WEEKLY JOURNAL

One year.....$2 00
Six months.....1 00

CLUB RATES:

Three Copies.....$3 50
Four " 7 50
Five " 8 50
Ten " 15 00
Twenty " 25 00
Weekly Journal and Reconstructed Farmer, one year.....$3 00
Weekly Journal and Rural Carolinian..... 3 00
Weekly Journal and Banner of the South and Planters' Journal.....
The money must accompany every order.
Remittances may be made at our risk by postal money orders, registered letters, or by Express.
Specimen copies sent on application.
JOSEPH A. ENGELHARD,
Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1872.

The Insane.

We direct attention to the speech of Dr. C. T. MURPHY, Senator from Sampson, in regard to the proper support and enlargement of the Insane Asylum. Dr. MURPHY is the Chairman of the Committee upon this Asylum and a member of the Board of Directors. He deserves the thanks of the people of the entire State for his noble and persistent efforts in behalf of that unfortunate class of our citizens, who need the protecting care of the State.

WE know whereof we speak when we say that John Pool was the main cause of the adoption of Morton's amendment, which (if sustained by the House) settles the rejection of Governor Vance's right to a seat in the Senate. We have further reason for knowing that, up to the moment of his vote *for* that amendment (solely leveled at Governor Vance), Pool expressed himself to Governor Vance and his friends as in favor of his admission. This is exactly like the speaking hypocrite, who declared that he took office under the Confederate States government, and *swore* to support it in order that he might *betray* it.

WE have had frequent complaints of the irregular reception of the JOURNAL. We have overhauled matters in our own office, and called the matter to the attention of Colonel Brink, our Postmaster. There is somebody at fault and we intend to find out who it is.

We will be obliged to our friends if they will continue to give us early information of the irregular reception of the JOURNAL, as only in this way will we be able to rectify it.

Some of the Developments of the Fraud Commission.

The testimony taken by the Fraud Commission, of which the Attorney General of the State is Chairman, now in process of publication, discloses, positively, or suggestively, all of the villainy which the honest public had been led to suspect, and presents the most eloquent commentary that could be furnished on the beauties of "Radical Reconstruction." It unfolds a wholesale system of bribery, corruption and spoliation, and individual instances of trickery and venality, that are positively amazing and shocking to a people, who, like those of North Carolina, hardly believed in the *existence* of such things, before the contamination of carpet-bag thieves and swindlers. Much of the rascality which has been perpetrated is left to inference, but it is the inference which is supported by the strongest circumstantial evidence; while enough is avowed or *extorted*, to stamp the period of Radical "loyal" rule in North Carolina,—commencing with the so-called Reconstruction Convention and ending with the August election in 1870—as the carnival of plunderers and robbers and the era of disgrace and damning damage to the State.

Passing over, for the present, the Committee's investigations into the affairs of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, which constitutes the opening portion of the Report, the first witness put on the stand, in connection with the Penitentiary swindle is Mr. J. M. Heck, of Raleigh. The readers of the Pickwick papers will remember that that remarkable personage, Mr. Samuel Weller, when interrogated as to whether he *saw* the person who made the noise in court, (the noise aforesaid being an exclamation by Sam's choleric male parent,) solemnly looked *up to the ceiling*, and declared that he did not! Mr. Heck's memory really seems to have been as badly *affected* as Mr. Weller's vision. We have never known a case in which a witness was more forgetful; but as Heck was joint-recipient, with a most disreputable Yankee adventurer, by the name of Pruyn, of $100,000 in bonds for a piece of property probably not worth more than one-tenth of the amount—as he and Pruyn, jointly, made all the representations as to the value of the property, &c., and as it appears by subsequent evidence, he was paid for "some" service, $15,000 by Swepson, which amount was "*charged*" to Littlefield,—the inferences are that Mr. Heck, like little Jack Horner,

"Put in his thumb
And pulled out a plum,

of remarkably good size and flavor!

Jim Harriss, (colored,) next appears upon the scene. The former witness "remembered" but little; the sable Jeems *knew* but little. He frequently borrowed money from the banks, with Littlefield to endorse for him, but he always paid at maturity! He knew nothing of money given for votes or influence,—not he! Littlefield, Swepson, Heaton and Deweese were so impressed with his magnanimity in backing out in favor of the latter for Congress, that it was determined, in formal conference in Swepson's room, that he must have a *douceur* in the shape of a thousand or two, which Swepson paid and "charged" to the balance, all of whom, save one, we believe, paid their assessments, and "charged" it to Deweese or somebody else. At a subsequent period, it appears that Harriss received some $7,500, innocently and gracefully, of course.

Mr. R. W. Lassiter, Radical Senator from Granville, figures next. Here, again, we were left to those inferences, which are sometimes more damaging than positive facts, and especially damaging when accompanied by suspicious facts. It appears that Littlefield, the Jack Sheppard of Radical reconstruction in North Carolina, had also a finger in the Penitentiary pie; that before the location of the site by the committee, (of which Mr. Lassiter was a member,) Littlefield bought of him, at extravagant figures, a poor piece of land in Granville, which, to this day, he (Littlefield) has never seen!

