THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

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Wilmington Journal.

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nov 5—39-1m

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THE UNDERSIGNED WHO SUFFERED FOR years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful follies, will send (free of charge) information as to the means by which he effected a cure. Address G. R. STEVENSON, No. 121 Nassau Street, New York.

oct 29 w4t*

TO CONSUMTIVES.

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To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, etc. The object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing and may prove a blessing.

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nov 12 39-w3mch

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Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are of a truly marvellous character. Inveterate cases of Scrofula, where the system seemed utterly given up to corruption, have yielded to this compound of anti-strumous virtues. Disorders of a scrofulous type, and affections which are merely aggravated by the presence of scrofulous matter, have been radically cured in such numerous instances, that we need not refer to them here. We may, however, be permitted to be informed here that it is in these cases a specific and absolute remedy.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unclean spirit of the organism undermines the constitution, and quite the fearful list of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it may lie dormant in the blood, to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop itself in one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or other tissues, or tumors formed in the liver. These facts warrant the occasional use of the *Sarsaparilla* as a policy, advisable.

It is unlikely to suppose that so long as no eruption or tumors appear, there must be no scrofulous taint. These forms of decangement may never manifest, yet the vital forces of the body be so reduced by its subtle agency, as materially to impair health and shorten the duration of life. It is a common error, also, that scrofula is strictly hereditary. It does, indeed, descend from parent to child, but is also engendered in persons born of pure stock. Low living, indigestion, foul air, licentious indulgences, and the depressing vices generally, are its prolific parents. Weakly constitutions, where not tainted by the most constant and judicious care, are probably liable to it. Yet the robust, also, in whom blood swells the veins with an apparently exuberant vitality, are often contaminated, and on the road to its consequences. Indeed, no one can feel secure against its insidious approach, unless he be made proof against it by the use of the *Sarsaparilla*. Rheumatism, a disease often dependent on the accumulations of foreign matters in the blood, have their remedy in this medicine. For *Liver Complaints*, *Inflammation*, abscess, etc., caused by poison in the blood, we unhesitatingly recommend the *Sarsaparilla*.

This medicine restores health and vigor where no disease can be distinguished. Its restorative effects are soon felt by those who are *Languid*, *Listless*, *Despondent*, *Sleepless*, and afflicted with *Nervous Weakness or Fears*, or who are troubled with any other of those affections symptomatic of weakness. Many, after taking it for their *Nervous Debility*, have written us of the youthful energy imparted to their nervous system, which had been wasted by premature life; they thought it was the effect of the advance of age. Others, whose manhood the weed always sterile, acknowledge their obligations to it for an obvious change.

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For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Bloody Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

Unlike most remedies, it does *Cure*, and does not merely palliate. Neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, nor any mineral or poisonous substance is in any way connected with it, nor does it injure any patient. The unbroken maintenance of its cures in the ague districts is already beyond account, and we believe unparalleled in the history of medicine. Our belief is established by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, where other remedies had wholly failed.

Benighted persons, either resident in, or traversing through miasmatic localities, will be protected against the *AGUE CURE* daily.

For Liver Complaints, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold by all round the world.

PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

☞ Sold in Wilmington by E. Willis, W. H. Lippitt and all Druggists and Dealers everywhere.

dec 16, 1868—67-eod1w-1tw

TAKEN UP

BY THE SUBSCRIBER AT HIS farm near Rocky Point, on the 20th October, 1869, one Cow and Calf. The cow is red and white color, marked with crop and underbit in both ears. The calf is black and white color, with same mark as cow.

The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be dealt with as the law directs.

JAMES O. ORMSBY.

nov 25 50-1td-3tw*

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WARNING.

A SPLENDID PUMP FOR SALE.

