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Weekly Standard

M. S. LITTLEFIELD,
PUBLISHER.

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Fashions.

AMERICAN POPLINS.

These handsome fabrics, which are new to American manufacture, attracted great attention at the late fair at the American Institute in New York, and as they now form part of the standard dress materials lady readers may like to know how they compare with the foreign article. They are composed of silk and wool, and look exactly like the famous Irish poplins, except in the want of a certain high finish, which in the case of genuine Irish poplins of the best make, have reached absolute perfection in colors (though not in the variety and beauty of shade), they are quite equal, and the method of manufacture seems to be exactly the same. The price at present is fifty cents less than Irish poplin; it is $2.25 per yard. The durability of these goods, and also of the silks of native manufacture which have of late been introduced into the market, must be tested by time, but they claim to be of the best quality and fully equal in every respect to foreign fabrics of the same grade.

Quite a revolution has been effected in lingerie, at least so far as collars are concerned; the simple little linen collars which have been worn so long have been displaced by Valenciennes ruffles, by stiff lace cuffs, in the Elizabethan style, and by large stomacher collars, composed of inserted needlework, alternating with little puffings of lace and finished with narrow fluted frills of Valenciennes.

The only linen collars that are used are narrow at the back and have square corners turned in front. They are edged with a fine fluted ruffle of Valenciennes lace, which is left standing at the back but turns down with the corners in front. The same design is used in lace and needlework, only to the collar a stomacher is added, which is very dressy and imparts a stylish appearance in the most ordinary toilet. The ruffs are added to the inside of the boddice, and not only stand up but out from the throat. They are sometimes made of Valenciennes edging, added to fine, clear muslin. Plain hemmed muslin is used for mourning.

Skirts of house dresses may be made walking length, or slightly trained, but they are much shorter than last season.

Trained and even demi trained dresses are wholly reserved for evening wear. There is no change in the arrangement of the skirts, except that there is rather more fullness at the sides.

Basques, over-dresses and postilion basques to high bodies are as much worn in the house as in the street, but the low-throated bodices, heart or V shaped, which are so pretty for the house, are considered very bad taste upon the promenade, unless the corsage is entirely hidden by the cloak or other wrapping.

Heart shaped waists and high revers are the favorite ordinary indoor wear.

Plain high bodies have the trimming laid on to simulate the V, the revers or the Raphael square, the latter very low.

A bow is used to ornament the tops of the sleeves, or an epaulette, the plaiting of the latter turned up over the shoulder, instead of down over the sleeve, as heretofore.

Puffed and plain coat sleeves are the principal styles used for house dresses. The latter have frequently a puff at the top or plaitings at the elbow, and a deep cuff, which is real, not simulated, at the waist.

Sailor colars are still much worn; the narrow and wide ruffled ones are superceded by the plain ones, with deep points on the shoulder.

Embroidered cambric cuffs, with small gauntlets of very open embroidery, and colars of the Shakspearean style are much in vogue.

The largest liberty is allowed in collars. They may be wide or narrow, according to taste.

The prevalent style of dressing the neck low, with collar and tie, and throat ornament, is considered so attractive that many young ladies omit the fur collar at this season, when it is so necessary, and consequently make themselves liable to graceful obituaries.

Jet ornaments are so extremely popular that single pins, with large covered heads and fringe attachments, sell at $25 each, and from that to twenty-five cents.

A Child Walks over a mile in his Sleep.

A case of sleep-walking occurred on Wednesday night which, to say the least of it, is rather strange. Mrs. Moore, wife of Justice Charles E. Moore, residing at No. 644 Carroll street, her daughter and little son, Willie, nine years old, went to the house of Theodore Kearney, Esq., on Huron street on the night stated. It was arranged that Mrs. Moore and her daughter should accompany Mrs. Kearney's family to an entertainment, and Willie Moore to be left to retire. The boy was sent to bed, and the servant soon afterward fell asleep. About midnight Mrs. Moore, who had remained at his side, was aroused from his sleep by a knocking at the front door. He went down stairs, opened the door, and was astonished to find his son Willie standing in the doorway, apparently asleep. Without disturbing him he allowed the lad to go up stairs, and the little fellow deliberately undressed himself and was safely ensconced under the bed clothes when he awoke. He had brought with him all his clothes, and slept quietly all night. But imagine the alarm of the parents on returning home from the theatre to find the front door of Mr. Kearney's house open, the servant fast asleep, and Willie Moore gone. The excitement was interesting for a while, but when the mother and daughter went home their fears were soon allayed. The boy, it seems, had got up in his sleep and walked a mile and a half to his home.

The Next Census.

