time to time, as taxes become liable to be assessed, make out lists containing the sums payable according to law upon every subject of taxation for each collection district; which list shall contain the name of each person residing within the said district, or owning or having the care or superintendence of property lying within the said district, or engaged in any business or pursuit which is liable to any tax, when such person or persons are known, together with the sums payable by each; and where there is any property within any collection district liable to tax, not owned or occupied by or under the superintendence of any person resident therein, there shall be a separate list of such property, specifying the sum payable, and the names of the respective proprietors when known. And the assessor making out any such separate list shall transmit to the assessor of the district where the persons liable to pay such tax reside, or shall have their principal place of business, copies of the list of property held by persons so liable to pay such tax, to the end that the taxes assessed under the provisions of this act may be paid within the collection district where the persons liable to pay the same reside, or may have their principal place of business. And in all other cases the said assessor shall furnish to the collectors of the several collection districts, respectively, within ten days after the time of hearing appeals concerning taxes returned in the annual list, and from time to time thereafter as required, a certified copy of such list or lists for their proper collection districts. And in case it shall be ascertained that the annual list, or any other list, which may have been, or which shall hereafter be, delivered to any collector, is imperfect or incomplete in consequence of the omission of the names of any persons or parties liable to tax, or in consequence of any omission, or understatement, or undervaluation, or false or fraudulent statement contained in any return or returns made by any persons or parties liable to tax, the said assessor may, from time to time, or at any time within fifteen months from the time of the passage of this act or from the time of the delivery of the list to the collector as aforesaid, enter on any monthly or special list the names of such persons or parties so omitted, together with the amount of tax for which they may have been or shall become liable, and also the names of the persons or parties in respect to whose returns, as afore said, there has been or shall be any omission, undervaluation, understatement, or false or fraudulent statement, together with the amounts for which such persons or parties may be liable, over and above the amount for which they may have been, or shall be, assessed upon any return or returns made as aforesaid, and shall certify or return said list to the collector as required by law. And all provisions of law for the ascertainment of liability to any tax, or the assessment or collection thereof, shall be held to apply, as far as may be necessary to the proceedings herein authorized and directed. And wherever the word "duty" is used in this act, or the acts to which this is an amendment, it shall be constructed to mean "tax," whenever such construction shall be necessarp in order to affect the purposes of said acts.

That section twenty-one be amended by striking out the words "without having taken the oath or affirmation required by this act," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "without having taken the oath or affirmation required by law."

That section twenty-two be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following: That there shall be allowed and paid to the several assessors a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, payable quarterly; and, in addition thereto, where the receipts of the collection district shall exceed the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, and shall not exceed the sum of four hundred thousand dollars annually, one half of one per centum upon the excess of receipts over one hundred thousand dollars. Where the receipts of a collection district shall exceed four hundred thousand dollars, and shall not exceed six hundred thousand, one fifth of one per centum upon the excess of receipts over four hundred thousand dollars.—Where the receipts shall exceed six hundred thousand dollars, one tenth of one per centum upon such excess; but the salary of no assessor shall in any case exceed the sum of four thousand dollars. And the several assessors shall be allowed and paid the sums actually and necessarily expended, with the approval of the commissioner of internal revenue, for office rent; but no account of such rent shall be allowed or paid until it shall have been verified in such manner as the commissioner shall require, and shall have been audited and approved by the proper officers of the Treasury Department. And the several assessors shall be paid, after the account thereof shall have been rendered to and approved by the proper officers of the treasury, their necessary and reasonable charges for clerk-hire; but no such account shall be approved unless it shall state the name or names of the clerk or clerks employed, and the rate of compensation agreed upon, and shall be accompanied by an affidavit of the assessor stating that such service was actually required by the necessities of his office, and was actually rendered, and also by the affidavit of each clerk, stating that he has rendered the service charged in such account on his behalf, the compensation agreed upon, and that he has not paid, deposited or assigned, or contracted to pay, deposit, or assign any part of such compensation to the use of any other person, or in any way, directly or indirectly, paid or given, or contracted to pay or give, any reward or compensation for his office or employment, or the emoluments thereof; and the chief clerk of any such assessor is hereby authorized to administer, in the absence of the assessor, such oaths or affirmations as are required by this act. And there shall be allowed and paid to each assistant assessor four dollars for every day actually employed in collecting lists and making valuations, the number of days necessary for that purpose to be certified by the assessor, and three dollars for every hundred persons asses[se]d contained in the tax list, as completed and delivered by him to the assessor, and twenty-five cents for each permit granted for making tobacco, snuff, or cigars; and assistant assessors may be allowed, in the settlement of their accounts, such sum as the commissioner of internal revenue shall approve, not exceeding three hundred dollars per annum, for office rent; but no account for such rent shall be allowed or paid until it shall have been verified in such manner as the commissioner of internal revenue may require, and shall have been audited and approved by the proper officers of the Treasury Department; and assittant assessors, when employed outside of the town in which they reside, in addition to the compensation now allowed by law, shall, during such time so employed, receive one dollar per day; and the said assessors and assistant assessors, respectively, shall be paid, after the account thereof shall have been rendered to and approved by the proper officers of the treasury, their necessary and reasonable charges for stationary and blank books used in the discharge of their duties, and for postage actually paid on letters and documents received and sent, and relating exclusively to offical business, and for money actually paid for publishing notices required by this act: Provided, That no such account shall be approved unles it shall state the date and the particular item of every such expenditure, and shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of such assessor or assistant assessor; and the compensation herein specified shall be in full for all expenses not otherwise particularly authorized: Provided further, That the commissioner of internal revenue may, under such regulations as may be established by the Secretary of the Treasury, after due public notice, receive bids and make contracts for supplying stationery, blank books, and blanks to the assessors, atsistant assessors, and collectors in the several collection districts: Provided further, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to fix such additional rates of compensation to be made to assessors and assistant assessors in cases where a collection district embraces more than a single congressional district, and to assessors and assistant assessors, revenue agents, and inspectors in Louisiana, Georgia, South Carolina. Alabama, Florida, Texas, Arkansas, North-Carolina, Mississippi, Tennessee, California, Nevada, and Oregon, and the Territories, as may appear to him to be just and equitable, in consequence of the greater cost of living and travelling in those States and Territories, and as may, in his jupgment, be necessary to secure the services of competent officers; but the compensation thus allowed shall not exceed the rate of five thousand dollars per annum. Collectors of internal revenue acting as disbursing officers shall be allowed all bills of assistant assessors heretofore paid by them in pursuance of the directors of the commissioner of internal revenue, notwithstanding the assistant assessor did not certify to hours therein, or that two dollars per diem was deducted from his salery or compensation before computation of the tax thereon.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