HAVING PURCHASED THE EXCLUSIVE right for the States of North and South Carolina for the manufacture and sale of **A. Baldwin's Patent Glass Submerged Double-Acting Force Pump**, I hereby forewarn, under the penalty of the law, any person from infringing upon my rights in the same. Intending to manufacture and sell the same, I would be pleased to confer with parties wanting them. The price will range from $20 to $30, according to the depth of the well, for No. 3 yard wells, throwing 30 gallons of water per minute; and No. 2 for railroad stations, throwing 60 gallons, price given on application. This pump has no friction, and the packing will last for fifteen years in a good well. Directions will accompany the pump for putting it up, which can be done in 30 minutes. I will receive orders at Tarboro, Scotland Neck, and Farmville, N. C.—All orders addressed to me at either of the places named will receive prompt attention

J. L. KITCHEN,

nov 26 42 6m

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nov 26 42-1m*

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

BEING a private instructor for married persons or those about to be married, both male and female, in everything concerning the physiology and relations of our sexual system, and the production and prevention of offspring, including all the new discoveries never before given in the English language, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This is really a valuable and interesting work. It is written in plain language for the general reader, and is illustrated with numerous Engravings. All young married people, or those contemplating marriage, and having the least impediment to married life, should read this book. It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with; still it is a book that must be locked up and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any address on receipt of 50 cts. Address, Dr. WM. YOUNG, No. 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

☞ AFFLICTED AND UNFORTUNATE.—No matter what may be your disease, before you place yourself under the care of any of the notorious QUACKS—native and foreign—who advertise in this or any paper, get a copy of Dr Young's Book and read it carefully. It will be the means of saving you many a dollar, your health, and possibly your life.

Dr. Young can be consulted on any of the diseases described in his publications, at his office, No. 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

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From the Raleigh Sentinel.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Nov. 30, 1869.

Henry Eppes, colored, was allowed the privilege of recording his vote on the resolution relating to the removal of political disabilities; he voted in the negative.

Mr. Lassiter, from the special committee, to whom was referred several communications and resolutions relating to the credit of the State, reported a substitute for the whole.

Mr. Etheridge moved a suspension of the rules in order to put the resoltion on its passage. The motion prevailed.

Mr. Graham said he could not vote for the resolutions because a part of them were not true, and, moreover, they were simply paper declarations that would amount to nothing—making mere empty promises when there is no arrangement being made to meet those promises. If Republican Senators really meant anything by the resolutions they would put the Constitution into effect and make adequate arrangements to meet this interest by taxation. He did not believe that this General Assembly intended to pursue any such policy during this session.

Messrs. Etheridge and Sweet urged the adoption of the resolutions.

Mr. Lindsay (Republican) said he regretted that the consideration of these resolutions had been forced upon the Senate to-day. He was constrained to believe that the Senate had no idea of carrying out in good faith the declarations of these resolutions; they are not willing to vote for the tax to meet the requirement of the resolutions; he looked upon the whole thing as a mere farce. Some of the Senators who have spoken before me in favor of these resolutions, who have hooted at the idea of repudiation, talked about the dishonor of repudiation, and those very men who sing that song, have by their own actions already inflicted upon North Carolina the disgrace of repudiation. It would have been well for them to have thought about it then. They repudiated bonds at their last session amounting to $100,000? Why? on the charge of fraud? He would not say it was so, but if a thorough investigation into the numerous charges in relation to certain railroad Presidents, had been admitted here as proposed by the Senator from Orange, more fraud and a great deal of it might have been detected. You can repudiate North Carolina debts, but you hold up your hands in holy horror when anything is said about repudiating debts due the Wall Street brokers. These resolutions go on and assert "that we pledge ourselves to pursue a course of economy." How can you vote for that clause when a proposition to reduce the per diem and mileage of the members of the General Assembly was voted down? That looks like beginning to economize; you make your pledge about economy and pass your paper resolutions, but the people will require something more substantial.

He noticed in a certain report (meaning the Treasurer's) that the entire receipts of the enormous tax laid on the people this year, is just sufficient to meet the expenses of the State Government. Even this tax is more than the people can bear now; double it, and what will be the consequence? This kind of legislation is drawing the people into repudiation, whether they desire it or not. You put this tax on the people. You have taught them repudiation, and they will strike deeper into it, and then Wall street will howl. The resolution was nothing more than a farce, and it was this kind of legislation the General Assembly had been engaged in ever since its return, and the effect has been that the bonds have gone down, down, down. He would vote against the resolution, or any tax bill to increase the present burthens of his people.

Mr. Lassiter urged the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Jones, of Mecklenburg, opposed the resolution in a speech of some length, able and replete with argument.

