The Weekly Carolina Era.

Office, in the "Standard" building, East side of Fayetteville Street.

LEWIS HANES, - - - Editor.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1871.

No paper will be issued from this office next week. We suspend a week to give our employees a chance to take Christmas.

HOW IS IT?—*The Sentinel* of yesterday was printed on State paper—book paper. By what authority was this paper used? Was it borrowed? If not, is it to be returned, or is *paper* to be overdrawn, as well as money? It is a significant fact that *The Sentinel* was enlarged just the size of the State paper as soon as that paper received the State printing. Let us have an answer.

The members of this Legislature were elected under the most solemn promises to retrench and reform. They repeal the law which allowed the Public Printer seventy-five cents per thousand ems for type setting. They then voted down a proposition to give out the printing to the lowest responsible bidder. They then appointed a Committee which made a contract to have the printing done for 87½ cents per thousand. They then cancelled that contract and gave the printing to *The Sentinel* at *ninety cents and a fraction per thousand!* This is retrenchment with a vengeance.

LET US HAVE A FEDERAL COURT HOUSE AND OTHER PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN RALEIGH.—We notice that Congress has appropriated four millions of dollars for the purpose of restoring the public buildings in Chicago. To this no objection is made. But while Congress is making appropriations for the erection of public buildings in other States it is hoped they will not overlook the claims of this section of the Union. No where are public buildings needed by the government worse than in North Carolina. The U. S. District Court is now in session, but is compelled, for want of a Federal Court House, to sit in the Theatre. The building is wholly unsuited to the business as well as the comfort of the Court. We call the attention of the North Carolina delegation in Congress to this fact. We call upon them to press with all their energies an appropriation for the purpose of erecting a Federal Court House, Jail, Post Office, &c., in Raleigh.

TWO FRIENDS IN THE SENATE.—The Public Printer has two friends in the Senate of the Sam Houston order. Gen. Houston said that he would not give a fig for a friend who was only his friend when he was right. When a man is right, said he, every body is his friend; it is only the friend that stands by him when he is wrong that is of any value to him. Such friends the Public Printer has in the persons of Senators Edwards and Battle. When the resolution was pending before the Senate, appointing a committee to audit the printer's accounts, from the commencement of his term, according to the *written* contract—by the *em quad.* measurement—these Senators voted to strike out the word *written*. From this vote it is fair to infer that they favored the Printer's alleged understanding of the contract, by which he drew from the Treasury several thousand dollars more than he was entitled to for the work done. But their constituents will be gratified to learn that the resolution was passed and the committee appointed to audit them by the measurement of the *em quad.*, and that he will be compelled to refund.

Our friend of *The Salisbury Watchman*, in his issue of the 15th December, says:

"The *Era* may have rendered the State some service in this matter. The people will be glad of good services let them come from whence they may. It is to be hoped that paper will not refuse to go *back* a little further in its researches on public printing, and bring up the parties who did the public work in 1869–'70, and show what enormous jobs they were which cost the State $22,403 *more* for about one year's printing than has been paid to the present printer for nearly a like term. $16,250 contrasts small against $38,662.92, and needs explanation. Who got that pile; and if he got more than he was entitled to, can he be made to refund? We hope the *Era* may have a stomach for the work and will hunt him down and choke it out of him."

We have gone back in our researches, and we beg to give the result.

On examination we find that Jo. W. Holden was State Printer until Dec. 12, 1870, and even after that date executed much printing for the present Legislature, and Jo. Holden's bills must be added to James H. Moore's to show the true amount paid by this General Assembly for printing. Gov. Holden's message covers 306 pages, the Auditor's Report for the year ending Sept. 30, 1870, covers 280 pages, (nearly all rule and figures and therefore double-price,) Mr. Ashley's Report covers 368 pages, much of it rule and figures; the Treasurer's Report, 50 pages, rule and figures; Insane Asylum Report, Report of Code Commissioners, &c., &c., were all printed by Jo. Holden.—So *The Watchman* will see Jo. Holden got the "fat" of the printing at the first session of this General Assembly and a considerable amount must be deducted from his bills for 1869–'70 and added to Mr. Moore's bill, which will give the sum total this General Assembly has paid for printing.

