Dale Library

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

ENGELHARD & PRICE, Proprietors,
To whom all Letters on Business must be addressed

Terms of Subscription.
Weekly Paper, one year, in advance,.....$3 00
Do. Six months, " 2 00
Daily Paper, one year, in advance,.....$10 00
" six months, " 5 00
" three months, in advance,.....3 00
" one month, " 1 00

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 26. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 30, 1870. NO. 47

RATES OF ADVERTISING

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, $1.

Special Notices will be charged $200 per square for each and every insertion.

All Obituaries and private publications of every character, are charged as advertisements.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

NORTHROP & CUMMING,

Commission Merchants.

Wilmington, N. C.

Special attention given to the sale of

CORN,

Pea Nuts, Cotton, &c.

dec 16 45 3m

WILMINGTON MILLS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
NORTHROP & CUMMING, Proprietors.
☞ Cargoes of YELLOW PINE LUMBER furnished for any market at short notice.
☞ All kinds of PLANED LUMBER always on hand. Also, LATHS, BRICK, &c., &c.
dec 16 15-6m

Farmer and Gardener Wanted.

A PRACTICAL Farmer and Gardener is wanted for a farm of 50 acres on the Sound, within 6 miles of Wilmington. To an enterprising and industrious man, well recommended, liberal terms would be given. A man with an industrious wife and family, and who has a little capital, preferred. The soil of the farm cannot be surpassed for raising all kinds of vegetables.
Apply to ROBT. HENNING,
Wilmington, N. C.
nov 18 41—2mnoo

MARRIAGE GUIDE.
EVERY ONE HIS OWN DOCTOR.
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 cents. Address Dr. WM. YOUNG, Phila.
oct 21 37-6mch

NOTICE.
I NOW OFFER FOR SALE MY PLANTATION two miles and a half from Goldsboro,' on the N. C. R. R., containing twelve hundred and seventy-four (1,274) acres good cotton land.—Come and see. Terms liberal.
W. B CARR.
nov 27 52-dlt—wtf

"AMERICAN TUNE BOOK"
"SILVER WINGS,"
"AMERICAN TUNE BOOK,"
"SHORT VOLUNTARIES,"
"AMERICAN TUNE BOOK,"
"CHORAL TRIBUTE,"
"AMERICAN TUNE BOOK,"
"GLAD TIDINGS,"
"AMERICAN TUNE BOOK,"
"REED ORGAN COMPANION,"
"AMERICAN TUNE BOOK."
oct 28 38-cow

Legislature of North Carolina.

WEDNESDAY, December 21.

On motion of Mr. Mauney, the rules were suspended, and the bill to incorporate the Wilmington and Onslow Railroad Company was put upon its passage. The bill passed its several readings, the vote on the third reading being 31 to 1.

On motion of Mr. Merrimon, the rules were suspended to take up the bill for the benefit of the Western N. C. Railroad Company, Eastern Division.

Mr. Merrimon explained that the object of the bill was to get rid of the present incompetent board of directors, and to provide a board that will protect the interests of the State and push forward the work.

Mr. Fleming moved to amend by requiring the President and Treasurer of the Company to give bond and security for the faithful performance of their duties, and also limiting the issue by the State of money to said officers to $100,000 at any one time; adopted.

The bill then passed its second and third readings.

On motion of Mr. Jones, the vote of yesterday on the bill to provide for the election of Keeper of the Capitol was reconsidered for amendment.

Bill for the relief of the Sheriffs of Chatham, Cherokee, Robeson, Guilford and Rowan passed their several readings.

On motion of Mr. Troy, the bill to repeal an act to authorize the Commissioners of Jones County to levy a special tax, after considerable discussion, passed its several readings.

Mr. Gilmer introduced a bill to amend chapter 19, section 93, laws of 1869-'70.—Referred.

Mr. McClammy, a bill to incorporate the Wilmington Steam Fire Engine Company. Referred.

Mr. Bellamy, a bill to require the Treasurer of the State to pay over certain school taxes to the Treasurer of Edgecombe county for educational purposes—Referred.

Also, a bill to authorize the County Commissioners of Edgecombe County to levy a special tax. Referred.

Mr. Robbins, of Davidson, a bill to amend certain laws requiring bank bills to be received in payment of judgments in certain cases. Referred.

Mr. Troy introduced a bill to require the President and Directors of the several railroads of the State to settle in account with their successors in office. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Warren the rules were suspended, and the bill concerning debts contracted by municipal corporations, and the bill to prohibit Justices of the Peace from practicing as attorneys, passed their several readings.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NIGHT SESSION.