Mr. Winstead, (Republican) said North Carolina was his home and he had known no other, and he felt a deep interest in her welware, but it would do no good to disguise the fact that our State credit is now tottering. Why it was so, was a subject that he did not intend to investigate at the present time; the only question should be what course must be pursued to sustain and build up the credit of the State and make her strong as she once was. He was not so sanguine as the Senator who introduced the resolution, that this was the proper method to pursue to accomplish that end; but it could do no harm and he should vote for it. The credit of the State can be built up in this harmless, cheap way, he thought that no Senator should hesitate to vote for the proposition.

Mr. Moore, of Carteret, called the previous question, the motion prevailed, and the substitute was finally adopted and passed. Ayes 29, nays 8.

The President presented a communication from J. B. Eaves, Senator from the 38th district, tendering his resignation.

Mr. Forkner moved that the resignation be accepted.

Mr. Graham raised the point of order in reference to the motion that a Senator had the right to resign his seat, and there was no further action necessary.

The President ruled that the motion to accept the resignation was in order. The motion was put and prevailed.

On motion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, Nov. 30.

Mr. Argo said he wished to record his vote in the negative upon the resolution referring the question of the tenure of office of members of the General Assembly to the Supreme Court. He regarded such reference as a disposition on the part of the House to shirk their duty in this matter, and a disposition not to trust the people in another election. The Courts were restrained by law from rendering a decision upon matters of law, except when properly brought before them. He thought this whole matter manifesting a disposition towards a shameful and outrageous usurpation of power.

The reference was unnecessary, and would be useless if the Court did its duty. Mr. Argo then recorded his vote in the negative.

Mr. Seymour in recording his vote in the affirmative, said if the Court rendered no decision he would vote for a term of four years.

Mr. Downing voted in the affirmative and concurred with Mr. Seymour.

Messrs. Moore, of Alamance and Nicholson, voted in the negative.

Messrs. Ingram, Gunter, Williamson, colored, and Stilley, recorded their votes in the affirmative.

Resolution in regard to poll tax—State and County tax shall in no case exceed $2. Referred to Committee Judiciary.

Resolution reducing the *per diem* of members of the General Assembly and the salaries and fees of all State and county officers. Presiding officers of the two Houses $5 per day, members, Clerks and Doorkeepers, $3, and the salaries and fees of all State and county officers shall be reduced one-third; introduced by Mr. Painter.

Mr. Stevens moved to indefinitely postpone. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Barnett, the rules were suspended and the bill selling the State's interest in the North Carolina and Atlantic and North Carolina Railroads was taken up, (bill published before.)

Mr. Barnett moved to refer it to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Seymour moved its indefinite postponement.

Messrs. Moore, of Chowan, and Stilley favored the reference.

Mr. Durham said while he opposed a sale of the road, yet if the State could realize $8,000,000 or $10,000,000 in *old* bonds, for which she only gave $4,000,000, he certainly was in favor of giving the matter a consideration, therefore he was opposed to the motion to indefinitely postpone.

After considerable debate, the motion to indefinitely postpone was rejected by the following ballot:

AYES.—Messrs. Ames, Argo, Armstrong, Boddie, Cameron, Clayton, Davidson, Dixon, Ferebee, Gahagan, Gibson, Hawkins, Hicks, High, Hinnant, Hodnett, Ingram, Jarvis, Justice, of Rutherford, Leary, Long, of Richmond, Matheson, Mayo, McMillan, Mendenhall, Morrill, Morris, Nicholson, Price, Renfrow, Robbins, Seymour, Shaver, Siegriet, Simonds, Smith, of Alleghany, Smith, of Wayne, Sweet, Waldrop, Williamson—49.

NAYS.—Messrs. Ashworth, Banner, Barnett, Barnes, Crawford, Downing, Durham, Eagles, Ellis, Gatling, Gilbert, Graham, Green, Grier, Hendricks, Hodgin, Hoffman, Humphries, Hudgings, Justice, of Henderson, Kelly, of Davie, Kelly, of Moore, Kinney, McCanless, Moore, of Alamance, Moore, of Chowan, Painter, Parker, Pou, Proctor, Rea, Robinson, Reynolds, Smith, of Martin, Snipes, Stanton, Stevens, Stilley, Sykes, Vestal, Vest, Whitley, Williams, of Sampson, Wilson—49.

The bill was then referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. Seymour: A joint resolution concerning taxes assessed upon the Raleigh and Gaston, and the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Companies. Referred.

