Weekly Standard

Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1869.

They are about establishing a Mechanics and Building Association in Elizabeth City.

Movements are on foot to establish an Agricultural Society in Perquimans county, and also a County Fair. Good move.

Mr. Joseph Lawrence, of Tarboro', was picked down by a runaway horse, a few days since and killed. Dr. L. was quite an old man, and very highly esteemed.

The "Govt Worth" and the "Halcyon," the same run on the Cape Fear, collied a day or two since, and the *Star* says the "Halcyon" hung on her side about half under water. No lives were lost.

Albert Howard, colored, says the *Roanoke News*, one of the county Commissioners, died in Halifax on Friday last. As far as we know of him, he was an upright man, and he was esteemed in Halifax.

LONGEVITY.—The Tarboro' *Southerner* has entered upon its forty-sixth year; the Tarboro' *Carolinian* claims to be forty-two years old—and the *Carolinian* also claims to have the largest circulation of any weekly paper in Eastern Carolina.

ENORMOUS PRICE!—The Hinkley Knitting Machine may be, and no doubt is, a most excellent invention, and something much needed in the South, but the price, as published by the *Sentinel* is enormous for a poverty stricken people to even contemplate for a moment—*thirty-five thousand dollars.*

FREE SCHOOLS IN PASQUOTANK.—From a communication which appears in the Elizabeth City *Carolinian*, from F. Vaughn, Esq., we learn that certificates have been granted to twenty persons to teach—twelve schools are already in operation, and a great interest is manifested in their success. In 1868, there were 2,750 children in the county.

COMPLIMENT ACKNOWLEDGED.—The African Methodist Episcopal Conference, which assembled in Salisbury on the 24th inst., did the STANDARD the honor to appoint from their body, Mr. E. J. Cook, as a special reporter of their proceedings for the columns of our paper. We acknowledge the compliment, and take pleasure in spreading the report before our readers.

The growth of tea in North Carolina is announced a true and by the *Hearth and Home*, which says the plant is an annual, easy growing, native weed, whose leaves are worthless even for the adulteration of genuine tea. The young lady who has written to, should send a sample to some scientific journal that its genuineness may be ascertained beyond a doubt.

GETTING WORSE.—Instead of having an increase of mail facilities, it seems that the privilege is being curtailed. The Wilmington *Star* is suprised to learn that the mail route from Wilmington to Onslow C. H., *via* Stead's Ferry, has been abolished, or at least that the contractor has been notified to discontinue carrying the mails.

This step is greatly to be regretted, as much inconvenience will be the result.

Mr. G. W. McLean of Spring Grove, N. C., says the *North State*, has left several large ears of corn at our office. Several of them are double ears, having for more than half their length two distinct cobbs. Among the number is one of a remarkable character being nothing less than eight distinct ears united securely together at a large end. The main ear is of average size and straight while the other seven grow out from it and form a cordon around it.

George Bayline, of Wade-Ditcher murder notoriety, was brought to this city several days ago, by John Reid, Esq., of Weldon, for the purpose of taking a position in the Penitentiary Stockade. Mr. Reid did us the honor of a visit, while in our city, but, owing to the press of business by which we were surrounded, at the time, the facts escaped our memory. Speaking of Bayline, the Roanoke *News* says, "his career has been an eventful one, having twice escaped from jail, once shot in being recaptured, and came within less than twenty-four hours of being hung—but he will now have time to reflect of his sins at leisure, as his sentence is to remain in the pentitentiary for life. He shed a few tears in bidding adieu to Halifax jail.

FEMALE SUICIDE—ACCIDENTAL BREAKING OF A LEG.—From the Greensboro' *Patriot* we learn that Mrs. Henry Sharp, residing within three miles of that place, was found drowned in a small branch near her residence on Wednesday evening last. She had been unwell for several months, and at times showed symptoms of mental aberration. At dinner she ate nothing, complained of being unwell, and walked out of the yard in the direction of the branch where she was found.

"Daniel Bennett, residing near Greensboro', had a leg broken on Saturday last while returning from town. He had been hauling wood and was driving the wagon—his feet hanging down below the front axle-tree. In passing over a stump his leg was caught between it and the axle-tree and broken below the knee."

BANKRUPT DISCHARGES.—We are indebted to His Honor, Judge Brooks for the following discharges in Bankruptcy at Elizabeth City:

Chowan County—J. R. McCurdy, James Bonner, N. S. Perkins, Thos. Cochrane, Wm. Pearry, West Leary, West R. Leary, J. B. Satterfield.

Gates—B. W. Jones, Thos. B. Langston, Jas. E. Russell, Jas. R. Hoffler, Jas E. Everett, Jno. Jones, Thos D. Biddick.

Hertford—Mills Sumner.

Perquimans—S. P. Everett and Jno. E. Cherry.

Northampton—Wm. R. Sykes.