TUESDAY, Dec. 20, 1870.

The calendar was taken up and the bill from the Senate to remove suits from one Judicial District to another, in certain cases, was taken up and put on its several readings, and passed third reading and ordered to be enrolled.

Mr. Welch asked that the rules be suspended and the Senate bill in relation to application of special tax money be taken up. [The bill authorizes the application of $150,000 of that amount to the present uses of the State Government, $25,000 to the Insane Asylum, $15,000 to the Asylum for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind and $15,000 to the Penitentiary, and authorizes the Treasurer of the State to apply $75,000 of the special tax hereafter to be collected to be applied to above institutions at his discretion.]

The bill was put on its several readings, passed and ordered to be enrolled.

On motion of Mr. Dunham, bill in relation to municipal election was taken up.—(Bill enacts that no person shall be entited to vote for Mayor, Intendant of police, Alderman or other officer of an incorporated town or city at any election unless he be an elector of the State of North Carolina, and shall have resided next preceding the election 90 days in the corporation, and 10 days within the Ward in which he claims to be a voter. Registration to be made of all qualified voters. No person to be Mayor or other officer unless a qualified voter therein. Challenges may be made and disqualified persons excluded.

Sec. 2 of an act ratified Dec. 16, 1868, entitled an act to provide for the holding of municipal elections in North Carolina repealed.

The bill was put on its second reading and passed, yeas 44, nays 28.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21, 1870.

On motion of Mr. Smith of Wayne, the rules were suspended and the House bill to amend the charter of the town of Goldsboro, was taken up.

On motion of Mr. Smith, the amendments by the Senate were concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Dunham, bill in reference to municipal elections was taken up.

The Clerk read the bill. [Bill makes a residence of ninety days within corporate limits, and ten days in ward, as a qualification for voting, puts the time of holding elections on first Monday in May, and excepts the towns of Fayetteville and Washington from its provisions.]

Several amendments were made and the bill passed its final reading.

By Robbins, col.: A bill to give County Commissioners the power to fill vacancies occurring in their Boards; referred.

FIRST SPECIAL ORDER.

Senate resolution taking a recess from Dec. 22, 1870 to Jan. 11th 1871.

Mr. Sparrow moved to amend by inserting Dec. 24th 1870 and Jan. 16th 1871; adopted.

The resolution as amended passed its several readings.

SECOND SPECIAL ORDER.

Bill to be entitled an act concerning a Convention of the people. [The bill provides for an election for a restricted Convention on the 16th of Feb. 1871, and if a Convention be called, to assemble at Raleigh on the 1st Monday in April 1870.

The bill was considered by sections, was repeatedly amended but the House adjourned, without definite action, until 7½ P. M.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Dec. 22, 1870.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By G. W. Price, col.: Bill supplementary to an Act concerning the city of Wilmington, ratified December, 1870. Referred to the Committee on Corporations.

By Mr. Graham: Bill in relation to vacancies occurring in County offices. Placed on calendar.

By Mr. Norment: Resolution in favor of the Sheriff of Robeson. Referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

FROM THE HOUSE.

A message was received from the House transmitting a bill relating to municipal elections, with amendments, asking the concurrence of the Senate in the same, which was concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Merrimon, the rules were suspended for the purpose of taking up, and putting through its several readings, bill No. 58 (Senate bill), to investigate alleged frauds in the disposition of bonds of the State, issued to Railroad Companies, and for other purposes.

On motion of Mr. Gilmer, the blanks in the bill, providing for the appointment of the Commission, were filled with the following names, to wit: Messrs. David Coleman, Robert Johnson, and Peter Adams.

On motion of Mr. Worth, the name of M. S. Robins, of Randolph, was added to the Commission.

On motion of Mr. Graham, the bill was amended so as to prescribe what roads should be investigated, to wit: Eastern and Western Divisions of the Western North Carolina Railroad, Western Railroad, and the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad.

On motion of Mr. Jones, the bill was amended so as to authorize said Commission to report to this body at the next session, or during the present session, if in their discretion it may seem proper.

The bill passed its second reading, and was read a third time, when

Mr. Gilmer moved to amend further by including two other roads, to wit: Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio Road, and the Chatham Road, which was adopted.

The bill passed its third reading by the following vote: ayes 31, nays 1.

Mr. Robbins, of Davidson, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported as properly enrolled, the bill concerning municipal elections, which was ratified.