A resolution in favor of the Sheriff of Alleghany. Referred.

Bill removing obstructions in Lumber river was next reached and passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

On motion of Mr. Pou, the rules were suspended and the bill to re-endow the University was taken up and referred to the Committee on Education and ordered to be printed.

House then adjourned.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, 1869.

Mr. Robbins asked and obtained leave to vote on the resolution concerning the State Debt. He said he should vote against them for the reason that they were paper resolutions, not worth the trouble of passing them; and further, there were great judicial questions involved in this subject, which it is not our province to decide. The circumstances under which the new debt was created, and the uncertainty as to what is being done with the bonds, throws a haze and a fog over the validity of this debt; and he was not prepared to endorse its binding obligations by this vote. The *old debt* is binding and we must pay it as we get able. But he did not regard the new debt as standing in the same relation to us, either in law or honor, and he should, therefore, vote no!

Bill to provide for the funding of the Public Debt.

Mr. Graham offered the following substitute for the first section of the bill; to wit:

Sec. 1. That in order to provide for the payment of the interest now due and which may become due on or before the 1st of October, 1870, on bonds issued by the State of North Carolina under the authority of Acts of the General Assembly ratified prior to the 20th day of May 1861, and also on bonds issued under the authority of acts of the General Assembly of 1865—'66 and of 1866—'67, and under ordinances of the Constitutional Convention of 1868, the public Treasurer is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be prepared coupon bonds of the State of North Carolina bearing six per cent. interest and made payable thirty years after date and to exchange said bonds at par for the interest due on the bonds aforesaid.

Sec. 2 That the public Treasurer is hereby authorized and directed, upon the surrender to him of any of the bonds of the State of North Carolina issued under authority of acts of the General Assembly ratified prior to May 20, 1867, to issue a like amount of the bonds of the State of North Carolina bearing six per cent. interest and made payable thirty years after date.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its ratification.

On motion of Mr. Robbins the substitute was ordered to be printed, and the bill with the subsitute was made the special order for Monday next.

Bill requiring the Clerks and Treasurers of townships to give bond. Passed.

Bill requiring the Judges of the Supreme Courts to open their Courts in term time on Monday, unless they are detained by sickness. Passed.

CALENDAR.

Resolution to withdraw the State bonds from the market, its consideration was postponed for the present and was made the special order for Tuesday next at 10 o'clock.

Resolution asking the representation of this State in Congress to use their influence to secure the abatement of the direct tax in this State on real estate, on motion of Mr. Lindsay, was amended by requesting them also to have that portion of said tax that has been paid refunded, and the bill as amended passed; ayes 32, nays, Messrs. Bellamy, Colgrove and Etheridge—3.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1st, 1869.

By Mr. Barnett, a bill authorizing the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad to construct a road from Garysburg to Weldon. Lies over.

By Mr. Pou, a joint resolution taking a recess from Dec. 13th to Jan. 18th, 1870. Lies over.

Mr. Vest called up his motion to reconsider the vote by which the House decided to go into Committee of the Whole on Thursday, for investigation of railroad matters.

Isham Sweat, colored, moved to lay the motion on the table.

The yeas and nays were called and resulted in the following ballot:

YEAS.—Messrs. Argo, Barnes, Blair, Boddie, Candler, Carey, Clayton, Durham, Eagles, Ellis, Farrow, Ferebee, Gibson, Green, Grier, Harris of Wake, Hawkins Hayes, Hicks, High, Hinnant, Hodnett, Kelly, of Davie, Leary, Long of Chatham, Malone, Matheson, McMillan, Moring, Moore of Alamance, Moore of Chowan, Nicholson, Painter, Parker, Peck, Pou, Price, Renfrow, Robbins, Robinson, Reynolds, Shaver, Smith of Alleghany, Smith of Wayne, Stanton, Sweat, Sykes, Thompson, Welch, Whitley, Williams, of Harnett, Williams, of Sampson, and Williamson—54.

NAYS.—Messrs. Armstrong, Ashworth, Banner, Dixon, Downing, Ellington, Forkner, Franklin, Gatling, Gilbert, Graham, Gunter, Hendricks, Hoffman, Ingram, Kelly of Moore, Kinney, Long, of Richmond, McCanless, Mendenhall, Morrill, Pearson, Proctor, Ragland, Seymour, Siegrist, Stevens, Vestal, Vest, Waldrop and Wilson—31.

