mays were ordered and the House refused to lay on the table. Messrs. Autry, Collins, May, Turnbull and Williams of Martin, voting in the negative. Richardson moved that the House go into commit-

tee of the whole on this matter. This motion was laid on the table on Kenan, of Duplin, moved to refer the whole subject o the Committee on Federal Relations, and 'stated Logan supported the resolution as introduced. He believed that the "Sherman substitute" embodied the best terms the rebel States could get, and for this eason he was for adopting it at once-not that he approved its principles fully. He had urged the adoption of the Howard amendment for the same reason. That had been rejected, and, as he predicted then, harder terms were exacted. Mr. Morehead addressed the House in support of his amendment-proposing to insert the words "with-

HOUSE OF COMMONS Ionse called to order at 10 o'clock

Honse called to order at 10 o'clock. A bill to enable the municipal authorities of incor-porated towns to enforce the collection of fines, &c. A bill to harmonize and give through freight and travel without the expense of transfer on the different Railroad lines of the State; a bill to authorize the coun-ty court of Cumberland to issue bonds for their indebt-edness; a resolution in favor of David Outlaw, Sena-tor from Bertie, and a resolution to publish the report of Curtis on the Botany of the State, passed their sev-eral readings.

The Senate, by messsage, refused concurrence in he Hobse resolution to rescind the joint order for adurnment.

Davis introduced a resolation of thanks to Hon. Y. McAden, Speaker of the House, (Morehead in the air.)

The resolution was unanimously adopted. The Speaker resuming the chair acknowledged in feeling and appropriate terms the honor conferred. Whitfield introduced a resolution of thanks to the Clerks of the House, for their faithful and efficient dis-charge of their duties; adopted also unauimously. The House took recess until 1 p. m.

THE HUMESTEAD ACT.

AN ACT TO BE ENTITLED "AN ACT TO ESTABLISE FREEHOLD HOMESTEADS FOR THE CITIZENS OF THE STATE, AND TO EXEMPT CERTAIN PERSONAL PROP-ERTY FROM EXECUTION."

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assem bly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereeration of the amendment. Avery moved that the by enacted by the authority of the same, That it shall be lawful for any citizen of the State. who is possessed of a freehold of lands within the same, to file his petition in the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the County, bill was considered. The all passed notwithstanding where the land lies, praying for the allotment | yeas 29, nays 19. of a homestead therefrom not exceeding one hundred acres if in the county, or one acre if in the city or town, which allotment may in- MeDongal, Morgan, Nesmith, Norton, Patterson and hundred acres if in the county, or one acre if the States composing the government of the United States, have at least, to a very great extent been dis-solved, and whereas, it is the duty of the loyal people of said government and each of its members to render clude a single dwelling and the necessary Sansbury. ty of the Court, to appoint five freeholders to lay off and allot to the petitioner said homes stead, by metes and bounds according to their House that we accept in good faith the act recently passed by the Congress of the United States, for the purpose of re-organizing the rebal States, and will use it to the Court at its next session.