We shall pursue, hereafter, the regular succession of witnesses. It will answer, for the present, by way of a general summary, to say that one Rosenthal, confidential clerk of Swepson, gives the following list of amounts paid by Swepson (for reasons and considerations unknown to witness,) all of which were "charged" to parties, account of the management were "charged" to S. Littlefield, Judge Logan, the mammoth scoundrel, Milton Jo[illegible] viz:

[illegible] Courgee, $2,700.
[illegible] Holden, $950.
J. T. Deweese, $16,000.
John Hyman, (colored,) $2,100.
Jim Harriss, $7,500.
"Parson" Sinclair, $3,500.
Gen. ESTES and FRENCH, $20,912.
"Senator" Eppes, (colored.) $95!!!
Sleepy Downing, $4,000.
J. C. ABBOTT, $20,000.
F. W. FOSTER, $25,000.
Peck, $4,500.
J. M. Heck, $15,000;

and other sums, amounting, all told, to $241,713.41!!!

Who can do justice to the subject? Confessing our inability, we stop for the nonce, only expressing surprise that Eppes should have been rated so cheaply!—only $95!!!

Reapportionment of the State.

Our Legislative report to-day, of the proceedings on Thursday, embraces, in full, the Report of the Joint Select Committee on the Reapportionment of the State. This is an important matter, and we believe that the Committee have taken every precaution to make a fair and equitable division of the representation among the different counties. By this arrangement it will be seen that some of the large negro counties are to be shorn of their borrowed strength, as we have heretofore intimated they would be, and have been given their quota, and no more. New Hanover remains as it was before, but Cravan, Granville, Franklin, Halifax and Northampton will each lose one representative, which have been assigned, severally, to Buncombe, Dare, Sampson and Swain.

The bill has been made the special order for Tuesday next.

Wholesome Truths.

The Raleigh *Era* publishes the very fine speech of Representative WELCH, of Haywood, in opposition to the impeachment of Judge Logan, with a notice asking its patrons to read it.

Among other reasons given by the eloquent and bold speaking gentleman against the passage of the resolution is that there are other and greater offenders, criminal offenders, upon the bench, who should first be gotten rid of.

Says Mr. WELCH in speaking of these judicial offenders:

"Mr. Speaker, I am somewhat surprised at the zeal exhibited by certain members in their advocacy of the passage of this resolution. Why this warfare against Judge Logan, while great criminals in high positions are permitted to go scott-free? Judge Logan is simply unfortunate in having no legal attainments. Where is your Watts who has been charged in the public journals of the State of corruption and bribery? Why not tear from his shoulders the judicial ermine he so much disgraces? Where is your Chief Justice, Richmond M. Pearson, the great violator of the most sacred Constitutional rights of a free people? The man who could sit quietly by and witness Kirk and his hellish legions perpetrating outrages upon entire communities of inoffensive citizens; the man who could mock at the miseries of afflicted Alamance and Orange; the man who could laugh at the groans of Patton and others as they were hanged by the necks like dogs? Why in the name of humanity have you lost sight of these arch-offenders? Where is your consistency? What apology can you offer the good people of North Carolina for this strange discrimination? I hope sir, that gentlemen will reflect well upon the matter."

We cannot tell how long an Editor who publishes such wholesome truths will be permitted to control the central Radical organ. Mr. Hanes must grow a little more circumspect—or off comes his head.

The Legislature.

The Legislature is dispatching the business before it with considerable rapidity, and yet with due caution. However desirable it may be that the session should be terminated at an early day, as a matter of saving to the tax-ridden people of the State, there are some things which, we trust, will not be neglected, though it may involve a more protracted session than is otherwise to be wished. We allude, more particularly, to the arrangement and apportionment of the Senatorial and Congressional districts. The present iniquitous system by which the voice of white majorities is stifled by the annexation of overwhelming negro majorities, is an evil and an injustice that must be cured.

With regard to the refusal of the House of Representatives to prefer articles of impeachment against Logan, the incompetent and corrupt "Judge" of the Seventh Circuit, it is well enough, only in a party point of view, for we question the propriety of the action in the light of public duty. In a merely party aspect Holden's impeachment gained us nothing, for his successor is no improvement upon the original, in mental qualifications, in manners, or in freedom from a mean and malignant spirit; but then it was *right*,—it was due to justice,—that a great criminal should be punished. And so, while the expulsion of Logan from the Bench, which he disgraces by his incompetency, is demanded by considerations of public duty, and as an act of justice to the people of the counties afflicted by his imbecility, his continued exhibitions of unfitness will disgust all decent men with the party of which he was elected as a representative. And there is, besides, much of reason in the position, that it would be an act of inconsistency to punish the stolid fool, Logan, while high judicial offenders, like Pearson, who was Holden's "right bower" in the Kirk-war, are allowed to go unwhipt of justice!

