

A Superior Court, Judge Cloud presiding, for the trial of Civil suits, will commence at Wilkesboro on the second Monday of December next.

Editors ought to be able to live very cheap—they get “bored” for nothing.

The Patriot.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

THURSDAY, December. 2. 1869.

A PEOP AT RALEIGH.—We took a peep at Raleigh on Tuesday last.—Found the city full of strangers—some on attendance at the "show" now going on at the capital—some at the Federal court, &c.

The legislative proceedings are given elsewhere. We spent a few hours in the two halls and could but think the members received a large salary for the amount of brains expended.

The Federal court is a great curse to the State. Many poor people are dragged from their homes in Stokes and Surry upon trivial offences, and compelled to remain away for weeks, some of whom have no money to pay for food. There should be some cheaper and more speedy and less expensive way of punishing these revenue offenders. It does seem punishment enough to confiscate a man's still and land for the crime of illicit distilling—at least when he is worth nothing more out of which to make either fines or cost.

We failed to see any of the editorial fraternity except Whittaker, the temperance man.

The Yarrowborough House was crowded, and the table still maintains the reputation of the prince of landlords—J. M. Blair. "The Blair House," a new building almost completed, just North of the Capitol, will be opened in a few days. The *Sentinel* says of this new house:

We have no hesitation in saying, that in regard to the arrangements and appointments of our new Hotel, the Blair House, for the convenience, accommodation and comfort of guests, there is not a Hotel, from Baltimore to New Orleans, that can excel it; while the experience and will of the proprietor, J. M. Blair, Esq., so long and favorably known to the patrons of the Yarrowborough, from Baltimore to New Orleans, are a sufficient guarantee to the public that the advantages of the new house, under his control, will not be wasted or misapplied. No Hotel can long maintain its reputation or claim to patronage, that does not have intelligent and experienced supervision of the larder and culinary departments, and in these particular branches, the Blair House will possess superior advantages; for we write it at the risk of giving offence by such a public allusion, that Mrs. B. has no superior in the knowledge of the cuisine, and her unremitting attention and supervision of this department has had no small share in gaining for the Yarrowborough House the high reputation it has enjoyed, and it will tell with equal effect on the popularity of the new Blair House.

The city is constantly and rapidly improving.

"COURT ORDERS."—The editor of the *Milton Chronicle*, a little 19x27 inch sheet, is thrown into hysterics because our rates for inserting court orders are not so high as his, and insinuates that we have acted contrary to the following, which was adopted by a press-convention, which assembled in Raleigh in the Summer of 1868:

"Resolved, That we recommend to the press of the State the adoption of the cash system in regard to Court Advertisements and a strict adherence to their Regulations of Advertising as published, a deviation from which will be deemed unprofessional."

We were present and voted for the resolution, and gave our brother of the *Chronicle* credit for being able to comprehend so plain a resolution, until we read his strictures upon our charge for court orders. We have our rates published and we adhere to them strictly, and if we have placed them too low there is nothing "unprofessional" in that; and besides we believe we are able to attend to our own business—if, however, we should conclude differently, we will apply for a guardian, and in that case will select one we deem capable, and it will not be brother Evans—"nor any other man" who has been in the printing business as long as he has and made no more money out of it. It is true the *Patriot* is about twice the size of the *Chronicle*, yet the latter charges the same price per column and half column and 25 per cent higher for 1, 2 and 3 squares. The charge for court orders is the same as our ("if of ordinary length." This is none of our business, so the advertised rates are "strictly adhered to." We found it impossible to get our money in advance for court orders until we established a uniform price for all—both long and short. The advertisement alluded to by friend Evans was the longest we had ever published; yet we made no extra charge; because if it had only been ten lines, we should not have made any reduction. Our price is \$7 and take them all the year round they will not average over \$7 each. (By the way, we failed to receive a copy of the *Chronicle* containing the article alluded to, but was permitted to read a friend's. Trust nothing "unprofessional" was intended by the omission.)

Morning reading parties are the latest fashionable literary dissipation.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE N. C. CONFERENCE.