By Mr. Graham, a joint resolution to provide for the insane, instructing the Board of Public Charities to provide for further accommodations—rules suspended and resolution adopted.

Mr. Gatling, for Judiciary Committee, reported favorably upon the resolution concerning the taxes assessed upon the R. & G., and the W. & W. Railroads.

On motion of Mr. Gatling, the rules were suspended, and the resolution passed its several readings.

Mr. Pou moved to suspend the rules and take up the bill enforcing the attendance of witnesses upon Investigating Committees, and fixing penalties for perjury.

Mr. Candler said he was opposed to the bill because there were only five or six of the Committee present when the bill was considered. He was the only one present that opposed the bill.

Mr. Moore, of Chowan, raised the point that if only a minority reported upon the bill, it was not before the House properly.

Mr. Durham: Are you opposed to the passage of the bill?

Mr. Moore: I wished the bill to be acted upon by a majority of the Committee.

Mr. Durham repeated the same question.

Mr. Moore returned the same answer.

Mr. Candler said he did not oppose the bill because he was opposed to an investigation, but because he did not see why the right of the House should be questioned to send for persons. He wished the investigation to go on and that the House had a right to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Pou advocated the suspension of the rules and the passage of the bill in remarks of some length. He thought if the House intended to go on with the work of investigation, honestly and sincerely, they would not hesitate to pass the bill.

Mr. Downing was opposed to the 2d section of the bill which makes it a misdemeanor for persons refusing to appear when summoned.

The motion to suspend the rules was put to a vote and adopted.

J. H. Harris, of Wake, (colored,) moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Malone opposed any recommitment. Why should men having the interest of the State to guard, and the interest of private stockholders, hesitate about voting for the passage of this bill. Frauds in the management of Railroads have become a crying crime in this land. Mr. M. continued his remarks to some length which our limited space prevents us from giving them in full. He did not see how gentlemen who were at all in earnest in wishing an investigation, could refuse to vote for the bill giving the House the means to ferret out frauds, which it is openly charged exists in certain quarters.

Mr. Malone made some remarks, showing why the bill should be adopted in order that the House might enforce the attendance of witnesses, and punish them if they should swear falsely, when he was interrupted by various points of order in regard to his consuming more time than he had a right to.

On motion of J. S. Leary, colored, he was alowed to proceed.

Mr. Malone continued by saying that he dared and defied gentlemen and their party to vote down this bill. In the name of common sense and the God of Heaven, how anybody, after voting for this investigation, could now object to measures giving the House the means of thoroughly and effectively prosecuting such investigation. He would consider, as would the people, a refusal to pass this bill would amount simply to an acknowledgment on the part of the dominant party in this House, that they intended to have no real investigation.

Mr. Malone then proceeded to show from the condition of our credit and the manner in which our bonds were manipulated in New York, and charges universally made and believed, that frauds and mismanagement were almost without doubt rampant in certain quarters, &c., &c. He concluded, arguing against any recommitment but for the immediate passage of the bill.

Mr. Seymour supported the motion to recommit.

Mr. Moore of Chowan, was also in favor of the motion. He wished a majority of the Committee to consider the bill.

Mr. Welch: Have you attended a meeting of the Committee, either last session or this, when there was a quorum present.

Mr. Moore: No sir, but that is no reason why it is not just and proper that a majority of the Committee should consider this bill.

Mr. Moore continued by saying that he would never consent to the 1st and 2d sections of the bill. He was willing to vote for the 3d section of the bill if it be so guarded as to apply to private individuals. He considered the provisions of the 1st and 2d Sections as surrendering the privileges of the House and the 3d section if construed in its broadest latitude as attacking the privileges of the co-ordinate branches of the Government.

Pending any definite action, the House, on motion of Mr. Downing, adjourned.

NOTE.—The following is a synopsis of the bill which elicited the discussion:

Sec. 1. That any Committee of investigation, either by joint resolution or resolution of either House of this General Assembly shall have power to send for persons and papers, and to enforce their attendance by attachment or otherwise under such rules and resolutions as they may adopt.

Sec. 2. That any person failing to attend on summons shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction fined not less than $500.