Terrell—W. D. Christophers.

Pasquotank—Nathan Thomas, and Henry White.

Currituck—Col. S. B. Spencer.

Pasquotank—Chas. Warren, and W. Sanders.

Bertie—W. R. Wheatly.

Perquimans—William Sowell.

Northampton—J. S. Epeath.

Halifax—J. R. Branch.

Hertford—W. H. Darden.

MURDER IN EDGECOMBE.—The *Southerner* relates the following particulars of a late murder in Edgecombe. "Two colored men named William Morehead and Joe Gilmer, working upon the farm of Mr. Vines, had gone to a corn shucking near by and upon their return the bloody transaction took place. It seems that they had been very good friends hitherto, working together in the carpenters trade, but while at the corn shucking and probably under the influence of liquor, determined to dissolve co-partnership.

A dispute then took place in regard to a division of the tools used by each, which continued for a few minutes, when Wm. Morehead drew a hatchet, which was responded to by Gilmer drawing a gun and shooting down Morehead, who died from the effects almost instantly. The murderer immediately made his escape and is still at

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, Thursday, Dec. 2, 1869:

Mr. WINSTEAD moved that the Senator from Northampton be allowed to withdraw his resignation tendered on Tuesday last. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. ROBBINS asked leave to be allowed to record his vote on the resolutions which passed the Senate in reference to a general amnesty. He voted in the affirmative.

Mr. FORKNER, for the committee on Internal Improvements, reported favorably a bill to incorporate the Valley Railroad Company.

The resolution requiring twenty copies of the address of Professor Kerr, State Geologist, delivered before the State Agricultural Society to be printed was rejected.

Yeas 11, nays 14.

A resolution respecting the tax assessed on the Raleigh & Gaston and Wilmington & Weldon Railroads.

Ordered to be referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. BROGDEN hoped the resolution would not be referred, as the subject was of great importance to the Sheriffs of certain counties at this time. That they had been maturely considered and they were intended to prevent a multiplicity of suits. It was well known to the Senators that every Sheriff in the State had to settle his public accounts with the Treasurer within a certain time, and up to the present believed but one or two Sheriffs have settled their accounts. These resolutions were absolutely indispensible to avoid law suits with ten or twelve counties, and to avoid expense and trouble hereafter. He hoped the measure would pass at once.

Mr. ROBBINS moved that the rules be suspended in order that the resolution be put upon its passage.

Agreed to.

M. COOK objected.

Mr. LASSITER said he opposed this resolution the other day but since he had a conversation with a lawyer who has the matter in hand and who informed him that the question would be adjudicated at the earliest possible time he would favor it.

Mr. COOK believed the question a little deeper and of more importance than it seemed to be. It was presumed that the General Assembly had sold its right to those railroads to certain parties giving them every right and privilege without exacting any taxation whatever, but under the constitution it granted them no such indulgence.

He believed these railroad companies had the right to levy an injection against the sheriffs if they were collecting taxes illegally.

Mr. GALLOWAY said that the Senator from Johnston, Mr. Cook, inferred that we had sold the roads out and that they had become private corporations. It is, however, distinctly understood that they are working under the same charter they were heretofore. If they were exempt from taxation by the State being a large owner in the roads and since we have sold out the interest the State he believed we ought out of courtesy grant the request that is asked and allow the Supreme Court to give its decision

Mr. JONES of Columbus, said the whole point of the matter was that the General Assembly laid a tax on these corporations leaving it to be adjudicated as to the right to do so, or whether or not the sheriffs have a legal right to collect this tax. The purpose of the resolution was to relieve the sheriffs until the question can be decided. He would vote against the resolution as he believed it was a judicial question and not a matter for the Legislature to determine on. They had no claim for protection until after they had committed a wrong, he believed the very principle of the resolution to be absurd and hoped they would be voted down.

Mr. ROBBINS moved to amend by adding the following provision:

Provided it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to notify all the sheriffs interested, immediately upon the decision [if the decision be in favor of the validity of said tax] it shall be after the first teste case the duty of all of said sheriffs to proceed at once to collect said taxes, and shall settle with the Treasurer for the same within thirty days after the rendition of the aforesaid decision in the first teste case.

Provided further, that these resolutions shall not apply to any county until the railroads shall obligate themselves to the sheriff thereof, to abide the decision rendered in the aforesaid teste case, and institute no other suit to restrain the collection of said taxes.

Mr. BELLAMY moved to lay the matter on the table. Lost.

Mr. GRAHAM moved the previous question.

Agreed to, yeas 19, nays 18.

The resolution as amended passed by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Barnes, Beall, Beasley, Brogden Cherry, Galloway, Graham, Jones of Mecklenburg, Lassiter, Legg, Lindsay, Murphy, Mebchor, Respass, Robbins, Scott, Shoffner, White, and Wilson—19.

