flame that had all but gone out; they are but the ripple of the surf where the wave has spent its fury; time and a proper administration of the civil law alone can heal the malady which you but aggravate by your ill-timed and ill considered measures.

But, Mr. President, granting that all is true that is alleged by Senators here of the condition of things in these counties, I see nothing that calls for military interference. When they are asked to point out a single instance where the civil authority has been defied, a single instance where the course of justice has been obstructed by armed violence, and they confess that no instance has come to their knowledge, but they will tell you that murders have been committed and that the murderers are still at large; but, sir, they are at large because they have not been detected, not because the civil law is powerless to apprehend them; according to their own statements it is the Grand Jury which needs the re-enforcements, not the officers of the peace; and, sir, in my opinion, a battalion of militia would make put poor detectives.

Mr. President, I have not discussed this in any of its constitutional aspects, for, sir, there are other objections to it more apparent and quite as satisfactory to me, and upon these objections I have chosen to base my remarks; neither sir, have I dwelt upon the dangerous power which the bill confers upon the Chief Executive of the State, a power to declare martial law upon his own motion in time of peace; to direct military tribunals for the trial of civil offenders, and to surround these engines of oppression with legions of lawless and partizan militia. It is war, sir, in its most painful aspects, and my heart bleeds in anticipation of the fate of the wretched victims in the hands of such a power, and shut off from the protection of civil law by the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*. In the name of God, Mr. President, are we never to have an end of war in this unhappy land? never to see the last of these accursed military tribunals here? Has our lengthened experience so enraptured us with these things that we must be forever and ever recurring to them? Sir, for me, I have seen enough of it in all its phases, God knows, and there is nothing that I would not sacrifice to save our wretched State from even a brief period of actual war; and yet, sir, in my opinion, this chronic condition of threatened war, this lingering apprehension of strife, is even more baneful than would be a brief period of actual war, resulting in perfect peace. The one, sir, is the wild delirium of the inebriate in his convulsions, the other the groping of the stricken victim of paralysis, as he sits with nerves unstrung, his muscles relaxed, feeling that the light is daily fading from his reason and the strength from his frame, waiting in utter helplessness the coming of darkness and death. Sir, this Senate has passed days in deliberating upon trifling bills, affecting the vested rights of petty corporations, and now, sir, they propose to rush through, in one day, a bill fraught with such momentous consequences to the State as this. Sir, such haste is reckless, indecent. Senators of the dominant party may pass it thus, but I tell them that the youngest of them will not see the end of this strife, this military power, if we once embark in it, and I tell them, too, that the responsibility and the peril is on them, and upon them I leave it.

Mr. Hayes called the previous question, which was sustained, and the bill passed to second reading. Yeas 29, nayes 10.

J. A. Hyman (colored) called the previous question on the third reading of the bill, which was sustained by the following vote:

AYES—Messrs. Bellam, Brogden, Barnes, Bythe, Cook, Cherry, Davis Eppes, (colored) Graner, Galloway, (colored) Hayes, Harrington, Inman, (colored) Jones of Columbus, Jones of Duplin, Lassiter, Logg, Long, Martindale, Moore of Carteret, Moore of Lancey, Richardson, Rose, Shoffner, Smith, Stephens, Sweet and Winward—28.

NAYS—Messrs. Beall, Beeman, Graham, Jones of Mecklenburg, Lindsey, Melchor, Murray, Robbins and Scott.

Mr. Shoffner moved a reconsideration of the vote.

Mr. Robbins arose and was recognized by the Chair.

Mr. Shoffner claimed the floor and moved to lay his motion on the table, which prevailed.

Mr. Cook moved a suspension of the rules in order that the bill might be engrossed and sent to the House, which was lost, a quorum not voting.

On motion the Senate adjourned.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Dec. 17, 1869.

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

Mr. Respass arose to a question of privilege, the reporter of the Standard represented him as having said on yesterday that the Sheriff of Wake had settled with the public Treasurer. He alluded alone to the Sheriff of New Hanover.

Mr. Sweet arose to a question of privilege in regard to an article which appeared in the morning Sentinel of this city copied from the Winston Sentinel in which he (Sweet) is charged with being a party to a conspiration of the constitution so as to prolong the tenure of office of the members of the present General Assembly. Mr. S. denounced the article as a fabrication from beginning to end.

CALENDAR.

Resolution instructing the Treasurer to take no payment of interest on the coupons of the bonds issued in payment of a debt for a Penitentiary, was adopted.

On motion the Senate adjoured.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Dec. 17, 1869.

On motion, the roll was called and 61 members answered to their names.