> Provided, That if any building, other than the necessary outhouses or houses belonging to the cartilege shall be erected on any part of said in a town or city, then so much of the land as is covered by said buildings, shall not be exempt longer from execution under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. That upon the return, as aforesaid. it shall be the duty of the Clerk to record it upon the minutes, and to make out and deliver to the Register of the county, a copy thereof, who shall register the name in his. books, making a memorandum of the time when it is done at the foot of the registration lightened men. for which services, these officers shall be entitled to the fees fixed by law in similar cases. rulers. He combats the preamble. His information SEC. 3. That the homestead, so laid off and and engaged in re-organizing their governments on that he was prepared now to vote against any such proposition, but thought that a subject of so much importance should be appropriately referred and con-sidered. or other liability, save taxes accruing after the same is registered. Provided, Said homestead shall not be exempt from execution, for any debt or cause of action arising upon any not for the prevention of crime, but for the enforcepenal bond or covenant previously executed, although the same may accrue after the registration aforesaid. SEC. 4. That if any person be taken under boucht liberty. The power given to a brigadier Gene. a capias ad satisfaciendum, sued out upon any ral is that of an absolute monarch. His will is law; he judgment founded, or cause of action accrued subsequent to the registration aforesaid, it shall not be required of him to put the allotted guilty whom he condemns He keeps no record-need shall not be required of him to put the anotted homestead in his schedule of effects, or to surrender the same, *Provided*, This exemp-of his own making, from his subordiante officers. Intion shall not apply as aforesaid to process on the house laid the Penitentiary bill on the table last judgment, founded on penal bonds or covenants previously executed, although the causes of action did not accrue till after the registration. SEC. 5. That no male person in lawfal wed- The gag, the lash, the ball and cham, he within his lock have power to sell or dispose of a homestead so set apart without the concurrence of his wife, evidenced by deed, executed and verified with the same formalities that may be required by law to convey the lands of femmes covert. SEC. 6. That in all cases where a home-stead freehol i is laid off under the provisions borne no such servitude. It reduces the population SEC. 6. That in all cases where a homeof this act, from an estate descendable to of the ten States, regardless of color, sex or co heirs, and the wife survives, she shall be entitled to the said homestead for dower, if she shall so elect, to be allotted to her in the manner now provided by law; subject nevertheless to the condition that if she marry again, there being a child or children of the issue of her being a child or children of the issue of her first husband, she shall take one third of It has been tried in Hungary and in Poland, resulting called for the ayes and nays, and the motion to post- the same only, including the dwelling. Pro- in sufferings which have aroused the sympathy of the vided, That the homestead provided for in the foregoing sections shall not be exempt. inal resolution, the ayes and mays were called and the from debts incurred for making improve- similar powers, sent them to different departments of ments thereon or cultivating the same .--Provided further, That such exemption shall continue after the death of such householder rior Courts authority to sentence criminals to work on or householders, for the benefit of the chilpublic roads," passed its second reading. Mr. Ferebee was opposed to the bill; thought it would be the means shall become twenty-one years of age. SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, That the following property of each head of a family, or housekeeper, shall be exempt from execution, except for taxes after the ratification of this act, to-wit; all necessary farming and mechan-On the passage of the bill, on its first reading, the ical tools, one work horse, one yoke of oxen, ayes and nays were called and resulted as follows; but one cart or wagon, one milk cow and calf, fifteen head of hogs, five hundred pounds of pork or bacon, fifty bushels of corn, twenty bushels of wheat or rice, and household and kitchen furniture not to exceed in value two hundred dollars; also, the libraries of licensed attorneys at law, practising physicians and

Middling uplands 131. Orleans 131. Breadstoffs

New Yonx, March 2. Stocks dall. 5-90's of 1862 Stocks dall. 5-20's of 1862 coupons, 1101. Money Exchange, 60 days, 81. Sights 81. Gold \$1.381

NEW YORK, March 1. HANGED FOR WIFE KILLING.-George Wagner was anged to-day for killing his wife.

NEBRASKA A STATE, &c-

The President has proclaimed Nebraska a State the Union

There is intense anxiety relative to the veto mer Cabinet consultation resulted in alterations whi have caused its doby. The Executive attaches im-

CHARLESTON, March 1. HORACE GREELY HANGED. -Horace Greely was hangd to-day-confessing his guilt.

WASHINGTON, March 2. VETO MESSAGE -The veto message has just been ent to the House.

WISHINGTON, March 2, 4 o clock. BRL PASSED. -Bill passed the House notwithstand-ing veto, hundred and thirty-five to forty-seven.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, March 1. The House was in committee of the whole on the deency bill. It involves \$11,500,000. The details elicited a heated debate. A provision was adopted allow-ing nothing on claims of participants in the rebellion. The appropriation of the White House was rejected. An amendment appropriating \$50,000 was offered. A proposition to withhold it until white men are allowed to vote in Liberia, created mirth. The whole matter was postponed. In the Senate the President's veto of the Colorado

The following Senators voted in the negative: Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Edmunds, Fes-

The tax bill was resumed.