Nays—Messrs. Beeman, Bellamy, Burns, Blythe, Colgrove, Cook, Etheridge, Eppes, Forkner, Harrington, Jones of Columbus, Long, Love, Mason, Martindale, Moore of Carteret, Richardson, and Stephens,—18.

A message was received from the House of Representatives transmitting a bill which passed that body authorizing the Petersburg Railroad Company to run a road from any point on its present line not crossing two miles north of its depot at Gearysburg on to Weldon, and for other purposes.

Mr. RESPASS moved a suspension of the rules in order to put the bill on its passage. Agreed to. The bill passed its several readings.

Mr. SHOFFNER moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the bill in regard to the government of the University was put on its third reading for the reason that several inconsistent provisions were discovered in it.

Agreed to.

Mr. COLGROVE moved that the bill and its amendments be recommitted to the Committee on Education.

Agreed to.

Mr. JONES, of Columbus, with permission introduced a bill entitled an act to incorporate the North Carolina Iron Foundry and Manufacturing Company.

Referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. LOVE introduced a resolution to suspend the collection of taxes on the Raleigh & Gaston and Wilmington and Weldon Railroads until certain decisions relating thereto are rendered. Lies over.

Mr. COOK gave notice of a bill to charter the Southern Air Line Railroad Company.

The Senate then adjourned.

In the House, Thursday, Dec. 2:

Mr. DIXON, from the Committee on Claims, reported back the bill in favor of E. G. Rush, former sheriff of Randolph county:

And the bill in favor of J. T. Patterson, Sheriff of Burke County;

And recommended that they be referred to the Finance Committee. So referred.

Mr. AMES, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported in favor of the bill to authorize the Petersburg Railroad Company to run a road from Garysburg to Weldon.

Passed it several readings under a suspension of the rules.

By Mr. WALDROP: Resolution to authorize the commissioners of Polk county to levy a special tax to pay off the county indebtedness.

Referred to the committee on Finance.

By Mr. MALONE: Bill to authorize the present sheriffs to make titles to lands sold by former sheriffs.

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. SMITH, of Martin: Bill to take bonds in bastardy cases.

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. MCMILLAN: Bill in relation to taking fish in the East Branch of the Cape Fear River.

Referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Bill to amend the act of last session relative to the Western Turnpike Road, leading from Asheville to the Tennessee and Georgia lines, passed its third reading.

The bill to compensate school committees was read. The Committee on Education reported against its passage.

Mr. STEVENS moved to concur in the report of the Committee.

He was in favor, however, of a proper compensation to school committees, but did not like the present bill.

Mr. REYNOLDS opposed the motion to concur. He considered it very unjust to require persons to perform the duties of school committeemen without pay. The duties to be performed were very important, and it was fair that such should be paidf or, at least to the extent of $1 per day.

Mr. PARKER thought the common school interest was of sufficient importance as to have the school committees compensated for their labors. Competent men could not be procured without a remuneration. If he was not mistaken the law compelled those men to perform their duties under penalty of being guilty of a misdemeanor; if so, it was a manifest injustice to require a gratuitous discharge of such labors.

Mr. JUSTICE thought the bill had better be amended so as to provide that the several Township Boards shall compensate the school committees.

Mr. ASHWORTH opposed concurrence in the report. Under the old system the labors of school committeemen were not so great as under the present system. School committeemen were generally poor men and it was unjust to expect them to perform several day's labor without pay.

Mr. SMITH, of Martin favored the motion. In the present impoverished condition of the people, it was proper that some sacrifice of time should be made for the public good. The want of education was of so much importance, that he thought any man having children to educate could afford to give a small part of his time in transacting the business of a school committeeman. In his opinion there would be but a small sacrifice of time at best that would be required. Parties living in the different neighborhoods could so arrange their meetings as not to interfere materially with their other business.

Mr. FRENCH favored concurrence. There were 80 counties in the State, and 12 townships in each county. This estimate would make the number of committeemen 3,904. Say that it requires 20 days' labor on the part of those committeemen: at $1 per day, (as proposed by the bill) it would take the sum of $78,080 to pay them, which amount otherwise could be devoted to the work of education. Suppose each township should exceed 8 miles, or at the house of 6 miles to a school house, this would require a distance of 12 miles to be travelled, making a two hours' walk, or a two hours ride. Surely any man could afford to do this little gratuitously for the great cause of education.

Mr. DOWNING thought it unreasonable to ask men to devote 20 days' labor in the service of the State without any compensation. Members might as well ask legislators to perform their labors free of charge. He favored the idea, however, that the counties and townships should pay the expense incurred by reason of the labors of school committees.

Mr. INGRAM said that in the olden times men, having slaves could very easily afford to act as school committee-men without pay. But that time had passed away, and he was glad of it.—Now every one was dependant on his own labors for a support; and as all other State officers were receiving pay, he thought that school committee men should be paid also.