The Civil Service

A commission to consider and report upon the question of a reform in the Civil Service of the country was appointed by the last Congress. At the head of this commission was placed an able lawyer and a statesman of enlarged views—George W. Curtis. The commission have gone deeply into the subject, and their labors have been pretty thorough. They have held two sessions, have brought their labors to a close, and have presented their report and their scheme to the President. In the course of their deliberations it is understood that they several times submitted their scheme to the President, and that on our occasion it was considered and discussed by the Cabinet, the result of which was that several changes were suggested, and the scheme modified accordingly. We give the following abstract of the scheme devised and reported by the commission, which we find in *The New York Times*:

"The system of civil service reform thus proposed to be inaugurated, is comprised in the set of rules and regulations which have been prescribed to govern entrance and promotion in the service. The first and most important rule settled at the beginning, and on strong legal grounds, is that the President retains as he must, under the Constitution, absolute power of removal, being fettered by no restrictions, so that while the term of service may be considered as during good behaviour, the President may nevertheless remove at any time without assigning any cause. This is necessary to give the requisite flexibility to the service, otherwise it would become fossilized. There will be no temptation to unjustly exercise this power on the part of the President, nor any presure to do so on the part of partizans of individuals, because the inducement thereto is all taken away by the manner in which appointments to and promotions in the service are regulated. There can never be any assurance, no matter who may be removed, that any particular man can succeed to the vacant position. This will remove the liability to abuse to which the power of removal is now subject, by so guarding the entrance into the service that the exercise of it can by no possibility have any connection with the act of appointment.

The next principal feature of the scheme is the regulations governing the operations of appointment and promotion in the service. These are: First, entrance into the service at the lowest point; second, competitive examinations at that point, and at every succeeding stage; third, probation; fourth, promotion; fifth, no fixed tenure, leaving the power of removal untouched, as above stated.

The next feature is the scheme of exemptions contemplated. These include—first, all the diplomotic officers above the grade of Consul; second, all judicial officers, Judges, District Attorneys, Registers in bankruptcy, &c.; third, all Postmasters, whose annual receipts are under a specified sum, say $50, and several other classes. This, it will be seen, leaves the scheme to apply to a large mass of officers outside of the departments here, or the large number of clerks employed in the customs or revenue service elsewhere; all Collectors and Assessors of Internal Revenue, all Collectors of Customs and their subordinates, all Postmasters above a certain grade, all Consuls, all Indian Agents, in fact, every officer of the Government, whether at Washington or elsewhere, save as above excepted, is subjected to the operation of these rules.

The report accompanying the schedule of rules and regulations elaborates and sustains the scheme thus submitted, fortifying it with the arguments and conclusions which have led the Commission to adopt it.

The President will also, at an early day, transmit the report to Congress, simply for the information of the two Houses. Although he will be glad to have Congress give the sanction of law to the proposed system, he will not wait for its action, and long before the apple-blossoms fall, to use an illustration of the Essex Statesmen, the public at large will see civil service reform in full operation, and certain over-anxious members of Congress in both Houses, now loudly advocating reform, will find it putting the screws to the incompetent men they have recommended for office."

As regards the question of appointments to office this scheme seems to be one of the best and most effective that could have been devised. And after the numerous corrupt and inefficient persons, now believed by many to be in office for no other reason than their party services, shall have been disposed of, there will be no great danger that such persons will get into office in the future under the system of the Commission. Let the proposed system be adopted, as it will be, by the President and Congress, and then let all useless offices and agencies be abolished, all exorbitant salares be reduced, and a safe and sure method of procuring accountability in officers and agents entrusted with the care and disbursement of the public moneys be established, and reform in the civil service will be well nigh complete.