The amendment removing the Cotton tax was lost by a tie vote. It was finally fixed at two cents.

BY THE CABLE.

PARIS, March 2. Dispatches received from Vera Cruz state that communication with the Capital is interrupted, so as to prevent the transmission of Maximilian's dispatches

ST. PETERSBURG, March 2. The Czar urges the Porte to cede Candia to Greece

WASHINGTON, March 2.

The Senate went into Excentive Session. In the House the proceedings were not genereally interesting until the message of the President was brought in at two o'clock. The galleries were jam-med, and the excitement great. The following is a synopsis of the veto:

I have examined the bill to provide a more efficient government for the Southern States, with that care which its transcendant importance awakens, and any unable to assent, for reasons so grave, that I hope that a statement thereof will influence patriotic and en-

The bill, he says, places ten States under military measures notoriously objectionable, representation is allowed, without reference to security of life or property. The preamble's excuse for the bill, is adu by the bill to be false. Military rule is established ment of the adoption of odious laws. The measure in its character, scope and object, is without precedent or authority; it palpably conflicts with the constitution, and is distructive of blood. determines the rights of persons and property, disposed of lands and goods within his district; makes his own courts in which he denonnces crime, -every person stoad of mitigating the harshness of his single rule, such courts would divide the responsibility, making it more cruel and unjust. The introduction of several provisions into this bill to restrain the officer is imponitive. As it is, each officer may define crueity according to his own temper. choice. The military commander under the provisions of this bill may condemn to death without trial thus avoiding executive sanction. The authority given to this officer amounts to an absolute despotism. Aggravated by power, it delegates despotism to his sub-ordinates—the bill declaring the shall punish or cause to be punished." This power has been denied to English Kings for five hundred years. In all that and strangers residing within their limits, to objects of the most degrading slavery. It may be answered that the officers are just and humane. Doubtless they are equally so with other classes; but the history of the world has been written vainly, if it fails to show the dauger of unrestrainer authority. It is almost invariably tyrannical when the world. In Ireland, though tempered by principles of English law, it begot indignantly denounced cruelt es The French Convention, arming its Deputies with France; massacres, murders and atrocities followed An irresponsible deputy never yields what law doer not extort. Have we power to establish and carry this measure into execution? Certainly not, deriving authority from the Constitution, or acknowledging its limitations The balance of the message consists of elaborat constitutional arguments, embracing copious extracts. The Speaker raled that two-thirds could suspend the rules, rendering fillibustering out of the question and the bill was taken up and passed, by a vote of 135 to 47. When it assembles on the 4th of March Monday next,) the new Congress will be without members from Connecticut, California, Kentucky, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, and Tennessee. The present Congress has 184 members; 29 of these seats in the new Congress will be vacant on the 4th of March, by reason of the States above named not yet having held their elections. Of course the Southern States will, as now, be unrepresented. It is supposed that after a session of a week or two, an adjournment will take place until the middle of May, by which time elections will have been held in Connecticut, New Hampshire and Rhode Island -Sun.

He "dares do all man docs;

who dares do more is none."

position to every old and time-honored institution much curiosity. of the South. The war with its close was the triumhave been overthrown, dearly cherished rights have equiescence and surrender, but confession of wrong witness, and conjure posterity to record, the wrongs that have been inflicted upon us, the dominant powers unfalteringly accomplished it.

And now what shall we do? Where shall we lodge our appeal? . With that stern arbitrament which we have recently so despairingly invoked? Our best men exiled, a martyr in chains, our fields and valleys choked with graves, the obscure tombs and fresh erect. ed mansoleums of the dead, our ruins grim and staring all around, give back an answer. Our future lies in ourselves. Undoubtedly we are now upon the very crisis of our fate, -- our final, worst fate-and it becomes us to divest ourselves of passion, prejudice, pride, and all undue feeling, and consider calmly and with deliberate judgment the greatest possible mining good for our whole country.

