

North Carolina.

We are permitted (says the Wilmington Journal) to make the following extract from a private letter, which shows that our State and people have some friends even in Massachusetts:

Boston, Jan. 21, 1870.

Ever since becoming acquainted with the true character and unfortunately isolated situation of "The Glorious Old State," and the true merit with her never failing associates, pure virtue and unassuming modesty, universally to be met with among her citizens, all my sympathies have been active in their behalf.

As the great, good and gifted Gaston might have said, if he did not say it, "There she stands with her true merit, virtue and unassuming modesty," bounded on the North by Virginia, who boastingly claim to have by "Right Divine" all of "The First Families," and last, but not least, the still more proud South Carolinians, bound and enclose her on the south, with all the known "Chivalry!"

She is often sneeringly taunted by South Carolinians and Virginians, as well as by a large number of uninformed weak-minded people in her other sister States, of being "The Tar, Pitch and Turpentine State." Now were it true that North Carolina produces nothing more than those important articles, tar, pitch and turpentine, which constitute one of the greatest and most indispensable staples of commerce, that alone enables her to rank in a commercial point of view as one of the first States in this divided Confederacy.

The immense industry of North Carolina products was most keenly felt during the late war throughout the entire length and breadth of this barbarously and needlessly blood-stained country.

Soon after the late inhuman war was savagely and brutally commenced by the North against the South, Spirits of Turpentine reached and retained during the whole of that inhumanly and barbarous war the extraordinary high price of six dollars per gallon, notwithstanding every nook and corner of Europe was drained of all the Turpentine money could purchase for the American market, and Benzine, obtained from Petroleum, was as far as possible used as its substitute for most purposes in painting.

Leave out of the question the millions of dollars worth of Yellow-Pine Lumber, the Cotton, the Rice, the Corn, the Tobacco, &c. &c., annually exported from "The Glorious Old North State," it should not be forgotten that it was in North Carolina where Gold was first discovered in this country and mined in paying quantities to the amount of millions without scarcely making an impression upon the incalculable millions of that precious metal, which a beneficent Providence has deposited within her limits, and which, ere long will attract to her bosom of Gold and Diamonds a greater furor of immigration than ever raged in the most palmy days of California.

North Carolina is not only the original Gold and Diamond yielding State, but was the pioneer State in making Wine, as may be seen by referring to the U. S. Census Returns in 1850-750, &c.

If a correct history of wine-making in this country is ever written, it must begin by stating the historical fact that when Great Napoleon the First was about to be banished and imprisoned for life, to the boundless oceanic island of St. Helena, by the cowardly and disgraceful edict of the unholly Allied Powers, a number of his favorite and devoted Generals begged in vain for permission to accompany their great commander into exile, their prayer being refused they came to this home for the political exiles of Europe.

Our whole country received them with open arms, every one of the then United States voted them a welcome and the proffer of pecuniary aid, both in money and lands. Congress passed a vote of welcome in their behalf and they became truly the Nation's guests. In that vote they were tendered public land to be selected at their pleasure, and pecuniary aid was likewise offered them by our National Legislature. Under those circumstances, it is to be presumed they made choice of and settled in the most desirable State, which was North Carolina, where they commenced the culture of grapes and made wine upon an extensive scale, which was transported at great expense in wagons to the seaport of Charleston, South Carolina, and thence shipped to the ports of Boston Philadelphia and New York, where it readily sold at high prices in those low price days.

To this should be added the further fact, that North Carolina is the home of the Isabella and numerous other of the best wine yielding grapes in the known world. Please pardon the length of my letter, as it has been written from the fullness of a heart that ever has been and I trust ever will be ready to "Melt at others' woes," but most especially does it sympathize and accord with the oppressed and down-trodden of all enlightened white peoples.

I remain yours, SAMUEL W. DEWEY.