On motion, the President was authorized to appoint a Senator in his own stead on the Committee to prepare rules of procedure in the trial of impeachment, and Mr. Gilmer was designated.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MORNING SESSION.

THURSDAY, Dec, 22, 1870.

The Convention bill was taken up, discussed, and passed its second reading; yeas 40; nays 32.

Mr. French presented a memorial from the commissioners of New Hanover, asking to be allowed to levy a special tax; referred.

Mr. Fisher presented a memorial from the commissioners of Bladen for the same purpose; referred.

By Mr. Fisher: A bill in favor of the Sheriff of Bladen county.

By Mr. French: A bill to authorize the commissioners of New Hanover county to levy a special tax; referred.

By Mr. Powell: A bill to define the duties of Judges of superior Court in certain cases; placed on calendar.

By Mr. Fisher: A bill to authorize the commissioners of Bladen county to levy a special tax: referred.

The Convention bill was taken up when, on motion of Mr. Housten, the futher consideration of the bill was postponed until the 16ih of January; yeas 45; nays 35.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Dec. 23.

Mr. Allen, Commissioner, to take depositions in the contested election from Granville and Person, reported that he had been engaged in the duties of his Commission ever since the 13th instant, and with the aid of his efficient clerk, W. P. Batchelor, he was able to report a considerable number of depositions. He had adjourned his Court over to the 2nd of January, and hoped to be able to complete the labors of his work by the re-assembling of the General Assembly after the recess.

On motion of Mr. Graham, the report and accompanying papers were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Bill to allow enterers of vacant lands further time to obtain grants from the State; passed its several readings.

Resolution requiring the Governor of this State to make requisition of Governors of others States for Geo. W. Swepson and Milton S. Littlefield, was adopted.

Bill to provide for filling vacanies which may occur in county offices, passed its several readings.

FROM THE HOUSE.

The hour of 12 M. having arrived, the Chief Justice, accompanied by Messrs. Jones and Lehman, entered the Senate Chamber.

The Chief Justice said:

SENATORS: Having been notified by the Senator from Yadkin and Surry, I am present to take part in forming a court for the trial of the Governor of the State.—There is one question which has been called to my attention. I noticed that in the trial of the President of the United States, the Chief Justice of the United States thought he must take an oath, because the constitution of the United States does not make that a part of his official duty. The view that I take of it is that, in as much as by the constitution it is made a part of my official duty to take this post, I think the oath I have already taken is enough. Therefore I shall not take another unless Senators think it proper. I have consulted with some members, and they agree with me in this view. I suppose that it is not necessary for me to mention that I intend, of course, to do my duty impartially and according to law, and that would be the substance of the oath.

The Chief Justice then ordered a call of the Senate, and 36 Senators responded to their names, viz.: Messrs. Adams, Allen, Bellamy, Brogden, Cook, Council, Cowles, Crowell, Currie, Eppes, col., Flemming, Gilmer, Graham, Hawkins, Hyman, col., Jones, King, Lassiter, Ledbetter, Lehman, Mauney, McClammy, Merrimon, Moore, Morehead, Murphy, Norment, Olds, Price, col., Robbins, of Davidson, Robbins, of Rowan, Skinner, Troy, Warren, Whitesides and Worth.

The Chief Justice said, oath having been administered, I announce that the Court of impeachment is organized for business. He said that the rules adodted by the Senate in the capacity of Senators was not binding on the Court and should be adopted by the Court.

The Doorkeeper announced the arrival of the Board of Managers from the House. The Chief Justice invited them forward.

Mr. Sparrow (Chairman of the Board of Managers), said, Mr. Chief Justice, we are instructed by the House of Representatives, as its Managers, to demand that the Senate *take process* against William W. Holden, that he may answer at the bar of the Senate, upon the articles of impeachment heretofore preferred by the House of Representatives, through its Managers before the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Lehman, it was ordered that a summons be issued to William W. Holden, Governor of the State of North Carolina, to appear and answer the articles of impeachment heretofore exhibited against him, and the said summons be made returnable forthwith.

On motion of Mr. Graham it was ordered that the following form of summons be adopted, to wit:

THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
The Senate of North Carolina,
To William W. Holden, greeting:

Whereas the House of Representatives of the State of North Carolina, did, on the 20th day of December, 1870, exhibit to the Senate articles of impeachment against you, the said William W. Holden, which said articles, appended to this summons, demand that you, the said William W. Holden, should be put to answer the accusations as set forth in said articles, and that such proceedings, examinations, trials and judgments might be therefore had as are agreeable to law and justice. You, the said William W. Holden, are, therefore, hereby summoned to appear forthwith before the Senate of North Carolina at their Chamber in the city of Raleigh, then and there to answer to the said articles of impeachment, and there to abide by, obey, and perform such orders, directions and judgments as the Senate of North Carolina shall make in the premises, according to the constitution and laws of North Carolina. Hereof you are not to fail.