BRICK FOR SALE.

50,000 BRICK FOR SALE AT THE Wake County Workhouse, two and a half miles west of Raleigh. Apply to
W. J. HOLLEMAN,
Superintendent.
Dec. 18, 1866. 116—3tpd.

Saint Mary's School,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Right Rev. Thos. Atkinson, D. D., Visitor.
Rev. Aldert Smedes, D. D., Rector.
Rev. Bennett Smedes, A. M., Assistant.

THE FIFTIETH TERM OF THIS SCHOOL will commence
January 16th, 1867,
and continue to the 6th of June.

The expenses of a pupil for Board, Washing, &c., with tuition in English, French and Music, per Term, are, in currency, **$189 50.**
For a circular, apply to the Rector.
Dec. 11, 1866. 114—5t-pd

Mr. Stevens' Plan of Reconstruction.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE SOUTH DE NOVO—THE LAST AND FINAL PLAN.

The important bill for the reconstruction of North-Carolina from the very foundation, which Mr. Stevens introduced in the House of Representatives on Thursday, is the last, most thorough and we think final plan of settling the whole question of Southern restoration. It is comprehensive and both liberal and conservative at the same time. It leaves no room for quibbling about pretended rights based upon a state of things anterior to the rebellion and subjugation of the South. It deals frankly and directly with the actual condition and status of that section of the country. It is, we are persuaded, the surest and readiest way to restore the South within the shortest time practicable.

This bill, it is true, only provides for "reestablishing civil government in North-Carolina, to enable it to resume its former relations as one of the constituent States of the American Union;" but it is undoubtedly the plan in substance which is to be applied to all the other rebel States. And although it was introduced in a quiet, unostentatious manner, "at the request," as Mr. Stevens said, "of several gentlemen from North-Carolina," it was evidently carefully prepared and endorsed by the dominant party in Congress as a platform and basis of general action.—In introducing this measure, framed by the mind of a statesman, Mr. Stevens has abandoned the *role* he sometimes takes of an extreme radical partisan, and is made the leader of a great party for carrying out a grand and comprehensive policy. The bill was referred to the Committee on Territories, but we suppose it will not lie there long. In all probability it will soon be brought before Congress again, when the whole question of restoration will be discussed and disposed of for all the other rebel States as well as for North-Carolina.

The preamble of the bill declares that the citizens of North-Carolina did rebel and violently "set aside and destroy the organized constitutional government of the said State." This is directly in conflict with the theory of the President, upon which the whole of his programme of reconstruction was founded. He held that the functions of the rebel States were only suspended and not destroyed.—But this theory, whether sound or unsound, has no pactical value now. The Congress of the United States, which alone has the power to define the status of these States and to refuse or admit them to be restored, thinks proper to declare that, after having put down the rebellion, it "finds no government organized or officers qualified, according to the requirements of the constitution of the United States," in the rebel States. It is assumed that the action of the President throughout in the Southern States was under the war power and martial law, for the purpose of "preserving peace and order and of relieving his subordinate military officers from executing details of civil regulations," and that now "it is the duty of Congress by law to cause to be organized a government, republican in form, based on the civil and law-making power of the nation."

This is the whole argument on the part of Congress upon which that body proposes to act. It is not even said that the President exceeded his duty, nor is it assumed that what he did was illegal. In fact the bill legalizes so far everything he has done. But it is claimed that he was not competent to complete the work of restoration, and that consequently, the law-making power of the nation, the Congress of the United-States—has to finish it. In doing this that body, by the terms of Mr. Stevens' bill, deems it proper to begin *de novo*—at the foundation of all government in this country—that is, by a regular constituent convention chosen by the body of the people. This convention is to frame a constitution, republican in form, under which, when approved by Congress, the State will be entitled to claim admission and the people "all the privileges and immunities appertaining to the citizens of the other States of the Union."