FATRICHIDE.—We learn from a friend that Frank E. Alfred fatally stabbed his brother, Tolbert Alfred, in a house of ill-fame, near Marion, on the night of the 2d ultimo, in a drunken frolic. Frank and Tolbert, a nephew, Isaac Alfred and others had met for a general spree, and at a late hour the party had broken up, leaving the Alfredds, when the difficulty arose that ended in the death of Tolbert, who was buried in the 10th. Warrants were issued for the two Alfredds, by Justice Higgins, but they had left for parts unknown.—Rutherford Indicator.

VIRGINIA.—The Governor sent to the Legislature, a supplementary message relating to the routine of State matters. In referring to the difficulty of finding Judges not disqualified by the 14th amendment, he recommends that Congress be petitioned for a general removal of disabilities.

The establishment of an Asylum for insane colored people is recommended. He also suggests many excellent changes in the administration of the civil law of the State.

ROTTENNESS IN THE RECONSTRUCTED STATES.—Governor Reed, of Florida, has been found guilty of charges on which a committee of the Florida Legislature call for his impeachment. Considering the state of affairs in Louisiana, Georgia, and this case in Florida, and the doubts evinced by radicals in Congress over the admission of Virginia and Mississippi, we must come to the conclusion that reconstruction, although successful in some things is not a perfect work, and is not considered so by its makers.

IMPORTANT TO DISTILLERS.—Commissioner Delano has instructed collectors and assessors to proceed at once to carry into effect his rulings (concerning the fermenting periods in "mashes") in their respective districts, and to make assessments on the re-surveys recently made from and after the date on which the copy of re-survey is delivered to the distiller; and also, in any district where re-surveys had not been completed to carry them forward to completion without delay.

The National Debt.

A Washington letter gives the following sketch of a speech made in Congress by Mr Voorhees:

"In the House the speech of Hon. Daniel Voorhees, of Indiana, deserves special mention. He said: Now that the Administration has been proven a delinquent in its use of the public money by the Chairman of the appropriations, (Mr Dawes,) he would further demonstrate the wrongs and oppressions of the people. He spoke of the capitalist and the toiler, the former had numerous advocates on the floor of Congress while the toiler, on whose behalf he arose, had seldom any one to speak for him. Mr Voorhees went into an examination of the manner in which the debt was made. He showed most plainly that the capitalists did not as patriots, loan the Government money to save the life of the Nation, but as money shavers and usurers, watching when our necessities were direst to exact the best terms. Death and the sordid greed of gain held high carnival together and ministered to each other's ferocious and unsatiate lusts and appetites from the beginning to the close of the contest. He asserted and proved most conclusively that a vast proportion of the public debt was a fiction created by unjust and scandalous legislation and a fraud fastened on the labor of the nation. He spoke of the capitalist making merchandise of the country's woes and trafficking for 100 per cent of profit amid the roar of cannon and a deluge of blood. Neither the money nor the money changer came forth to the conflict. Hearts bounding with warm affections and brains filled with visions of peaceful and happy years sprang up from every little spot, from away up in the dark pines of Maine to the far off mouth of the Columbia river, and gave all that God enabled them to give. But above and around the graves of heroes who died for glory and not for gain, speculation is busy, reaping its double harvest from the hallowed blood which they shed. From statements and calculations which were presented in figures and facts, to which Mr Voorhees challenges scrutiny, the stupendous amount of \$1,560,558,956, was the sum total which is now counted as a part of our indebtedness when not one cent, as he proved, ever left the pockets of the speculator or found its way into the treasury of the country. The sum total of what the bondholders actually did loan, did advance upon the bonds of the government from 1862 to 1868, was \$1,371,424,238. Compare the amount which the government did receive with the amount for which our bonds are outstanding, and we find the following result:

Table with 2 columns: Description, Amount. Row 1: Amount of debt which has no consideration, \$1,550,558,956. Row 2: Amount which was paid for, 1,371,424,238.

Table with 2 columns: Description, Amount. Row 1: Excess of bonds and usury over the actual debt, \$179,134,718.