Witness R. M. Pearson, Chief Justice and Presiding Officer of the said Senate, at the city of Raleigh, this 23d day of December, 1870.

(Signed) R. M. PEARSON,
Chief J. S. C.

THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
The Senate of North Carolina,
To Jos. J. Robertson, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to deliver and leave with William W. Holden, if conveniently a true and attested copy of the within writ of summons together with a like copy of this precept, and let it be done forthwith.

Fail not and make return of this writ of summons and precept with your proceedings thereon endorsed before the appearance day mentioned in said writ of summons.

Witness, R. M. Pearson, Chief Justice and Presiding Officer of the Senate at the City of Raleigh, this 23d day of Dec., 1870.

[Signed] R. M. PEARSON,
Chief J. S. C.

RETURN.

The foregoing writ of summons has been duly served upon William W. Holden, Governor of the State of North Carolina, by delivering to him a copy of the summons the 23d day of December, 1870.

[Signed] J. J. ROBERTSON,
Doorkeeper and Sergeant-at-Arms.

The Chief Justice announced that the Doorkeeper had served the summons and that the Governor would appear before the Court by counsel.

Mr. R. C. Badger, counsel for the Governor, appeared before the bar and read the following reply to the summons, to-wit:

Mr. Chief Justice: I, William W. Holden, Governor of North Carolina, having been served with a summons to appear before this honorable Court, sitting as a Court of Impeachment to answer certain articles of impeachment found and presented against me, by the honorable the House of Representatives of the State of North Carolina, do hereby enter my appearance by my counsel, Richard C. Badger, who has my warrant and authority therefor, and who is instructed by me to ask of this honorable Court a reasonable time for the preparation of my answer to said articles.—The time has been so short since my impeachment that I have not yet received replies from other members of the bar to whom I have written requesting them to appear as my counsel in this honorable Court. I therefore respectfully ask that they may be hereafter added to the counsel already employed by me. After a careful examination of the articles of impeachment and consultation with my counsel, I am satisfied that at least thirty days will be necessary for the preparation of my answer, and I respectfully ask that it be allowed.

Signed W. W. HOLDEN.

Richard C. Badger of counsel for the respondent moves the Court for the allowance of thirty days for the preparation of the answer to the articles of impeachment and in support of the motion makes the following professional statement:

The respondent on account of the shortness of time has not yet had replies from the other counsel to whom he has applied to appear for him jointly with myself and this season of the year at which according to the customs of this county all persons make their arrangements for the incoming year will cause the loss of at least seven day asked for.

(Signed) R. C. BADGER,
Counsel for the respondent.

On motion of Mr. Graham it was ordered that the respondent file his answer to the articles of impeachment on or before the 23d day of January, 1871, and that the Managers of Impeachment file their replication thereto within six days thereafter, and that the matter stand for trial on the 30th day of January, 1871.

The Chief Justice gave notice that the Court would stand adjourned until the 23d of January.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Dec. 23.

Mr. Sparrow was excused from serving as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee during the impeachment trial. Mr. Jordan is to act instead.

By Mr. Strudwick: A resolution to raise a Joint Committee on Contingent Expenses.

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

By Mr. Jones of Caldwell: A bill concerning elections in this State, (provides that all voters shall vote in the precinct in which they reside.)

On motion of Mr. Jones the rules were suspended and the bill passed its second reading.

A message was received from the Senate announcing that that body had organized as a Court of Impeachment, and was ready to receive the Board of Managers on the part of the House.

The Speaker announced that a message would be sent to the Senate that the Board of Managers would appear at the bar of the Senate at 1 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Marler a call of the House was had and 60 members answered to their names, which, with the Speaker, makes a quorum.

On motion, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

Testimonial to the Father of Cheap Postage in America.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.