In the article in our last issue it was not meant to say that the Committee on printing *knowingly* contracted to pay *The Sentinel* "*ninety cents and a fraction per thousand*," but that it was the *effect* of their contract. The Legislature can relieve itself, and the Committee of all blame in the matter by taking the proper steps at once to have the money overdrawn by the State Printer, returned to the Treasury.

Little Fire and big Smoke.

Under this head, *The Greensboro' Patriot*, speaking of the fraud perpetrated on the State Treasury by the State Printer, says:—

"Mr. Turner is not a practical printer, knows but little about the details of a printing office, and consequently trusts the business and mechanical management to others. They might have measured long or short and made out their bills accordingly without his knowing anything about it unless his personal attention was called to it. And when it was in this instance he promptly gave the State credit for the amount overcharged and that's more than any radical official ever was known to do yet."

While *The Patriot* cannot say anything relative to the corrupt Legislation of 1868 and 1869, and the general public thievery of that era, that is not fully merited and strictly true, we are nevertheless surprised that Mr. Duffy should thus unequivocally endorse a public fraud openly perpetrated by a leader of his own party.

Mr. Turner may be very ignorant of the art of printing, but as a political sleuth-hound on the track of a public swindle, he is keen-scented as the best. He pretended to track a State official with two and a half yards of carpet, but it is made to appear that a public swindle was perpetrated in his own office, involving many thousand dollars, and he could not see it.

But the richest thing of the season, is the statement of *The Patriot* that Mr. Turner has *promptly credited* the State *with the amount overcharged*. This will be news to Auditor Adams, whom *The Sentinel* has tried to bully into auditing the accounts of the State Printer, ever since last September, when the Treasury Department detecting the fraud of the State Printer, refused to pay any more of his accounts until an investigation should be had by the Legislature.

As Mr. Duffy knows so much, perhaps he can tell us something about the $5,000 Swepson gave Turner not to open on his operations. Perhaps he can also give a better reason for the long silence of *The Sentinel* regarding Swepson, than "a pleasant intercourse between their wives."

We also call on Mr. Duffy to explain the enlargement of *The Sentinel* to fit the size of the printing paper the State furnishes the State Printer, which fact becomes significant when it is noticed that *The Sentinel* is frequently printed on paper bought and paid for by the State.

The Republican party of North Carolino had rather convict the Democratic party of a public fraud, and fasten upon that organization official corruption, than to lay it at the door of one man—Mr. Turner. Thus far THE ERA, and the Republican press and people of the State, have only changed this public theft upon Mr. Turner, and his man Friday. But if the leaders and press of the Democratic party had rather shoulder this burden of official corruption, we are perfectly willing, and and shall not fall out with either *The Patriot* or its party for endorsing the conduct of Mr. Turner.

As things now stand, the Democratic party will endorse this thing. Let them do so. We hope they will, but at the polls next August, the people will not.

We salute you, *Mr. Patriot.*

We Decline.

The editor of *The Sentinel*, in his issue of the 19th December, proposes to "double the salary paid by Long Perry & Co. to Hon. Lewis Hanes if he will find any witness who will say that we [Josiah Turner, Jr.,] had the least knowledge of the mode and manner of measuring the State work."

This is a very safe proposition for *The Sentinel* to make, for several reasons. First, no sensible or honest man would say that Josiah Turner, Jr., has the "least knowledge" of anything appertaining to printing, or that he has any other useful knowledge.

Second, the proposition to "double the salary" does by no means secure the payment of the salary after it is doubled.

Third, it is believed that after *The Sentinel* gets through with paying the bills outstanding against it, and re-imburses the State for the money overdrawn on the public printing, he will not have enough left to buy him an egg-nogg for Christmas.

For the above reasons we decline further to "disturb the equanimity" of the editor of *The Sentinel.*

There were some good people in this State who thought the accounts of Ku Klux outrages were mere partizan inventions. But when men were convicted in the Federal Court of Ku Kluxing, many of them on their own confessions, and Gov. Bragg, the Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee acknowledged the existence of the Invisible Empire, and promised to help put it down, these good people were undeceived, and they expected to see this General Assmbly make a rigid investigation into the grave charges made against its members and officers of being in some way connected with the wicked Klans. They seriously believed that men who were breakers of the laws should not be makers of the laws. They therefore asked this General Assembly to enquire into the truth of these charges against its members and officers, but their petitions have been rejected, and those members presenting the people's petitions threatened with expulsion for so doing.