Mr. REYNOLDS said that provision had been made to pay school trustees $2 per day. If members were unwilling that school committee-men should have any pay, he was in favor of a reduction of pay to the trustees.

Mr. Stevens withdrew his motion.

Mr. French moved that the bill be re-committed to the Committee on Education.

Mr MALONE moved to amend the motion by referring the matter to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, with the request that he advise the House in the premises. Not agreed to.

The motion to re-commit to the Committee then prevailed.

Mr. VEST introduced bill concerning the pay of School Committees. Referred to the committed on Education.

Mr. DOWNING introduced a resolution providing that the per diem of the presiding officers and clerks remain the same, and that the members and doorkeepers go. Lied over.

Mr. SEYMOUR introduced a bill providing for the payment of arrears of the salary of R. S. Gulliam. Referred.

Mr. REYNOLDS introduced a bill to amend chapters 181 and 183 of public laws of 1868-'69. Referred

Bill to amend the act to prevent the obstruction of fish in Little River to K. B. Whitley's mills passed its several readings.

Bill to amend chapter 184, section 19, of public school act, passed its second reading.

Bill to amend act in reference to the Western Turnpike leading from Ashyville to Murphy passed its second reading and also its third reading under a suspension of the rules.

Senate bill to repeal an act concerning fisheries in Carteret County, passed its second reading, and on motion of Mr. Welch was made the special order for next Saturday at 11½ o'clock.

Bill for the divorce of Jordan Trovan failed to pass, in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee.

Bill by Mr. JUSTICE to investigate the affairs of railroad companies hereinafter named, was read. (All the railroads in which the State is interested. The bill provides that the proposed investigation should be made by the Superintendent of Public Works.)

Mr JUSTICE thought that the investigation by a committee of the whole would consume too much time, and in order that the two Houses should be represented in the committee, he offered an amendment to the bill, that there should be a joint committee of three on the part of the House and two on the part of the Senate, to act in conjunction with the Superintendent of Public Works.

Agreed to.

In order to test the sense of the House, Mr. Pou moved the indefinite postpoucment of the bill.

Mr. DOWNING said that the vacilating course of the Legislature had a tendency to depreciate our bonds, because such a course gave strength to the clamor that had gone abroad that many of the bonds had been sold at ruinous rates. The information desired by Mr. Pou could be secured without the trouble and expense of a Committee of the whole House. Instead of two or three days sitting in Committee of the Whole as affirmed by the gentleman from Johnson, it would take a hundred days. He believed in a liberal system of internal improvements, for in no other way could the resources of the State be developed; it would enhance the property of the State, and render the payment of her debt an easy matter.

He had no idea of taking the back track in the work of internal improvements as proposed by the gentleman; but on the contrary was for vigorous prosecution of the work until all the roads were completed. A small and competent committee of the two Houses could effect every object and purpose of a committee of the whole, and he hoped the House would rescind her action in that matter.

Mr. ERENCH asked Mr. Pou to withdraw his motion to indefinitely postpone, in order that he might move a postponement to a time certain. He thought that two or three sittings of the committee of the whole would satisfy the House of the folly of such a proceeding.

Mr. Pou, as requested, withdrew his motion.

Mr. FRENCH then moved that the bill under consideration be made the special order at 11 o'clock on Wednesday next.

The motion prevailed, and the House adjourned.

In the Senate, Friday, Dec. 3, 1869:

Mr. SHOFFNER, a bill to amend section 3 chap. 184 to provide for a system of public instruction.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. LASSITER a bill to revise an act in reference to the consolidation of the securities held by the Literary Board.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. COOK, a bill to incorporate the Southern Airline Railroad.

Mr. FORKNER, a bill to repeal the law concerning fences in certain Townships.

Referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. CHERRY, a bill in relation to seins in Tar River.

Referred to the Committee on Fisheries.

Mr. SMITH, a bill to make the Yadkin river a lawful fence.

Mr. SHOFFNER, a bill to tax steam distilleries.

Referred to Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Whereas the several Sheriffs in the Counties of New Hanover, Duplin, Wayne, Wilson, Edgecombe, Halifax, Northampton, Warren, Greenville, Franklin and Wake have been excused from collecting taxes of and from the Wilmington and Weldon and the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Companies, composed of opulent and influential corporations, until certain law suits, strangely instituted, shall be decided; and whereas there are many poor and oppressed citizens of the old North State, who would rejoice in having a similar relief;

Resolved, That all the Sheriffs of the State be, and they are hereby, directed to suspend the collection of all taxes until the said suits are decided.

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

Agreed to.

The resolution to provide for additional buildings for the Insane Asylum was adopted.

An act to incorporate the Valley Railroad Company passed its second reading.

Mr. GRAHAM moved that the bill to amend section 260 title 21 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and its substitute entitled an act in relation to costs in criminal actions be taken up.