It is proposed to give a national to James W. Hale, "the father of cheap postage in America," and the following circular has been issued:

"The undersigned, who know of the earliest and persistent efforts of Mr. James W. Hale to give to the people of this country the benefits of cheap postage more than a quarter of a century ago, take this method to appeal to you and to suggest a voluntary testimonial to one who has never yet received any popular recognition for the great services of which we are all now reaping the benefits. It is proposed that every person who may be so inclined shall, on Monday, Dec. 19th, 1870, set apart one three-cent stamp; or the equivalent therefor, for every letter received on that day as a voluntary offering to the Rowland Hill of America. That day being the fiftieth anniversary of Mr. Hale's connection with the newspaper press, may we hope that the numerous friends of Mr. Hale in every part of the country, as well as all postmasters and publishers, will make special efforts to the end that a substantial compliment will result to this veteran reformer? Although many of the active business men of to-day may have never before heard the name of James W. Hale, the fact will exist that he is the father of our cheap postage system. Whatever offerings are made may be sent to A. R. M. Roome, Esq., secretary of the committee at New York city, or if preferred may be addressed direct to Mr. Hale, New York. Contributions need not be to the above named amount.

"Signed: Samuel F. B. Morse, Moses W. Grinnell, W. H. Aspinwall, David Hadly, A. R. M. Roome, and others."

Professor Morse, the inventor of the magnetic telegraph, who heads the signers in a note to the Hon. William Orton, says:

"I have long known Jos. W. Hale as the energetic and zealous originator of the cheap postage system of the United States. He is, in truth, the Rowland Hill of America. If any man living deserves a national testimonial for great public services, it is Mr. Hale, who, at a great self-sacrifice, devoted his time and talents—I might say gratuitously as well as efficiently—for the public benefit."

Fat Salaries.

The Cincinnati Enquirer says:

The Consul fees at Paris during the past year amounted to $53,659, and there were 7,619 salaries. In Liverpool the fees and salaries are about $49,000; in Manchester, $32,000; London, $23,000; Havana, $25,000; Sheffield, England, $25,000. Does any one suppose that good business men could not be found who would discharge their duty for one-fifth of these exorbitant salaries? The only reason why they are paid is to keep open rich places for the relations and special friends of the President and influential Senators. It is made a matter of congratulation that our one hundred and eighty-two Consuls collect fees enough to pay themselves, and that their business is self-sustaining. We should think it ought to be, when their revenues collected from American commerce amounts to $534,670, or nearly $3,000 per annum for every Consul, and including all his clerks and subordinates.

The President's Joke on Senator Sumner.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Star says that the other day President Grant got off a good thing on Senator Sumner. Senator Conkling was talking to the President about Sumner, and said, among others that he (Sumner) did not believe in the Bible. "Of course he does not as he did'nt write it," replied Grant.

CONVENTION.

Debate in the House.

We give the Raleigh *Sentinel's* report in full of the debate in the House on Wednesday upon the bill concerning a Convention of the people. The bill provides for an election for a restricted Convention on the 16th February, 1871, and if a Convention be called to assemble at Raleigh on the first Monday in April 1871.

The folowing are the restrictions:

Sec. 10. That said Convention shall have power to consider and propose all necessary amendments and alterations to the Constitution of the State, (excepting the restrictions hereinafter mentioned,) not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States. But said Convention shall have no power or authority whatever, to offer or propose any amendment or alteration of, or in anywise interfere with, repeal or modify the Homestead and personal property exemptions, as provided for in Article 10 of the Constitution of the State, nor shall they in any way interfere with, modify, repeal or do any other act to restrict, or impair the rights, privileges, or immunities, of any person in the State, on account of race, color or previous condition, which are now guaranteed to him by the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution of the United States; nor shall they propose any amendment to the Constitution of the State, in any way impairing or restricting said rights, privileges or immunities; nor shall said Convention pass any ordinance, or propose any amendment to the Constitution of this State which shall in anywise provide for payment to the late slave-holders of the State, or any other person, for the loss sustained by them by reason of the emancipation of said slaves; nor shall said Convention pass any ordinance, or offer any amendment, which shall in anywise provide for the payment of any debt, or debts contracted in aid of the late rebellion; nor shall said Convention pass any ordinance, or offer any amendment which shall in anywise provide for the infliction of corporal punishment for criminal offences; nor shall said Convention have power to abolish the present system of public instruction, but to make such alterations to said system, as said Convention may deem necessary and proper; nor shall said Convention have power to pass any ordinance to abolish, or in any way interfere with the meetings or adjournments of this General Assembly; nor shall said Convention propose any amendment or alteration requiring any property or educational qualification for voters or officers; nor shall said Convention change the present ratio between the poll and property tax, or provide for raising the poll tax, on one pole above two dollars for all (ordinary State and county,) purposes; nor shall said Convention be allowed to pass any ordinance or ordinances legislative in their character, except such as are necessary to submit the Constitution as amended to the people of the State for their ratification or rejection, and provide for filling such vacancies as may occur by reason of any amendment or amendments made by said Convention to the Constitution of the State; and except ordinances in relation to the public debt; nor shall said Convention have any power to modify or repeal that clause in the present Constitution which provides for a mechanics' and laborers' lien law; nor shall said Convention have any power to modify or repeal those clauses in the present Constitution which provide that there is no right to secede, and that every citizen owes paramount allegiance to the Constitution and government of the United States. (Article I, sections 4 and 5.)