Impeachment of Judge Logan—Partisanship.

We reprint elsewhere the manly and fearless speech of Mr. J. L. ROBINSON, the member from Macon, upon the resolution impeaching Judge Logan. We do so not only for the intrinsic worth of the speech and for its bold denunciation of judicial officers who have disgraced their positions, but also as a reply to those speakers and papers which have denounced the proceedings against Judge Logan as being founded on political prejudices, and arising from the connection of that officer with the Ku-Klux trials in his District. Mr. ROBINSON is a representative man, enjoying in an eminent degree the respect and confidence of the people of his section of the State, and has won an influence in the House of Representatives not surpassed by any member of that body.

It is fair to presume that his views materially coincide with the large majority of Conservatives who voted against the resolution. We have not been able to acquaint ourselves sufficiently with the merits of this particular grievance to pass judgment upon the action of the House. We are satisfied to abide by their decision.

It does not appear, however, to appease the wrath of the leaders of the Radical party that in a body in which the Conservatives have almost a two-thirds majority, that the resolution impeaching Judge Logan should be defeated by a two-thirds vote, although it was recommended by every Radical lawyer in the District of any character, except one, who urged his official connection with the Court as the grounds of his declining to do so. That Judge Logan is incompetent to discharge the responsible duties of his office, even if he has the disposition, there can be no conflict of opinion. But the fact that the present House of Representatives refuse to impeach him, under the peculiar circumstances surrounding the case, should be a sufficient reply to those who are so loud in charging partisanship upon that body.

Mr. ROBINSON shows how leniently the House has dealt with other offenders and criminals, who have brought discredit upon the State. Indeed the fact that the success of the Conservatives, following the criminal excesses of a party which had filled every department of the State government with corrupt, incompetent and profligate officials, who had brought dishonor upon North Carolina, destroyed her credit, broken down her works of internal improvement, beggared her citizens, corrupted her courts of justice, turned her Capitol into a house of debauchery and profligacy, and rendered life, liberty and property insecure, had been attended by only one impeachment, establishes, beyond controversy, the forbearance of the victors—a forbearance as doubtful in its policy as it has been unappreciated by the vanquished. Even Governor Holden was so clearly proven guilty of several of the crimes of which he was charged that his own partisans voted for his conviction.

But the Legislature has shown in other ways that they have ignored the claims of party in their zeal to legislate for the welfare of the people. Not only have they permitted official criminals to go unpunished, because their trials would be attended with excitement and dissensions and party feeling, which would be hurtful to the peace and good order of the State, and incur expense which the people could illy afford on account of the very crimes which these officials had committed, but they have, in one notable instance at least, allowed a Radical to retain office because it was believed that his removal would work an injury to a unfortunate class of our people. We refer to the case of the Superintendent of the Insane Asylum.

The Radical party signalized their victory by removing or forcing the resignation of every Conservative official in the State, without exception. The University was not spared, and now lies a mournful wreck of Radical malice and vindictiveness.

What has been the retaliation. A prominent Radical, of character and experience, has been retained on the Penitentiary Board, as has also been the Superintendent of the Insane Asylum, who at least was a strong partisan, and whose election had caused the removal of a physican of long experience and eminent abilities, who had been in charge of the Asylum from the day of its completion, through all the political and civil revolutions and military occupations through which the State had passed. Dr. Grissom had made an efficient officer, and although Conservative physicians of standing applied for the position, and their claims were endorsed and advocated by some of the leading men of the party, he was retained, at a time, too, when party spirit ran very high, and when Conservatives had just cause to be indignant at every one who held office at the hands of the preceding Legislature.

In the face of all these facts the leaders of the Radical party in the Legislature and in the *sanctum*, are crying out against the partisanship of the present Legislature. If that body has committed any error, it has been in dealing too leniently with these political offenders.

Congressional Districts.

There has long existed throughout the State, extending to counties even in this section, a prejudice against New Hanover. Whether this feeling extends to the county or is confined to the city of Wilmington, we are not prepared to say, though we are inclined to believe that it does. What may have given rise to this prejudice, or what causes it to still exist, we are profoundly ignorant. Of this, however, we are satisfied, after a residence here of a half dozen years, that there is no local cause for its existence. There is not a more thorough North Carolina city or town in the State, in sentiment and interest, than Wilmington. The great object of her citizens is to connect themselves with the interior of the State by direct lines of railway, and to build up at least one North Carolina city.

There is no municipal corporation in the United States, in proportion to its population and wealth, which has contributed more to works of internal improvement than Wilmington. When the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad was projected, the subscriptions in this city amounted to more than the entire value of the real estate within its limits. And that road, built through the energy and by the means of citizens of Wilmington, was, when completed, the *longest railroad in the world, and remained so for seven years*. And then the Russian government built the first road which surpassed it in length.