The substitute was adopted and passed its second reading.

Mr. GRAHAM moved that the bill to repeal the first section of an act entitled an act to require the registration of deeds, ratified April 12, 1869, and its substitute, entitled an act to repeal chapter 265 of the laws of 1868-'69.

The substitute was adopted and passed its second reading.

Mr. RESPASS moved the reconsideration of the vote suspending the collection of taxes in certain cases in the Raleigh and Gaston and Wilmington and Weldon railroad.

Mr. GALLOWAY moved to lay the motion on the table—lost.

Mr. RESPASS' motion to reconsider prevailed.

Mr. ROBBINS moved that its further consideration be postponed until 12 o'clock on Thursday next.

Mr. GRAHAM objected.

Mr. BROGDEN said it seemed to be very popular with some Senators to war against Monopolies. These corporations were willing to pay the tax properly and legally imposed, and why did they assail measures of this kind because they were in favor of wealthy corporations. Why place the bill in that light before the Senate who it merely proposed to have the matter properly adjudicated. Senators must admit that there exist some doubt as to the right of the Legislature to impose this tax, and the bill proposes to test the question by the proper tribunal of the State. It merely proposes that the matter be properly tested by the Supreme Court. The remark of a Senator that these wealthy corporations were striving to evade the tax legally imposed, while the poor people were compelled to pay this tax in spite of all interference that amounted to nothing. Such stuff as that would have no effect as the people would understand such demagogueism.

He considers it useless to demagogue about taxation and wealthy corporations. The people understood such arguments. Because railroads are corporations there was no necessity for the Legislature to do them an injustice, which were incorporated solely for the benefit and convenience of the people of the whole State, and they had not been taxed heretofore and it was a question whether the Legislature had the right to tax them under the new Constitution. He merely wished them to test the matter before the Supreme Court of the State.

Mr COOK said if he was a demagogue he would be opposed perpetuity and monopoly in this manner, he was glad of it, and he could not favor large and wealthy corporations to be excused from paying a lawful and just tax when the poor hard working people of the State were forced to pay their taxes the moment they were due. The fact of him being denounced a demagogue would not deter him from doing his duty, and he hoped the bill would be voted down as amended so as to be satisfactory to all.

Mr. JONES, of Columbus, said the Sheriffs of these counties had a remedy in the law without applying to this Legislature to settle the difficulty, placing it in the position of plaintiff when it was their duty to be the defendant. They come here and ask to be exempted from committing an offence in the collection of taxes, which in fact they have not committed. He thought they might as well go forward and pass a bill to exempt the whole people of North Carolina. But then there was another feature in it, at the time the charter was granted to these corporations, the State had an interest while to day it had not as much as a dollar. Why then do they make application to us when they have a remedy in law, and when the State has no interest in these corporation. He hoped the bill would be indefinitely postponed.

The bill was indefinitely postponed.

On motion the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Friday, Dec. 3:

Mr. DOWNING asked a suspension of the rules, in order to take up his resolution, reducing per diem to $6 for members and doorkeepers.

The House refused to suspend the rules.

Mr. SEYMOUR, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back bill to require county commissioners to meet once a month, with a substitute.

Mr. AMES, from the committee on Internal Improvements, reported back bill to incorporate the Elizabeth City and Norfolk Railroad Company, favorably.

Mr. FRENCH, from the Committee on Education, reported back bill in relation to compensation of school committees, with a substitute;

And favorably on bill in relation to property belonging to the Board of Education.

Mr. MALONE moved that the Judiciary Committee be required to report upon the bill "to force the attendance of witnesses."

Mr. POU stated that those of the Committee who had assembled favored the bill. The gentleman from Chowan (Mr. Moore) had urged objections to its passage before the House, and desired to be heard before the Committee. The gentleman had not attended the meetings of the committee, and the committee were disposed to delay their report in order to give him a hearing.

Mr. MOORE, of Chowan, stated that he had been confined to his room by sickness, and consequently had been unable to meet with the committee. He was willing that the committee should report at once, as he could move to amend the bill in accordance with the objections expressed by him before the House a few days since.

After some further discussion, the motion to require the committee to report was put and lost.

By Mr. MORRILL: Bill to compel railroad companies to pay full value of stock killed on their respective roads. Referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

By Mr. SYKES: Bill to protect the rights of citizens travelling in public conveyances. Same reference.

By Mr. FRENCH, Bill to amend the act to provide for a system of public instruction. Referred to the Committee on Education.

By the same: Bill to amend the act for the collection of taxes. Referred to Finance Committee.

By Mr. Welch: Bill to amend title 20, chapter 1, section 495, of the Code of Civil Procedure.—Referred.

By Mr. DOWNING: Bill to amend chapter 4, of the laws of 1868-'69 to amend the charter of the Cheraw and Coalfield railroad company. Laid over.