The census of 1870 will show but little increase in the population of New England, while the West has grown so rapidly in the citizen planting business as to secure the bulk of political power from the East. The southern States have had their irreproachable population increased by nearly two millions of colored men. The number of representatives to which the States are entitled in Congress is 241, and this upon the basis of one representative to every 127,000 inhabitants. It is now estimated that the census of 1870 will show a population not much short of 40,000,000 of inhabitants. With the number of representatives, there at 241, it will increase the ratio of representation for each representative from 127,000 to 161,000 inhabitants, and the power of the population.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We are not responsible for the views of Correspondents.

All Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name of the author. The name will not be published—unless by request—but we require it as a guarantee of good faith.—EDITOR OF STANDARD.

For the Standard.

Mr. Editor:—Your general invitation for correspondence with the people, time and again has been noted, and believing yours to be truly a peoples paper, and as our Legislature is now in session, I beg leave to lay before you a grievance, effecting all the timber, lumber, and naval store counties trading with Wilmington.

All timber, lumber stores, and naval stores, must be inspected according to law. This of course is very proper. But should we not have good and faithful inspectors? Before the war, if one should be dissatisfied with an inspection bill he could call for a new inspection. But now it seems that all the inspectors are from New Hanover county—unknown to the people up the country, and rumor has it, that all combine mindful of the day of rings, and a man has no preference. Persons carrying timber are often surprised by the time he ties his rope to find some stranger measuring his timber.

Suppose he appeals for a new inspection, he appeals from one partner to another.—Now we are willing for New Hanover to have a lions share but the people appeal for a representative among the timber and lumber and naval store inspectors at Wilmington, for at least one inspector from Bladen, Cumberland, Harnett, Sampson, Robeson, Duplin, Brunswick and Columbus. Let the law be amended so that the Governor may give us a representative accordingly.

The producers, as well as the purchasers and the big State of New Hanover, should be represented.

We approve and endorse your efforts to maintain the credit of our State. Your efforts to break up all combinations against the interest of the people. The *Standard* is regarded as a truly patriotic and liberal paper by all fair men who see it in this section. Success to you Mr. Pike—you are the right man in the right place.

REPUBLICAN.

Cumberland, Dec. 2nd 1869.

P. S.—Inspectors fees before the war were 20 cents per foot on timber. They are now 40 cents, while timber is no higher price.—These fees should be reduced to 30 cent. Do let's have fair play, and we know you say amen. R.

For the Standard.

MR. EDITOR:—Will you allow a stranger, and a Conservative, to congratulate you on the several editorials which have appeared in your paper—in fact the whole tone of the STANDARD since it has been under your control.

I have read with great satisfaction the stand you took in regard to the North Carlina Railroad, and what you said in regard to a general amnesty, and your views in regard to poor old North Carolina and immigration.

You say, also, that you are down on all rings that may be formed to bleed our poor, down trodden people, or words to that effect.

My dear sir, I bid you God speed; and if you are not endorsed by your party, come down this way, for I think you have a soul, and we endorse any man with such a soul, even though he is a native of Maine.

In your conduct of the organ of your party, I am glad to see that you are struggling to heal former prejudices, and hope you may succeed, God's blessings is upon the peace maker.

Now, my dear sir, allow me to suggest that you plead for retrenchment in State expenses, and plead also in behalf of our poor tax payers, and beg the Legislature to adjourn, and also to lower their per diem.

Yours,
Dec. 3. 1869. CUMBERLAND.

For the Standard.

MR. EIDTOR: Another one of our old and esteemed citizens has departed this life.

Dr. Thomas W. Gregory died in the town of Halifax on Friday night December 3d, aged nearly 70 years. He leaves behind him two sons and one daughter to mourn his death. The Doctor had many warm friends who will ever cherish his memory, but he has gone to "that bourne from whence no traveller returns." "Death rides on every passing breeze and lurks in every flower."

He was the father of our most excellent Superior Court Clerk, Capt. Jno. T. Gregory.

HALIFAX.

United States District Court—District of North Carolina.

IN RE THOS. K. CURETON, BANKRUPT:

1. Assignee can only sell Bankrupts interest except under an order of Court.
2. The proceeds of sales of Bankrupt's interest cannot be applied to the satisfaction and discharge of a judgement creditors lien.

C. H. Clyburn files his petition in this cause in which he alleges that before the Bankruptcy of Cureton a judgment which now belongs to the petitioner had been obtained against Cureton, in Lancaster county, S. C., that there was property belonging to Cureton, both real and personal, in the county of Lancaster, more than sufficient to satisfy the said judgment from the time the judgment was rendered up to a period after the Bankruptcy, when Cureton's Assignee took charge of and sold the same.

The petition further alleges that by the laws of South Carolina, a judgment duly entered, is from the time of such entry, a lien upon the property of the defendant in the county in which it is docketted. And asks the Court to order the Assignee to satisfy the judgment mentioned out of the proceeds of the sales of the property mentioned.