On motion of Mr. Vest the rules were suspended and the Senate resolution authorizing the Auditor to move for judgment against delinquent Sheriffs in the special term of the Wake Superior Court was taken up.

Mr. Justice moved to lay the resolution on the table.

A ballot being taken the vote stood yeas 29, nays 23, (no quorum).

On motion of Mr. Seymour a call of the House was had, and 62 members responded to their names.

On motion of Mr. French the doorkeepers was ordered to close the door and allow no member to depart, and that he proceed to arrest absent members and bring them before the bar of the House.

Coffee Mayo, colored, was brought before the bar of the House and on rendering his excuse was discharged.

Mr. Hilliard was also arraigned and on motion discharged.

Mr. Boddie appeared and was discharged.

On motion of J. S. Leary, colored, further proceedings under the call was dispensed with.

The discussion upon the resolution in reference to delinquent Sheriffs was resumed.

After some debate the bill, on motion, was postponed until the second Tuesday in January.

Various messages were received from the Senate transmitting several bills, among them the bill for the better protection of life and property.

On motion of Mr. Seymour the rules were suspended and the Senate bill for the better protection of life and property (for provisions of the bill see Senate proceedings) was taken up.

Mr. Seymour said he hoped all discussion would come from the opponents of the bill. He was aware of the unprecedented character of the bill. He was aware of the tremendous powers it gave to one man, but as long as affairs were in this condition he was willing to risk anything.

The bill was put on its second reading and failed for the want of a quorum.

Mr. Seymour moved for a call of the House. In making the motion he recited various Ku-Klux outrages in certain parts of the State.

The motion for a call was put to a vote, adopted, and 67 members responded to their names.

Mr. French moved to dispense with further proceedings under the call.

Mr. Sinclair opposed the motion. He was for forcing gentlemen. Men in his county dared not give expression to their sentiments. Men in that county were ruthlessly shot down and their houses burned. He wanted protection for his people.

Mr. French's motion was put to a vote and lost.

On motion of Mr. Seymour, the doors were ordered to be locked and no member allowed to leave.

Mr. French moved that the Doorkeeper be ordered to arrest absent members and that he be authorized to employ necessary assistance. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Downing, further proceedings under the call was dispensed with, doors ordered to be unlocked and the Doorkeeper recalled.

Mr. French moved to postpone the consideration of the bill for ten minutes.—Lost for the want of a quorum.

On motion of Mr. Seymour, another call of the House was had and 66 members responded to their names. The doors locked again and the Doorkeeper sent for absent members.

Mr. French moved that the Doorkeeper station a sufficient number of pages around the Hall to prevent members going into the lobbies.

Mr. French said he did not bame Democrats for their movements in opposition to this measure, but he did blame skulking members of the Republican party who had left and gone home and left their party in this condition.

Mr. French modified his resolution so as to make it an order of the House.

Mr. Durham raised the point of order that the resolution as it stood was in effect a temporary amendment to the rules of the House.

The Chair sustained the point.

Mr. Downing occupied the floor in reciting Ku-Klux outrages.

Mr. Sinclair gave numerous instances of outrages perpetrated upon Democrats in Robeson county as a reason why the bill should pass.

Isham Sweat, colored, moved to dispense with further proceedings under the call of the House.

This excited a long debate.

Mr. Pou argued that from the construction of the Constitution, that if there were 61 members actually present in the Hall the House could vote upon and pass bills without voting the whole of the 61 votes.

Mr. Downing concurred with Mr. Pou in his interpretation of the Constitution. If there was a quorum in the Hall the bill would be a good one even if it did not obtain the 61 votes.

Isham Sweat, colored, withdrew his motion.

Mr. French wished to know if the doorkeepers could not be sent into the lobbies and bring members to the bar?

The Chair decided not.

Mr. French said that he thought members could be arrested for contempt in going into the lobbies and refusing to vote. In order to test the matter, he moved that Mr. Jarvis, of Tyrell, be arrested for contempt.

The Chair decided that such proceedings could not be had under a call of the House.

Mr. Jarvis said his conduct in this House was sufficient evidence that he never approved lawlessness of any kind. This bill made an egregious mistake in the manner which it sought to prevent lawlessness.—It would incite the very evils it sought to suppress. He thought it his imperative duty to oppose the bill in every shape and form. He hoped that while this House was pretending to seek to pass a bill preventing crime and lawlessness, that they would not endeavor to pass it in a lawless manner.

Mr. Seymour moved to dispense with further proceedings under the call of the House. Carried.

The question recurred upon the passage of the bill on its second reading.

Mr. Seymour called the previous question.

The call was sustained.