On motion, it was agreed to consider the bill section by section.

The first section was read, when Mr. Harris, of Guilford, moved to amend by striking out the 16th of February, 1871, as the time of holding an election for a Convention, and insert the 16th of March, 1871, instead.

Mr. Tomlinson thought that a Convention was needed, and he would like to vote for some such bill, but he had pledged himself against a Convention, and therefore he would move to postpone the bill until the first Wednesday after the recess, so that gentlemen might go home and consult their constituents in regard to this matter. He thought the people would sanction, by a large majority, a Convention called in accordance with some such bill as the one under consideration, if some little time was given for them to consider the matter.

Mr. McAfee was in favor of the bill as it came from the Senate, and though it might contain some inaccuracies, he would vote for it just as it stood, without amendment or discussion. He was a Convention man, and he believed the people demanded one. He would take the bill as it came from the Senate.

Mr. Wilcox was opposed to a postponement of the bill. The people had had time to consider this matter. They know well the only way in which speedy relief could reach them was through a Convention. True, he was pledged against a Convention, but that was a Convention called by the Legislature, and not against one restricted in its operations, and left to the decision of the people. Under the present onerous and burdensome Constitution the people were taxed nearly into ruin, and the ship of state was fast drifting (if she had not already arrived there) upon the breakers of disgraceful bankruptcy, and if we wait for relief by legislative enactment, which would take three long years, disgrace, ruin and poverty would overtake the State and the people. Relief must be had, and that in the most speedy manner. The condition of the State demanded it, and the condition of the ruined and heavily taxed people also demanded it.

Mr. Harris, of Franklin, Rep., favored the motion to postpone. He knew the Constitution needed amendment, and if time was given for consideration and consultation with the people, he might vote for the bill. This township system was especially unsuitable to the condition of our people.

Mr. Tomlinson said as gentlemen wished to discuss the full scope of the bill, he would withdraw his motion to postpone.

The motion was accordingly withdrawn.

Mr. Martin moved to amend section 1, line 2, by adding after the word "ticket" the words "printed or written on white paper, without any device of any kind."

After some debate Mr. Martin withdrew the amendment.

Mr. Settle moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until this evening at 7½ o'clock; lost.

The question recurred upon the amendment of Mr. Harris, of Guilford.

Mr. Jones, of Caldwell, took the floor and argued at length in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Luckey was in favor of the amendment.

Mr. Johnson, of Buncombe, was opposed to the amendment because it placed the time for holding the election at the most inclement season of the year in the Western portion of the State, &c.

He was glad to see that the Republicans of the House met the question in a proper spirit. He had not been influenced by any partisan feeling when he introduced this bill. He had not offered it to further any party scheme. He offered the bill because the condition and necessities of the people demanded it. A Convention was the only means by which the people could hope to obtain that speedy relief which their embarrassed condition imperatively demanded. He was in daily receipt of letters urging that the Legislature at once pass a Convention bill, as that was the only way in which the people could possibly obtain that immediate relief which their distressed and burdened condition made necessary.

Mr. Lyon favored the amendment.

Mr. Nicholson opposed the amendment. He said the people had had ample time to consider the question of "Convention" or "no Convention." His people were almost unanimous for the passage of a bill like this. In regard to postponement, he did not see what advantage the adoption of such a resolution would produce. In March the farmers were generally very busy attending to their farms, and could ill afford to give the time necessarily expended in going to the polls, but in the month of February they had more leisure time to attend an election, as it did not interfere with their pursuits.

Mr. McAfee said he was in favor of a Convention. His people ask and demand a Convention as soon as possible, and he believed the people of the State are anxious for a Convention because they feel that they cannot get relief any other way except through a Convention. The Legislature may cut down salaries and fees, but that is only a drop in the bucket.—Every effort at real and substantial relief offered by the Legislature falls still-born because the Constitution stands in the way. Our hands are bound, and we call on the people to allow us, through a Convention, to relieve them and us.