We allude to this only to show with what liberality and boldness our people inaugurated the spirit of public improvement in the State.

New Hanover now pays one tenth of the entire public taxes of the State, and we hope in a few years, from the rapid increase of our city, and through the completion of improvements now in a satisfactory state of progress, that even this large proportion will be increased.

We refer to these things in no boastful spirit, but as reasons why there should be no prejudice to our people, but on the contrary as furnishing grounds why an opposite feeling should exist.

We have regretted to see a disposition exhibited on the part of some members of the Legislature, and by writers in the press to take advantage of this prejudice to separate New Hanover from the counties with which it has heretofore voted in congressional elections, in order to form a large Radical district in connection with Craven. Gentlemen might, as they say, laugh to see the struggle between such loyal aspirants as Judge Cantwell, Abbott, French and Rutherford, of New Hanover, Moore, Lehman, Green and Clark, of Craven, and the hundreds of negroes who would claim the nomination. But we do not believe this would be very wise ground for basing such important legislation.

All we ask, and it is what every good Conservative should desire, is to see such a division of the State into eight congressional districts, in strict accordance with the law, as will secure to the party the largest number of representatives. This the opposition expect, and is what every party in power has done since the organization of the Government.

If, therefore, this object can be more certainly secured by putting New Hanover in the Craven district, we are content. But, we ask, and we have the right to demand, that such an arrangement ought not to result from any prejudice against our county or against our citizens, or to advance the special interests of any other county or counties, or for the special advantage of any other citizens, if by so doing the general good is sacrificed or placed in jeopardy. Nor do we believe that the Legislature will so act.

The objections, as we believe, to this scheme of placing New Hanover in the Craven district are:

First. They are not contiguous counties, and to connect them those sterling Conservative counties, Duplin and Onslow, must be sacrificed, and their strength, which could be used in making a safe Conservative district, would be entirely wasted.

Second. New Hanover, (with Duplin, Onslow and Jones,) having a total population of upwards of fifty-five thousand, added to Craven with its twenty thousand, furnishes half the population of a district. And in order to save the district just west of this, Green and Lenoir, with their large Radical majorities, must be embraced within this district, and even Wayne must not be risked. Here, then, we have upwards of one hundred thousand inhabitants. Edgecombe cannot be taken in without bringing in Wilson, another Conservative county, to connect it with the district, or by taking in Pitt. But Pitt county will be absolutely necessary to be taken in the extreme northeastern district to give that territory the requisite population, without embracing Northampton or Halifax, which would decide its political status.

It will thus be seen that population will be aggregated so rapidly by placing New Hanover and Craven together that a district will be formed with only two large Radical counties, or three, Edgecombe being embraced within its limits, while Duplin and Onslow, and in the latter contingency, Wilson, will be lost to the Conservative party. Or leaving out Wilson and Edgecombe, Sampson or Johnson must be taken in, thus crushing out other reliable Conservative counties.

After this is done we have (leaving out Edgecombe) Bertie, Halifax, Northampton, Warren, Granville, Franklin and Wake, all populous counties, giving very large Radical majorities, which are so located that they cannot all be embraced in one district, or enough of them, indeed, not to endanger other districts in which the residue may be placed.

If, however, these counties with Edgecombe, Craven, Green and Lenoir are embraced in two districts, Carteret, Duplin and Onslow, with gallant Columbus and Sampson can give a reliable Conservative district in this portion of the State, while the upper portion of the present Third District can be placed with the Mecklenburg and Salisbury districts.

We shall not go further into the discussion of the proposed redistricting of the State. There is no county in the State which comes nearer than New Hanover in giving its entire white voting population to the Conservative party or in which the Radical party fails more in securing its registered negro vote. While we are willing to make any sacrifice for the good of the party, mere local prejudices or personal considerations will not justify our friends in the Legislature in crushing our efforts or throwing a damper upon our enthusiasm. The people and press of this county work faithfully and earnestly for the party, and deserve some consideration at their hands.

Letter from G. Z. French.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 15, 1872.

Editor Journal: I notice in your editorial, in issue of the 14th instant, a mention of my name in connection with the report of the "Fraud Commission." Will you do me the justice to publish the following statement:

I have never had any other than strictly legitimate transactions with Swepson, Littlefield, or any member of the Legislature. I am ready at any time for, and court, the most searching investigation into my conduct as a legislator.

I had charge of the "Bill" that made the largest appropriation of any Railroad Bill, while I was in the Legislature. (The Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford, $4,000,000) and *not one cent* was ever paid *directly or indirectly*. The business transactions that I had with Swepson and Littlefield, was explained in my evidence before the "Fraud Commission," and had no connection with any of the Railroad Bills. Those who know me best will believe my statements, and if any opinion injurious to me should be formed by any others, I can live it down.

G. Z. FRENCH.

REMARKS.