We deem it useless and wrong to mince matters now. The Reconstruction Bill points now to but one end the adoption by the Southern people of the Howard Amendment, and the acceptance of the plan of impartial suffrage. That this object will be accomplished, ton correspondent of the Boston Advertiser sole question left now for our consideration is assuredly that of the best form of that acceptance. If the Legmover if we can, let us save it.

constant habit of appealing to the Deity specially to interfere in extricating the House from the muddles they get into. On this octution; and with the enlarged (arbitrarily) powers of Congress, and the naturally extraordinary vital politi-cal strength and organization of the party which that Congress fully represents; coupled with the utter congress fully represents; coupl sure to be right when following the lead of act granting a general amnesty and recomme Thad, Stevens, and by sustaining the previous question if moved by that immaculate Chris-

It is stated here, with confidence, that a scheme with extensive ratifications has been ruinous to Southern interests, were unreasonable, and. goncocted in the Senate, by which the State the issue has proven, vain and futile. Such an idea of Maryland is to be cheated out of any as armed resistance on the part of Mr. Johnson has choice of Senator for the present. The plan always been to our minds absurd. The weak cannot seems to be this: Governor Swann's credenoverthrow the strong by revolution or by force of arms | tials (should he not resign) are to be referr--they can only destroy themselves. If the President ed to the Committee on Elections, there to of the United States were to attempt to stay the cur, sleep until the adjournment of your Legislasent of events by any other means than that laid down ture, when the acting Governor is to comby law-his solemn protest as Chief Magistrate of the mission Creswell. The course Governor nation, feeble and unavailing though that protest be, Swann has indicated will checkmate this nefarious project, and it was the only one that

Senator Johnson, I understand, is himself not satisfied of the sufficiency of the reasons assigned for his recent extraordinary vote. What, then, is the ultra-Republican or Badical party? He will avail himself of the earliest opportuis simply this, as our experience of two years should nity (probably that to be furnished by the fully have convinced us: a faction representing the expected veto) to announce, at large, the feeling for twenty-five years growing in the North, and motives that impelled him to the course he now all powerful, of antagonism and deep-seated op. has adopted. His expose is awaited with

I observe that the New York World and mhant vindication of this feeling; the results developed other Northern papers are "hesitating" as to since the war are the fruits of the success of this party, what advice to give the South in the present One after another obnoxious principles of State Con- emergency, although they declare that the intitutions and State governments have been stricken famous Sherman-Blane-Shellabarger-Wilson down and obliterated, long established institutions bill should rightfully be resisted by force. Did it never enter the noddles of these adbeen abrogated and rendered yoid, and the weaker side visers of the recent slave-holding States that has been made to feel that defeat signified not only the people of the South have a tolerably clear idea of their duties and obligations to themand a total reformation of its whole political and civil elves and of their altered relation to the systems. Surely and steadily Congress has been mak- General Government? They have nevertheing its way. Notwithstanding we call heaven to less, in some instances, surrendered their convictions in deference to those of the North whom they regarded as friends, and in every have marked out the work to be parformed, and have such case they have been left in the lurch when the time of trial arrived. This has been kee rly felt, and the incertitude and the anxiety of the World and such prints as to what advice to give, when to give it, or whether to give any at all, may very well be suffered to simmer down into a quiescent conclusion, that advice from such quarters, at least for the present, can be dispensed with, and especial-

y if unaccompanied by reliable assurances of corresponding practical support.

THE TABIFF BILL.-Considering the very few days which remain of this Congress, and the large amount of other intervening business to be transacted, the present indications are that the bill will fail to become a law.

GENERAL GRANT'S POSITION .- The Washing-

The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock. REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Wiggins, from the committee on Finance, ported back a bill concerning the laying of taxes.

it do not pass. Mr. McCorkle, from the Judiciary committee,

whom was referred a bill to restore to married women their common law rights of dower, reported that they see no reason why they should dissent from its

further consideration. Mr. McCorckle, from the Judiciary committee, which was referred a bill to be entitled an act to give the county and superior courts of law authority to de-cree sales of land for partition in certain cases, re-ported back the same, and asked leave to be discharged from its further consideration.