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

YEAS—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Ashworth, Banner, Barnet, Blair, Carson, Carey, Cawthorn, Cherry, Crawford, Dixon, Downing, Eagles, Forkner, Foster, Franklin, French, Gahagan, Graham, Hinnant, Hodgin, Hoffman, Hudgings, Justus, of Henderson, Justice of Rutherford, Kelly of Moore, Kinney, Leary, Long of Chatham, Mayo, McCanless, Moring, Morrill, Morris, Pearson, Peck, Pou, Price, Proctor, Ragland, Renfrow, Seymour, Sinclair, Simonds, Stevens, Sweat, Vestal, Vest, Waldrop, Wilkie, Williamson, Wilson and Wiswall.—yeas 54.

NAYS.—Messrs. Ames, Gunter, Harris of Franklin, Horney, Mendenhall, Snipes, White and Williams of Sampson.—nays 8.

Mr. Seymour called the previous question upon the bill on its third reading.

The call was sustained.

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

AYES.—Messrs. Speaker Ashworth, Banner, Barnett, Blair, Carson, Carey, Cawthorn, Cherry, Crawford, Dixon, Downing, Eagles, Forkner, Foster, Franklin, French, Gahagan, Graham, Hinnant, Hodgin, Hoffman, Hudgings, Justus, of Henderson, Justice, of Rutherford, Kelly, of Moore, Kinney, Leary, Long, of Chatham, Mayo, McCanless, Moring, Morrill, Morris, Pearson, Peck, Pou, Price, Proctor, Ragland, Renfrow, Reynolds, Seymour, Sinclair, Simonds, Stevens, Sweet, Vestal, Vest, Waldrop, Wilkie, Williamson, Wilson, Wiswall—54.

NAYS.—Messrs. Ellington, Gunter Horney, Mendenhall, Snipes, White—6.

No quorum voting.

Mr. Seymour moved to postpone the bill until the first Thursday after the recess and upon his motion took the floor and drew a picture of Sheriff Colgrove's death. Mr. Seymour called the previous question upon his motion.

The call was sustained and the motion to postpone was adopted.

After the transaction of unimportant busines the House adjourned until Monday morning next at 5 o'clock.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, Dec. 18, 1869.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Mr. Stephens—A bill to fill the office of Township Clerk when a vacancy occurs, (authorizes the Judge of Probate to fill said vacancy.) Referred.

By Mr. Jones of Mecklenburg—A bill to incorporate the Georgetown & Charlotte Railroad Company. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Forkner, the Secretary of the Senate was instructed to transmit to the Supreme Court a copy of the resolution relating to the tenure-of-office of the present members of the General Assembly.

CALENDAR.

The following bills passed their second reading, viz:

Bill to incorporate the Elizabeth City and Norfolk Railroad Company.

Bill to incorporate the Southern Copper Company.

Bill to incorporate Edgecombe Lodge, No. 298.

Bill to incorporate Wilson Collegiate Seminary for young ladies.

Bill in relation to clearing out obstructions in Lumber River passing through the county of Robeson.

Bill to amend an act concerning the powers and duties of State officers so far as relates to the Superintendent of Public Works. [This bill authorizes said officer to investigate alleged bond fraude.]

Bill to incorporate the Mecnanics' Saving, Loan and Building Association.

Bill to prevent the obstruction of fish in Little River.

Bill for the relief of the several Sheriffs of the State.

The following bills were postponoed until after the recess, viz:

Bill in favor of Reuben King, tax collector of Robeson county.

Bill to repeal an act authorizing the Secretary of State to furnish county officers withblank books, &c.

Bill to amend section 5, chap. 93, of the public laws of '68 '69.

Bill to incorporate the Young Mens' Intelligent and Enterprising Association.

Resolution in favor of J. R. Grady, Sheriff of Harnett county.

On motion the Senate adjourned until Monday morning at 5½ o'clock.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Dec. 28, 1869.

The Senate was called to order at 5 o'clock.

The journal was read and approved.

The following bills were ratified, viz:

Bill to allow enterers of land further time to obtain grants from the State.

Bill making an appropriation for the support of the Insane Asylum.

Bill making an appropriation for the support of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum.

Resolution in relation to pensions to soldiers of the war of 1812.

Bill to extend the corporate limits of the town of Goldsboro'

On motion of Mr. Stephens the Senate adjourned until Monday the 10th of January, 1870.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Dec. 20, 1869.

Pursuant to adjournment the House was called to order at 5 o'clock.

The Speaker announced that he would have the Calendar properly arranged and engrossed, as it contained many bills illegibly written with reports of committees, &c.