We give below the appointments made by Bishop D. S. Doggett, last Tuesday upon the eve of the adjournment of the North Carolina Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, South, for the ensuing year:

RALEIGH DISTRICT.
W. H. Bobbitt, P. E.
Raleigh City: J. H. Dally.
Westley Chapel: Wm. R. Ferguson.
Wake: James J. Hines.
Rollsville: Joseph J. Renn.
Smithfield: Wm. H. Moore.
Tar River: Paul J. Carraway.
Louisburg: Oscar J. Brent.
Granville: A. D. Betts.
Henderson: Henry H. Gibbons.
Nashville: Moses J. Hunt.
Wilson Mission: To be supplied.
Editor *Episcopal Methodist*: Jas. B. Bobbitt.

Agent Sunday School Society: Jas. Reid.

HILLSBORO DISTRICT.
Wm. Barringer, P. E.

Hillsboro: Leonard W. Crawford.
Alamance: Thomas J. Gattis.
Chapel Hill and Haw River: Jesse A. Cunningham.

Durham's: John Tillett.
Pittsboro: Jos. B. Martin.
Franklinville: George C. Bynum.
Leasburg: Jos. H. Wheeler, Wm. H. Wheeler, Marcus C. Thomas.

Person: South Guilford: Caswell W. King.
High Rock: Alfred Norman.

GREENSBORO DISTRICT.
N. F. Reid, P. E.

Greensboro: Adolphus W. Mangum.

Guilford: Charles H. Phillips, N. H. D. Wilson.

Trinity College and High Point—Braxton Craven, President of Trinity College.

Thomasville: Wm. C. Willson.

Davidson: Robert G. Barrett, David R. Bruton.

Asheboro: Zebedee Rush, Isaac F. Kersan.

Forsythe: James B. Alford.

Winston: Wm. A. Albee.

Stokes: Clarence M. Pepper.

Madison: Simon D. Peeler.

Wentworth: John W. Lewis.

Yanceyville: Lemon Shell.

SALISBURY DISTRICT.
H. T. Hudson, P. E.

Salisbury: L. S. Burkhead.

Rowan: Abner L. Murchison.

East Rowan: Thos. L. Triplett.

Mocksville: Martin V. Sherrill.

Jonesville: To be supplied (by Miles Key).

Surry: Hugh F. Wiley.

Montgomery: Marquis L. Wood.

Alexander: To be supplied.

Iredell: James W. Wheeler.

South Iredell: To be supplied.

Wilkes: George W. Wyche.

WASHINGTON DISTRICT.
R. S. Moran, P. E.

Washington and Greenville—Wm. H. Hall.

Warren: R. A. Willis, T. B. Reek, Sup.

Roanoke: Wm. C. Gannon.

Wilson: Charles C. Dodson.

Tarboro: Joseph Wheeler.

Williamston: James Mahoney.

Plymouth: John F. Herten.

Columbia: To be supplied.

Mattamuskeet: Alex. R. Raven.

Portsmouth, Onancock and Hatteras: To be supplied.

Bath: Robert P. Bibb.

Church of the Strangers, N. York: C. F. Deems.

NEWBERN DISTRICT.
E. A. Yates, P. E.

Newbern: Laneville L. Hendren.

Beaufort: John W. Jenkins.

Strait: To be supplied.

Trent: Wm. F. Clegg, John Jones.

Kinston: W. D. Mescham.

Jones: Edward A. Howland.

Snow Hill: Thomas P. Ricard.

Newbern Circuit: N. A. Hooker.

Goldsboro: Junius P. Moore.

Evertsville: John R. Brooks.

Wayne: John N. Andrews.

Neuse: Joseph L. Keen.

Lenoir: Daniel Culbreth.

WILMINGTON DISTRICT.
William Closs, P. E.

Wilmington: Front Street, Wesley M. Roby; Fifth Street, Franklin H. Wood.

Topsoil: Richard S. Webb.

Kennaville: James B. Bailey.

Magonolia: J. J. Carden.

Clinton: Joseph C. Thomas.

Cokesboro: John D. Buie.

Bladen: Charles M. Anderson.

Elizabeth: W. S. Chaffin.

Whitesville: W. M. D. Moore.

Smithville: John E. Thompson.

Onslow: R. T. N. Stevenson.

FAYETTEVILLE DISTRICT.
S. D. Adams, P. E.

Fayetteville: James E. Mann.

Cumberland: Hiram P. Cole.

Robeson: Wm. M. Jordan.

Rockingham: Thomas W. Guthrie.

Montgomery: Baxter C. Phillips.

Uwharrie: James F. Smoot.

Cape Fear: Calvin Plyler.

Jonesboro: B. B. Culbreth, Gas-ton Farrar, Sup.