The petitioner establishes his judgment by filing a duly certified copy thereof. And proves the law in regard to liens of judgment in South Carolina in the mode well recognized by the Court.

It is not stated that the Assignee of Cureton sold any of the property situated in Lancaster district under the order of the Bankrupt Court.

If an assignee desires to sell *choses in action*, or to sell property the title to which, is in dispute, so as to vest in the purchaser a good title, or clear of incumbrances, such assignee must petition the District Court of the United States as a Court of Bankruptcy and obtain an order for such sale. And in no other way can the assignee sell such property, freed from any pre-existing lawful lien or incumbrance. The assignee may not apply for such order, but he is free to offer the property subject to lawful incumbrances, and should do so unless he shall believe that with his management he will be able to create a fund or increase a fund in which general creditors will be interested.

If the assignee sells incumbered property by order of court, then the incumbrances is transferred to the fund raised by the sale, and the Court will protect the interests of the parties. If the assignee sells without such order, he can sell only such title as the assignment vested in him and subject to any and all incumbrances existing and perfect at the commencement of the proceedings in bankruptcy.

This question was in effect decided at the last term of the Circuit Court of the United States for this District—the Chief Justice presiding, in the cases of Lanier, Braos, &c. vs. W. D. Riddick, and Rogers vs. Goodwin, and more recently I have decided the same questions involved in this case, in the matter of Wm. G. Jordan, reported in the Bankruptcy Register, vol. 3, page 45.

Inasmuch as it is not shown that the assignee sold the property in Lancaster, S. C., under order of the Bankruptcy Court, the Court presumes that no such order was asked for or obtained—and it follows that no further or higher interest in the property was sold by him than such estate as vested in him by the assignment made to him by the Register—and that the sale so made was subject to all legal liens or incumbrances existing at the commencement of the proceedings in bankruptcy.

The order prayed for is refused.

Let this be certified to Mr. Register Shaffer,

Raleigh, N. C,
G. W. BROOKS,
District Judge.

Arrival of a Sea Serpent and Baby on the Atlantic Coast.

The good ship Scottish Bride, two months out from Bordeaux, which arrived at this port Sunday, was freighted with the story of a large marine monster, which the captain, as there is no duty on such merchandize, was enabled to unfold without delay, and made manifest (without the assistance of the custom house officials) to a wondering reporter yesterday as followeth:

When about 200 miles off Delaware Bay, on the edge of the Gulf stream, in latitude 38 deg. 16 and longitude 74 deg. the weather grew suddenly calm, and they saw the great serpent.

Capt. Allen is a bluff seaman, who has followed the ocean as a profession for the last ten years. He is the very type of an American skipper, and all the statements he makes in regard to the serpent are worthy of belief. He states that on the 22d of this month, when in the position above set down, he descended to his cabin at about noon. He was just about eating his dinner when his second mate descended the cabin stairs, and in an excited manner told him his presence was required on deck. Thinking the ship had sprung a leak or that some other dire mishap had befallen them, he dropped the tempting morsel before him, and rushed up. When he arrived on deck he found the crew assembled on the starboard side of the vessel, looking with awe-stricken faces into the water. Not knowing the meaning of their strange conduct, he also went there, and a sight met his eye the memory of which will never fade.

During the morning the weather had been rather blustering. The wind had been blowing from "all quarters" at the same time. But now there had come a calm, and the water was quiet, and as clear as glass, although the sky was covered with dark, heavy clouds, that threatened to burst forth into a deluge at any moment. Upon approaching the side of the vessel, the captain saw in the water beneath a monster such as he had never seen before. It was about 25 feet in length, and proportionately thick; its head was very large and flat, while at each side, on the extreme edge, were set two bright scintillating eyes, which, he says looked dangerous and wicked. Its back was covered with large scales like the crocodile, about three inches in length, which hooked together and formed an impenetrable armor. Its belly was a tawny yellow color, and altogether hideous. It was accompanied by a smaller specimen of its own species, which may have been its offspring. This was but a few feet in length, but in shape and color closely resembled the larger one.

With the usual superstition that always takes hold of this class, they regarded the serpent with a sort of religious horror, and all the efforts of the captain to have them make some attempt to capture it were abortive. They looked upon it as something supernatural, and were not disposed to meddle with it. The thing was about four feet from the vessel, was lying but a few feet below the surface of the water, and was easily discernible to all on board. The captain gave orders to have a boat lowered to attack the monster, but in the meantime the attention of the smaller one was called to the presence of the vessel. It raised a few inches above the surface, and then went toward its larger friend, and seemed to tell it of the circumstance; but whatever transpired between them, the larger one raised its head as though to investigate its surroundings, and then, with an easy motion, it dropped into the ocean. In disappearing, it went head downward, and its body described a circle like a hook, its tail rising out of the water, which, the captain says, tapered off to a sharp point.