At the reassembling he should ask of the House such farther appointment as may be necessary for the purpose of maintaining it, and the other affairs of the desk in the best condition for correct and thorough legislation.

A message was received from the Senate announcing that that body was ready to execute the joint resolution taking a recess until the 10th of January, 1870.

On motion the proposition was concurred in and the Speaker accordingly adjourned the House to the time specified.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—SATURDAY, Dec. 18th, 1869.—The Court met pursuant to adjournment.

The only new arrival to-day was that of W. W. Peebles, Esq.

Mr. Bailey, of counsel for various assignees, asked leave to amend his declarations, which were drawn substantially in the same way as those in Dewey's cases.

Leave was granted and the cases continued.

In the case of Chas. Dewey, Assignee, vs. Cobb, Walker and Pemberton, the opinion in which was delivered on yesterday, the pleadings were as follows:

Action: debt; plea: general issue. Moore, Phillips and Merrimon for the plaintiff, (Mr. Moore only was in attendance;) Fuller, Strange and McKoy for the defendants.

After the case for the plaintiff was closed, the counsel for the defendant raise1 the objection that the allegations in the declaration were not sufficient to give the Court jurisdiction, for that there was no allegation of an assignment of the estate and effects of the bankrupt to C. Dewey, but that the title in the note upon which suit was brought, was alleged to vest in Dewey, by an endoresement from one Huske.

His Honor's opinion was as follows: This declaration alleges,

First: That a corporation was created by the name of the Bank of North Carolina, by act of Assembly, in 1859.

Second: That in 1861 the defendants Cobb and Walker made their promissory notes, thereby promising to pay to the defendant Leach, or his order, $180, ninety days after date.

Third: That afterward the said Leach endorsed the said note to the defendant Huske, then acting as cashier and agent of the said Bank for the use of the said Bank.

Fourth: That afterwards, to-wit, on the 31st day of October, 1868, the Bank of North Carolina became a bankrupt, and the said last named day was adjudge1 a bankrupt by the District Court of the United States for the District of North Carolina: Whereupon and before the bringing of this suit, the plaintiff was duly appointed assignee of all the estate and effects of said bankrupt.

The opinion of the Court is that it is not by virtue of the endorsement of Huske that the plaintiff can claim as assignee to be the owner of the note sued on; but it is by virtue of the assignment provided by the Bankrupt act to be made to the assignee by the Register or the District Judge, that the assignee acquires his title to the estate of the bankrupt, and his right to collect or reduce into possession by suit in the Courts of the United States. The complete appointment of the assignee does not vest him with the right to sue for any part of the estate of the bankrupt in any court; for he may under the act of 1867 be completely appointed, that is elected, as that act provides, or in the event of a failure to elect, appointed by the Register and confirmed by the District Judge, and still have no title to any part of the estate.

Now it will be seen that up to this point in the plaintiff's declaration there is no allegation that by virtue of the proceedings recited, the plaintiff is entitled to sue and recover in this Court against the defendant.

Fifth, That afterwards, to wit, in February, 1869, the said Huske endorsed the said note to said plaintiff, as assignee afaresaid, whereas the said plaintiff became entitled to have and receive the said sum of money in the said note specified.

The counsel of the plaintiff seemed to attach but little importance to the suggestion of the Court yesterday, that there was a material difference between our bankruptcy act, now in force, and the act of 1841, in this, that the act of 1841 required no assignment or conveyance to be made to the assignee, but by its provisions vested the assignee with a title to the estate of the bankrupt by force of the adjudication and the appointment of the assignee that in this respect the act of 1841 was very similar, if not identical, with the English act at that time in force, which very fully accounts for the precedents in Chitty cited by the counsel, and which he thought this Court was not disposed to respect sufficiently. I would not willingly have the profession to believe that I had not the most profound regard for the opinions of that eminent author upon any question of pleading, or for his precedents. But Mr. Chitty's work on pleadings, as well as his precedents, relates only to the state of laws in force at and before the time he wrote, and not to new laws or material changes subsequently made.—Hence the precedent relied upon was correct at the time.

The Court is inclined to the opinion that Assignees in bankruptcy are not limited to actions at law in courts of law (as this is) in their efforts to reduce the estate of the bankrupt to possession or in the collection of choses in action; but that they may pursue a more summary course by petition in the District Court, and in which proceeding, if adopted, the greatest liberality is allowed in permitting amendments and other indulgencies in the furtherance of justice and a speedy adjustment of the matter in dispute.—But the plaintiff has seen proper to bring his action at law in this court, in which the forms of pleadizgs and the rules are required to be observed.