We publish the above letter as a matter of justice to Mr. French, as we will strike no one without giving him an opportunity to defend himself. We have not as yet seen his evidence before the Commission, as we have only advanced sheets of the first hundred and fifty pages. When the testimony of Mr. French is received we will, if he shall so desire, publish that portion which explains his business connection with Swepson.

CLUBS.—We return our thanks for clubs from Point Caswell, New Hanover, and French's Creek, Bladen. "The cry is still they come."

Special Premiums.

MAJ. J. A. ENGELHARD, Secretary C. F. A. A.:

SIR:—Please offer the following as Special Premiums to be competed for at the next Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association in November, 1872:

1,000 lbs. Cape Fear Guano for the largest yield of potatoes to the acre.
1,000 lbs. Cape Fear Guano for the largest yield of corn to the acre.
500 lbs. Cape Fear Guano for the largest yield of peanuts to the acre.
500 lbs. Cape Fear Guano for the largest yield of sweet potatoes to the acre.

The above premiums are for the crops produced by this guano alone.

The rules and regulations of the Association must be complied with.

NORTHOP & CUMMING,
Agents for "Cape Fear Guano."

A school class at Johnstown, Wisconsin, is in a condition of uncertainty regarding the component parts of chalk. At an examination last week, one of them thought it was made of snow, another was of the opinion that the ingredients were milk and water, while a third insisted that it was nothing else than petrified Dutch cheese.—Number three was sent to the head. The class takes up astronomy and mathematics next term.

An Indianapolis paper says that a banquet in that city was opened with prayer by Rev. Emsley Hamilton, "whisky ganger for the seventh district."

The Boston Post abbreviates the name of one of its exchanges into "*Low. Cour.*" and another into "*Wash Pat.*"

The three most popular authors just now are "Moore About Fisk."

LOCAL.

THE following is the bill recently introduced by Colonel Waddell, into the House of Representatives, for building a new post office and United States District Court room in this city:

A BILL.

To provide for a building for the use of the post-office and United States District Court at Wilmington, N. C.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause to be constructed a suitable building, fire-proof, at Wilmington, North Carolina, for the accommodation of the post-office and United States District Court; and for this purpose there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall cause proper plans and estimates to be made, so that no expenditure shall be made or authorized for the full completion of said building and payment for the site thereof beyond the amount herein appropriated: *Provided*, That no money hereby appropriated shall be used or applied for the purposes mentioned until a valid title to the land for the site of said building shall be vested in the United States, nor until the State shall duly release and relinquish to the United States the right to tax, or in any way assess, said site or the property of the United States that may be theron during the time that the United States shall be the owner thereof.

CUMULATIVE SUFFRAGE.—The following is the Report, made by Mr. Ashe, from the Judiciary Committee, on the subject of cumulative suffrage, in reference to the House bill to confer that right upon the citizens of Wilmington, in municipal elections:

REPORT OF JUDICIARY COMMITTEE ON HOUSE BILL TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-TWO.

The Judiciary committee, to whom was referred House Bill 232, respectfully recommend its passage. They desire to submit some of their reasons for this recommendation.

The general law in reference to legislative control over cities is, "That the creation of municipal corporations does not deprive the Legislature of complete control of their citizens; it has still power to amend their charters, enlarge or diminish their powers, overrule their action whenever such action is deemed unwise, impolitic or unjust, and even to abolish them altogether in the LEGISLATIVE DISCRETION."—*Cooley, Const. Lim. p.* 192.

The Legislature has power to annul and revoke the charter of any city, and *in its discretion* to establish some other means of governing the city. And "if the Legislature should think proper in any case to assume to itself these powers, we must suppose it has been done because the local administration has proved imperfect and inefficient, and a regard for the general well-being has demanded a change."—Page 170. This power has been exercised by the Legislature of this and of other States.

The Constitution requires, section 4, article 8: "It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide for the organization of cities, &c., &c.

This imposes a duty. It is suggested that the administration of affairs in the city of Wilmington requires some reform: taxes for city purposes being excessive and burdensome. As a remedy we are asked to bestow upon the citizens of that town the privilege of cumulative or unrestricted suffrage.

The committee finds that there is nothing in the Constitution of North Carolina, or in the Constitution of the United States that prohibits this assembly from complying with this request. And as the question of the adoption of "unrestricted suffrage" in the election of United States officers has been investigated in Congress, we avail ourselves of the result of that investigation for the information of this House. Mr. Buckalew, from the select committee on representative reform, (March 1869) in his report advocating the introduction of "unrestricted suffrage" first describes *the various modes of voting* generally in use; and then adds "the *unrestricted or free vote* obtains where the voter has assigned to him a number of votes equal to the whole number of persons to be elected, and is permitted to cast them according to his own discretion and choice without legal restraint."

He also uses the following language:

"Superiority of the free vote. * * * In brief, the free, or unrestricted vote combines the advantages of other plans without their imperfections, while it is not open to any strong objection peculiar to itself." * * * * * *

"The free, or cumulative vote, or any like reform, may be introduced simply by the enactment of a statute."