If a majority in this Legislature did not belong to or sympathize with the Ku Klux in their hellish deeds, would if not receive these petitions from the people, and make the enquiry asked?

What Does it Mean?

A bill has passed the Senate restoring a law of evidence, enacted soon after the War, tried and repealed. The law in question allows defendents indicted in the same bill, for any offence against the laws of the State, to testify in behalf of each other. A trial of this law so fully convinced all parties, that so far from promoting the ends of justice it only defeated them. It was believed to have opened awide the flood gates of perjury. Under its operation there were few convictions where two or more parties were indicted in the same bill for any offense. And so it must ever be while human nature remains what it now is. The law was very properly repealed after a brief trial which convinced most, if not all men, that it only added to the crimes of the country while preventing the punishment of other offenders.

Why, then, is it proposed to revive the law? But one answer presents itself. The rules of evidence in the State Courts have been adopted by the Federal Courts. In the Federal Courts there are many indictments for conspiracy and ku kluxing, in which numerous defendents are joined. If these men are allowed to swear for each other, hundreds of them will be able to prove an *alibi*, or any thing else necessary to secure their acquittal. That this is the object of the revival of the law can scarcely be doubted. Such will be the opinion of the people, and they will hold their representatives to a fearful accountability for it. The decree has gone forth that the murderous conspiracy must be broken up and destroyed. This is the decree of the good people of the State, as well as of the Federal Government. It ought to be respected. *It must* and *will* be respected, and those who set themselves up in opposition to it will go down before the storm of popular indignation that will be raised against them. Let the advocates this measure beware. It can yet be defeated, if they will take proper warning. That warning is given. Will they heed it?

Civil Service Reform.

Wise suggestions on the subject of a reform of the civil service were made by President Grant in his message.—Acting upon these suggestions, Senators Sumner, Trumbull, Logan, Fenton, Alcorn, Ferry, Tipton and others, attempted to inaugurate the movement in a manner that could not have failed to prove effective. They proposed a Joint Select Committee of four members on the part of the Senate and seven on the part of the House, to make a rigid investigation in the administration of every department of the government. Especially was the proposed Committee expected to inquire into the expenditures in every branch of the service, and report whether any and what offices ought to be abolished, whether any and what salaries or allowances ought to be reduced, what are the methods of securing accountability in public officers or agents in care and disbursements of the public moneys, whether moneys have been have been paid out illegally; in short to overhaul the entire system so as to ascertain its defects that they might be remedied. The Committee was also expected to suggest the necessary legislation for restraining the public service from being used as an instrument of political or party patronage, and to report by bill or otherwis.

To the great astonishment of the country many Senators, who pretend to be the especial friends and champions of President Grant, made a violent opposition to the proposed Committee on retrenchment and reform, and thus, for a few days, succeeded in placing the administration in a false attitude before the country. But the sense of the country, as expressed through nearly all the leading Republican journals, was so decidedly with the views of the President and the reform Senators, who are the real friends of the administration, as to compel the opposition to yield something. It was finally agreed to adopt Mr. Trumbull's resolution, but not without having emasculated it of the part having the reform of the civil service in view—the most vital of all its parts. For a mere exposure of frauds amounts to but little unless the system that gave rise to them be so reformed as to prevent a recurrence of them.

And thus the matter stood at last reliable accounts. We have an abiding faith that the party in Congress will speedily unite in support of the recommendations of the President and the reform Senators, and adopt the most effective method to carry them out fully and completely. Indeed, the latest dispatches from Washington are such as to justify the hope, if not the conclusion, that this has already been substantially agreed upon, and that entire harmony now reigns in the Republican party.