We are struck with the broad and liberal provisions of this bill with regard to the suffrage. In the election of delegates to the sovereign convention to form a State government it is provided "that all male resident citizens of the age of twenty-one years, without distinction of race or color, who can read or write, or who may own in fee real estate of the assessed value of one hundred dollars or more," shall be allowed to vote. This is more liberal than the suffrage law of New York for the negro. Yet we know that few, comparatively, will be qualified. So far, therefore, it is both liberal and conservative. But with regard to the whites the the proposed bill is very liberal: for it provides "that no one who has heretofore exercised the right of suffrage shall be disqualified from voting at said election." This Congressional basis of suffrage for the election of a constituent convention is the best, we think, for all the Southern States to adopt in forming anew their State governments. It is an excellent basis, and would probably secure their prompt admission to Congress and consequent complete restoration.

As to the delegates to be chosen to the convention, they will be required to take an oath prescribed in the bill, that they did not willingly, after the 4th of March, 1864, support the rebellion—that is, that they wished, if they had had the power, to accept the terms of President Lincoln's proclamation of December, 1863, to end the rebellion and return to their allegiance to the United States; and also that they will hereafter faithfully support the constitution and government of the United States. This, we take it, after all is not such a terrible oath. We do not see anything "iron-clad" about it. None but the most determined and incurable rebels would be debarred from taking it. By far the larger portion of the Southern people must have become disgusted with the rebellion and desired to return to their allegiance to the United States by the 4th of March, 1864. Every reasonable Southerner will say it is only right that the delegates to form a new loyal State government should have as much original loyalty about him as that.

The bill provides for an election of delegates on the 1st of next May, and for the assembling of the convention on the 20th of the same month. It is to be hoped that Congress will report a bill or bills for all the rebel States to be put through the process of reorganization at the same time and in a similar manner.

In the concluding clause of the bill the President is authorized, and it is made "his duty so to dispose and employ the military and naval forces as to enforce the prompt and efficient execution of the provisions of the act."

Thus, then, the late rebel States are to be forced by the supreme power of Congress to return to their status in the Union. They will not be allowed to keep the country in a disorganized condition to gratify their sullen and ridiculous opposition, or to indulge their absurd hair-splitting quibbles about constitutional rights which have no real existence. The loyal States are tired of the present abnormal state of things, and will force restoration upon the people they still hold under subjugation. The Northern people want peace and harmony and the resources of the country developed for their own sake. They want that strength both at home and abroad, which a restored Union only can give. This is the secret and motive of the present important movement in Congress.

If the South be wise it will cease talking about its fancied rights and imagined grievances, learn that there has been a revolution, see that it is absolutely in the hands of its conquerors, and accept promptly the Congressional plan of reorganization and restoration. If they do this they will be fully restored to the Union within a year or so, their troubles will be ended, their beautiful country will enter upon a glorious career of prosperity, and they will help to elect the next President in in 1868.—*N. Y. Herald.*

MR. STEVENS' PROJECT.

The bill which Mr. Stevens has introduced into the House of Representatives in relation to the reorganization of the Government of North Carolina, is to be taken only as the expression of his own opinion of the proper means to be adopted in the restoration of the Southern States. It is thoroughly radical, inasmuch as it proposes to cut up the present Government by the roots, and totally obliterate its authority. Mr. Stevens is progressive and earnest, and although an old man, he has more energy about him than the majority of the younger members of the House. When he takes hold of a subject he rarely gives it up, and his perseverance is such that he carries measures by the force of his character. What will be the fate of his bill in reference to North Carolina may not be predicted. That he will press it with all the energy of his character may be expected. This bill proceeds upon the theory that the relations with the Government which were severed by North Carolina on the 20th of May, 1861, have never been restored. The Government set up by the President was provisional, and needed the approval of Congress. That approval has never been given. Consequently all that followed was immaterial and of no avail. The present State government is not a legal one, having been constituated under recommendation of Provisional Government, which had no authority. It therefore exists upon sufferance, and may be abolished whenever Congress chooses to exercise its authority. Upon this theory, all that follows is plain enough. Mr. Stevens would deal with the subject as he would have done in April, 1865, and he treats the present condition of affairs as if it was not different from what it was at that time. He, therefore, proposes that things shall commence *de novo* in the old North State: *de novo* as to the means of reconstruction, and very much *de novo* in regard to the plan of setting the Government in motion. He proposes to enfranchise all classes of the male population, without respect to color. All can vote for delegates to a sovereign convention. In this election returned Rebels as well as Union men can vote. But they can only vote for delegates who can take oath that, on on the 4th of March, 1864, and at all times thereafter, they were opposed to the continuance of the Rebellion, and were, personally, willing to have complied with President Lincoln's proclamation of December 8, 1863, which offered amnesty to citizens of the States in Rebellion, with the exception of certain classes, who would not take the oath of allegience to the United States. Delegates must be able to swear that they were willing, a year before the collapse of the Rebellion, to return to their allegiance, or they are not eligible. To the convention thus formed is to be granted authority to draft a Constitution for the State of North Carolina. But the instrument cannot become valid until submitted to Congress and ratified by that body.