It should be remembered, too, that this is a court of limited jurisdiction and not general, as the Superior Courts of the State. Mr. Conkling, in his excellent treatise on the practice and jurisdiction of the Federal Courts, lays it down as the distinguishing feature in the pleading in the Federal and the State Courts that in the former it is necessary to allege in the declaration all that it is necessary to prove upon the trial to sustain the action.

It is clearly necessary to prove in this case that the estate of the bankrupt was conveyed or assigned to the plaintiff as assignee, or this suit cannot be sustained, and I hold that it is not sufficiently alleged in the declaration that such conveyance or assignment has been made.

By consent, a juror was withdrawn and the case continued. The plaintiff moved to amend his declaration, which was allowed, and time given to file amended declaration until March 1st, 1870. The defendants are allowed until May 1st, 1870, to amend their pleadings.

The entire morning was consumed in argument upon the sufficiency of the other two forms of declaration used by the assignee, by Mr. Moore, for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Fuller, Barringer and Bailey for the defendants.

His Honor was of the opinion that there was no such difference between the various forms of declaration used, as to remove them from the operation of the decision in the case of Cobb and others. All the cases of Dewey, Assignee, in which the general issue was pleaded, come within the operation of this decision.

The docket was regularly proceeded with until the hour of adjournment.—*Raleigh Standard.*

THE REV. C. W. VINING, who has safely returned from a journey in the East, thoughtfully brings us, among other curiosities, some of the newspapers published in Egypt and Turkey. They are in four languages, French, Turkish, Armenian, and Greek. We cannot read them, but he can, and through his patience we have been gratified to learn their contents, and the materials of which newspapers are made up in the land of the Osmanlis. Our American enterprise is well represented: stoves, wooden and tin-ware, ploughs, axes and tools are advertised from this country. In each of the four languages are heralded the virtues of the remedies made by our celebrated countrymen, Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., of Lowel. They seem not to depend on their home reputation for confidence abroad, but publish the certificates of the Musselmen rulers themselves, to the cures which those medicines have made in their midst. The Rev. gentleman informs us that the whole of the remedial aid employed in those countries, comes from Europe or America, as they possess no medical colleges or schools in which they have any confidence themselves. There arose the religious ideas which pervade the human family, but almost all that is useful in art or invention must be carried back to these, the earlier settlements of mankind.—*Lynn News.*

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington—Proceedings of Congress, &c.,

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21—P M.

SENATE—Mr. Trumbull urged the consideration of the bill admitting Virginia.

Mr. Thayer thought this useles, as the bill couldn't pass before the holidays. Furthermore, Mr. Thayer had information from Virginia unsatisfactory to him. He intimated there had been fraud in the Virginia elections.

The bill compensating citizens of the loyal States for vessels lost during the war. The amount involved is three hundred and eighty thousand dollars. It goes to the President.

HOUSE—At 3 o'clock to-day the Georgia bill passed and goes to the President in the following shape:

ACT TO PROMOTE THE RECONSTRUCTION OF GEORGIA.

Be it enacted, That Georgia be and is hereby authorized and directed forthwith by proclamation, to summon all persons elected to the General Assembly, as appears by the proclamation of General Meade, dated June 25th, 1868, to appear on some certain day, named in proclamation, at Atlanta, and there upon said General Assembly shall proceed to perfect its organization in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States according to the provisions of this act.

2d. That when the members so elected to the Senate and House of Representatives shall be convened, every member and every person claiming to be elected as a member of the Senate or House of Representatives shall, in addition to taking the oath required by the Constitution of Georgia, also take, subecribe and file in the office of the Secretary of the State of Georgia, one of the following oaths or affirmations, namely:

"I do solemnly swear or affirm that I have never held the office or exercised the duties of Senator or Representative in Congress nor been a member of the Legislature of any State of the United States, nor held any civil office created by law for the administration of any general law of a State, or for the administration of justice in any State or under the laws of the United States, nor held any office in the military or naval service of the United States and thereafter engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or gave aid or comfort to its enemies, or rendered, except in consequence of direct physical force, any support or aid to any insurrection or rebellion against the United Sates, nor held any office under or given any support to any government acting in hostility to the United States, or levying war against the United States, so help me God; or on pains penalties of perjury as the case may be." Or the following oath or affirmation, namely:—I do solemnly swear or affirm, that I have been relieved by an act of Congress from disability as provided by the fourteenth amendment, so help me God, or on pains or penalties of perjury as the case may be. Which oath or affirmation when so filed shall be entered on record by the Secretary of the State of Georgia, said oath or affirmation or a copy of the record thereof, duly certified by said Secretary of State, shall be evidence in all Courts and places. Every person claiming to be so elected, who shall refuse, decline or neglect, or be unable to take one of the said oaths or affirmations, shall not be admitted to a seat in the Senate or House of Representatives.