The Legislature cannot, except by a two-thirds vote, call a Convention, but the Legislature can authorize and give the people a way by which their wishes can be known and expressed, and then the Convention will be called in accordance with law by the people, and restricted by the people—they, themselves, having the authority to limit and restrict the power of their servants or delegates. For the further reason that his people wished to get back to the old landmarks with the change in accordance with the Constitution of the United States and the reconstruction measures, he asked for a Convention at once.

Mr. Jarvis said that as a great difference of opinion existed upon this question of the time of holding the election, he would, to compromise the matter, move to amend the amendment by placing the election on the 1st Thursday in March.

Mr. Harris, of Guilford, accepted the amendment, and the amendment as amended was adopted.

The 1st and 2d sections of the bill were then adopted.

In section three Mr. Harris, of Guilford, moved to change the "10th of March" to the "20th of March." [Applies to the time of counting the ballots cast in the election in the presence of the Governor, Treasurer and Secretary of State.]

Mr. Jarvis moved to amend the amendment by inserting the "24th of March," which was carried, and the amendment as amended was adopted.

[The Reporter cannot report many of the amendments offered so as to make them intelligible to the reader, without giving the bill in full, and that being impossible, they are omitted.]

In section 3, line 10, Mr. Dunham moved to strike out the "first Monday," and insert "third Monday." [Applies to the assembling of the Convention.] Carried

Sections 3 and 4 were then adopted.

In section 5, Mr. Harris, of Franklin, moved an amendment, which in effect did away with the provision that all voters should vote in the precinct in which they resided; lost.

The section was then adopted.

Sections 6, 7, 8 and 9 were adopted.

In section 10, Mr. Waring moved to insert in line 10, after the word "State," the words "except in this particular only, that the Convention shall incorporate a clause in said Constitution recognizing and declaring that the doctrine laid down and the decision made in the 63d volume, page 431, N. C. Supreme Court Reports, in the case of Sarah Hill vs. Tobias Kessler, to be the true and final decision of the question.

[The decision affirms the constitutionality and legality of the homestead provisions, applying to old as well as new debts.]

Mr. Waring, in an able and forcible speech, advocated the adoption of his amendment. He urged the importance of putting the question of the provision of the homestead, both as regards old and new debts, beyond all question or cavil. He wanted the bill passed with this provision in it in order that the State might have a Judiciary that would for all time respect and regard as sacred the immunities and privileges of the homestead.

A vote on the amendment, by acclamation, was had, and the Speaker being unable to decide, had a division.

The amendment was carried, with the majority of the Republican members present abstaining from voting one way or the other.

Page, col., Rep., moved to reconsider, saying that he had voted with the majority and had a right to make the motion.

Mr. Strudwick, Dem., moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table; carried.

Mr. Ashe moved to strike out the word "Rebellion" and insert the word "War"; carried.

Mr. Anderson offered an amendment that the Convention should have no power to interfere with the provisions of article 5, section 5, of the Constitution in regard to lending the State's credit to unfinished Railroads.

Mr. Jarvis opposed the amendment, saying that under this clause of the Constitution a greater part of the trouble which the State had seen for the last two years had arisen. As far as he was concerned, he hoped no Legislature would, for the next fifty years, issue bonds for railroads. Besides, he did not like the unjust manner in which the clause discriminated. The yet unborn child of the youngest member on the floor, if it lived to a green old age, would not see the end of the trouble caused by this clause.

Mr. Johnston, of Buncombe, favored the amendment. Though local prejudices might have warped his judgment in this matter, yet when he remembered the long years during which his section had bent its every energy to obtain appropriations in order to complete its great enterprise, and the vital importance the consummation of this enterprise was to his people, he could not but use all of his power and influence for the adoption of this amendment, &c.

Pending any definite action, the House, on motion of Mr. Phillips, adjourned until 7½ o'clock this evening.

Inspection.

We publish an Act concerning Inspectors in the city of Wilmington, corrected from the official copy on file in the Secretary of State's office. It will be seen that it differs very little from the bill as published by us some week or two ago:

AN ACT CONCERNING INSPECTORS IN THE CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C.