Mr Voorhees asked for a parallel in the history of constitutional Governments.

The President, in the interest of wealth and the capitalist, and against the equality and rights of labor, ranged himself on the side of the heartless monopoly and against the lowly poor.

In the interest of fraud and usury he announces a plan of paying the debt, which, if carried out, the toiling tax-payer will be compelled to pay for that less than \$1,400,000,000 the almost incalculable sum of \$4,470,918,930, an amount equal to one-fifth of the entire property of the United States.

This scheme of plunder proclaimed by the Executive is destitute of the slightest support either in equity or law. He stated that the interest bearing debt when the last administration closed was \$2,049,975,700. The Secretary of the Treasury stated four days ago that it now was \$2,100,000,000; an increase of \$50,024,300.

This is a stubborn fact. While taxation is maintained high the debt is actually rising higher. Mr Voorhees contended that our national debt should be paid in strict accordance with the contract whether it be gold or greenbacks, and as Thad Stevens said: to contend that the five twenty bonds are payable in gold was a swindle and a robbery. In conclusion he made a most eloquent and pathetic appeal for a plan to change the existing state of things. He pleaded in the interest of the laborer, of the maimed and wounded soldier, in the name of the widow and orphan, and in the name of eternal justice, and in behalf of the mighty interests of the country, whose languishing energies it would revive, whose drooping trade it would restore, whose fainting industries it would imbue with new life.

The figures and arguments presented by Mr Voorhees in his grand expose of the flagrant cheat that is imposed on the nation by the Radical capitalists are unanswerable. The chiron voice of the young orator and statesman of the West, which rang through the Hall in tones loud and clear, attracted the attention of the galleries, while the members on the floor ceased their usual hum and listened attentively to the arguments that deservedly demanded their attention.

Mr Voorhees has done the country a great service in laying open so clearly a subject of such vital import and one that all the efforts and aims of Radicalism has been to stifle, gloss over or misrepresent.

Washington Items. The President has nominated J. P. Bradley of New Jersey, and Wm. Strong of Pennsylvania, associate justices of the U. S. Supreme Court. Opposition to the confirmation of Bradley is strong. The opposition want a Judge from the South.

A number of Treasury Cotton cases from the Court of Claims was taken up for argument in the Supreme Court on the 8th inst. These cases were brought under the captured and abandoned property act of 1863, and involve various questions besides the question of the date of the rebellion.

The Committee on Ways and Means, heard the whiskey delegation in favor of extending the time for bond, representing that 13,000,000 gallons of whiskey now in bond would not be ready for market under three years, and that the present payment of tax would involve many holders. The arguments seemed to impress the Committee favorably.

The case of Hepburn vs. Griswold, brought from the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, involving the legal tender law, has been decided in the U. S. Supreme Court. Chief Justice Chase delivered the opinion of the Court, sustaining the decision of the lower Court, that a contract made before the legal tender law could not be discharged in the United States notes.

The opinion is very long and discusses at great length the powers of Congress. It holds that Congress had no right to make the government notes a legal tender for pre-existing private debts. It does not touch the question of contracts made since the law was passed.

This opinion was concurred in by Justices Nelson, Clifford and Field. Justice Miller delivered the minority opinion concurred in by Justices Swayne and Davis, holding the law to be entirely constitutional; treating it principally as an incident to the war power.

Mr French spoke in opposition and concluded by moving to postpone for one week.

North Carolina Legislature.

MONDAY, Feb. 7. SENATE—Mr Welker introduced a bill to abolish the office of State Printer. He moved a suspension of the rules in order to put the bill on its passage, which motion prevailed. The bill passed its third reading by a vote of 24 yeas to 7 nays.

Mr Welker introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to make in connection with their usual report on the financial condition of the State

1st. The manner in which the accounts are kept in this department. 2d. To whom were sold the bonds paid as dividend on the stock of the State in the North Carolina Railroad, and at what price.

3d. To examine the vouchers for all money paid for expenditures in the several departments. 4th. To learn and report the items under the head of contingencies.