The calm that had beset the vessel in the morning now gave place to a strong northwest breeze, that as night closed around burst into a storm, accompanied by vivid lightning and rolling thunder.

The ship was tossed about by the relentless waves which ever and anon broke over her with great fury, and during the whole of this fearful night the sailors would not go on deck without lanterns, such was their fear of meeting the monster. Now and then they would go the captain and ask his opinion on the probability of that occurrence, but he being no wiser than themselves, would laugh at their fears and bid them go to their work.

About morning the storm died away, but until the following day, when they came in sight of the land, the brave men entertained an unexpressed dread of the reappearance of the monster.

Capt. Allen thinks that the monster came from the regions of Florida, where he has often heard of similar creatures from other shipmasters, and by following the warm current of the Gulf Stream it reached the position where he found it.

In his opinion it is a deep water animal, and he accounts for its appearance so near the surface by the fact of the dark day, and the monster not knowing how high up he was.

Deliberate and Fatal Case of Assassination in Indiana.

A man named Lowry was killed at Batesville, Decatur county, on Wednesday morning, under the following circumstances:

He lived at a small place called Andersonville, in Rush county, and on account of his lawlessness was a terror to the neighborhood. He was accustomed to levy small sums by threatening to burn barns or kill stock, and was generally successful. A few days ago he demanded five dollars of a young man named Walker, whose father is a wealthy farmer, and threatened to burn the old man's barn if the demand was not complied with. Walker refused him the sum, and on Monday night the barn was fired and completely destroyed, with two mules and eleven horses and a lot of agricultural implements, all of the value of $7000. Lowry disappeared, but the Walkers—father and son—procured a warrant for his arrest, tracked him to Batesville and came upon him while he was eating breakfast at a house there. Young Walker slipped in, drew a pistol and fired, killing him instantly. The body was removed to the depot and the old man left a watch over him, while the son went to Morris after a coroner. The old man, who is seventy seven years of age, said he intended to take the corpse back to Rush county, and that it was a great deal easier to carry him that way than if alive. The affair caused a good deal of excitement, but everybody approved the action of the Walkers, and no attempt had been made to arrest them at last advices.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

A Miracle in Kentucky.

A strange story is current among the colored people, and is exciting some of them quite too much for their happiness. It is as follows: Some time ago (not long, however) a child died, and its body was duly confined and taken to the burying ground. There it was deposited alongside the newly opened grave. After the "service at the grave" a colored man took hold of the coffin to hand it down into the grave, but to his astonishment he could not move it. He called to his assistance another stout fellow, and the two tried but failed to budge the coffin. Two more came to their help, and the four had no more power over it than they would over a mountain of granite. The coffin clung tight to the ground, as it glued. This astonishing state of affairs called for an explanation, and it was determined to open the coffin and see what was inside of it. It was done, and behold, the child was alive. Further examination developed the fact that there was printed upon the bottom of its feet these words: "There has been no preacher in Heaven for eleven hundred years." The colored people people say that the Lord did not intend to let that child be buried alive, and so took this method of preventing it.—It is our opinion that some designing scamp has been playing upon the credulity of these people for some sinister purpose.—*Lexington (Ky.) Statesman, Nov. 26.*

The natural resting place for animals to lie down on is the face of the earth. They always arise from this natural bed refreshed and full of vigor. After a stretch and a shake of themselves, they feel as if a new life had been infused into them, and they go forth to the duties of the day with a freshness that is pleasant to behold. Now, this natural bed of earth, to lie down on, is furnished exactly suited to their nature, their wants and their condition, by a good coating of soil, kept and frequently renewed on the stable floor.

Hydrophobia A Terrible Death.

Our city Thursday was the scene of a most heartrending occurrence—a death by hydrophobia. The victim of the fearful malady was a young man by the name of John Alexander, son of J. W. Alexander. The young man had been bitten by a rabid dog as long ago as the 20th of last August. He did not know at the time that the dog was mad. He sought professional advice, but was assured by the physician that he was in no danger. The scratches and wounds healed quickly, and he thought no more about the matter until last Tuesday night, when, after being initiated a member of the Ashland Lodge of Good Templars, he experienced on taking a drink of water a most singular and unpleasant feeling in his throat, but he soon got over it. He was troubled with nothing more unpleasant until Wednesday afternoon, at about four o'clock, when, on again attemping to take a glass of water, he found he could not drink. He then immediately suspected the cause of his sickness, and determined to fully test it. He tried to force water into his mouth with a spoon, but his arm gave a spasmodic jerk, sending the spoon flying through the air, and he fell back unnerved and wild and sick, both from the effects of the malady and the horrible certainty of his rapidly approaching fate.