Troy: Thomas C. Moses.

Deep River: Isaac W. Avent.

IMPROVEMENT IN GUN-LOCKS.—The *Winston Sentinel* says:

Dr. R. D. Hay and James M. Hill, of Sandy Ridge, Stokes county, have recently secured patents for an improvement in Gunlocks and Nipple Guards, and we examined, last week, a gun with the improved Lock and Guard, and can testify that it will accomplish everything claimed for it by the inventors, and the improvement affixed to a lock is ornamental and not in the least cumbersome or inconvenient.

The inventors claim for their improvements that they will prevent the piece from being accidentally discharged, and protect the Nipple from the rain. Both of these objects are fully accomplished with but little cost—the attachment being easily applied to the common lock now in use.

France has a telegraphic money order system—quick and cheap.

WHAT CAN THE MATTER BE—

with poor old North Carolina that she is kicked, called and scorned by all—even by the most loyal of the Radicals? No one of them has a favor or even a kind word of encouragement to bestow upon her. Not they—while on the other hand, they are pouring into Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia and many of the other Southern States, puffing and blowing up these States, their resources, people, climates, soils, productions, and future prospects ad nauseam. Not only so, but combinations are being formed among the truly loyal in Washington City to engineer through Congress large appropriations to several great lines of internal improvements running through two or more of these States. But when the conservatives of this State succeeded in electing Jonathan Worth Governor, who was as honest a man as ever drew a breath, and as a conscientious a Union man as he was honest, he and his friends were hounded down upon the pretext of disloyalty. The masses were assured at the same time, if they would only organize and elect a truly loyal Governor, State ticket and Legislature, they might confidentially begin to turn up their empty dishes, for the General Government would certainly then begin to shower down such unprecedented bounties in the way of Federal Manna or government aid as would make every truly loyal heart rejoice. The loyal party, once in power, would in a few short years make the Old North State bloom like the garden of Eden. Well, Gov. Holden and a truly loyal State ticket and legislature were elected after some sort of a fashion, but precisely in accordance with the orders received directly from Washington City.

But, strange to say, instead of the aid and bounties promised, being bestowed upon the State to aid in constructing our works of internal improvement, and the education of all classes of our people and the old-bonded debt of the State paid by our conquerors, and *New North Carolina* left free and unincumbered to start in a new and glorious career—free from debt, and "that sum of all villainy, African slavery." Our entire population were impoverished, if not enslaved. This too when we were assured—let the telegraph but flash the glorious result of a truly loyal trump in N.C. over the wires the very next instant would be seen in the rosy dawn of a bright and glorious future for the regenerated or new State of North Carolina. All Congress desired was to see the sum of all villainy, slavery, eradicated from the State forever, and every man considered and treated before the law as a brother.

When this was done and the Union of the States made perfect, harmonious and indomitable. Yes, "Distinct as the billows yet one as the sea." Then, oh, yes! then North Carolina and her people would see how tenderly, the hated radicals would manifest themselves to their erring sisters and her much abused and injured Union-loving people.

By inflammatory harangues and promises of the kind above mentioned and promising forty acres of land and a mule positively to the negroes the radicals succeeded in carrying all the colored vote, and many of the impecunious, ignorant, imbecilled, narrow minded and prejudiced white voters. This, of course, enabled them to elect their State ticket and an overwhelming majority of the legislature, so every loyal measure demanded of them by Congress has been instantly passed. And now, pray, what do we behold? Let any impartial man but look to Washington City now and during the present session of Congress, and hearken and behold, and he will then hear and see the difference manifested both in honors and bounties conferred upon Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and poor and despised North Carolina, and her truly loyal people, government and legislature? Let but a strict watch be kept on the proceedings of Congress, and fan open ear to that that is said relative to the States referred to above, and we greatly mistake if all classes of our people do not come to the conclusion that they have not only been sorely punished, but most recklessly impoverished and degraded by so superciliously yielding to the behests of Congress and electing the party now in power. And mark the prediction the end is not yet.

Let our readers but keep a steady eye upon the proceedings of Congress and the legislatures of all the seceding States for a year to come, and we predict they will have ample proof furnished from these proceedings to satisfy them that there is a fixed purpose on the part of the Radical party both in and out of this State, not only to bankrupt every man of character and standing in the State, but if possible, to ignore and degrade the State itself as far as they possess the power, in the future as they have certainly done in the past. And thus endeth all the

great and plausible promises made by the truly loyal orators to our deluded people.