"Is *The Bulletin* certain that J. H. Moore is an old Whig?"—*Raleigh Era.*

We are not certain. But, we did regard that person as nothing *more* than the key used to open the Treasury vault. The evidence showed that he was not pecuniarily interested in the public printing; he was a mere cat's paw, used by the monkey for the occasion. Besides, whether Whig or Democrat, he was not a representative man,—a mere public servant,—and, consequently, neither *party* should be held responsible for his misconduct. Not so with *The Sentinel* man; he is really the criminal, and upon him the disgrace must settle, and the party he has been driving and directing must be responsible,—*not* the DEMOCRATS of North Carolina.—*Charlotte Bulletin*, (*Dem.*)

EXCHANGE OF CIRCUITS.—Judge W. A. Moore and Judge S. W. Watts will exchange circuits next Spring.

Investigation.

The Standing Committee of the Senate, to which the emasculated resolution of Senator Trumbull goes as instructions, consists of Senators Buckingham, Howe Pratt, Harlan, Stewart, Pool, Bayard and Casserly. Much complaint is made by the Republican Senators, who were the original supporters of Mr. Trumbull's resolution, that not one of them has been placed upon the Committee. Without questioning the motives of the majority, who opposed the resolution, the feeling is pretty general among all parties that they have committed a blunder in excluding all of Mr. Trumbull's friends from a place upon the Committee.—Every thing, it is said, should have been done with the utmost fairness and impartiality, and all shades of opinion should have been represented in the investigation.

The reason given for the emasculation of Mr. Trumbull's resolution is, that the subject matter of the portion stricken out has already been submitted to a special Commission of able men, who have given it the most thorough consideration, and agreed upon a most effective system of reform, at least so far as relates to appointments to office. An abstract of the report of said Commission will be found embodied in an editorial in this issue of THE ERA.

Senator Conkling, of New York, offered a resolution, which was adopted without opposition, instructing the Senate Committee to investigate the management and affairs of the New York Custom House for the last ten years. As it is alleged that many frauds and swindles have been perpetrated there during the period covered by the resolution, this is a very important movement.

What Shall we Do?

With the brilliant success that has crowned the Republican party in their administration of public affairs and the confidence imposed in it by the people as evinced in unmistakable signs in every election, there may be danger of carelessness and neglect in important matters. Caution should be exercised in making all nominations for office. The political hacks and tricksters who have in nearly every State of this glorious Union, foisted themselves upon the party for self-aggrandizement should be treated with the contempt they deserve and none but honest and honorable men, whose characters are above suspicion, must be nominated for all the offices of honor and trust in the gift of the people. Let our watchword be? Principles, not men; honesty, not policy.

The above, from that excellent Republican paper, *The Newbern Republican* is both timely and truthful. The principles of the Republican party are right, and are endorsed by a large majority of the people of the State. Under their banner success is certain, if the Republicans only exercise a proper discretion in making nominations for office. Let "the political hacks and tricksters" be every where discarded, and honest, upright and able men brought forward to represent the party. Such men can be found without difficulty in almost every county in the State. And an assurance that such a course will be adopted will have the effect to bring a large number of good men into the Republican party that have not heretofore acted with it, though republicans in principle.

Revision of the Bible.

A meeting of Episcopal Divines has been held in New York, at which one of our English visitors, the Very Reverend Dean of Chester, delivered an address in which he said:

Changes of much importance could be made without impairing our general version. In the epistle to the Ephesians doubts had arisen, from the absence of the usual salutations, whether it was really the word of St. Paul. In several manuscripts the words Ephesus had read Laodicea, or Colossi, but the discovery of the Sinaltic manuscript had settled the question, because a blank was found in the first verse where the word Ephesus stands in our translation, proving it to have been a circular letter, the blank to be filled in, according to which congregation it was sent. In the same book, chap. v., verse 9, ("For the fruit of the spirit is in all goodness, righteousness and truth") the word "spirit" should read "light." By this change the whole context is illuminated and made to shine in all its graceful beauty. In I. Timothy, vi: 5, the expression that "gain is godliness" should read "godliness is gain." Not even a miser would pretend that the first is correct. Further on it says, "The love of money is the root of all evil." If it is the root there could be no other radix. It should appear "Love of money is a root of all evil." In the Gospels the oft-used "strain at a gnat and swallow a camel" is evidently a misprint in the early English editions. When it is read "strain out a gnat and swallow a camel" the perfection of the figure is seen. In St. Luke's account of the passion of our Lord where it says, "Nothing worthy of death has been done unto him," the substitution of "by" for "unto" is more logical and correct. In St. John, "One fold and one shepherd" should be "one flock and one shepherd," a change which carries a wider, kindlier sense than the words of the present version. The Anglican Church was not arrogating anything in commencing this work, and the best proof of that was that America was invited to co-operate.

HON. THOS. SETTLE.—The Washington correspondent of *The New York Times*, writing to that paper under date of Dec. 17, 1871, says:

Hon. Thomas L. Settle, United States Minister to Peru, arrived here this morning on leave of absence, obtained on account of ill health. It is poss'ble that he may not return, as he is being urged by leading Republicans of North Carolina to accept the nomination as their candidate for Governor. He will probably leave here for his home, in that State, on Wednesday of this week.

ASSAULTED.—*The Goldsboro' Messenger* says, on Thursday night last Mr. John Mayhood was assaulted by two negro men, while in his bar-room, and robbed of all the money in his possession at the time.—We understand that he identifies Bill Adams and Frank Emmanuel as the robbers, and that warrants are out for their arrest.

DEATH OF GENERAL LEONIDAS POLK.—An ex-Confederate, writing for *The Westminster Review*, gives the following account of the death of the Bishop-General:

"The death of the distinguished man was a melancholy one. It occurred while our army lay in front of Kennesaw. Johnston, with a group of officers, among whom was Polk, were making a reconnoisance of the enemy's lines from the summit of Pine Mountains, a lofty, solitary mount, which jutted out from the range, and formed the apex of an acute angle, on which our line was arranged. The situation was a very hazardous one, being commanded, or rather reached by guns, from any portion of the enemy's lines. The unusual assemblage in such a conspicuous place soon attracted the vigilant enemy. A battery in front immediately fired one shot, which we afterwards found out was but the prelude to one of the most fearful shellings I ever witnessed. The group were standing between young Beauregard's battery and the Fifth company of Washington artillery, Johnson being on the works looking through a field-glass. That first shot could not have missed him two feet, but the only attention he paid to it was to turn his glasses to the battery that fired it. Polk had in the meantime separated from the group, and was walking thoughtfully away with his left side to the enemy—his head down and his hands clasped behind him. The second shell fired at the crowd struck him in the arm, and passed through the body, tearing out his heart, and then crushing his right arm above the elbow. He dropped on one knee, wavered, then fell on one side—dead. I had hardly turned my back when I heard the murmer of horror run through the line, "Gen. Polk is killed." Johnston said not a word, but ran to him and lifted him in his arms. Hardee uttered a cry and also rushed forward. He was past all human help. The members of his staff tenderly lifted and bore him from the field.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE North Carolina Legislature.

SENATE.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY.

FRIDAY, Dec. 22, 1871.

Senate met at 10 o'clock.

President in the Chair.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Love, the rules were suspended in order to take up the bill in relation to county claims, providing for their payment according to the order in which numbered, except when specially ordered to the contrary, thereby guarding against partiality in settling these claims.

The bill meeting with considerable opposition, Mr. Love moved that it be amended so as to apply only to the forty-third Senatorial District, and being so amended, it passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Graham, of Orange, the rules were suspended and the bill incorporating the Bank of Hillsboro' passed its several readings, and was engrossed and sent to the House.

The bill for the relief of the W. N. C. R. R. Co., authorizing the Treasurer to pay certain creditors of the read, coming up, Mr. Gilmer said that as the bill calls for a loan of $225,000, to be secured by the bonds of this Company, the Senate should consider whether the condition of that road were such as to justify us in making another effort after having expended $9,000,000 on it. Perhaps it were better to let it go into the possession of those able to manage it.