5th. What amount was paid for labor on the capitol yard, and to servants about the capitol. 6th. What amount of the special tax to pay interest on the new bonds is on hand, and whether any of it has been used for any other purpose.

7th. What amount of money belonging to the Board of Education is in the Treasury, and whether any of it has been used for any object but for its legitimate purpose.

The resolution was adopted. The bill requiring County Commissioners to make certain reports to the Board of Public Charities, passed.

The bill to amend an act to establish the days and places for selling property under execution, passed.

HOUSE—Mr Barnett introduced a bill postponing until 1872 the collection of taxes for the purpose of paying interest on the public debt contracted either before or since the war. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr Welch introduced a resolution expressing the sense of the members of the General Assembly that their term of office expires on the 1st Thursday of August, 1870.

On motion of Mr Snipes the bill to amend section 19 of the act concerning Guardians and Wards was taken up and passed its several readings.

SENATE—A protest against the passage of the bill calling in the special tax bonds, which passed the Senate on last Friday, signed by Messrs. Sweet, Forkner, Moore of Yancey, Moore of Carteret, Colgrove, Hayes, Smith and Blythe, was entered upon the Journal.

Mr Welker, from the Committee on Education, reported favorably on the resolution proposing to raise a committee to investigate and report in reference to the interpolation of an act to establish a system of Public Instruction.

The resolution passed. Mr Sweet introduced a bill to protect the interests of the State as a Stockholder in the North Carolina Railroad Company. Referred.

Mr Love introduced a bill amendatory of and supplemental to an act relating to the salaries of State officers. [This bill fixes the salary of the Secretary of State, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Auditor at \$1,500 each, and the Superintendent of Public Works at \$1,250. (These officers are now paid \$2,400 each per year.) Also reduces the number of messengers and clerks (now six in number in the Executive office, receiving \$4,500) to two, with the pay of \$1,500. Takes two clerks from the Secretary of State, three from the Auditor, and one each from the Superintendent of Public Instruction and Superintendent of Public Works and leaves the clerical force as it was in June, 1868. Fixes the pay of County Surveyors, Commissioners and Registers at not exceeding \$3 per day to be fixed by the Board of Trustees, and that of the Clerk of the Board of Trustees not to exceed \$2 per day, to be fixed by the Trustees.] Referred.

On motion of Mr Jones, of Mecklenburg, the vote was reconsidered by which the bill to amend an act creating one million of preferred stock in the North Carolina Railroad Company was rejected, and on his motion the bill was laid on the table.

The bill to provide for the election of members of the General Assembly passed its second reading, ordered to be printed, and made the special order for Tuesday next.

HOUSE—On motion of Mr Pou, Mr Welch's resolution declaring it to be the sense of the members of the General Assembly that their term of office expires on the first Thursday in August, 1870, was taken up.

This event so decided before a vote was reached the special order was announced to wit: A bill to repeal certain sections of the public laws of 1868-'69. [This bill repeals all the sections that levies a special tax to pay interest on special tax bonds.] Mr Jarvis took the floor in support of this bill. He said there was no constitutional objection to the passage of the bill, calling attention to section 1, article 8. When those acts were passed the Legislature was the contracting party on the one side and the companies on the other, and when the companies accepted those amendments to their charters, they took this section as a part of the contract, and more than that, the purchasers of these bonds, bought them with the provisions of this section starting them in the face. Now if there was no constitutional objection to the passage of the bill then the question was whether it was prudent to pass it.

Mr Pou hoped that the motion to postpone would be voted down. Mr Moore of Chowan, opposed the bill, and wanted to know what was to become of investigation if this bill was passed, rendering valueless the very bonds whose malappropriation this House had for weeks been called on by the friends of this bill to investigate. He continued to some length in his opposition to the measure.

After some further debate, the motion to postpone for one week was put to a vote and prevailed by a vote of 60 yeas to 27 nays.