He was confined to his bed all Wednesday night. On Thursday morning he got rapidly worse, and continued to suffer most terrible till the time of his death. The agony he endured no words can describe; and the physicians attending him said his were the most fearful sufferings they ever had witnessed. He howled and snarled and barked like a dog. He scratched and clawed at the bedclothing until it was almost torn to shreds. Spasms and convulsions succeeded each other, racking his tortured body and causing him to foam at the mouth like a wild and rabid animal, and, in his frenzy, the veins would swell as if they would burst, and he would bark and cough as though his lungs would be forced up, and blood would gush in streams from his mouth and nostrils. The bed, on which he was held down by strong men, was saturated through and through with the crimson streams. Strange to say, he was conscious nearly the entire time, and devoted and self-sacrificing, he firmly insisted that none of his agonized and weeping relations should be allowed to come near him, as he was afraid he might injure them. His father, who had been absent, arrived a little while before his death, but on being told that he had come, he exclaimed, 'Don't let him see me.' At about two o'clock his sufferings became even more intensified, and he screamed and shrieked, 'water! water! force it down me! Oh, death, hurry, hurry!" His attendant physicians again administered chloroform most copiously, and its soothing and pain-deadening effects came with thrice blessed power, breaking the force of the last fearful moments of suffering. The unfortunate victim of that most horrible of all maladies hydrophobia, escaped from his tortures at quarter past two o'clock Thursday afternoon. Mr Alexander was only nineteen years old, had lately joined the baptist church, and was known as a most excellent and industrious young man.—*Lexington (Ky) Observer and Reporter, Nov. 20.*

Swallowing Snakes—The Revelations of a London Professional.

"Tell us about snakes, Peter," said Purty Bill. "That's a good story, sir," to the writer.

"Ah! that wos the most unlikely thing I never took to. It went against my stomach hawful to swaller the snakes at first, and I don't believe I'd ever have done it if it hadn't been for Judy, who said to me when I kicked agin it—

"Wot difference does it make, Peter, whether you swallow red hot coals or snakes? The snakes has their stings all taken out, and it's nothing more than swallowing a sausage or a pork, savelov."

"Well, I went at it with a very bad 'art, and my old woman used to play "Boney's March Across the Halps," and the "Dest of Nelson" whenever I swallowed a snake. You see I generally took a snake about fourteen or fifteen inches, or maybe, a foot and a half long. The sting is out, ye know, and I takes the head and puts the snake in, and if he doesn't go down why I pinches his tail, and then he rolls down the throat. It made me sea sick at first, and the people in Sussex thought I was the devil out and out, and a good many hexamined my feet, which were in tights, to see if I had cloven feet. A good-fish lot of people thinks that the snake goes entirely down the throat, but it stands to reason that the snake is more frightened than the man, and he does not go down, and hif he did he would be glad to come up, I can tell you."

"Don't you put something in your throat," said a boy of fourteen, who was known among the fraternity as "Teddy the Kinchin;" "I mean, to make the snake sick if he'd go too far?"

"No, that's no use at all. You see he doesn't go half the way down. He is afraid, is the snake, and if you cough he'll come up and draw himself up and coil in a bunch in your mouth. But the duffers who pay their money think that the snake is in your stomach. It stands to reason that he'd get sick. It makes a man retch, and the first snake I swallowed I threw up and had awful vomits, but the next one I rather relished it, and it did me a sight o' good, like an oyster does after ye ave been drinking at night and take tuppence worth of natives in the morning. Well, when I began snake swallowing it was rather new, and I had it all my own way for a long time, but finally lots of men began to swallow snakes, and coal swallowing was not so good as it used to be, so I took to ballad singing, Judy and I.

Caught After a Long Chase.

In Utah Territory, in 1867, a paymaster in the army was set upon by his escort of soldiers belonging to company C, second infantry regiment, and his money chest, containing about $35,000, taken from him. The paymaster's version of the affair was not believed, and a court of inquiry was appointed to investigate the case. A party of soldiers was sent off after the supposed robbers. After the paymaster was fleeced of his funds the soldiers fell in with a band of Indians, and after a short struggle were overpowered and taken prisoners. The company sent out in quest of the robbers came upon the same band of Indians, and after a short but fierce struggle captured the whole party. The members of the paymaster's escort were tried and five of them were sentenced to the State prison for a term of three years. While confined in the guard house at Fort Sedgwick the prisoners managed to make their escape.