Sec. 1. *The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact*, That any person, upon application to the Clerk of the Superior Court of New Hanover county, and upon proof before such Clerk that such applicant is of good moral character, and competent to discharge the duties of an inspector, shall, upon the payment of twenty-five dollars, be entitled to receive from such Clerk a license to inspect, weigh, measure or gauge, in the city of Wilmington, for one year from the date of said license, any and all such articles as are or may be required by law to be inspected, weighed, measured or gauged in said city; such applicant, before receiving such license, being required by the Clerk aforesaid to give bond, with two sufficient sureties, in the penalty of two thousand dollars, payable to the State of North Carolina, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of inspector as aforesaid, and for the payment of all such damages as may be sustained by any person whatever by reason of any fraudulent, illegal, negligent or improper act or return on the part of such licensee, or any agent or employe of such licensee. The bond taken as aforesaid, shall be kept by the Clerk of the Court aforesaid, as a part of the records of his office, and any person injured by the neglect or misconduct of such licensee, or of any agent or employe of such licensee, may institute a suit or suits against the obligors in the bond of such licensee in the name of the State, without any assignment of such bond; and no such bond shall become void upon the first recovery thereon, or if judgment be given for the defendants, but may be put in suit and prosecuted from time to time until the whole penalty shall be recovered. Provided, however, that no inspector shall be in any way connected as clerk or otherwise with any Commission House, Purchaser or Distiller interested in the purchase or sale of any articles requiring inspection under a penalty of twenty-five dollars for each and every act of inspection during such connection.

Sec. 2. The amount so received from any such license by the clerk aforesaid, shall by him be paid over to the Treasurer of the city of Wilmington for the use of said city, within thirty days after the receipt of the same, and the said clerk shall be entitled to receive from said licensee a fee of two dollars in full payment of his services in preparing the bond required, issuing the license, and all other services in connection with the duties required of him under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 3. No article of merchandise of any nature, kind or description, shall be inspected, weighed, measured or gauged in the city of Wilmington, except upon the demand or request of the vendor or vendee, or of the agent of the vendor or of the vendee of the same.

Sec. 4. No person licensed as aforesaid shall be permitted to appoint a deputy; and any person who shall exercise the duties of inspector, weigher, measurer or gauger of any articles of merchandise in said city in cases where inspection is demanded by vendor or vendee for any compensation whatever without having a license as hereinbefore provided, shall be subject to a penalty of twenty-five dollars for each and every such act, to be recovered before any Justice of the Peace, for the equal use of the city of Wilmington and of any person who shall sue for the same.

Sec. 5. That in the absence of any special contract fixing them, the fees of such licensed inspectors shall be the same as were allowed and were chargeable by law on the first day of January, A. D. 1861.

Sec. 6. That an act entitled "an Act concerning inspectors for the city of Wilmington," ratified the 27th day of July, 1868, and an Act entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act concerning inspectors for the city of Wilmington," ratified the 12th day of April, 1869, and an Act entitled "An Act relating to the weighing of Rosin at the Port of Wilmington," ratified the 29th day of March, A. D. 1869, be, and the same are hereby repealed; and that all laws and clauses of laws in conflict with or repugnant to any of the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 7. That this Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its ratification.

LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

WAR IN EUROPE.

STILL FIGHTING.

THE FRENCH ON THE ALERT.

"OUR FRITZ," BECAUSE OF IMPORTANT ENGAGEMENTS AROUND PARIS, DECLINES A CHRISTMAS DINNER AT BERLIN.

FROM WASHINGTON CITY.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

Most satisfactory observations of the eclipse have been taken throughout England.

CHERBOURG, Dec. 22.

A thousand men, fully equipped, left for the field to-day. Arms and equipments arrive in large quantities.

The blockade of Hariaur has been ordered.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 23.

During the great sortie from Paris on Wednesday Ducrot took many hundred prisoners. The general situation is more encouraging for the French.

The non-occupation of Tours, and the retreat of other Prussian forces towards Orleans, is said to be the result of strategetical movements of Chanzy and Bourbaki.

Rouen has been almost entirely evacuated by the Prussians. There were only 1500 German soldiers there yesterday. Montuffel undoubtedly moved his forces for the purpose of opposing the march of the French army of General Faidherbe.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 24.

Advices from Paris on the night of the 22d, received by balloon, which landed near Nuits, states that there was no engagement that day (Thursday) but a general battle was regarded to be imminent.

The journals estimate the losses of the French in the combats of the 21st at about 800 killed and wounded and speak in glowing terms of great confidence and ardor displayed by the National Guards.

In an official dispatch telegraphed from Lille on the night of the 23d, General Fiadherbe announced to the Ministry of War that his army engaged the enemy at Pont Noyelle on that day and that the battle lasted from 11 A. M. to 6 in the evening. For a greater portion of the time it was an artillery duel, which finally terminated in a charge by the French infantry along the whole line. The enemy were driven back and the French troops remained masters of the field.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

The announcement yesterday, from French sources, that the two divisions of the Army of the Loire had formed a junction appears to be without foundation.