For the Patriot.

SCHOOLS IN GUILFORD.

A paragraph in the last number of the *Patriot*, on Common Schools, will, I fear, lead the people to expect more than can be realized.

School Law, Sec. 15, is as follows: "In each Township there shall be biennially elected by the qualified voters thereof, a School Committee, to consist of three persons, who shall establish and maintain, for at least four months in every year, a sufficient number of schools at convenient localities, which shall be for the education of all children between the ages of six and twenty-one years residing therein."

To enable committee men to comply with this requisition, there will be required from seven to eight times the amount of money already set apart by the Board of Education for that purpose.

From all the information as yet obtained, I have no reason to believe that the Public Schools of this county can be generally and efficiently opened before next fall.

At least I do not wish to be instrumental in causing neighborhoods to be unduly looking forward to the Public Schools, and therefore neglecting to get up subscription schools.

NEREUS MENDENHALL.

ON OUR TABLE.

Appeal to the People of N. C.—A pamphlet under this title, signed "Vox Populi," has been on our table for several days, and ought to have been noticed sooner, but was inadvertently overlooked. It treats, in a most able and exhaustive manner, the question of the General Assembly holding over until 1872. The arguments are conclusive and unanswerable, that the constitution contemplated no such thing, and shows that any attempt of the present Legislature to perpetuate its term beyond the first Thursday in August, 1870, would be illegal and revolutionary.

The pamphlet ought to be read by every man in the State. It is for sale by Nichols & Gorman; price \$2.00 per hundred.

The *Norfolk Journal* has been enlarged. It is now one of the largest daily papers published in Virginia. It is always read with pleasure and heartily recommended. Price \$7.

The *School Festival* is the title of a beautiful little original magazine devoted entirely to school exhibitions, recitations, dialogues, tableaux, charades, etc., and is destined to have a great popularity. It is the only magazine of the kind we know of, has been greatly needed, and meets the want. It is full of good things for the large as well as for the smaller children—*all original and all first class*. It is published quarterly, by Alfred L. Sewell & Co., the publishers of that popular juvenile magazine, *The Little Corporal*, Chicago, Ill., and costs fifty cents a year. Single copy fifteen cents.

The *Little Corporal* is one of the most popular juvenile magazines in America. Terms \$1 per year, with low club rates and premiums. Send for sample copy and premium list and go to work. A. L. Sewell & Co., Chicago, Ill.

THE SNOW-SHED LINE.

Mr. C. C. Fulton, of the *Baltimore American*, in a letter from California to his paper, gives the following interesting information concerning the snow-sheds on the Central Pacific railroad. Fifty-five miles of snow-sheds, completed with forty-five of bridges and tunnels, make up a total of one hundred consecutive miles of covered railroad! He says:

"About ten miles from the summit the track is cut out of the solid rock high up on the mountain sides, and winds around and up the sides of the various peaks, sometimes looking like as if it were a circling road around a vast chasm, the Humboldt river flowing along a thousand feet beneath. Here it becomes necessary to protect the track from the snow-drifts, and the immense timber-sheds commence. The reader can form no idea of the immensity of these structures or the solidity and durability that has been observed in their construction. They are in one almost unbroken stretch of fifty-five miles, and are capable of sustaining any amount of snow that may be drifted on to them, even if it should be forty-five feet, as reported by some of the early pioneers. They extend over the whole length of the deep snow line on the dividing ridge. By this means the track will be as clear of snow in the mountains as in the valleys. They are so constructed that the deep avalanches of snow that sweep down the mountains in the spring will glide over their roofs and plunge into the deep chasms below. They have been erected with a full knowledge of the character of the drifts, and were tested last winter with entire success.

"The tunnels and bridges along this portion of the road are very numerous, and form an unbroken connection with the snow-sheds. The road-bed is blasted out of the mountain side for a hundred miles or more, and all who pass over this combined road, uniting the Atlantic with the Pacific, must accord the meed of praise to California energy. The Union Pacific, crossing deserts and prairie lands, had a comparatively easy portion of the great work to accomplish, but here every foot of road had to be made by either filling or blasting. There are no plateaus here to cross except the Nevada Desert, and even it is bristling with upheaved rocks, or mounds of alkali mixed with a lava formation."