The United States Senate Committee urges its adoption as follows:

"Arguments for its adoption. The first consideration to be taken into account is its simplicity and convenience." It is easily understood, convenient of application, and will readily adapt itself to all new or changed conditions of political society.

"Its conformity to republican principles."

The unrestricted or free vote is in strict conformity with democratic principles, and realizes more perfectly our ideas of popular government. All electors will participate really in choosing representatives, and all will be *represented in fact*. Now the beaten party choose nothing, unless it be mortification and are not represented at all. An elected official is an antagonist and not a representative of those who oppose his election; his opinions are opposed to theirs and their will be will not execute."

They add: 1st, it is just. The unrestricted or free vote should be permitted, because it is just. "It secures the elector from the peril of utter disfranchisement." "One mass of voters will not vote down, defeat or disfranchise another mass." "It will substantially strike disfranchisement from our sfectoral system. It extends popular power on a principle of equality, limits disfranchisement and provides the voter with necessary facilities for the exercise of his right of suffrage.

2dly. It will check corruption. The unrestricted or free vote will greatly check corruption at elections. It will take away the motive to corrupt, and thus strike an effectual blow at the source of a great evil.

3rdly. In the Southern States the free vote will now allay antagonism of race. Under it one race cannot vote down and disfranchise the other; each will obtain its due share of power without injustice to the other, and there will be no strong and constant motive to struggle for the mastery.

A majority of this committee (United States Senate committee consisting largely of Republicans,) hold that colored suffrage is allowable and expedient; that the objections to it are to a great extent misconceived, and the fears felt and expressed by many as to its results, will not be realized. But all must agree that this great experiment of extended (colored) suffrage, being once determined on, it should have a fair trial. And those who sincerely believe that the experiment will have bad results must approve this plan of voting (the unrestricted vote) which will certainly mitigate its possible evils."

"Now, by extending to the elector that freedom of choice and of selection which the law has heretofore forbidden, we can strike out almost entirely the element of disfranchisement; and the reform, while it will be rich and fruitful of results in the purifications of elections, in imparting energy and contentment to the people, will also be strictly republican in character and democratic in principle, and will apply more perfectly than ever before those ideas of self-government which inspired our ancestors when they established our political institutions."

The committee desire to recapitulate:

1st. That this Assembly has full power to grant the privilege desired.

2d. That it is the duty of this Assembly, enjoined by the Constitution, to prevent abuses of taxation in cities and towns in the State.

3d. That it is proper some change should be made in the case of Wilmington, and the privilege of unrestricted suffrage is calculated to accomplish good, and in some degree to prevent abuses of taxation.

4th. That the proposed reform is in accordance with republican principles, for while it will leave the control of the city with the colored people, who are in the majority, it will render it possible for the white race, comprising the bulk of the property holders to secure partial representation in the Board of Aldermen. These latter are now practically disfranchised, and are excluded from participation in the city government, whose burdens they have to bear. The operation of this change will be to give them a minority representation in their government. The committee have information that a similar mode of voting, recognizing the principle of minority representation prevails in the election of certain State officers in New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois, and in England for some members of Parliament, and has been applied with very beneficial results to municipal elections in several cities of Pennsylvania.

The committee recommends the passage of the bill.

S. A. ASHE,
For Judiciary Committee.

BANK OF NEW HANOVER—MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS FOR ORGANIZATION. Pursuant to a call of the Commissioners, the subscribers to the capital stock of the Bank of New Hanover assembled for organization at the Commercial Exchange last evening.

The meeting was called to order, Donald McRae, Esq., being called to the Chair, and Mr. Wm. H. Bernard appointed Secretary.

On motion of Maj. C. M. Stedman the report of the Commissioners appointed to receive subscriptions to the capital stock was called for. They reported that $126,000 had been subscribed, and $37,281 25 paid in.

On motion of Wm. A. Wright, Esq., it was ordered that the report be copied *in extenso* on the official records of the corporation.

The charter was then read, on motion of Mr. A. L. Price, and accepted.

On motion, Captain W. A. Cumming, Mr. George A. Peck and Dr. W. J. H. Bellamy were appointed a committee to ascertain the amount of stock represented, and verify proxies. They reported 2450 shares represented in person, and 1076 shares represented by proxy, which, being a large majority, the meeting was declared duly organized.

On motion of Major Stedman it was resolved that the number of Directors be fixed at seven, and that they hold office until the first regular annual meeting, to be held at such time as may be designated in the by-laws.

Under this resolution the meeting elected the following Directors, viz: Isaac B. Grainger, Charles M. Stedman, George R. French, David R. Murchison, H. Vollers, James A. Leak and John W. Hinson.

On motion, Messrs. Wm. A. Wright, T. H. McKoy and E. P. George were appointed a committee to prepare by-laws for the government of the corporation, and report at a meeting to be held on the 29th instant, unless otherwise provided.