By Mr. Smith of Martin: Bill to prevent the obstruction of fish passing up the Albemarle Sound and its tributaries. Referred to a special committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Humphries, Gatlin, Smith of Martin, Rea and Robbins.

By Mr. ——: Bill to amend the charter of the City of Wilmington. Referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Bill to amend chapter 184, section 19 of the act providing for a system of public instruction was read.

The Committe on Education, through Mr. Hodgin, reported a substitute.

Adopted.

The bill, as amended, then passed its third read ng.

Bill to extend the corporate limits of the town of Rutherfordton, passed its several readings.

Bill to incorporate the Rock Spring Camp Ground passed its several readings.

Bill to repeal chapter 240 of laws of 1868-'69, authorizing the commissioners of Chatham county to levy a special tax passed its several readings.

Bill to change a part of the line between Burke and McDowell counties passed its second reading.

Bill to amend the act for the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mechanical, chemical and other purposes passed its second reading.

Joint resolutions concerning property destroyed by the Union army was read. [Provides to request our Representatives, and instruct our Senators in Congress to urge the payment of claimsto loyal citizens occasioned by the destruction of property taken by the National army, and to further request that a Commission be appointed to sit in North Carolina to take testimony, and allow claims, &c.]

Mr. MOORE of Chatham, hoped that the resolutions would pass without a dissenting voice. President Lincoln, (as asserted in the preamble,) in Sept. 1862, issued a proclamation promising remuneration to all loyal citizens for property used and destroyed by the Union forces. Congress, too, had made the same promise, in that it had established a Court of Claims, for the purpose of indemnifying those loyalists who had sustained losses of property in the manner mentioned. It was too cumbersome and expensive for many persons to prosecute their claims before that Court; and hence this difficulty would be met by having a commission appointed by Congress to sit in our own State.

It was in accordance with the law of nations for a government to pay its friends when they incurred loss by reason of a seizure or a destruction of property by its own army. The Constitution of the country also prescribed that property should be paid for when taken by the army. For these reasons he hoped the resolutions would be adopted.

Mr. SMITH of Martin opposed the resolutions. The late civil war had been very disastrous, and most every one had suffered loss in some way or manner; and to undertake to compensate all for losses incurred would bankrupt the country. He himself had lived on the line of the armies, and had lost by both—it was hard to tell which was worse on him—perhaps the Confederates were, for they had classed him with the beasts, calling him a "buffalo." He thought the better plan was to put down the losses on the "book of loss and gain," and to expect no remuneration whatever.

Mr. RENFROW had like the gentleman from Martin, lost heavily in property. He thought the passage of the resolutions would benefit the lawyers and the rich loser more than any body else. The poor man would be unable to obtain any compensation, because of his inability to prosecute his suit. In his section, the Confederates had paid especial attention to all who were loyal to the Government, and had generally stole every thing belonging to such, that they could lay their hands on. Stealing seemed to be their aim; and he asked if it was the purpose of the friends of the resolution to have all these losses—occasioned by the Confederates, paid for? He could not favor any such policy, and, was opposed to the resolutions.

Mr. MOORE, of Chowan, was astonished at the opposition to the passage of the resolutions. The gentleman (Mr. Renfrow) was laboring under a misapprehension. The resolutions look to a remuneration of the friends of the government, not its enemies. Of course property destroyed by the Confederate army would not be paid for, but it was that taken and destroyed by the national army for which remuneration was expected. The resolution did not apply to any one portion of the State more than another. He was actuated by no partizan purpose in the introduction of the resolutions. All loyal men—be they now Republicans or Conservatives—who had suffered loss, were to share in the benefits sought by the resolutions.

The resolution was supported by Messrs. Downing, Ingram, Vest and Gunter.

Mr. DURHAM moved to lay the resolution on the table, and called for the yeas and nays.

The motion was rejected

Mr. DURHAM moved to strike out of the preamble that part referring to the proclamation of President Lincoln. He was surprised that such resolutions should emanate from a native of the State.

Mr. MOORE, of Chowan, thought it was eminently proper that a native should move in the matter, because the resolutions sought indemnity for native citizens.

Mr. DURHAM asked if the gentleman from Chowan was a friend or enemy to the national government during the war?

Mr. MOORE replied that he was an enemy; but when the war ceased by a triumph of the national forces, he laid down his arms in good faith.

Mr. DURHAM wanted a definition of the word "loyal," and what the gentleman meant by that expression?

Mr. MOORE replied that he had reference, of course, to those citizens that adhered to the national cause—that cause and that government represented by Mr. Lincoln. He was, however, no lexicographer and had never written a dictionary.

Mr. Hodnett addressed the House defining his position, and expressing himself in favor of the resolutions.

Mr. Durham further moved to strike out the word "loyal."

Mr. Moore, of Chowan, called the previous question. Sustained.