Mr. Flemming said the rolling stock was worth $1,225,000, an amount sufficient to pay the loan asked for and leave a handsome balance. Mr. F. ably supported the bill. Postponed till the 2d of January, 1872.

Mr. Albright, from the Committee on enrolled bills, reported.

Mr. Waddell, from a standing Committee, reported several bills.

On motion of Mr. Edwards, the rules were suspended and the bill to allow the Sheriffs of Granville, Washington and Beaufort counties till the 1st day of April, 1872, to settle county taxes, passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Albright, the rules were suspended and the bill to incorporate the Cape Fear Iron and Steel Company, and the bill to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors within two miles of Sylvan Academy and Cane Creek Church, in Chatham county, passed their several readings.

Mr. Linney, a resolution to allow H. W. May, Sheriff of Alexander county, till July, 1872, to settle county taxes, passed its several readings.

Mr. Jones, from the Committee on Judiciary, presented a bill to amend the charter of Newbern. (Allows the Aldermen to prevent the erection of wooden buildings within certain limits of the city). Passed under a suspension of the rules.

By the same, from this Committee, a bill to allow the Commissioners of the city of Wilmington to authorize the Mayor to issue bonds for payment of old debt. Passed.

Mr. Jones introduced a bill to amend the charter of the city of Charlotte. Calendar.

The bill to exempt the active Firemen of Charlotte from jury, militia and road duty, passed its several readings, was engrossed and sent to the House.

By Mr. Whitesides, a bill to change an alley in the town of Shelby.

A message was received from the House that that body had passed the bill extending the time in which certain tax collectors are to settle, and other bills. Referred.

Senate bill in relation to the probate of deeds, having been amended by the House, the amendments were concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Brogden, the bill incorporating the Farmers' and Mechanics' Association, and that incorporating the Guilford County Co-operative Association, passed their several readings and were engrossed.

Mr. Albright reported several bills as enrolled.

Message from the House stating that the bill incorporating the Falls of Neuse Company had passed. Calendar.

Mr. Graham, of Orange, a bill to punish the purchasing of goods under false pretenses.

On motion of Mr. Murphy, the rules were suspended and the bill to incorporate the Fayetteville Building and Loan Association passed its several readings.

A bill concerning public highways—placing the same under control of County Commissioners, was appropriately referred.

Mr. Moore, from the Committee on Corporations, reported the bill incorporating the People's Bank of Newbern. The amendment in relation to interest was stricken out, and then the bill passed.

Mr. Robbins, of Rowan, bill to amend section 4, chapter 118, private laws of 1870–'71.

He also offered a resolution directing the Printing Committee to have printed and laid on the desks of members, the report of the Shipp-Martin-Batchelor committee, which resolution passed.

Leave of absence was granted to the Assistant Secretary.

A resolution was adopted ordering that extra copies of the Librarian's Report be printed.

Several bills were reported as properly enrolled.

On motion of Mr. Flemming, the Senate adjourned till the second day of January, 1872.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY.

FRIDAY, Dec. 22, 1871.

House met at 10 o'clock.

Speaker Jarvis in the Chair.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Grayson, of the House.

Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Various committees submitted reports.

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Atwater, a resolution in favor of John H. Hill, Sergeant-at-arms of the House. Calendar.

Also, a resolution in favor of Daniel Latta. Calendar.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. Broadfoot, a bill to incorporate the Fayetteville Road Steamer Company. Referred.

Mr. Atwater, a bill in regard to marriage license. Referred.

Mr. Crawford, a bill to amend chap. 118, private laws 1870–'71. Calendar.

On motion of Mr. Crawford, the bill above mentioned was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Jones, of Caldwell, the resolution of instruction to the Treasurer, in regard to the Sparta and Bakersville and Marion and Asheville Turnpike Company, was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Ashe, bill to amend chap. 6, private laws 1870–'71, taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Broadfoot, the following bills were taken up and passed their several readings:

Bill to incorporate the Brothers' Manufacturing Company of Cumberland county.