On motion, the meeting adjourned subject to call of the Directors.

D. McRAE, Chairman.
WM. H. BERNARD, Secretary.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held subsequent to the above, Capt. I. B. Grainger was elected President; Major C. M. Steadman, Vice-President; Mr. S. D. Wallace, Cashier, and Mr. Isaac Bates, Teller.

A SMALL-POX REMEDY.—The following is said to be a certain cure for small-pox. One man speaking of it says:

"It is as unfailing as fate, and conquers in every instance. It is harmless when taken by a well person. It will also cure scarlet fever. Here is the recipe as I have used it, and cured my children of the scarlet fever: here it is as I have used it to cure small-pox; when learned physicians said the patient must die, it cured: Sulphate of zinc, one grain; foxglover (digitalis) one grain; half a teaspoonful of sugar; mix with two tablespoonfuls of water. When thoroughly mixed, add four ounces of water. Take a spoonful every hour. Either disease will disappear in twelve hours. For a child, smaller dose according to age. If counties would compel their physicians to use this there would be no need of pest houses. If you value advice and experience, use this for that terrible disease."

STATE NEWS.

Wood $4 a cord in Newbern.

Eggs 18 to 20 cents, and chickens 30 cents, in Newbern.

The Charlotte Democrat states that the medals awarded at the Fair of the Carolinas have been received, and are awaiting claimants.

The Newbern *Times* says: During the past two days 15,000 large drum fish have been shipped from this city, besides fifty barrels of assorted fish, and yet there is fish on the wharf still you can't rest."

The Hickory Tavern *Eagle* says that it learns from Col. McCorkle that the Western N. C. Railroad was sold on last Monday, at Newton, and that R. Y. McAden, Esq., of this city, bought it in for about $280.

The Raleigh *Carolinian* says: In the lower part of Johnston, as well as in Wake county, they are taking off the negro labor to South Carolina to work in turpentine at eighteen dollars a month. Consequently "hands" are growing very scarce in both these counties.

The Raleigh *Carolinian* says: H. H. Burke, of the hotel in Pittsboro', Chatham county, killed that big black Berkshire and Essex hog of his on Monday. It weighed seven hundred and forty-four pounds, and was so big that they couldn't get it into a vessel and had to wrap it in blankets and pour boiling water on it.

D. SCHENCK, Esq.—We have made some inquiries as to the character of the witnesses and the charges upon which a bill of indictment was found against D. Schenck, Esq., of Lincolnton, and ascertained that it was a mere political persecution. It is not charged that Mr. Schenck participated in any violence, but that he was chief of the county of Lincoln when the offences charged in the bill were committed. Anderson Davis is the main witness, and swears that Mr. Schenck told him in 1870 that he was the chief. The credit due to this perjured wretch may be weighed by his character. He ran off from Caldwell county for stealing a trunk, and since then has been convicted of stealing a plow and imprisoned for it. There are now three presentments against him in Lincoln county Superior court for larceny.

Thomas Hope is but little better. He swears that Mr. Schenck told him "to kill, and not whip, for dead men told no tales." This can be easily contradicted by credible witnesses. This Hope is a drunken, lawless man, who was promised pardon for his many Ku-klux crimes to swear to this falsehood. Hope, while at Raleigh as a witness, was accused by a negro woman, with whom he was hoarding, of stealing a blanket, and fled from the city with the police after him. They had the warrant for him and he escaped by taking the cars at night.

Such are the low, base means resorted to, to impugn the character of gentlemen. Mr. Schenck has given the lie to the above charges in his sworn testimony before the Committee at Washington City, etc.

JUSTICE.
Charlotte Southern Home.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

REMARKS OF MR. MURPHY.

In the Senate on the 10th January, 1872, on his Amendment to the Revenue Bill to levy a Special Tax of Four Cents on the $100 for additional Accommodations for the insane.

MR. PRESIDENT: Occupying the position of chairman of the joint committee on the Insane Asylum: also, as one of the Board of Directors, I consider it my duty to express before the Senate the views I entertain with regard to this proposition providing additional buildings for the accommodation and cure of the *unfortunate idiotic* and insane of our State.

The duty of presenting in this way some of the conclusions of the Board, in addition to their written reports to the General Assembly, was imposed upon me by their request. And before entering upon the discussion of this question I beg permission to say a word or two somewhat personal to myself.

Soon after my entrance into the Senate, several years ago, not by my own request or desire, I was placed upon the Senate branch of the joint committee and have been continued in that position up to this time.

As a member of the Committee, and more recently as one of the directory, it has been my constant aim in every instance, as far as my province extended to do equal and impartial justice between the State and the management of this class of her unfortunate children.