Sec. 3. Gives the Chairman power to administer oaths.

Sec. 4. Makes false swearing perjury, subject to imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Dec. 2, 1869.

On motion of Mr. Winstead, the Senator from the 4th District, (Mr. Barrow,) was allowed to withdraw his resignation.

CALENDAR.

Resolution proposing to print for the use of each Senator 20 copies of the address delivered by Professor Kerr, before the North Carolina Agricultural Society, was rejected.

Bill to repeal certain Railroad acts, was postponed to Tuesday next at 11 o'clock, for consideration.

RESOLUTIONS TRANSMITTED FROM THE HOUSE.

Resolution to provide for the Insane. [This resolution instructs the Board of Public Charity to make inquiry and ascertain if three brick buildings can be obtained that will accommodate each 100 patients, said buildings to be situated one in the Eastern, one in the Central, and the other in the Western part of the State, upon what terms said property can be procured, and to report by the 3d of January, or as soon thereafter as possible.] The resolution lies over.

Resolution concerning the taxes assessed on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad and the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad. (The resolution proposes to suspend the collection of said taxes until its constitutionality can be ascertained.)

On motion of Mr. Robbins the rules were suspended in order to consider the resolution, its merits were discussed at some length.

Mr. Robbins offered the following amendment: *Provided*, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to notify all Sheriffs interested, immediately upon the decision of the first test case, and if the decision be in favor of the validity of said taxes, it shall be the duty of all of the said Sheriffs to proceed at once to collect said taxes, and they shall settle with the Treasurer for the same within thirty days after the rendition of the aforesaid decision in the first test case. *Provided further*, That these resolutions shall not apply to any county until the authorities of said Railroads shall obligate themselves to the Sheriffs thereof, to abide by the decision rendered in the aforesaid test case, and institute no other suit to restrain the collection of said taxes.

Mr. Bellamy moved to lay the whole subject on the table.

Mr. Graham moved the previous question, and the motion prevailed.

The amendment was adopted.

The resolution as amended passed by the following vote:

AYES—Messrs. Barnes, Beall, Beasley, Brogden, Cherry, Galloway, col, Graham, Jones, of Mecklenburg, Lassiter, Legg, Lindsay, Melchor, Murphy, Respass, Robbins, Scott, Schoffner, White and Wilson—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Bocman, Bellamy, Barns, Blythe, Colgrove, Cook, Etheridge, Eppes, colored Forkner, Harrington, Jones, of Columbus, Long, Love, Mason, Martindale, Moore, of Carteret, Richardson and Stevens—18.

Bill authorizing the Petersburg Railroad Company to run a new road into Weldon from some point near Garysburg, on motion of Mr. Respass the rules were suspended and the bill passed its several readings.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Dec. 2, 1869.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS.

By Mr. Malone: A bill to authorize the present Sheriffs to make title to lands sold by former Sheriffs. Referred.

By Mr. McMillan: A bill in relation to taking fish from the east branch of the Cape Fear River. Referred.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Investigation of alleged Railroad frauds by Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Pou moved to postpone the special order until half-past 10 o'clock, Saturday next. Carried.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The bill enforcing the attendance of witnesses upon investigating Committees. The question recurred upon the motion to recommit. The motion being put to a vote was adopted.

CALENDAR.

Bill to amend the act relative to the Western Turnpike Road, was taken up and passed its third reading.

Bill to compensate School Committees was next reached. Bill gives $1 per day, when actually engaged in their duties; reported unfavorably upon by the Committee on Education. The question recurred upon the adoption of the Committee's report.

After a debate of some length the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Education.

By consent, Mr. Ellington, of Rockingham, offered a joint resolution that per diem of members of the Legislature be $10. Presiding officers $20, and that the salaries of State officers be fixed upon the same ratio, and that the reporters of the Sentinel and Standard receive $200 for their services.

Mr. Ellington moved to suspend the rules in order to adopt at once. Lost.

Mr. E. wished to withdraw the resolution, which was allowed.

CALENDAR (RESUMED).

[The bill to cover 34[illegible]

destruction of fish in Little river was next reached and passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

Bill to investigate the affairs of various railroads in which the State is interested and other works of Internal Improvements; examination to be conducted by the Superintendent of Public Works (bill published before) was taken up.