These are the principal features of Mr. Stevens' bill, and they are of the greatest importance as indicative of a policy which Congress may adopt, not only with North Carolina, but other States. All this might have been avoided by the adoption of the Constitional Amendments, but, there are some people who sooner than get out of a difficulty by the right road, would prefer a circutous route, incumbered with pitfalls, rocks and tangled briars.—*Phil. Inquirer.*

Suffrage in the District of Columbia.

The following is the bill what recently passed Congress conferring the right of suffrage on the colored people of the District of Columbia:

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That from and after the passage of this act each and every male person, excepting paupers and persons under guardianship, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who has not been convicted of any infamous crime or offence, and excepting persons who may have voluntarily given aid and comfort to the rebels in the late rebellion, and who was born in the United States, or naturalized, and who shall have resided in the said District for the period of twelve months next preceding to any election therein, shall be entitled to the elective franchise, and shall be deemed an elector and entitled to vote at any election in said District, without any distinction on account of color or race.

"SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That any person whose duty it shall be to receive votes at any election within the District of Columbia, who shall wilfully refuse to receive, or who shall wilfully reject, the vote of any person entitled to such right under this act, shall be liable to an action of tort by the person injured, and shall be liable, on the indictment and conviction, if such act was done knowingly, to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or to both imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year in the jail of said District.

"SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person or persons shall wilfully interrupt or disturb any such elector in the exercise of such franchise, he or they shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not to exceed one thousand dollars, or to be imprisoned in the jail in said District for a period not to exceed thirty days, or both, at the discretion of said court.

"SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the several courts having criminal jurisdiction in said District to give this act in special charge to the grand jury at the commencement of each term of the court next preceding the holding of any general or city election.

"SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the mayors and aldermen of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, respectively, on or before the first day of March in each year, shall prepare a list of the persons they judge to be qualified to vote in the several wards of said cities in any election; and said mayors and aldermen shall be in open session to receive evidence of the qualification of persons claiming the right to vote in any election therein, and for correcting said list, on two days in each year, not exceeding five days prior to the annual election for the choice of city officers, giving previous notice of the time and place of each session in some newspaper printed in said district.

"SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That on or before the first day of March the Mayors and aldermen of said cities shall post up a list of voters thus prepared in one or more public places in said cities, respectively, at least ten days prior to said annual election.

"SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the officers presiding at any election shall keep and use the check list herein required at the polls during the election of all officers, and no vote shall be received unless delivered by the voter in person, and not until the presiding officer has had opportunity to be satisfied of his identify, and shall find his name on the list, and mark it, and ascertain that his vote is single; and any person who shall attempt to influence votes by purchase or bribe of any kind shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $2,000, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, and any person accepting such bribe shall be punished by imprisonment not less than one year, and be perpetually disfranchised.

"SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act be and the same are hereby repealed."

We should not be surprised if the provisions of the *first* section of this act should be applied to all the insurgent States.

Tri-Weekly Standard.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1866.

The North-Carolina Standard.

We return our thanks to our friends for the additions they are making to our subscription list.

The terms of the *Standard* are as follows:

Tri-Weekly,	one year,	$6 00
" "	six months,	3 00
Weekly,	one year,	3 00
"	six months,	1 50

The Weekly will be clubbed as follows: Five copies one year twelve dollars. Ten copies one year twenty-two dollars. Those who get clubs of five or more, will be furnished with one copy for a year, gratis.

The Legislature and Congress will meet soon, and matters of grave interest will occupy the columns of the newspapers. Now is the time to subscribe.

The circulation of the *Standard* among Northern capitalists and others, renders it a good medium for advertising lands and other property for sale.

Re-Organization.

No bill has been introduced into Congress since the suppression of the rebellion, which has excited as much attention as that of Mr. Stevens to establish a loyal State government for North-Carolina. We may go further and say, that no bill, not reported by a committee, has had more friends than this had, at the time of its introduction, among the leading public men and presses of the North. It is pronounced by many competent to judge, a solution of the vexed question of restoration. This bill has gone to a highly intelligent and patriotic committee of the House, and a report is looked for at an early day.

This bill sets out with a clear and historical statement of the origin and nature of the rebellion—its suppression—the steps taken by the President, as commander-in-chief, to preserve peace and order in the subdued district of country; and it is then declared to be the duty of Congress, as the civil and law-making power of the nation, to enable the loyal people of said district to establish a government of their own, republican in form, as an indispensable step to the restoration of the State to its former relations to the government. It is then provided that a loyal Convention of the people of the State shall be assembled in the City of Raleigh, on the 20th of May, 1867, to frame a Constitution; which Constitution shall be submitted to Congress for approval, modification, or rejection. If the Congress shall find and declare the Constitution to be republican in form, the State will at once be admitted to all its privileges as a member of the Union; but if it should not so find and declare, the Constitution will be returned for further action by the Convention.