3d. That if any person claiming to be elected to the Senate or House shall falsely take either of said oaths, he shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall suffer the pains and penalties thereof; and may be tried therefore by the circuit court of the United States for the district of Georgia in which district the crime was committed. The jurisdiction of said court shall be sole and exclusive for the purpose aforesaid.

4th. That the persons elected and entitled to comprise such Legislature, and who shall comply with the provisions of this act, shall thereupon proceed to reorganize the Senate and House by the election of the proper officers.

5th. That if any person shall by force, violence or fraud willfully hinder or interrupt any person elected from taking either of the oaths or affirmations prescribed, or from participating in the proceedings of the Senate or House after having taken one of said oaths or affirmations, and otherwise complied with this act, he shall be deemed guilty of felony, and may be tried by the district or circuit court of the United States for the district of Georgia in which the offense was committed, and shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for not less than two nor more than ten years; and the jurisdiction of said court shall be sole and exclusive.

6th. That it is hereby declared that the exclusion of any person elected as aforesaid, and being otherwise qualified from participation in the proceedings of the Senate or House upon ground, race, color or previous condition of servitude, would be illegal and revolutionary, and is hereby prohibited.

7th. That upon application of the Governor of Georgia, the President of the United States shall employ such military or naval forces of the United States as may be necessary to enforce and execute the proceedings of the proceedings of this act.

8th. That the Legislature shall ratify the fifteenth amendment proposed to the Constitution of the United States before the Senators and Representatives from Georgia are admitted to seats in Congress.

Gov. Bullock wrote a letter to Mr. Butler, assuring him that upon the passage of the above bill he would issue his proclamation convening the Legislature on the 12th of January.

Messrs. Bingham and Farnsworth only of the Republicans, voted nay.

A resolution passed, extending the recess to the 10th January.

BY HAVANA CABLE.

HAVANA, Dec. 22—Noon.

It is reported that the insurgents are moving towards Camagrey. The Spanish authorities discredit the rumor.

A Spanish frigate has arrived here with thirteen hundred troops.

Several plantations have been burned in the vicinity of Villa Clara.

From Washington—Proceedings of Congress, &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 22—Noon.

SENATE.—The discussion of the bill regarding Chinese immigration met with a wide diversity of opinion. Messrs. Howard, Pomeroy and Corklin oppose many restrictions of the bill.

Nothing was done by the committees.

A bill was introduced to repeal so much of the statutes as prohibit the State of Georgia from organizing the militia.

The House is engaged in a general debate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 22—P. M.

SENATE.—The Committee on Military Affairs were instructed to consider the propriety of increasing the number of Lieutenant Generals to three and decreasing the number of Major Generals to three.

Mr. Williams explained the object of the bill regulating emigration was to break up the business of Koopmanscap and other coolie contractors. Without action, after a short Executive session, the Senate adjourned to the 19th of January.

HOUSE—Mr. Dawes held that equality in Wisconsin and Massachusetts was as necessary as in Georgia, and that it was the duty of Congress to maintain a republican government, and Congress was the judge of facts and the occasion.

Without the transaction of business the House adjourned to the 10th of January.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23—Noon

Stocks feverish. Money active at 7 per cent. Sterling Exchange short, 108¾; long, 109¼. Gold 120½. Bonds 113. Tennessee sixes, ex-coupons 51; new, 41¼. Virginia sixes, ex-coupons, 49; new, 54. Louisiana sixes, ex-coupons, old, 69. Levee sixes 62¼; Eights 77½. Alabama Eights 94½; Fives 61. Georgia sixes 82 asked; sevens 92 North Carolina sixes, ex-coupons, old, 42; new, 29½. South Carolina sixes, ex-coupons, new 83.

Flour without material change. Wheat quiet and without decided change. Corn firmer for new and heavy for old. Pork dull—mess $31 on the spot. Lard dull at 18 cents Cotton steady at 25½ cents. Spirits Turpentine quiet at 43½@44 cents. Rosin firm at $2 05 to $10 for strained. Freights dull.

Keep the Circulation Active.

A free and regular circulation of the blood is essential to health. It places the whole system in a state of active defence against all unwholesome influences, and is an especial safeguard against the inimical effect of sudden changes of temperature, and of damp and cold.

If proper attention were paid to this important fact, there would not only be a great decrease in the number of cases of stomach, bowel and renal complaints, but also in the number of deaths by consumption and other pulmonary diseases.