The first drove of hogs this season passed through Asheville on Friday last. Since then our streets have been vocal with the drovers, "ho, a hog," "ho, a hog." Not less than fifteen hundred head of hogs have passed through Asheville for the Southern Market. The prices asked here by the Drovers' rule from 11 to 12 cent per lb. One Drove refused 11 cents, cash, for his whole drove. At such prices our visions of snare-bait backbone and sausage vanish into very small corn dodgers.—*Asheville News*.

AN EXECUTIVE POSER.

Governor Holden in his message gets off the following, which he evidently deems a poser:

"What if the Wilmington and Weldon railway had not been constructed? What, if no railroad had gone to the sea from Goldsboro? What, if the Raleigh and Gaston road had not opened the rich cotton and tobacco region from Wake, Franklin and Granville to Weldon, and thence to Petersburg and Norfolk? What, if the North Carolina railroad had not stretched itself out as a great life supplying artery from Goldsboro to Charlotte?"

Sleepy Downing woke up to ejaculate "Lors a massa?" and subsided again. Galloway interrupted the reading by *sour-caustically* exclaiming—"What if your aunt in the country had been your city uncle?" Philosophie Epps was about to expatiate, but got no further than—"and sposen they hadn't?"

Well, "sposen they hadn't?" Why then there would have been no sale of the State's interest in the Wilmington and Weldon and Wilmington and Manchester railroads, for \$158,000, in which \$600,000 was invested (by the State), and which to-day could not be bought for a million! There would have been no President Smith to "trade off" the North Carolina rail; no Hawkins to organize a "ring," no Swenson to manage it, no Littlefield to play in it; there would have been no Superintendent of Public Works, with nothing to say and "nary" Public Work to superintend; no immense Railroad patronage for corrupt Executive to manipulate and prostitute for his own base political purpose.

And had not these kindred works been constructed, the State, it is true, would have been tolerably destitute of railroads, but then the people would have been free from an outrageous, infernal taxation that is grinding the very life out of them.

That's what, Gov'n'r!—Tarboro' North Carolinian.

WHAT THEY FOUGHT FOR.

How we should have enjoyed a scene which had place recently in the courtroom of the United States circuit court for Iowa. These Iowans, having aided in conquering the South, were no doubt felicitating themselves upon having accomplished a great work, when they were rudely awakened, as if from a trance, by Judge Love. Certain county supervisors were before His Honor charged with contempt of court in that they had refused to levy a tax to pay a debt which his Honor had decided they owed and must pay. These supervisors were left to suffer all the penalties of their contumacy. The State courts would issue no writ of *habeas corpus*, or relieve them in any way. "Before the rebellion," says the *New York Times*, in commenting upon this case, "before the rebellion, the result might have been different, but the wounds of war were so fresh and deep that the State courts dared not, if they would, sustain the supervisors by setting up their own authority against that of 'the National Courts' [with capital letters]. These be the wisecracks who thought they were fighting for freedom: who gloried in subjugating the South, not knowing that they were fastening a yoke upon their own necks; and who have lost their own liberties in depriving the South of hers. Have they not? Let us listen to Judge Love, of the National Court [with capital letters]. We quote:

"He told them that there was no hope of escape from payment, while the amount due was every day increasing; that the Supreme Court of the State had virtually abandoned the conflict; that there was no branch of the State Government which has either the disposition or the power to resist the execution of the lawful process of the United States Courts; while 'the Government of the Union must sustain its Courts with its whole force and power.' He desired, with all other men, to realize how groundless has been the assertion and the hope that the executive arm of the Government would not be extended to aid and sustain the courts of the Union in this controversy."

And having thus shown the Supervisors that they were left in the power of the United States Courts, he added that the attachments against them would be continued in force till the next term in question. He further admonished them on that that promise "must be performed in good faith, and without any unnecessary delay; and that this grace would not be renewed, but any delinquency in the future would be visited by the court with penalties of such a character as to insure obedience to the mandate of the law."

"The executive arm of the Government!" The "whole force and power" of the Government! Let them have it, say we. We've had enough of it, and we rather like to see it fall upon those who aided in bringing it down upon us.

We hope these Iowans like the grand result of the late glorious war for the Union.—*Richmond Dispatch*.

Supervisor Perry, of North Carolina, under date of November 20, gives the following statement of the amount of revenue collected on tobacco in the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth districts of North Carolina, for the six months ending October 31, 1869, as compared with the amounts collected during the same months of the preceding year, viz: In the Fourth district the amount collected in 1868 was \$18,274.16; in 1869, \$163,870. In the Fifth district for 1868, \$65,248.46; in 1869, \$214,799.54. In the Sixth district in 1868, \$18,003.35, and in 1869, \$81,789.33.