The qualifications for delegates to the Convention must be such as are required under the old Constitution for members of the House of Commons; and in choosing delegates, what is called impartial suffrage is adopted. This is the very rule of suffrage laid down by President Johnson, in his letter to Gov. Sharkey, in 1865. It is, in substance, that every white man and every negro who can read and write, and who owns real estate of the value of one hundred dollars, will be allowed to vote.

It is utterly idle for any citizen of the insurgent States to expect or hope that these States will ever be restored to their former places in the Union until they shall have provided in their fundamental law for absolute equality between the two races as to political and civil rights. The bill introduced by Mr. Stevens embodies the *principle* of negro suffrage. It is merely a question of policy as to whether some or all shall vote at once. The action of Congress on this subject as to the District of Columbia furnishes a decided indication of the purpose of that body. We think it more than probable that what is called manhood or general suffrage will be adopted. Every *man*, without regard to race or color, will be invested with the ballot.—And many rebels who have been pardoned by the President (for he pardoned all, with certain exceptions, in his amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865,) are behaving so badly, that Unionists in all portions of the country are seriously inclining to the determination not only to exclude them from office but from the ballot-box, until they sincerely repent of their treason, and manifest a proper spirit of submission to the national authority. It would be easy to cut such persons off from the ballot-box, by extending the test-oath in the act to voters as well as office-holders.

The oath in this bill is, we think, the best yet devised for the insurgent States. It does not go back beyond the 4th of March, 1864, but it provides for establishing a sound *status* of loyalty from that period. No unrepentant secessionist and latter-day war man can take it without committing perjury. No such persons will take it. If they should, they will be scorned and avoided by all decent persons. If they should take it falsely they will be prosecuted for perjury in the Federal Court, and the jurors who may try them will do so under the oath. It is also made the duty of the District Judge who administers the oath to institute a rigid scrutiny into the antecedents of the person offering to take the oath, and after a full hearing he may refuse to administer the oath to such person. We do not see how the oath could be improved, or that its administration could be better guarded.

The machinery of the bill is excellent. It is every way appropriate that the law officers of the United States should be directed to conduct the necessary operations to re-establish the law in the insurgent States.

It also provided that the present organization, set up under martial law, is to be continued until the new order of things shall be established. This is necessary to prevent anarchy and to preserve peace and order.—The present organization will thus glide out of existence without any shock to society, to be succeeded by a permanent civil government based on loyalty and justice.

The writer of this is ready to assume all the responsibility that may attach to him as one of the originators of this bill. Indeed, he has cause to be proud of his connection with it, as it promises to be the foundation of permanent loyal civil government, without which our people will still languish under secession rule, and be kept out of the Union, deprived of every incentive and opportunity to improve their condition.

At any rate, our skirts are clear. We have faithfully warned this people. We told them, in 1860, that secession would result in war and the destruction of all our interests. We urged them in 1863 to close the war on the basis of a restored Union. We labored for seven months, in 1865, to induce them to accept the mild and magnanimous policy of President Johnson, but they refused to do so. We then urged them to adopt the Howard amendment (though it, proscribes us from office,) but they rejected it with scorn and contempt.

At last, when the patience of the law-making power, to which they promised to submit, is well nigh exhausted, the offer is made them of Mr. Stevens' bill. If they reject this, or so act as to embarrass it and prevent its execution, we tell them that measures much more stringent will be forced upon them. We are violently assailed, and almost every crime in the catalogue is charged against us. We regard none of these things. *Our great and only object is to restore the Union on a loyal basis.* We are not to be moved from our purpose. For "neither death nor life, nor principalities nor powers, nor things present nor things to come, will be able to separate us" from our love for the Union, or from the determination we have formed to labor unceasingly for its full and complete restoration on the everlasting basis of Truth, Loyalty, and Justice.

Public Sentiment.

Since our return home we have conversed with many Union men, and heard from others by letter, and we take pleasure in saying that they are *all* enthusiastically in favor of Mr. Stevens' bill. *The only objection we have heard to it is that it is not sufficiently stringent on rebels.* The wish of all those with whom we have conversed is, that the oath in the bill should be applied to voters as well as office-holders. We call the attention of our friends in Congress to these points.

Three of our leading friends in a joint letter to us, say:

"We hope Congress will lay down its policy at once, so that loyal citizens may not longer be held in suspense. It is the only mode to crush out the rebellion, to make Union principles honorable, and treason odious."

Whipping by the Courts.

We learn that the military authority has served a notice on Judge Fowle, now holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer in this City, and also on W. H. High, Esq., Chairman of the County Court, that whipping must be discontinued. We take it for granted that the Courts will obey this order of the commander-in-chief of the army and navy.

The Wilmington *Journal* seems disposed to get up a small fight on this question. It says:

"We learn that the order of Gen. Sickles for the suppression of corporeal punishment was served on the Solicitor of the county yesterday morning. This seems to be a premediated and arranged programme on the part of government officials. We would like to see the matter brought to a test, and know whether the civil laws of the State are to be set at defiance. It is useless to treat a grave matter of this kind in a milk and water manner. If our laws are to be put at defiance by the edict of a military satrap, the sooner we know our fate the better for all concerned, and then the people will know how to act in self-defence."