At this period of the year, when the dividing line which separates a genial from an inclement season has just been passed, a course of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS will be found of invaluable service in improving the condition of the vital fluid and gently stimulating its flow. Violent coughs and colds, like intermittent fever, are the frequent effects of a chilly atmosphere upon a debilitated organization. Diseases of the kidneys often proceed from the same source.—How essential it is, therefore, for persons of feeble constitution, to invigorate the vital organization at the commencement of Winter. Fortified by warm clothing without, and HOSTETTER'S BITTERS within, the frail and delicate may brave with impunity an amount of exposure and hardship which, under other circumstances, would prostrate them on a bed of sickness. Let them consider this and be wise in time.

Good Advice.

Let our possessions be what they may—marble palaces, broad lands, magnificent plate, or caskets of "precious stones"—they all sink in the balance against Heaven's great boon, HEALTH, and they cannot be enjoyed without it. And yet how little is it valued, and how carelessly preserved. The laws of nature cannot be violated with impunity. Night revelry, luxurious living, irregularity of meals, and a disordered appetite, will gradually destroy the power and activity of the stomach. How many ladies and gentlemen eat and drink disease at late suppers, and arise in the morning with headache, loss of appetite, feeling languid and unrefreshed. There can be no medical remedy that will turn lead into food, or poisoned drinks into nutriment, but medical science can *assist* nature, supply exhausted fluids, and to a great extent correct the effects of disease. In all cases such as the above, we recommend PLANTATION BITTERS. You will find them just the thing—at the same time a most delicious tonic and appetizer.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

Public Speakers and Singers will find "*Brown's Bronchical Troches*" in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any unusual exertion of the vocal organs, having a peculiar adaption to affections which disturb the organs of speech. For Coughs and Colds *the Troches* are effectual.

Valuable Cotton Land in Robeson County for Sale.

300 ACRES OF LAND, MORE OR LESS known as the Walkers Land, one mile and a half east of Floral College in Robeson County adjoining the lands of Angus Leach, John Walker and others, is hereby offered for sale. All of said tract is wooded land except about 50 acres. Said land has common buildings, a well of fine water, a fine young orchard of choice apples. Said land is well adapted to the culture of cotton, corn, wheat, oats, peas, potatoes, &c., and is situated about five miles from Shoe Heel Depot on the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad, in a good neighborhood, convenient to first-class schools both male and female and to churches, &c.—noted for purity of water and health. It will be offered at public auction to the highest bidder at the residence of John Walker adjoining the premises on Thursday, the 30th day of December, 1869. Terms made known on day of sale. This Dec. 18th, 1869.

SARAH WALKER.

dec 21-72-5t-46-1t

NOTICE.

JOEL L. MOORE, ESQ., Administrator of the estate of John F. Moore deceased, having appointed me his agent to settle up his estate, I hereby notify all persons having claims against the estate to let me know the amount. It is necessary that I should know the amount of debt to enable me to make preparation for paying them. Address me at Harrel's Store, N. C.

OWEN FENNELL, Agent.

dec 22 73 3tw-1td*

CLINTON MALE ACADEMY.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL WILL begin Jan. 10th, 1870, and continue twenty weeks. Board from $10 to $12 50 per month.—Tuition $17 50 and $22 50. Contingent fee 50 cents. No deduction unless in cases of protracted sickness. Pupils will find it to their interest to enter on the first day of the session.

GRADY & McLEOD.

dec 16 68-d6t&w6w

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see th notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE. dec 11-44-3m