Mr. Justice moved to amend by adding a joint Committee of five to act with the Superintendent of Public Works—three on the part of the House and two from the Senate, to be chosen by ballot by their respective Houses. The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Pou moved the indefinite postponement of the bill.

Mr. Pou spoke for some time in advocacy of his motion and in his remarks sketched the financial position, the State especially, in regard to the new tax bonds.

Mr. Downing opposed the motion and was in favor of the bill and hoped the House would rescind the resolution going into the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Vest opposed the motion to postpone and was in favor of the bill under discussion.

Mr. Pou withdrew his motion to postpone.

Mr. French moved to make the bill the special order for Wednesday next.—Carried.

The House then adjourned.

From the Rutherford Star, (Republican).

W. W. Holden---The State Credit.

Many of the good people of North Carolina are unable to account for the present standing of our State credit, and wonder why it is that bonds of the State are so far below par, when there is a special tax *laid* and being collected, to pay the interest on these bonds, in truth, it is a puzzle to most of the people, and is not likely to be understood at once.

We propose to give a few reasons *why* our credit is not better, and to show *who* is to blame for it. We contend that there is no palpable reason why the credit of North Carolina should not stand as high, with the proper management of our officials, in *high places*, as that of any other State in the Union. Why, then, you will ask, is this great difference? We will endeavor to answer in as short terms, and as plain words as we can.

It will be remembered that the present debut of our State was created by the present General Assemby, at the recent sessions in appropriations to complete the different Railroads in the State. Of these appropriations the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad received an appropriation of four million dollars; the Western North Carolina Railroad received seven million dollars, and the Fayetteville and Western Railroad received two and a half million dollars, making in round numbers, thirteen million five hundred thousand dollars, appropriated to the Railroads above named, being near one-third of the total debt of the State. Now, the next question arising for consideration is, where are these appropriations? Whose hands are they in? Answer—in the hands of three men, with the exception of a small portion of each appropriation retained by the State Treasurer to secure the interest, and one million of dollars in bonds, paid to R. H. COWAN, ex-President of the W., C. & R Railroad. Three million of dollars at the disposal of Gen. M. S. LITTLEFIELD, President of the Western Division of the W. N. C. Railroad, and two million five hundred thousand dollars, at the disposal of ANDREW JACKSON JONES, President of the Fayetteville and Western Railroad.

Who are these men who have control of so much money? What guarantee have the people that this money is in the hands of honest and reliable men? and what security have they that it will not be squandered and lost to the State? Two of these men, leaving everything else aside, are, Dr. WM. SLOAN and A. J. JONES, famous for their conspicuous connection with the noted *cotton* transaction in 1865, and under the Administration of Provisional Governor W. W. HOLDEN. The third man is Gen. M. S. LITTLEFIELD, known better as the champion of the noted Florida *swindle* and *bribery* transaction. Is not this enough, we ask, to account for the crippled condition of the State credit? Ah! but this is not all; the State of North Carolina has not *one dollar of security* for this amount of money that has been placed in the hands of these three men, in whom, financially, the people can place no confidence.

Then, we would ask, is it any wonder that our bonds are not at *par*? Is it at all surprising that the capitalists and moneyed men of the country under these embarrassing circumstances, *refuse* to invest their capital in North Carolina bonds, unless they can get them for a mere nothing?

Who then is to blame for this unfortunate state of affairs? We think we are perfectly safe in charging it upon Governor W. W. HOLDEN; he is either directly or indirectly responsible for *it all*.—These men were appointed or elected under *his* orders, sanction and approval, and *he* is responsible for the embarrassed condition of affairs brought about by them. Nay, this is not all, but *is it not enough?* Are not the people satisfied *already* about this important matter? If not, we confess we are at a loss how to enlighten them. But we do not take the people to be so ignorant and void of understanding, as not to see so plain a case, and attribute it to the proper channel. Their eyes are open to the true condition of affairs, and their verdict is made out, and it is to be hoped that they may be permitted to render this verdict in time to save us from this apparent danger.

We are bold in saying that such men and such measures will ruin the credit of any State, and we are not the least surprised that they have so near ruined the credit of once noble Old North Carolina.

No Resurrection.

Death of Free Government—An Eloquent Extract.