A bill to authorize towns and cities to establish a system of Common Schools, passed its second reading. On motion of Mr. Harriss, of Franklin, the rules were suspended and a bill for the relief of executors. administrators, &c., was taken up and made the special order for to-night at 8 o'clock.

Mr. McLean moved to take from the table a bill in relation to the Fayetteville & Florence Railroad, which was carried.

And on motion of Mr. McRae it was made the special order for 1 o'clock, today.

Pending its consideration, the hour for the special order arrived, it being the consideration of the report of the committee on Federal Relations. Mr. Speed addressed the Senate at length, urging

the adoption of the resolutions adversely reported by the committee.

S Richardson moved an amendment, proposing to substitute the Sherman bill for the preama

Mr. Outlaw moved to lay the whole

Mr. Love explained the vote he should give. was adverse to considering the proposition of Richardson, but would vote against laying on the table. because he was willing to entertain the resolution of Mr. Speed, and when his resolutions were reached would offer a substitute urging the call of a National Convention.

The motion of Mr. Outlaw prevailed by a vote of 29

Leach was necessarily absent when the last vote was taken. Ha I he been present he should have voted against layin g on the table, and would have proposed an amendment to Mr. Speed's resolutions, but was opposed to the amendment of the Senator from Moore, Mutthews, by leave, introduced a bill amendatory of an act passed by this General Assembly to change the jurisdiction of the courts and the rules of pleading therein. On motion of Mr. Covington, the bill was referred to the committee on the Judiciary. Mr. Love introduced a bill to call a National Convention, and moved that it be made the special order

for to-night at 9 o'clock, Not agreed to. The special order was taken up, it being the bill amend the charter of the Fayetteville and Florence Rail Road Company. Mr. Kelley moved to reconsider the vote by which the 2nd and 3rd sections were stricken out. Agreed to. Mr. McRae offered an amend. ment, which was rejected, and the bill passed its final reading.

On motion of Mr. Berry, the Senate adjourned till 71 o'clock to-night

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wednesday, Feb. 27. The House was called to order at 10 o'clock A. M. Mr. Lutterloh, for the committee on Internal Im-provements reported back favorably a bill to consolidate the Western and Chatham Railroad Companies.

out regard to color. After further discussion, the resolution was referred by a vote of 68 to 25.

On motion of Mr. Moore, the resolution was also made the special order for the third Monday in August noxt.

Hutchison moved to reconsider the vote by which Long hoped this motion would prevail, as he thought

the House voted under a misapprehension last night. The bill provides for submitting the question of "Pen-itentiary" or "No Penitentiary" to a vote of the peo-ple, and there was precedent for this. The question had been submitted in 1846. He hoped the vote would be reconsidered and that the bill would pass.

The motion to reconsider prevailed. Mr. Logan moved to postpone the bill indefinitely. Much discussion ensued.

Holderby offered a substitute for the bill which read for information.

The motion to postpone indefinitely was rejected, and pending further action the House took recess until 71 o'clock P. M.

Resolution providing for the call of a national Conrention was taken up, with the substitute offered by Mr Speed.

Mr. Avery moved to postpone its further considera-tion until to-morrow night at 8 o'clock. Mr. Love

pone was rejected. Speed withdrew his substitute.

The question concurring on the adoption of the origresolutions were adopted, ayes 29, nays 6; to wit: Messrs, Bullock, Cardwell, Harris of Rutherford, Rospass, Richardson, and Thompson. Bill to be entitled "an act giving County and Suy

of creating unnecessary expenses, and on its third reading, on his motion, the ayes and nays were called, and the bill passed by 27 to 7. Mr. Leach, by leave, introduced a bill authorizing

the call of a Convention of the people of the State. Mr. Cowles moved to postpone its further considera-tion until to-morrow at 11 o'clock. Not agreed to. there not being a two thirds vote of the Senate. the bill failed:

YEAS,-Messrs. Adams, Avery, Barnes, Berry, Brown, Bulloch, Cardwell, Clark, Covington, Cunning Ferebee, Gash, Harris, of Franklin, Hill, Leach, Love, Lloyd, Matthews, McCorckle, McLean, McRae, Respass, Robins, Speed, Thompson, Thornton, and Wiley

NAYS.-Messrs. Battle, Cowles, Etheridge, Harriss, of Rutherford, Jones, Moore, Outlaw, Richardson and Wiggins-9.

date the Western and Chatham Bailroad Companies. Harper introduced a bill supplemental to an act to incorporate the North Western Bailroad Company. Mr. Harper, for the Finance commit ee, reported hack unfavorably a bill for the relief of Shariffe and

ministers of the Gospel, also the instruments of surgeons and dentists used in the professions.

/ SEC. 8. That all laws and clauses of laws min, with coming within the meaning and purview of

SENATE. Friday, March 1. UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The Homestead Act.

It strikes us that this act is defective in not making Court House of the county in which he lives

what One farmer may have, and lay off 100 acres of weight with him? I don't want to bore him if the nature of a "Quo warranto" against the Cape Fear Induce the interest of the second second

no one, we suppose, will for a moment doubt. The writes as follows in his letter of the 25th ultimate:

"The fate of the reconstruction bill at the islature fails to call a convention, those people of N. hands of the Peesident is not yet certain, Carolina, who would long since have received the Con-stitutional Amendment with abacrity and willingness, will be sent in to-morrow, or on the following will themselves find means to convoke an assembly at the furthest. General Grant does not heswhich can carry out the desired ends of Congress. If itate to say very frankly and pointedly that on the other hand, the Governor of the State and the it would be advisable for the President to Legislature representing the conservative and patriotic give it his signature. At an interview with Legislature representing the conservative and patriotic give it his signature. At an interview with part of the citizens, see fit to call this convention, the Secretary of the Treasury this morning, what assurance can any of us have that the faith of the asked the Secretary what the President now have concurrent jurisdiction with the Superior part of the aitizens, see fit to call this convention, the Secretary of the Treasury this morning, Congress will be kept, and that we will not be sub- would do with it; would he sign it? The Secjecting ourselves to useless humiliation? "Our coun- retary evasively answered that he did not try yet remains," however; it is all that remains to know. The President had not said what course he would pursue. The General remarked with much earnestness: "I hope he will sign it. I think it would be well for him to do so." The Secretary again said he could not tell what the President's purpose was, The bill as amended passed second is obligatory on the party taking advantage of it, to adding: "he takes time to look into the whole ings, advantage the fact in three publick places, including the question before acting." Gen. Grant there-

And further, that it does not limit the amount in to conviction? Would my opinion have any

ect is not known."

Mr. Harper, for the Finance commit es, reported back, unfavorably, a bill for the relief of Sheriffs and tax collectors; a memorial from the Fayetteville and tax collectors; a memorial from the Fayetteville and Florence Railroad Company, asking a discharge from North Western Railroad Company, was taken up and

McKay, from the Judiciary committee, reported back favorably, a bill in relation to dormant judgments; unfavorably a bill for the relief of executors and ad-ministrators and to extend the jurisdiction of Justices stitute for the bill to protect Grape-growers, recommending its passage.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The House resumed consideration of the bill to give

Courts. The bill was amended by exempting from its opera-tion the counties of Macon, Clay, Cherokee, Jackson, Haywood, Buncombe, Caldwell, Stanly, Forsyth, Brunswick, McDowell, Gaston, Davidson, Perquimans, Lincoln, Alexander, Halifax, Watauga, Davie, Moore, Cabarrus, Chatham, Madison, Granville, Bladen, Wayne, Harnett, Carteret, Columbus, Yancey, Mitch-

The bill as amended passed second and third read-

SPECIAL ORDER.