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEESWAX, ℔	35 @ 36	LIME, ⅌ bbl.	0 00 @ 0
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each.		From store	0 00 @ 1 75
2nd hand	2 40 @ 2 75	MOLASSES, ⅌ gallon.	
New	3 00 @ 3 25	Cuba, hhds	.52½@ 55
CANDLES, ⅌ lb.,		do bbls	55 @ 60
Tallow	18 @ 21	Sugar house	00 @ 40
Adamantine	20 @ 21	do bbls	42½@ 45
Sperm	50 @ 55	Syrup, bbls	60 @ 1 00
COFFEE, ⅌ lb.,		NAVAL STORES,	
Java	35 @ 40	Turpentine ⅌ 280 lbs.	
Laguayra	27 @ 30	Virgin ——	2 80 @ 0 00
Rio	20 @ 24	Yellow dip	2 80 @ 0 00
St. Domingo	25 @ 28	Hard	0 00 @ 1 65
COTTON, ⅌ lb.,		Tar, ⅌ bbl.	0 00 @ 2 00
Ord. to Mid'g	22½@ 23½	Tar, in ordr	2 20 @ 2 25
Strict Mid'g	23½@ 24	Pitch, City	3 00 @ 3 25
COTTON BAGGING,		Rosin, pale	3 50 @ 4 50
Gunny, ⅌ yd	25 @ 26	do No. 1	2 50 @ 3 50
Dundee	00 @ 33	do No. 2	1 65 @ 1 80
Flax	26½@ 27	do No. 3	0 00 @ 1 55
Double Anc'r	27½@ 28	Spirits Turpentine,	
Rope, ⅌ lb	7 @ 10	⅌ gal	39 @ 00
CORN MEAL,		NAILS, ⅌ lb.,	
⅌ bushel	1 30 @ 1 35	Cut	5 50 @ 5 75
DOMESTICS,		OILS, ⅌ gallon,	
Sheeting,		Sperm	0 00 @ 3 00
⅌ yard	12 @ 16	Linseed	1 40 @ 1 50
Yarn, ⅌ 5 lb	2 10 @ 2 15	Machinery	1 75 @ 2 00
FEATHERS,		Kerosene	40 @ 42½
⅌ lb	65 @ 75	PEA NUTS,	1 25 @ 1 50
FISH, ⅌ bbl.,		POTATOES,	
Mackerel,		Sweet, bush	75 @ 0 90
No. 1	27 00 @28 00	Irish, ⅌ bbl	2 75 @ 3 00
No. 2	22 00 @23 00	PROVISIONS, ⅌ lb.,	
No. 3	14 00 @16 00	N. C. Bacon.	
Mullets	7 00 @10 00	Hams	23 @ 25
Herring,		Middlings	21 @ 22
East	0 00 @ 6 50	Shoulders	19 @ 20
N.C. roe	9 00 @ 0 00	Hog round	21 @ 22
do cut,	8 50 @ 9 00	Western Bacon.	
do gross,	0 00 @ 7 00	Hams	22½@ 23
Dry Cod, ⅌ lb	9 @ 10	Middlings	18½@ 20
FLOUR, ⅌ bbl., Northern		Shoulders	16 @ 16½
Family	7 00 @10 00	Lard, N. C.	20 @ 23
Superfine	5 75 @ 6 25	do North'rn	17 @ 22
Fine	5 00 @ 5 50	Butter, N. C.	25 @ 30
Ex. Super	6 25 @ 7 00	do North'rn	40 @ 42
NORTH CAROLINA.		Cheese	16 @ 20
Family	9 50 @10 00	PORK, Northern, ⅌ bbl.	
Superfine	9 00 @ 9 25	City Mess	34 50 @35 00
GLUE, ⅌ lb	18 @ 20	Thin "	00 00 @00 00
GUNNY BAGS	30 @ 32	Prime,	00 00 @00 00
GUANO, Peruvian,		Rump	30 00 @31 00
Per ton	00 00 @95 00	SALT, Alum, per	
GRAIN, ⅌ bushel,		bag 2 bush.	1 75 @1 90
Corn	1 05 @ 1 20	Liverpool, sack, ground	
Oats	75 @ 85	cargo	0 00 @ 1 70
Peas, Cow	1 10 @ 1 15	from store	1 65 @ 1 70
Rice, rough	0 00 @ 0 00	American	1 60 @ 1 65
Carolina,	8 @ 8½	SUGAR, ⅌ lb.,	
HIDES, ⅌ lb.,		Cuba	15 @ 16
Green	9 @ 9½	Porto Rico	13½@ 14
Dry	18 @ 19	C	15 @ 15½
HAY, ⅌ 100 lbs.,		B	16 @ 16½
Eastern	1 35 @ 1 40	A	16 @ 17
Northern	0 95 @ 1 10	Crushed	17½@ 18
IRON, ⅌ lb.,		SOAP, ⅌ lb.	
English, ass'd	8 @ 10	Northern,	7 @ 13
American, ref.	0 @ 10	Wilmington,	
American,		Ext. Family	10½@ 11
sheer	9 @ 10	Family	10 @ 10
Swede	10 @ 12	Chemical,	9½@ 10
Hoop,		Pale	8 @ 10½
⅌ ton.	130 00@135 00	SHINGLES, ⅌ M.,	
LIQUORS, ⅌ gal., (dom.)		Contract	4 00 @ 5 50
Whiskey,	1 50 @ 2 25	Common	2 50 @ 3 00
Bourbon	2 00 @ 4 00	STAVES, ⅌ M.,	
N. E. Rum	2 00 @ 3 00	W. O. bbl	00 00 @30 00
Gin	4 00 @ 7 00	R. O. hhd	00 00 @00 00
Brandy	4 00 @