Bill to incorporate the Murphy Mills Manufacturing Company, in the county of Cumberland.

On motion of Mr. Houston, the bill to incorporate the Catawba and Lincoln Mining and Manufacturing Company, was taken up and passed its third reading.

On motion of Mr. Withers, the bill to amend the charter of the North Western N. C. Railroad Company, was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Joyner, of Johnston, the resolution instructing the Public Printer to have extra copies of the Librarian's report printed for the use of the Library, passed.

Mr. Lucas introduced a bill to prevent the *catching* of Oysters in Tar Creek, Hyde county. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Ashe, a bill to incorporate the Raleigh Fertilizing and Manufacturing Company, was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Withers, the bill to incorporate the Bank of Hillsboro', was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. McAfee, the bill to incorporate the Literary and Dramatic Association of Fayetteville, was taken up and passed its several readings.

Mr. Gregory introduced a bill to prohibit the sale of certain articles during the night time. Referred.

Mr. McCauley introduced a bill in relation to dower. Referred.

Senate bill in relation to joint contracts passed third reading.

House adjourned till Tuesday, 2d day of January, 1872.

DICKENS.—An ingenious romancer has concocted the following Dickensy:

"Oliver Twist," who had some "Hard Times" in the "Battle of Life," and having been saved from "The Wreck of the Golden Mary" by "Our Mutual Friend," "Nicholas Nickleby," had just finished reading "A Tale of Two Cities" to "Martin Chuzzlewit," during which time "The Cricket on the Hearth" had been chirping merrily, while "The Chimes" from the adjacent church were heard, when "Seven Poor Travelers" commenced to sing a "Christmas Carol." "Barnaby Rudge," then arrived from the "Old Curiosity Shop" with some "Pictures from Italy" and "Sketches by Boz" to show "Little Dorrit," who was busy with some "Pickwick Papers;" when "David Copperfield," who had been taking "American Notes," entered and informed the company that the "Great Expectations of Dombey & Son" regarding "Mrs. Lirriper's Legacy" had not been realized, and that he had seen "Boots at the Hollytree Inn" taking "Somebody's Luggage," to "Mrs. Lirriper's Lodgings," in a street that has "No thoroughfare," opposite "Bleak House," where the "Haunted Man," who had just given one of "Dr. Marigold's Prescriptions" to an "Uncommercial Traveler," was brooding over "The Mystery of Edwin Drood."

CLAIMS.—The U. S. Claim Commission reported to Congress on the 14th 580 cases. The following claims of residents of this State, were allowed:

North Carolina—Wm. Peace, $395; Henry C. Lashlee, $218; Ira Olive, $95; Wm. N. Andrews, $1,095; John Q. Adams, $300; Mrs. Malinda Howell, $490.

The following were disallowed:

North Carolina—John F. Phifer, Kearney Upchurch, T. B. Smith, R. T. Norris, James H. Rhodes, Daniel Gooch, George A. Hoalt, Martha Jones, A. M. Nelson, M. P. Stone, James Gower, Anderson Glenn, Williford Upchurch, Ambrose Overbaugh, Arthur J. Hill, David H. Gardner, Thomas Womble, Miss N. C. Stewart, James M. Bell, Wm. H. Bennett, T. T. Dail, Samuel Dupree, Geo. W. Atkinson, Jonas P. Levy.

MORE IMPEACHMENT.—On Tuesday last, M. C. C. Bowen, member of the South Carolina Legislature, introduced a resolution to impeach Gov. R. K. Scott of that State.—In the course of his speech, Mr. Bowen said that he meant to impeach the guilty State officers seriatim, and stated that Scott had confessed to twenty-two millions fraudulent bonds. The resolution was postponed until after Christmas recess.

It is rumored that Scott, admitting his conviction, by Senate, if impeached by the House, will resign.

If Scott has been stealing, he should be impeached and driven from the State. Official rogues should not be tolerated no longer than it is required by law to get rid of them.