It would be well if Gen. Sickles would put his finger on this farthing candle, the Wilmington *Journal*, and extinguish it.

A BARGAIN 'S A BARGAIN.—Senator Wade, of Ohio, is reported to have said that he for one intended to vote to admit every Southern State that adopted the constitutional amendment. He and Sumner have had some hard words. These Senators stood facing each other for several minutes, Mr. Wade contending that Congress was honorably bound to consider the constitutional amendment, if adopted by the Southern States, "within a reasonable time," as conclusive of their right to representation, Mr. Sumner as earnestly denying that there was any such agreement or understanding. Mr. Wade said he should stand by his bargain, when Mr. Sumner, waving his hand at Mr. Wade said, "Then, sir, we part company."

We clip the above from one of our exchanges. We do not think any such conversation occurred between Messrs. Wade and Sumner. There is no good reason why these distinguished and patriotic men should differ on this subject. No Southern State will, in any event, adopt the Howard amendment. The traitors who control these States regard this amendment with abhorrence, and look upon all Northern public men like Mr. Wade, Mr. Sumner, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Boutwell and others, with the utmost hatred, contempt, and scorn. It is impossible to overstate this feeling among traitors here towards the government and those public men and people who control the government. These traitors should be handled by the law-making power of the country, and the sooner it is done the better.

Adjournment of the Georgia Legislature--Territorial condition rather than the Constitutional Amendment.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Dec. 14.—The Legislature adjourned to-day *sine die.* The closing speeches of the presiding officers of both Houses were expressive of great determination not to succumb to unlawful demands. The sentiment of the Legislature seems to be decided in favor of territorial government rather than acceptance of the constitutional amendment or any similar terms. The Speaker of the House, in closing his address, bade the country hope that the trial of fanaticism would exhaust itself, and constitutional principles yet prevail.

The President of the Senate advised to obey all laws and cleave to the Constitution; "but," he added, "human forbearance had limits, and the worm would turn if trodden on." Great applause greeted the utterances of the presiding officers in both Houses.

It would seem, from the above, that Georgia is about to assume an attitude of resistance to the national authority.

The Southern people have been treated, since the close of the rebellion, with great kindness and forbearance by the national government. History records no instance of greater kindness and forbearance by the conqueror towards the conquered.

THE NORTH-CAROLINA PLAN.—It is stated that the Committee on Territories of the House are modifying Mr. Julian's bill, published in our last, so as to assimilate it more to Mr. Stevens' bill for re-organizing North-Carolina.

Compensation for Slaves.

In the House of Representatives, on the 14th, Mr. Rice, from the Committee on Freedman's Affairs, reported adversely on the petition of T. P. Devereux, of Halifax, N. C., for compensation on account of slaves set free by proclamation of emancipation.

Too late. If the voice of the peace men of this State had been heeded in 1863, the war would have been stopped, hundreds of thousands of precious lives would have been saved, the devastation and ruin of whole States would have been prevented, and the Southern people would have obtained compensation for their slaves. But the insane leaders of the rebellion staked all and lost all. They *would* have it so. They did it recklessly, desperately, and wickedly, against the tears and prayers of their own Southern brethren. For the last year or two of the war they must have *known* that success was impossible, but, solely from revenge and hatred to the Northern people, they fought on, forcing thousands of poor white men into their armies to be slaughtered, thus acting the part of *murderers* and sealing the doom of their exhausted and afflicted country. Now, they not only aspire to rule the people whom they have ruined, but they demand that loyal whites and blacks shall be taxed to pay them for their slaves. This T. P. Devereux and all other T. P. Devereux's will be disappointed. They may be thankful if the Congress should permit them to retain their lands.

Death of Gen. W. E. Mann.

We are pained to learn that Gen. W. E. Mann expired a few days since, at his residence in Elizabeth City.

Gen. Mann had been in bad health for some time before his death. He was a man of many excellent qualities, and his death is sincerely lamented by a large circle of friends.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Randolph Macon College in to-day's issue.—This institution has always preserved a high reputation, and though situated in another State has been heretofore liberally patronized by the youth of North-Carolina.

The great Auction Sale of Messrs. B. P. Williamson & Co., also deserves more than is usually bestowed upon such matters; and numerous readers in the farming interest are especially notified that therein are offered blooded stock, wagons and improved farming implements of much value. The sale will take place the 15th of next month.

Messrs. Wheeler & Co., at Mr. Sam. Young's Old Stand, are selling off a large stock of goods at cost, in order to close their business in this City. Boots, shoes, hats, dry goods, &c., are mentioned at low prices.

We lack space to-day to refer at any length to the debate in the House of Commons, on Tuesday last, in which Messrs. Waugh, Davis, ank others took part. We may find space to do so in our next.

It will be seen that a bill has been passed to extend the time for collecting taxes in Gaston County to the 1st day of February, 1867.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON Dec. 17.

In the House, Mr. E. B Washburne offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the riot in New Orleans be directed to investigate the alleged frauds in the New Orleans Custom House, and report fully to this House.