A message was received from the Governor transmitting a communication from the Public Treasurer in regard to the financial condition of the State. The communication was ordered to be printed.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9. SENATE—Mr Jones, of Mecklenburg, introduced a bill to confer certain powers on the Southern and Atlantic Telegraphic Company. Referred.

Mr Love introduced a resolution requesting the Auditor to furnish the Senate, without delay, a detailed report as to the manner the three thousand and eighty dollars and seventy-three cents was paid out for labor on the Capitol square up to the end of the last fiscal year, and also a similar statement up to date, which was adopted.

The bill to require a return by Justices of the Peace of all criminal actions disposed of by them to the Clerk of the Superior Court, passed.

HOUSE—Mr French introduced a bill defining the powers and duties of Constables in certain cases. Lies over.

The Senate bill to abolish the office of State Printer was taken up.

The question referred upon the motion of Harris of Wake, col., to postpone until the Committee appointed to investigate the alleged mismanagement of the public printing should make a report to the House.

Mr French moved to amend by making it the special order for Friday at 11 o'clock. Mr Harris of Wake, colored, accepted Mr French's amendment. Mr Downing favored the postponement. Messrs. Pou and Ingram opposed it. Mr Painter had the following statement read from the Clerk's desk:

Table with 2 columns: Date, Amount. Rows: 1869, April, warrant as per bill, \$1,254 48; May, " " " " " 1,946 66; June, " " " " " 366 08; July, " " " " " 2,845 82; Aug, " " " " " 2,482 96; Sept., " " " " " 1,323 83; Oct., " " " " " 4,912 35; Nov., " " " " " 3,142 62; 1870, Jan., " " " " " 5,161 04; Feb., " " " " " 398 21; Total, \$23,833 05; Dec., " " " " " 2,527 77; Total, 891 09; Grand Total, \$27,356 91

Mr Painter said there were several thousand dollars yet to come, and ere this month was out the amount would probably be swelled to some \$40,000. He hoped the House would consider this enormous amount entailed upon the tax paying people of the State, and that members would take steps to cease this evil by the immediate passage of this bill.

A vote being taken, the motion to postpone until Friday was adopted.

SENATE—Mr Blythe introduced a bill to authorize the Superintendent of Public Works to sell Public Lots in the City of Raleigh belonging to the State. Referred.

Mr Moore of Alamance, introduced a bill to exempt bondholders from selling or leasing any portion of their land to another.

Mr Barnes introduced a bill to punish cotton thieves. Referred.

Mr H. Galloway, col., introduced a resolution proposing to pay out of the per diem of members \$100 to each of the Reporters of the two daily papers of Raleigh. Referred.

Mr Smith, of Wilkes, thought it was not worthy a reference. He thought it was wrong for the Senate to entertain such a foolish proposition, it was simply contemptible and insulting.

The bill to appropriate certain lands to the Board of Education was postponed indefinitely on motion of Mr Barnes.

HOUSE—Mr Ragland introduced a resolution requesting the Speaker to appoint a committee of five to draft a bill for the relief of the people. Referred.

Mr Moore of Alamance, introduced a bill to exempt practicing physicians from working on public roads and serving in the militia. Lies over.

Mr Malone introduced a bill to facilitate appeals in State cases. Referred.

Mr Downing wished to know why the Committee of Whole did not prosecute their investigations. Dr. Sloan, President of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad Company, was in the city.

The bill to consolidate the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company and the North Carolina Railroad Company was indefinitely postponed.

FRIDAY, Feb. 11. SENATE—On motion of Mr Sweet the rules were suspended in order to take up the bill to protect the interests of the State as a Stockholder in the North Carolina Railroad Company. Messrs. Sweet, Love, Jones of Mecklenburg, and Robbins spoke in favor of the bill. Messrs. Welker, Graham and Jones of Wake, opposed it. The bill finally passed its third reading, and was ordered to be engrossed and sent to the House.