The motion to strike out that part of the preamble referring to the proclamation of Mr. Lincoln, was rejected by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Argo, Armstrong, Boddie, Davidson, Durham, Ellis, Gatling, Gibson, Green, Hawkins, Hicks, High, Humphries, Kelly of Davie, Malone, Moore of Alamance, Nicholson, Painter, Robinson, Shaver, Smith of Alleghany, Smith of Wayne, Sweat, Thompson, Welch, Wilkie, Williams, of Harnett, Williams of Sampson—28.

NAYS—Messrs. Ames, Ashworth, Banner, Barnes, Blair, Bowman, Candler, Carson, Cawthorn, Clayton, Downing, Eagles, Ellington, Ferebee, Forkner, Franklin, French, Gahagan, Gilbert, Graham, Gunter, Hendricks, Hilliard, Hinnant, Hodgin, Horney, Hudgings, Ingram, Justus of Henderson, Justice of Rutherford, Kelly of Moore, Kinney, Leary, Long of Chatham, Long, of Richmond, McCanless, Mendenhall, Moore of Chowan, Morrill, Pearson, Peck, Ragland, Rea, Renfrow, Robbins, Reynolds, Seymour, Siegrist, Simonds, Smith of Martin, Snipes, Stanton, Stevens, Sykes, Vestal, Vest, Waldrop, White, Williamson, Wilson—36.

The motion to strike out the word "loyal" was rejected by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Argo, Armstrong, Boddie, Davidson, Durham, Ellis, Franklin, Gatling, Gibson, Gunter, Hawkins, Hicks, High, Humphries, Kelly of Davie, Malone, Moore of Alamance, Nicholson, Painter, Robinson, Shaver, Smith, of Alleghany, Smith of Wayne, Sweat, Thompson, Welch, Whitley, Williams of Harnett, Williams of Sampson—30.

NAYS—Messrs. Ames, Ashworth, Banner, Barnes, Bowman, Candler, Carson, Clayton, Downing, Eagles, Ellington, Ferebee, Forkner, French, Gahagan, Gilbert, Graham, Hendricks, Hilliard, Hinnant, Hodgin, Horney, Hudgings, Ingram, Justus, of Henderson, Justice of Rutherford, Kelly of Moore, Kinney, Leary, Long of Chatham, Long of Richmond, McCanless, Mendenhall, Moring, Moore of Chowan, Morrill, Pearson, Peck, Pou, Price, Ragland, Renfrow, Robbins, Reynolds, Seymour, Siegrist, Simonds, Smith of Martin, Snipes, Stanton, Stevens, Vestal, Vest, Waldrop, White, Williamson and Wilson—57.

[Upon the adoption of the resolutions, Mr. Smith of Martin said since he had heard the arguments on the other side he had changed his mind, and should favor the resolution.]

The resolution was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Ames, Ashworth, Banner, Barnes, Bowman, Candler, Cawthorn, Clayton, Downing, Eagles, Ferebee, Forkner, Franklin, French, Gilbert, Graham, Green, Gunter, Harris of Franklin, Hendricks, Hinnant, Hodgin, Hodnett, Hoffman, Horney, Humphries, Ingram, Justus of Henderson, Justice of Rutherford, Kelly of Davie, Kelly of Moore, Kinney, Leary, Long of Chatham, Long of Richmond, Mathesson, McCanless, Mendenhall, Moore of Chowan, Morrill, Nicholson, Pearson, Peck, Pou, Price, Ragland, Rea, Robbins, Reynolds, Seymour, Siegrist, Simonds, Smith of Martin, Snipes, Stanton, Sweat, Sykes, Vestal, Vest, Waldrop, White, Williamson, and Wilson—63.

NAYS—Messrs. Argo, Armstrong, Blair, Boddie, Carson, Durham, Ellington, Gahagan, Gatlin, Gibson, Hawkins, Hicks, High, Hudgins, Malone, Moore of Alamance, Painter, Renfrow, Robinson, Shaver, Smith of Allegany, Thompson, Welch, Whitley, Williams of Harnett, Williams of Sampson—26.

Adjourned.

In the Senate, Saturday, Dec. 4, 1869:

Mr. LINDSAY, for the Committee on Claims, reported unfavorably on the claim of Ex-Governor Manly for the hire of negroes to the insane asylum.

The claim of the executor of Ex-Governor Worth for compensation in lieu for the use of the Governor's Mansion, occupied by the officers of the United States army during Ex-Governor Worth's administration, was submitted for the consideration of the Senate.

The claim of R. S. Tucker, without recommendation as to action, was ordered to be excused from any further consideration of the matter.

The claim of M. A. Bledsoe for supplies furnished the insane asylum during the war, with the request that the sum allowed in accordance with the Supreme Court ($5,373.47) be paid

Mr. Brogden, a resolution, that what has been known as the Tucker claim, having been based upon depreciated currency in the year of 1863, be, and the same is hereby indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Brogden said there was no written evidence to favor those claims, except mere hearsay evidence, but on the contrary, there was written evidence to operate against them.