For several weeks past United States Deputy Provost-Marshall John Gallespy has been following up a man whom he had good reason to suppose was a deserter from the army. By dint of certain tricks of the trade he rung from the man a full confession in regard to the affair. He learned that his name was John Green; that he was the bugler of company C, and that he was one of the robbers. Gallespy took him into custody about nine o'clock yesterday morning, but was obliged to turn him over to detective officers Sellinger and Bohen, who demanded the prisoner on a charge of burglary.—*San Francisco Alta, 19th.*

Among the attractions of the Suez Canal excursion, the most curious one is an excursion to the Elephantine Islands, where stands the ancient Nilometer, built many centuries before Christ's birth. The Nilometer has not been visited before since 1709. It consists of some gigantic calcareous blocks on the shores of the river, near the Tropic of Cancer. The ancient Egyptians built it to mark the rise and fall of the Nile, and to show when to avert an inundation. The island on which it stands is uninhabited; but, strange to say, is almost a paradise, glorious with tropical beauty. A French company proposes to take along two balloons, the prospectus of the company saying, with their usual national wit; "The forty centuries have looked down upon us long enough; let us mount into the sky and contemplate them." This same company will take people on ballooning expeditions above the Pyramids, thus saving the troublesome ascent and the cry of "back-sheesh."

A young M. D., having asked permission of a girl to kiss her, she replied, "No, thank you; I never like a doctor's bill stuck in my face."

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, Monday, Dec. 6, 1869:

A communication was received from Mr. Barrow stating that, on further consideration, he declines to withdraw his resignation as Senator from the 6th Senatorial District, and requesting that the same be inserted.

Mr. ROBBINS moved that the resignation be accepted.

Mr. WHITE made a point that the resignation of a Senator necessarily vacated his seat, and that it was not in order for the Senate to take any action on it, either in the way of accepting or rejecting the resignation.

The Chair was of opinion that the point of order of the Senator from Rowan (Mr. Robbins) was not well taken; and remarked, if a Senator's resignation is bound to be accepted, he may, as a Senator of North Carolina and while in his seat, be guilty of some gross violation of law and rules of order, and avoid expulsion by the Senate, and the censure and punishment which the law authorizes this body to inflict upon him, and which his conduct deserves, by tendering his resignation. The Senator may be guilty of conduct during a recess unworthy of a Senator, and if he, by simply tendering his resignation can vacate his seat, he may defy this body, and thus escape the punishment which his crimes deserve. It would be a dangerous and unwise precedent.

If a Senator forwards his resignation to the Governor for his action, the Governor may refuse it, and lay the resignation and the conduct of the Senator before the Senate, so that there may be an investigation before the Senate into the conduct of the offender. A Senator may defy all the authority of the State, of the people, and of this Senate, and cast imputations upon this body which are unjust, ungenerous and false, if he can, by tendering his resignation, vacate his seat, and prevent the Senate from pursuing a course to show its disapproval of the Senator's conduct.

Mr. ROBBINS appealed from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. SWEET moved that the further consideration of the subject be postponed till to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

Agreed to.

Mr. LOVE a series of resolutions, as follows.

A resolution concerning the session of the Code Commission, requesting the Code Commissioners to report to the Senate what time they have been actually employed in their duties as such.

Adopted.

A resolution concerning the pay of the Code Commission, directing the Treasurer of the State to report what sums have been paid by him to the Code Commissioners since their appointment, &c.

Adopted.

Senate bill to provide for the funding of the public debt.

Mr. SWEET moved that the bill be recommitted to the Finance Committee, or that those bonds and coupons which have been declared unconstitutional either by dicta or the decision of the Supreme Court be excluded

The motion of Mr. Sweet to recommit prevailed.

Mr. BROGDEN, 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. WINSTEAD said he did not know why the resolution should be introduced, referring to another subject matter, or of postponing the subject matter. It should be recollected that last session this claim was lost, but by one vote and it is not beyond all question that Mr. Tucker is entitled to his pay. I am quite satisfied he will be entitled to it under the decision of the Supreme Court. It is a subject which the Legislature can afford to investigate, and not pass these resolutions indefinitely postponing it.

Mr. MARTINDALE moved to lay the resolution on the table which was agreed to.

Senate bill to repeal chapter 285 of the laws of 1868 '69 requiring the registration of deeds.

On its 3rd reading. Passed.

A bill to regulate the cost of criminal actions.

On its 3rd reading. Passed. Yeas 26, nays 3

The bill passed its several readings.

A resolution authorizing the Treasurer of State to pay the sum of $5 373.74 to M. A. Bledsoe upon his claim for supplies furnished the Insane Asylum during the war.

The Senate then adjourned.

In the House, Monday, Dec. 6:

By Mr. FRENCH: Bill to create a Board of Railroad Commissioners.

Ordered to be printed.

By Mr. ELLIS: Bill to incorporate the Newton Female Academy.

Referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. WHITLEY from the Committee on Corporations, reported a substitute for House Bill, No. 12, in relation to the powers and duties of State officers. Ordered to be printed and made the special order for next Tuesday week at 11 o'clock

Mr. INGRAM called up bill to provide for filling vacancies in the townships of the several counties of the State. The Judiciary Committee had reported adversely to its passage.

Mr. SEYMOUR moved that the bill be re-referred to the Judiciary Committee Carried.

Mr. FARROW called up the resolution for the relief of the tax collector of Hyde county, and the sheriff of Chatham county.

The bill, on motion of Mr. Farrow, was recommitted to the Finance Committee.

Mr. BOWMAN called up the resolution of Mr. Blair in relation to taking a recess.

Mr. French offered an amendment, providing for the allowance of mileage, but no perdiem. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. WELCH moved to lay the whole matter on the table. Lost.

Mr. SMITH, of Martin, offered an amendment providing to give one-half mileage, (10 cents).

Mr. STEVENS moved the indefinite postponement of the whole matter. Lost.

The amendment of Mr. Smith, of Martin, was rejected.

Mr. WELCH offered an amendment to strike out "20th December" and insert "24th December," and strike out the "10th of January" and insert "3rd of January."

Rejected. Yeas 35, nays 49.

Mr. DOWNING moved to strike out "20th of December" and insert "13th of December."

Mr. WELCH moved as a further amendment, that those members remaining in Raleigh during the recess shall receive $3 per diem.

Mr. WILLIAMSON offered a substitute, declaring that the General Assembly will take no recess, but remain in session.

Mr. BLAIR moved the previous question. Carried.

The amendments offered by Messrs. Downing and Welch, and the substitute of Mr. Williamson were rejected.

The original resolution was then adopted—yeas 58, nays 33.

Mr. FRENCH moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of moving a reconsideration of the vote by which the House appointed a special committee to go to New York to investigate the sale and manipulation of State bonds.

Mr. SEYMOUR said that it was not the desire of the Republican party, or of himself as a member of that party, to prevent a fair and full investigation of the appropriations authorized to be made at the last session of the Legislature; but on the contrary, such an investigation was desired. He favored a reconsideration, because the results of a visit of the committee to New York, would be absolutely valueless. They would have no power in that city to compel the attendance of witnesses, nor in reality to investigate. They could only call upon this and that broker for information, and of course would be refused, for it was not to be expected that any stock broker would exhibit his books to a committee appointed by this House. Another reason why the vote should be reconsidered was, that the present was not the proper time to send a committee to New York; it would be time do so, after the House had taken other testimony in Committee of the Whole, and thereby ascertained a knowledge of facts that would justify the taking of such a step. All the propositions about investigation had emanated from Democrats; and this fact, together with the course of those gentlemen in discussing the same, went far to prove that it was all done with the deliberate purpose of lengthening out the session, and thereby throw discredit upon the Republican party. He proposed to his Republican friends to cut off so much debate. He repeated that it was the desire and purpose of Republicans that the investigation should be made; but he was opposed to committing the thing to the Democrats. The Republicans were ten fold more interested in this matter than the Democrats, for they were responsible to the people. He held that considerations higher than those of party should actuate members in this matter, and if his party friends were to shrink from what he considered their duty in the premises, he would not vote with them. It was due to the people that they should know in the very shortest time, what disposition had been made of the State bonds, and of their proceeds after sale.

Mr. INGRAM opposed a reconsideration. He had not charged fraud, but believed some were guilty of frauds. Four millions in bonds were appropriated to the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford road, and one million of the same had been sold, and the proceeds of the sale had been used in the redemption of bonds which were not due. He also knew the fact that much of the money had been paid to contractors at very extravagant prices, while many of the friends of the road could not get contracts. He was actuated by a purpose to do right, and should sustain propositions when they commend end themselves to his judgment, whether they emanated from Republicans or Democrats.

Mr. JARVIS expressed his views on the subject, and opposed a reconsideration. He moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

The motion was rejected by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Argo, Armstrong, Banner, Barnett, Barnes, Blair, Clayton, Durham, Ellis, Ellington, Farrow, Ferrebee, Gattling, Gibson, Green, Harris of Franklin, Hawkins, Hicks, Hillard, High, Hodnett, Humphries, Ingram, Jarvis, Kelly of Davie, Long of Chatham, Malone, Matheson, McMillan, Moore of Alamance, Nicholson, Painter, Pou, Robinson, Shaver, Smith of Alleghany, Smith of Wayne, Thompson, Welch, Whitley, Williams of Harnett and Williams of Sampson—40.