A resolution in regard to the Cape Fear Navigation Company, was put on its second reading. [Directing the Solicitor of the fifth circuit to file an information in

Internation Company.]
This resolution was amended, on motion of Mr.
McKay, by requiring the information to be filed in the Superior Court of Cumberland county, and further, by anthorizing the Public Treasurer to employ sounsel to defend the interest of the State in the suit thus instituted—the Literary Board being a shareholder in said Company.
Messrs, Eichardson, Lutterleh, Kenan, Allen and

On motion of Mr. Avery the rules were suspended

Mr. Covington introduced a resolution proposing to rescind so much of the joint order on adjournment as pertains to the reassembling of the General Assembly on the 1st of August.

Mr. Leach moved to lay the resolution on the table which was agreed to.

And on motion of Mr. Bullock, the Senate adjourn-journed until to-morrow at 10 o'clock,

HOUSE OF COMMONS. Friday, March 1st, 1867.

A bill to amend the Stay Law passed at the present

Engrossed resolutions proposing the call of a Na tional Convention.

McKay offered a resolution to rescind the joint order adjourning the Legislature on the 4th inst., to meet again in August-proposing adjournment on the 4th inst., to meet at the call of the Governor and Council. Adopted and sent to the Senate for its

The House then adjourned.

SENATE Saturday, March 2. Senate called to order at 10 o'clock.

Prayer by Rev. Dr. Smedes, McLean, a bill authorizing the county of Gumber-land to issue bouds to the amount of the indebtedness

this act are hereby repealed. In General Assembly, read three times and ratified, 25th Feb. 1867.

R. Y. MeADEN.

Speaker House of Commons. M. E. MANLY,

Speaker of the Senate.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 26, 1867. I. R. W. Best, Secretary of State, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of

original on file in this office. Given under my hand, this 26th day of February 1867.

R. W. BEST, Secretary of State.

MARKETS AND FINANCIAL

NEW YORK, March 1.

Stocks active, governments totally unchange Gold \$1,391. Money

Cotton firm, sales of 3,500 bales at 311@32. Flour declined 5 to 10c. Wheat dull and declining. Corn declining. Mixed Western \$1,07. Provisions quiet and dull. Rice quiet. Sugar steady. Coffee firm.

BALTIMORE, March 1. Cotton firmer, middling 32. Coffee steady. Sugar quiet. Stock scarce, Flour quiet. Corn active and higher, white 97@\$1.

LIVERPOOL, March 1. Cotton closed firm, middling uplands 13%, middling Orleans 131.

LONDON, March 2. Consols 91. Bonds 731.

LIVERPOOL, March 2. Cotton opens firm. Sales will reach 8,000 hales.

FACTS vs. THEROIES.

Give me a place to rest my lever on," says Archi-medes "and I will move the world." "Give me pure and unadulterated drugs," says Medicus, of the olden time, "and I will cure disease."

In one sense, both of these learned pundits were the veriest charlatans. They knew there was no place to rest their lever on, either to move the world or cure disease. Mechanism was in a backward state, and the medical profession was but another name for sorcery, and all the adjuncts of magic filters and charms of the

"evil eye," &c. But these latter days have borne unto us something more than even superstition and its crew ever dreamt of in their maddest philosophy. It these days of prac-tical science, what was theory of yesterday is fact to day, and all the old time notions become as bubbles n the sun, and burst and break with every breath we dream

draw. Let Archimedes shoulder his lever and we will find a resting place for it to move the world. Let mine ancient Medicus pant and to' no more for the drags he sorely needs, for we have them at our hand, ever ready to serve them at his beek. Refined in the laboratory of Dr. Maggiel, the finest materials known in the medical profession are obtain-able by any one. His Billious, Dyspeptic, and Diarr-hea Pills stand unrivalled, and his alve operates with magical effect upon burns, scalds, and all sores and ulcers of the skin. In fact, we think Macourn's Pills and Salve are the wonder of this century, and we are happy in the

wonder of this century, and we are happy in the thought that many others of our brethren of the craft agree with us. We would earnestly counsel that all amilies provide themselves with Dr. Maggiel's Prepa-rions at once, and keep them ready at hand, so as to tse them at the most opportune time and as occasi ucquires. - Valley Leating. AN AND THE TO PARTY AND THE AND THE AND

the first work up the diversities