Mr. RESPASS said that the money was exclusively expended for civil purposes, for the charitable and humane object of supporting the Deaf and Dumb Institution and Lunatic Asylum.

Mr. PERKINS, who sold the claims to Mr Tucker, definitely stated (and he (Mr. Perkins) was a strict Union man and opposed to the rebellion in every shape) that Mr. Tucker bought those claims from him believing that they would be certainly paid. It was his opinion (Mr. Respass) that if the claim would not be allowed by this Legislature they would be committing a gross injustice

Mr. BROGDEN withdrew his motion to suspend the rules and the resolution lies over.

A bill to incorporate the Valley Railroad Company on its third reading.

Mr. RESPASS said he had no disposition to offer any opposition to any private corporation, but there were bills before the Senate in relation to the taxation of certain railroads, and they might as well then settle the matter in regard to that road. If men propose to throw their investments together, they might as well be taxed as any other private person in the State. If they had no right to tax the Wilmington and Weldon and the Raleigh and Gaston Railroads, was the little privilege to be extended them? As far as he was concerned, if $6,000,000 was proposed to be raised for investment in this road, and to be excluded from taxation, he would certainly vote against the bill.

Mr. WINSTEAD said the bill had been before the committee on Internal Improvements and had been thoroughly examined; and the measure engrafted in the bill had passed the last session. There is no exempting the corporations from taxation, and from this fact he presumed that the opposition of the Senator from Beaufort (Mr. Respass) would cease.

They ask for no privileges except permission to build the road out of their own means.

Mr. Lassiter said he instructed the chairman of the committee to recommend the passage of this bill, at the same time he thought the provision ought to be specifically stated in the bill as to what its operative privilege ought to be, its charter does not specially let out, but it refers to the charter of two other roads claiming for it all of the corporate privileges which those roads are entitled to.

Mr. Respass moved to amend by inserting the following provision: "Provided the stock of this company shall be subject to the same taxation as any other property of the State. Adopted.

The bill as amended, passed, yeas 30, negative (1,) Mr. Graham.

The Senate adjourned.

In the House, Saturday, Dec. 4:

Mr. FRENCH submitted a petition from the citizens of New Hanover County, in relation to the jurisdiction of magistrates.

The bill to re-endow the University of North Carolina was made the special order at 11 o'clock on Tuesday next.

By Mr. INGRAM: Resolution instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to use their influence to have the bankrupt law so amended as not to require applicants to pay a per centum, and instead of the exemptions now allowed by said law, allow the exemptions of 1860, known as the homestead exemption.

Adopted under suspension of the rules.

By Mr. FRENCH: Bill to amend the act incorporating the Cape Fear Agricultural Association

Referred to the Committee on Corporations.

By Mr SMITH of Alleghany: Bill to lay out and construct a public road in the counties of Alleghany and Ashe.

Laid over.

By Mr. DURHAM; Resolution to authorize the Speaker to appoint a committee of three members to proceed at once to New York to investigate the sale and manipulations of the State bonds authorized to be issued last session, and report to the Committee of the Whole. Adopted under a suspension of the rules.

The Chair appointed as that Committee, Messrs. Durham, Moore of Chowan, and Hodgin.

By Mr. ROBINSON: Resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bil authorizing the Public Auditor to move for judgment against delinquent Sheriffs in Wake County Superior Court on the 4th Monday in December inst.

Adopted under a suspension of the rules.

By Mr. PRICE: Resolution to provide homes for the homeless. Ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

By Mr. Seymour: Bill to incorporate the Alliance Bucket and Axe Company of New Berne. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. SEYMOUR, under a suspension of the rules filed up bill to authorize committees of investigation to enforce the attendance of witnesses.

Mr. SEYMOUR said that the committee were of the opinion that the House had no authority to summon before the committee members of the co-ordinate branches of the government, and also were nearly unanimous that Heads of Departments could not be.

Mr. MOORE, of Chowan, said that since the adoption of the amendments reported by the Judiciary Committee, and the statement of the Chairman of that Committee, his objections to the bill, as expressed a few days since in the House, were removed, and he should now give it his support.

Mr. Smith, of Alleghany, called up a bill to change the line between the counties of Surry and Alleghany. He offered an amendment, which was agreed to, and the bill as amended, passed its several readings.

Mr. Smith, of Alleghany, called up another bill of a similar title, which also passed its several readings.

Mr. Ragland called up Senate bill to incorporate the Granville Rail Road Company. Passed its several readings

Bill to extend the time for sheriffs to settle with the public Treasurer was read. [Gives the sheriffs until the 15th of February, 1870.] The committee of Finance reported adversely to its passage.

Mr. SHAVER moved to concur in the report of the committee.

The motion was opposed by