NAYS—Messrs. Ames, Ashworth, Bowman, Carson, Cary, Cawthorn, Cherry, Davidson, Downing, Eagles, Foster Franklin, French, Gahagan, Gilbert, Graham, Gunter, Hendricks, Hodgin, Hoffman, Horney, Hudgings, Justice of Henderson, Kelly of Moore, Leary, Long of Richmond, Mayo, Mendenhall, Moore of Chowan, Morrill, Parker, Peck, Price, Rea, Renfrow, Robbins, Reynolds, Seymour, Sinclair, Simonds, Smith of Martin, Snipes, Stanton, Stevens, Sweet, Vestal, Vest, Waldrop, White, Williamson, and Wilson—50.

Mr. POU should give his support to every proposition that would be auxilliary to the purpose first aimed at, viz: the investigation of fraud. He had supported the resolution appointing the sub-investigating committee, believing that this step would facilitate the work of investigation. He therefore opposed the motion to reconsider.

Mr. DOWNING said the resolution appointing the committee to go to New York, was sprung hastily, and he, without reflection, voted for it. In a few minutes he saw his error, and should now favor a reconsideration. The committee were to investigate the manipulations of our bonds. He contended that this Legislature had nothing to do with that matter. The reports of dealing in the bonds were mostly fictitious sales—selling long and selling short or buying long and buying short—and really there were no bonds exchanged. This was one of the "manipulations," and what had this House to do with that? He understood that letters had been received in this city from New York giving information about our bonds in the New York stock market.

Let correspondence be instituted with those New York parties, and let steps be taken to have their statements given under the sanctity of an affidavit, and he would not object. He wished it understood that he favored a rigid investigation, and he thought by the time it was through with, the result would be the same as that of last session—somebody would be caught that was not at first intended. He was credibly informed that Col. Cowan had sold a million of the bonds issued for the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Road, and not a mile of that road was built! He was also informed that the Board of Directors had ordered the payment of the debts of this road along the line, and that for a number of weeks this action was kept a secret. In the meantime parties passed along the line, and purchased a portion of the obligations of the Road at from 25 to 33⅓ cents on the dollar; and that full amount was set down against the Road—thus depriving that work of the benefits of such purchases. He gave notice to members that for the residue of the session, he should oppose the institution of investigating committees, unless such step was rendered necessary by specific charges, from responsible persons.

Mr. SINCLAIR was a political enemy of Col. Cowan, but at the same time he knew him to be a gentleman of a high sense of honor. No other name but that of Col. Cowan's had been mention in this debate. It was useless to attempt to fasten fraud upon Col. Cowan, he was as far above the commission of fraud as was an angel of Leaven to occupy a seat in this General Assembly. The work of investigation had been entered into, and Republicans owed it to themselves to see that it was fairly, justly and fully done, and for them now to falter in this work, would be to damn them forever as a party. He would never consent that this movement should be conducted by Democrats. So far as Democrats were concerned in this matter, it was a movement on their part to make capital for the next campaign. He thought they would be rather sick of the movement before it was done with, for instead of the blow recoiling on Republicans as these gentlemen intended, it would be hurled with a ten-fold power against themselves.

After some further debate the House adjourned without coming to a vote.

In the Senate, Tuesday, Dec. 7, 1869:

Mr. WELKER from the Committee on Education reported favorably on a bill to amend sec. 19, chap. 184 of the Laws of 1868-'9.

Mr. WHITE, from the same Committee, reported with amendments the bill to amend and consolidate the several acts of the General Assembly so as to make it harmonize with the provisions of the Constitution.

Mr. CHERRY, from the Committee on Education, reported unfavorably on bill to amend chap. 184 of the laws of 1868-'69.

A Resolution directing the Treasurer of State to report the amount paid Engrossing Clerk, Enrolling Clerk, &c., on whose order and what authority such sums were paid.

Adopted.

A resolution authorizing the Public Treasurer to pay M. A. Bledsoe the sum of $5,373.47, out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

The resolution without the amendment passed its second reading.

The hour for the special order having arrived a bill to authorize E. H. Ray, late sheriff of Wake county to collect arrears of taxes, was taken up, and indefinitely postponed.

The hour having arrived for the point of order made by Mr. Robbins, that the resignation of a Senator necessarily vacated his seat, and that it was not in order for the Senate to take any action on it either in the way of accepting or rejecting the resignation.

The Chair having stated his opinion, as given yesterday, Mr. Robbins quoted several instances, one, the case of several Indiana representatives absenting themselves from the Legislative Assembly to avoid voting on the 15th amendment, &c.

Mr. SWEET quoted numerous precedents from the "Congressional Globe" averse to the decision of the Chair. After considerable debate the Senate sustained the Chair. Yeas 20. Nays 19.

A message was received from the House of Representatives transmitting a resolution which passed that body in regard to the general Assembly taking a recess from and after the 20th of December 1869, to January 10, 1870, and that no member or officer of the General Assembly receive per diem during such recess, or mileage to and from home. Passed.

Mr. JON