Mr. President, you and this Senate will bear me out in this assertion that I have not hitherto taxed its time, in long and profitless harangues upon any subject. I have in a great measure left the discussion of political and legal questions to those to whom, in my judgment, they more properly belonged, and while I not unfrequently have thrown out a few desultory remarks upon matters before us, I have never made a lengthy speech, and even now, upon this question in which I feel the deepest interest and am somewhat more familiar, I would willingly and gladly take my seat and would greatly prefer to listen to other members of this Senate, much more able and far more eloquent than I can hope to be to discuss this subject and to unfold to the satisfaction and demonstration of every one its great importance.

But, Mr. President, if sincere and honest convictions and a willing mind could subserve the purposes of an eloquent tongue, then would my most sanguine expectations be more than realized. The Senate has received the annual report of the Board of Directors, Superintendent and Physician, setting forth the general facts connected with the asylum and its inmates. The last session of this General Assembly passed a law changing the general management and control of the institution. Men were selected by you as directors, whom you all knew—many of them well known throughout the State as men pre-eminent in their respective professions and avocations. They have held special meetings, and have discussed freely and fully the subject of providing additional room for the reception and treatment of the hundreds of applicants for admission now on file, and through their chairman they have a special report. Your legislative committee have made their annual visit, and have examined into the administration and management of the asylum for the past year, and submitted their annual report with such recommendations and estimates as they deemed necessary, and all these unanimously concur in the conviction most profoundly impressed upon them of the absolute and overwhelming necessity of providing additional accommodations for the insane of our State.

And now, Mr. President, as our last official expression, we desire to speak to you to-day, and when we shall have done, together with whatever my colleagues of the Senate branch of the committee may hereafter have to say, we will have made our last appeal for this great interest in this end of the capitol during our present session.

It will be seen by reference to these various reports that the present building is filled to repletion, with two hundred and fifty applications for admission on file.—Many of these are recent cases and might, by timely treatment, be cured, and quite a number are confined in jail and dungeons—some in chains. Many more in poor-houses, and perhaps, as many others confined in small, rudely constructed tenements at places called their homes, but alas! not their legitimate home, for we submit there is no real home for these unfortunates, but in well arranged hospitals for their cure and keeping.

I wish I had the time to say a few words with regard to this disease called insanity. There are perhaps few persons that apprehend fully the nature of this malady. Even among the medical profession, there has been hitherto a lamentable want of correct information on this subject; but we are glad to know that it is being more studied and better understood by them, and the few of our medical men who have bestowed special attention to this branch, also those whose duty it has been as superintendents and physicians to inform themselves more fully upon it, have made great progress and improvement in this specialty within the last few years. Many persons outside of the medical profession, seem to regard these cases with a kind of superstition, mingled with feelings of sorrow and pity, that by a peculiar curse of God upon them, they have passed beyond the pale of successful treatment of recovery.

These erroneous notions prevail to some extent I say even now. Many years ago equally erroneous ideas existed among medical men, even too among the medical superintendents of such institutions. It was thought that the first thing to be done when a patient was admitted into the hospital was to break his will, if fair means would not do, then other means should; if strong words or curses would not answer, resort was had to the knock-down argument. This was thought to be the proper way; no secret was made of it.

Among other methods of treatment in England, and perhaps elsewhere, we are told, was the process of submersion: the idea was that if the patient was nearly drowned and then resuscitated he would be restored. He was put into a coffin-like box, pierced with holes, and lowered into some well or tank and kept under water until the bubbles ceased to rise. If he was not drowned by this process, his will was fully broken, and he was regarded as properly prepared for further treatment. This and many other modes of treatment in the same direction was the practice long ago.

But, Mr. President, as in every other branch of medical science so in this, great and important discoveries have been made, until at present as you have been told by the various reports read before you, at least eighty per cent of the acute cases if timely treated are restored; this I submit is a glorious triumph of medical science and skill, if nothing more had been accomplished by its devotees.

We ought greatly to rejoice that in so large a number of cases healing light has again been permitted to pierce through the thick darkness that has overclouded the temple of reason and burst the fetters that have so long bound her with her gloomy chains.

Thus we find that by the proper treatment of the physical maladies upon which the mental derangements so generally depends, the patient is restored to his right mind, and not only the men, fathers and brothers, but the mothers, wives, sisters and daughters are watched over kindly and tenderly in these institutions and are carefully treated and cured.—How delightful and how happy it must be to see the father, the brother, or the sister come back home "clothed in their right mind." And oh! how unspeakably joyous must it be, to witness the return of the mother to her darling child or children, who besides her can love them so dearly, so deeply, so well? Who could not weep tears of joy at beholding the reunion of these fond and loving hearts? Will not the child of such an one as he grows up, bless forever the State and cherish the memories of the kind and benevolent hearts that were led to originate and build up these humane institutions. I feel proud of those fathers who many years ago, occupied the positions we now occupy; that they had the courage and the wisdom to take the noble step of providing even one such institution in our State, and how fearful would be our responsibility should we refuse to make the further almost indispensable provision for these unfortunates