HOUSE—The motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill conditioning the Atlantic and N. C. R. R. Company, and the N. C. R. R. Company, was indefinitely postponed was considered. Mr Guter moved to lay on the table the motion to reconsider. The yeas and nays being called, the House rejected the motion by a vote of yeas 13 to nays 88. The motion as reconsiderer was then put to a vote and adopted.

Mr Malone offered the following substitute for the bill: Sec. 1. That it shall be lawful for the Stockholders of the N. C. R. R. Company, at a meeting to be called and held as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, according to the charter and by-laws thereof, to transfer to the Atlantic & N. C. R. R. Company all that portion of the N. C. R. R. between Goldsboro and the passenger depot at Raleigh, with all the rights, franchises and privileges owned and possessed by the said road therein, &c.

The matter was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The bill to abolish the office of State Printer was passed.

A Wonderful Southern Discovery. In the South where Liver complaint and bilious diseases prevail to so great an extent, there has long been felt a need of a medicine that would act specifically on the Liver, restoring it to its normal functions, and at the same time safe from after effects, and yet so simple that it might be used by any one. It is claimed that DR. TETT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS supplies this want. They act directly on the Liver: their constant use will not injure in the slightest degree the most delicate constitution. Females at any period may use them with great benefit, and realize great relief from the distressing nausea which they experience at certain times. These pills are not recommended as a universal cure-all, but simply for diseased Liver, and those malady which follow a derangement of that important organ, such as Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Jaundice, Sour Stomach, Ladies Heartburn, Chills and Fever, Foul Breath, Restlessness at night, and Flatulency. These invaluable Pills may be found in every Drug Store of any note in the South and West.

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Flunkeyism in New York.

American character is a strange compound of all the ills, oddities, eccentricities, whims and "straightness" of the world combined. In religious matters, as well as in secular, we have already a population ever ready to follow after "strange gods," and "do the honors" to clerical men from a distant land. This species of flunkeyism is not so common as some others—nor are the devotees of new ideas half as numerous as the men worshippers, who run after princes and read the air with loud shouts for crowned heads.

If Queen Victoria feels complimented on account of the distinguished honors paid to her son Arthur, she exhibits the true nature of a mother, wherever such a dame is to be found.

But how simple must appear our own people to the boy prince himself, who is feasted and toasted, and led around by our "big men," with their fingers in his royal button holes! We scarcely give into the idea, that this little sprout of nobility is non compos mentis, as has been suggested by some of his interviewers. His behavior has been very good, and he has learned one trait of character which we doubt not was taught by his mamma before he set sail for America, and that is; that a still tongue is evidence of a sound mind—for he has only spoken when interrogated, and raised his hat when cheered!

The Prince has his keepers. This is a "precautionary step," and may operate to put him through his American tour without dishonoring his noble mother! But his keepers have acted unwisely in "giving out," that the boy would be taken to church, as the sequel will prove, for he became the "gazed at," on Sunday last, by over two thousand of the elite of New York who gathered at Trinity Church an hour before the commencement of worship.

Bright eyes and beaming smiles greeted him, and after the choir sung the closing doxology, the vulgar crowd that lined Broadway threw up their hats as the carriage that contained His Royal Highness passed to his boarding house.

Such is flunkeyism in the city of New York—and such is the character of a large class of people who call themselves Americans—and we have no hope that it will ever be different.

Grinnell, Belmont, Stroughton and other wealthy men lead out, and it is only fair to suppose that their acts of hospitality (!) will meet with the sanction of the masses.—Raleigh Standard.

DR. E. C. ALEXANDER, Charlotte, N. C. Offers his services as Physician to the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country.

Stoves, Tin, Japanned and HOLLOW WARE. AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Opposite Thos. R. Tate & Thos. W. Dewey's Banking House, Tryon Street, Charlotte, N. C.

100 BARRELS OF IRISH POTATOES, and a fine lot of country Hams just received at W. J. BLACK'S, Feb. 7, 1870.

Cotton Seed. A few bushels of fine Prolific Cotton Seed from Georgia, for sale at McMURRAY, DAVIS & CO'S, Feb. 7, 1870.