In the Senate, Mr. Sumner presented the proceedings at an unconditional Union mass meeting at Norfolk, composed of citizens without regard to color and asking Congress to ignore the present State government of Virginia, and to establish a territorial government under Judge Underwood, and asked that it be referred to the committee on reconstruction. Mr. Salisbury objected to the reception of the paper on the ground that it was simply the proceedings of a public meeting, and not in the form of a petition. He asked its non-reception on the ground of a precedent already established by the Senate not to receive such papers.—The Chairman put the question, and it was decided to receive the paper.

Mr. Wade presented the petition of citizens of Alexandria, praying for the retrocession of that county to the city of Columbia, on the ground that no protection can be obtained under the laws of Virginia. Laid on the table.

An animated discussion in the Senate on the repeal of the 13th section of the amnesty law which authorized the President to pardon.

Senator Trumbull contended that the President has power under the Constitution to pardon before conviction, as pardon is of offence not of conviction, sustaining his position by English and American authorities.—He claims that its repeal will not affect the President's power to restore property.

Mr. Sumner introduced a bill to punish people who induce negroes to emigrate under false representations.

Mr. Wilson presented a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for detailed reports from the Commissioners of the Freedmen's Bureau.

The repeal of the 12th section of the act to repress the rebellion elicited warm debate.

Mr. Johnson instanced Washington's amnesty to the whiskey insurrectionists.

In the House Mr. Harding introduced a resolution which passed, declaring that Congress will give aid and encouragement to the Executive in its efforts in aiding powers battling for Constitutional liberty, and that this House approves the public voice regarding Mexico.

Mr. Moulton introduced a resolution instructing the reconstruction committee to enquire into the expediency of allowing the loyal citizens of the late rebellious States to form State governments.

Mr. Dawes offered a resolution extending the powers of the South-Carolina Committee to enquire into the case of Henry Miller, confined in the Waterboro S. C. jail, under sentence of death for alleged desertion from the Confederate army, and acting as a spy for Sherman during the war. He said there were may similar cases in the South.

Petersburg Market.

PETERSBURG, Dec. 18, 1866.

The market opened dull yesterday morning in Cotton, but subsequently there was a better feeling at higher prices. It being Monday, as usual, there was very little tobacco offered. Other articles remained unchanged.

SPECIE.—Hinton & Dunn, Brokers.—Gold at $1@1 38 and sold at $1 39@1 40. Silver bought at 1 30@1 31 and sold at 1 33@1 34.

COTTON.—The market opened dull and heavy yesterday, sales being made at 30 cents early in the day. Latter, the advance of on eighth in Liverpool being confirmed, there was more activity and sales made to a limited extent at 30½ for prime.--Choice lots were sold at 31 cents.

PORK.—Active at 10 cents per pound.

BEEF.—Dressed beef is selling at from 8 to 10 cents, according to quality.

CORN.—Sales are making at 85 a 90 for new and $1 00@$1 05 for old with a light stock.—*Express.*

RE-ORGANIZATION.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT IN NORTH-CAROLINA.

Mr. Stevens (Rep., Pa.) introduced a bill on the 13th inst., reinstating Civil Government in North-Carolina, to enable it to resume its former relations as one of the constituent States of the American Union. He stated that he did so at the request of several gentlemen from North-Carolina. Read twice, referred to the Committee on Territories, and ordered to be printed.

The following is the bill:

A Bill to establish civil government in North-Carolina, and enable it to resume its former relations as one of the constituent States of the American Union.

WHEREAS, On the 20th day of May, 1861, the citizens of North-Carolina, one of the United States of America, did rebel against the Government of the United States, and on the said 20th day of May and thereafter, did violently set aside and destroy the organized Constitutional Government of the said State, and did engage with others in armed hostility and warfare to maintain their said action; and

WHEREAS, After the lapse of more than four years the United States by force of arms, having succeeded in quelling said rebellion and disarming such insurgent citizens, did find in said district formerly comprising the State of North-Carolina, no government organized or officers qualified according to the requirements of the Constitution of the United States; and

WHEREAS, The President of the United States by virtue of his power as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy under the operation of martial law, for the purpose of preserving peace and order, and of relieving his subordinate military officers from executing details of civil regulations in the several and widely separated localities in the district, did, under forms and rules by him prescribed, authorize certain citizens of the district to assume the execution of said purpose of preserving peace and order under the protection and sanction of the military authority; and

WHEREAS, It is the duty of the Congress of the United States to preserve the said district, and the loyal citizens thereof, as one of the United States of America, and by law to cause to be organized therein a government republican in form, based on the civil and law making power of the nation; therefore,

Be it enacted, etc., That on the 20th day of May, 1867, at the hour of 12 o'clock, meridian, there shall be assembled at the State House in the city of Raleigh, a Convention of the loyal citizens of the district formerly comprising the State of North-Carolina, composed of 120 delegates, to be chosen by voters qualified as hereinafter provided; and each county in said district shall be entitled to send to said Convention the same number of delegates that it was entitled to send members to the House of Commons of the State of North-Carolina prior to the 20th day of May, 1861; and a majority of the delegates elected to said Convention shall constitute a quorum, and be invested with the sovereign power of the people of the district to frame a State Constitution, which shall be submitted to the Congress of the United States for approval, modification or rejection, preparatory to the re establishment of the said State, and the re-investing its loyal citizens with all of the rights, privileges and immunities appertaining to the citizens of the other States of the Union; and the said Convention shall have power and authority to do all other acts which by the recognized principles of republican government sovereign Conventions of the people of the States may of right do; provided that in case no quorum shall assemble on the said 20th day of May, any less number of delegates assembled may adjourn from day to day until such time as a quorum may assemble for the transaction of business.