No Chinese Wanted in Tennessee.—On Wednesday, in the Tennessee Legislature, on a bill incorporating the Mississippi Valley Importation Company, an amendment forbidding the importation of Chinese into Tennessee was adopted—yeas, 53; nays, 15.

One of the largest Sunday schools in California is composed of Chinese children.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Thursday, 25.—In the Senate the Resolution requesting the Representatives of this State in Congress to use their influence to secure the Loan of \$1,000,000, to be appropriated in the purchase of lands, to be divided into farms of 20 acres each, for those who are unable to furnish homes for themselves.

A. H. Galloway (col.) moved to amend by inserting after "20 acres of land," "AND A MULE," which was lost.

Mr. Lassiter, moved to amend by inserting after "\$1,000,000," "or its equivalent in Public Lands" which prevailed, and the resolution was adopted.

In the House the Senate resolution refusing to reduce the per diem and mileage was concurred in; but the yeas and nays were not allowed to be taken, so anxious were the Radicals to keep their constituents from knowing how they voted.

Friday, 26.—The Senate did nothing worth noting. The House adopted the resolution requesting Congress to grant a general amnesty. It went into a committee of the whole on the railroad funds.

The State Treasurer, Mr. Jenkins, in obedience to a summons from the committee, appeared and qualified.

The questions and answers were ordered to be put in writing.

The following information was elicited by the examination:

The amount of bonds issued since July, 1868, in pursuance of the act of the last General Assembly in aid of railroads, was stated to be \$12,000,000.

Williamston and Tarboro' Railroad—\$300,000 appropriated, all of which had been issued, and then delivered to J. R. Stubbs, or his Attorney.

Western Division of the Western N. C. Railroad—\$6,000,000 appropriated; \$6,307,000 issued and delivered to G. W. Swenson, or to his attorney; \$299,600 hypothecated, i. e., left in the Treasury to secure the payment of the interest.

Eastern Division of the same road—\$333,400 appropriated; issued \$273,000; in the Treasury \$60,400; the bonds issued were delivered either to Dr. Mott or Col. Tate, the Treasurer did not remember which; the books would show.

Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford railroad—\$4,000,000 appropriated; \$1,500,000 issued and delivered—\$1,000,000 to Col. Cowan, and \$500,000 to Dr. Sloan; \$2,500,000 yet to be delivered.

North Western N. C. Railroad—\$1,440,000 amount required by certificate, so much per section; \$1,080,000 issued and delivered to Mr. Belo; \$360,000 hypothecated.

Western Coalfield Railroad—\$1,500,000 appropriated; \$1,320,000 issued and delivered to A. J. Jones; hypothecated \$180,000.

Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad—\$2,000,000 of mortgaged bonds; \$1,700,000 issued and delivered to Mr. McAden by order of Mr. Johnson; hypothecated \$240,000.

Saturday, 27.—In the Senate the bill to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors within 3 miles of Silver Hill in Davidson county passed its third reading.—A bill to incorporate the Granville Railroad passed its 2nd reading.—(Simply gives right of way.) In the House the proposition to hold over until 1872 was discussed. Mr. Durham moved that the term for which this assembly was elected expires on the first Thursday in August, 1870.—It was rejected. Hodgkin and the Radicals generally voted against it. The Senate resolution, leaving the question of holding over two more years,—to the decision of the Supreme Court prevailed.

Monday, 29.—In the Senate a bill passed its third reading, requiring bank bills to be received in payment of judgment renewed by the old banks of the State. Several bills were introduced and several passed first and second reading. In the House the Young Men's Intelligence and Enterprise Association was chartered. The Valley Railroad was chartered. [The road to run from some point on the R. & G. road to some point on the Piedmont or N. C. railroad.]

Tuesday, 30.—In the Senate a series of resolutions respecting the credit of the State were adopted. J. B. Evans, Senator from the 35th district, tendered his resignation, which was received. In the House, a bill to remove obstructions from Lumber river, and to prohibit the sale of liquors on the W. N. C. R. R.

Wednesday, Dec. 1.—The Senate passed on third reading: A bill to amend an act entitled "an act to regulate the proceedings in the partition and sale of real and personal property."