NEW STORE And New Goods. We are now receiving a complete assortment of GROCERIES and PROVISIONS, All new and fresh, and will keep in connection Grains of all kinds, Fertilizers, &c., which we offer to the wholesale and retail trade at the lowest market price, consisting in part of Flour, Bacon, Buckwheat, Lard, Fish, Grits, Corn, Meal, Soda, Sugar, Peas, Salt, Tea, Coffee, &c., &c.

WANDO Mining and Manufacturing Co., JOHN R. DUKES, President.

J. D. AIKEN, Rev. JAMES P. BOYCE, GEO. E. GIBBON, L. D. MOWRY, F. J. PELZER.

WANDO FERTILIZER, Recommended by Agricultural Chemists as a special manure for Cotton, Wheat, Corn and other Grains.

Bone Phosphate. PHOSPHATE ROCK.

WILLIAM C. DUKES & CO., GENERAL AGENTS, No. 1 South Atlantic Wharf, CHARLESTON, S. C.

BURROUGHS & SPRINGS, Agents at Charlotte, N. C. Feb. 7, 1870. W. L. SPRINGS, JAMES OSBORNE, L. W. SPRINGS, Springs, Osborne & Co., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 125 North Water Street, Philadelphia.

NEARLY AS BAD AS THE KU KLUX.—Judge Tourgee has sentenced two colored members of the League and a colored woman to be hung at the term of Orange Superior Court, now in session, and granted a new trial to another colored woman, who was found guilty by the jury. The two Leaguers are Bob Green and Tom Young who murdered Blalock, on Christmas last; the other, Henry Maloy with several aliases, connected with the same murder, will be tried to day, and will, no doubt, join the other two in the march of "old John Brown."

The woman Jinny Brown, was convicted of the murder of her husband some eighteen months ago, and Jane Davis, the one who obtained a new trial was convicted as accessory to the same. If Maloy should be convicted, of which there is little doubt, it will make four whom His Honor will sentence to swing. This is almost as bad as the ku klux, and if he don't mind he will have the militia after him.—Raleigh Sentinel.

Schedules. NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD. The Mail Train on this Road now runs as follows: Leave Goldsboro, going West, at 8:30 p. m. Arrive at Greensboro, " at 4:57 a. m. " " at Charlotte, " 10:00 " Leave Charlotte, going East, at 4:30 p. m. Arrive at Greensboro, " 9:10 " " " at Goldsboro, " 5:30 a. m.

CHAR. COL. & AUG. RAILROAD. The Mail and Passenger Trains over this Road now runs as follows: Arrive at Charlotte, 4:20 p. m. Leave Charlotte, (going South), 10:15 a. m.

Dissolution. The copartnership heretofore existing between ALEXANDER & BLAND is dissolved by mutual consent. The practice of Dentistry will be continued by Dr. M. A. BLAND at the same office, opposite the Charlotte Hotel.

The unsettled business of A. W. Alexander and the late firm will be left with Dr. Bland for settlement. A. W. ALEXANDER, M. A. BLAND.

A Card. Having determined to remove West, I take pleasure in recommending to my friends and patrons Dr. M. A. BLAND, who has been associated with me for the past year in the practice of Dentistry. He is a gentleman, skillful in his profession and in every way worthy the confidence of the public. Jan 17, 1870. M. A. ALEXANDER.

GASTON PAUL, Job Printer. Solicits a share of the JOB PRINTING of the community. As he confines himself altogether to JOB WORK, he can guarantee satisfaction in regard to cheapness and dispatch.

NEW GOODS. A new lot of 10 and 11 quarter Sheeting, bleached and brown. A large lot of Bleached Domestic. A large lot of Prints at 12 cents per yard. A large lot of all kinds of Dry Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Hoop Skirts, Balmoral Skirts, and everything in the way of White Goods.