The following beautiful extract is from a speech delivered by Hon. D. W. Vorhees, of Indiana:

It is a melancholy spectacle to behold a free government die. The world, it is true, is filled with evidences of decay. All nature speaks the voice of dissolution, and the highway of history and of life is strewn with the wrecks which Time, the great despoiler, has made. But the hopes of the future, bright visions of reviving glory, are nowhere denied to the heart of man, save as he gazes on the downfall of legal liberty. He listens mournfully to the autumn winds as they sigh through dismantled forests, but he knows that their breath will be soft and vernal in the spring, and that the dead flowers and withered foliage will blossom and bloom again. He sees the sky overcast with the angry frown of the tempest, but he knows that the sun will [illegible]

cannot perish. Man himself, this strange connecting link between dust and Deity, totters wearily, wearily onward under the weight of years and pain, toward the tomb, but how briefly his life lingers around the dismal spot. It is filled with tears and grief, and the willow and cypress gather around it with their loving but mournful embrace. And is this all? Not so! If a man die, shall he not live again? Beyond the grave in the distant Aidenn, Hope provides an elysium of the soul where the mortal assumes immortality, and life becomes an endless splendor. But where, sir, in all the dreary regions of the past filled with convulsions, wars and crimes, can you point your finger to the tomb of a free commonwealth on which the angels of resurrection have ever descended, or from whose sepulcher the stone of despotism has been rolled away? Where, in what age, and in what clime, have the veins of constitutional freedom renewed their youth and regained their lost estate? By whose strong grip has the dead corpse of the republic once fallen, ever been raised? The merciful Maker who walked upon the waters and bade the winds be still, left no ordained apostle with power to wrench apart the jaws of national death, and release the victim of despotism. The wall of the heart-broken over the dead is not so sad to me as the realization of this fact. But all history, with a loud, unbroken voice, proclaims it; and the evidence of what the past has been, is conclusive to my mind of what the future will be. Wherever in the domain of human conduct a people once possessed of liberty have surrendered these great gifts of God at the command of the usurper, they have never afterward proven themselves worthy to regain their forfeited treasure.

Heroism in Humble Life.

Extraordinary Example of Conjugal Fidelity—From Watertown, N. Y., to Gettysburg, Pa., in a Wheelbarrow.

The Newark Courier, remarking upon the arrival of a wheelbarrow in that city with a female passenger, after a long journey, says:

The true history of this expedition as gained by our reporter, is one which illustrates in a very remarkable degree one of the divinest attributes of human nature.—The man's name is Thomas Jackson, and his companions were his wife and children. Mr. Jackson is an industrious, hard working man, who resides at Watertown, N. Y. His sad story, told without a murmur of complaint, is as follows: Though poor, he had managed to live while his wife's health was preserved to her, in very comfortable circumstances. Something more than twelve months ago she was seized with rheumatism, which eventually deprived her of the use of her lower limbs and left her a helpless cripple. Everything that medical assistance could do for her was done, the husband devoting every penny of his earnings to that object—but to no purpose. At last the somewhat celebrated spring waters, of Gettysburg were suggested by the physician as a probable relief, if indeed, they might not prove an effectual cure. But how was she to get there? Jackson's means were insufficient to meet the expense of travel ordinarily incurred, and it is surmised from subsequent events that charity is not a characteristic of the Watertown people. Finally a plan suggested itself, which he immediately proceeded to carry into execution. He fitted up his wheelbarrow—the only vehicle he possessed—and, at the commencement of the Summer just passed, set out on his long and tedious journey.—By slow stages he reached Albany, where he secured deck passage on one of the North River steamboats and came down to New York. At Jersey City the wheelbarrow was again resumed, and after many weeks of travel he arrived at his destination—Gettysburg. There he was again doomed to bitter disappointment. The spring waters possessed no healing properties for the suffering woman; and having satisfied himself and her of that fact, he set out once more on the toling homeward journey. For two long, weary months had the brave, heroic man trundled that wheelbarrow when he arrived at Newark this morning—always selecting the smoothest pathways, and attending to his wife's wants with the tenderness and care of a woman. His two little children, apparently imbued with the father's spirit, trudged along by his side uncomplainingly. He will return to his home in Watertown by the same tedious process—too poor to employ any other method of conveyance, too proud, perhaps, to ask public charity.—Such is the history of one life struggle, which, we believe, has few counterparts anywhere.

The love and const