Second: That, in the election of delegates to said Convention there shall be allowed to vote all male resident citizens of the district formerly comprising the State of North Carolina, of the age of twenty-one years, without distinction of race or color, who can read or write, or may own in fee real estate of the assessed value of $100, or more: Provided, That no one who has heretofore exercised the right of suffrage in said district shall be disqualified from voting in said election.

Third: That the qualifications for the delegates to the said Convention shall be the same as were required for members of the House of Commons of the State of North-Carolina, immediately previous to the 20th of May, 1861, upon the taking and subscribing, before the Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of North Carolina, or some other officer of the United States authorized to administer oaths, the following oath, to wit:

I do solemnly swear on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God (or affirm as the case may be), that on the fourth day of March, 1864, and at all times thereafter, I would willingly have complied with the requirements of the Proclamation of the President of the United States issued on the eighth day of December, 1863, had a safe opportunity of doing so been afforded me. That on the said fourth day of March, 1864, and at all times thereafter, I was opposed to the continuation of the Rebellion, and to the establishment of the so-called Confederate Government, and voluntarily gave no aid or encouragement thereto, but earnestly desired the success of the Union and the suppression of all armed resistance to the Government of the United States; and that I will henceforth faithfully support the Constitution of the United States, and the Union of States thereunder.

And no person shall be allowed to sit or act as a delegate in said Convention, or hold any office or appointment thereunder, until he shall have taken and subscribed the above oath in the manner and form as above provided.

Fourth: That it shall be the duty of the Judge of the District Court, or other officer before whom such oath is proposed to be taken, whenever he may suspect it is about to be taken falsely by any person, to put to such person any question under oath, and to hear any other evidence that may tend to satisfy him as to the propriety of administering it. And if, in his judgment, the person cannot truthfully take the oath, he may refuse to administer it. And should any person falsely take said oath, he shall be indicted and prosecuted in the Circuit Court of the United States, held in the district in which the offense may be committed, for the crime of perjury, and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to and receive such punishment as now attaches to the crime of perjury. And in the trial of such indictment, no person shall be qualified to sit upon the jury until he shall have taken said oath, and the Court may require any juror to take it, unless he swear that he cannot truthfully do so.

Fifth: That it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to direct and require the United States Marshal for the District of North Carolina to appoint for each county in said district one Deputy Marshal, and the Deputy Marshal so appointed shall, each in his respective county, appoint keepers and inspectors of polls and other necessary assistants, and on the first day of May, 1867, the said Deputy Marshals shall each open polls in their respective counties for the election of delegates to said Convention at such places, and shall conduct the election and give certificates of election, under such rules and regulations, except as herein otherwise provided, as were prescribed for the election of members of the House of Commons by the laws of the State of North Carolina immediately previous to the 20th day of May, 1861, and any person who shall be appointed Deputy Marshal, or Inspector, or Inspector, or Keeper of the Polls, sa aforesaid, and who shall refuse or neglect to perform the duties required of him under this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before the United States Circuit Court, held in the district of North-Carolina, shall be fined such sum, or imprisoned for such time as the Court in its discretion shall fix.

Sixth. That the said deputy marshals, keepers and inspectors of polls, and other necessary assistants shall receive the sum of five dollars per day, for every day they may be engaged in the discharge of their duties under this act, to be ascertained and paid by the United States Marshal of the district under the order of the District Judge. And the United States Marshal in addition to his present salary and fees, shall receive such compensation for the discharge of his duties under this Act, as Congress may hereafter allow; and the Treasurer of the United States shall pay to the United States Marshal of said District, upon the order or requisition of said Judge, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums of money from time to time, as may be necessary for carrying out the foregoing provisons.

Seventh. That the present organization set up under martial law by the military power of the President, and all officers in said district charged with the execution of civil regulations therein, except the regular officers of the United States, shall cease to be such, and their functions and powers shall terminate at such time as may be provided by the said Convention after the recognition and approval by Congress of the State Constitution and civil government provided for and sought to be established under this act.

Eighth. That the President of the United States is hereby authorized, and it shall be his duty, so to dispose and employ the military and naval forces of the United States, from time to time, and in such places, as to enforce the prompt and efficient execution of the provisions of this act; and to preserve peace and order, and obedience to the laws of the United States, in the said district, formerly comprising the State of North Carolina.

SALT. SALT.

3,500 SACKS SALT—LARGE FULL sacks, direct from Liverpool, now landing and for sale by
A. A. WILLARD,
Wholesale Grocers &c., 30 & 31 North Water Street.
Wilmington, N. C.
Dec. 20, 1866. 118—1m.