

STONE & UZZELL, PROPRIETORS.  
 FAYETTEVILLE STREET,  
 OVER W. C. STONACH & CO.'S STORE.  
 CASH—INVARIABLELY IN ADVANCE.  
 THE DAILY NEWS will be delivered to subscribers at FIFTEEN CENTS per week, payable to the carrier weekly. Mailed at \$7 per annum; \$4.50 for six months; \$2 for three months. THE WEEKLY NEWS at \$2 per annum.

MORNING EDITION.  
 The Raleigh Daily News.

SUNDAY, JUNE 8, 1873.  
 LOCAL MATTER.

**E. C. WOODSON, City Editor**  
 All parties ordering the New will please send the money for the time the paper is wanted.  
 Contractors will not be allowed under their contracts, to advertise any other than their legitimate business, unless by paying specially for such advertisements.  
 J. O. H. NUTTALL, of the Charlotte Advertising Agency, is agent for this paper in Charlotte, N. C. He is duly authorized to contract for advertisements and receipt for subscriptions.  
 Messrs. Griffin and Hoffman, Newspaper Advertising Agents, No. 4 South Street, Baltimore, Md., are duly authorized to contract for advertisements in this city. Advertisers in that city are requested to leave their favors with this house.

**THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL AND THE NEWS.**—The STATE AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL, an eight-page Weekly published in this city, will be published with the DAILY NEWS at \$2.50 per annum, and with the WEEKLY NEWS at \$5.00 per annum. Orders directed to either paper will receive prompt attention.  
 As the enforcement of the Cash system will cause us to strike from our list the names of many of our subscribers and after the first of this month, we trust that those who have not taken the paper will be taken by those who may thus find their papers discontinued, as we mean no disrespect to any one in doing so, but only to carry out our determination and the recommendation of the late Press Convention. We trust, however, that those who have not taken the News will at once renew their subscriptions.  
 STONE & UZZELL,  
 June 1, 1873.

**POST OFFICE DIRECTORY.**  
**RALEIGH POST OFFICE ARRANGEMENT.**  
 Office hours from 8 1/2 a. m. to 8 p. m., during the week (except while the mails are being distributed).  
**TIME OF ARRIVAL AND CLOSING THE MAILED**  
 Western—New Orleans, La., Augusta, Ga., Columbia, S. C., Charlotte, S. C., Greensboro, S. C., Salisbury, N. C., Hillsboro, N. C., due at 7:30 a. m. Close at 9 1/2 p. m.  
 Eastern—Charleston, S. C., Wilmington, Newber, Beaufort, Goldsboro &c., due 7 p. m. Close 9:30 a. m.  
 Northern, via Weldon—New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Washington, Richmond, Petersburg, Norfolk, Weldon, &c., due at 8:30 p. m. Close 8 p. m.  
 Northern, via Greensboro and Danville, Va., due 7:30 a. m. Close 6:30 p. m.  
 Southern—Apex, Osgood, &c., due 10 a. m. Close 10:30 a. m.  
**MESSENGERS—**Engle Rock, Monday and Thursday, due 12 1/2 a. m., close 1 p. m. Roxboro, every Wednesday, due 11 1/2 a. m., close 1 p. m. Leitchburg, every Wednesday, due 11 1/2 a. m., close 1 p. m. Asheville, due 8 p. m. Thursdays & Fridays.  
 Office hours for Registered Letters and Money Order Departments, from 8 1/2 a. m. to 10 p. m.  
 Mails sent or received on Sundays.  
 W. W. HOLDEN, P. M.

**LOCAL BRIEFS.**  
 The postal box service has exploded.  
 Another barbecue at Miburac is talked of.  
 All the churches will be open to-day. Attend them.  
 We learn that a steam laundry will soon be started in this city.  
 Yesterday the Mayor's court, like other parts of the city, was scarce of items.  
 Ten thousand postal cards were received yesterday at the Postoffice in this city.  
 Rev. L. L. Hendren, of Newbern, will occupy the pulpit of the Edenton Street Methodist Church this morning.

Yesterday afternoon the police took up a stray mule on Fayetteville street. The animal is at John Kelly's livery stable awaiting the appearance of the owner.  
 On yesterday a colored lad, living in Eastern Ward, while indulging in the youthful and fascinating sport of walking a fence rail had the misfortune of dislocating his collar bone.  
 We are pleased to see our friend S. Harris Hopkins, of the firm of Hull, Atkinson & Co., 253 Baltimore street, wholesale dry goods dealers, who is now on a visit to our city. The house he represents is too well and favorably known throughout the State to require any commendation at our hands.  
 Yesterday morning some small colored lads amused themselves by climbing up on the front door of the market house, when the sport was brought to a sudden termination by the tipping over of the door. One little boy was caught under it, but fortunately escaped with a few bruises.

**SUPREME COURT.**—The Court met yesterday at the usual hour. All the Justices present except Justice Boyden.  
 The following cases were argued:  
 Louisa Esom Adm'r. vs. Joseph Billups et al.—Perquimans. W. H. Smith for the plaintiff and G. V. Strong for defendants.  
 William G. Warren and wife et al., ex. M. G. Badham, adm'r., Chown, A. M. Moore and Smith & Strong for plaintiffs and Gilliam & Pruden, Battle & Son and Moore & Gatling for defendant.  
 This case was argued upon a preliminary question, and referred to the Clerk of the Court to find the facts.  
 The Court adjourned to meet again tomorrow morning at the usual hour.

**AFTERNOON SESSION.**  
 At 3 p. m. the court reassembled. The case of the United States vs. O. R. Castibon, Granville, for violation of the revenue law in regard to manufacturer's books was called. Major T. B. Venable appeared for the defense and the District Attorney prosecuted. After argument the case was given to the jury, who, up to this writing (7 p. m.), had not returned a verdict.  
 A motion for a new trial in the Abner Kelley case was made and continued over until Monday.

THE DAILY NEWS.

**AN ECCENTRIC COUPLE.**—The passengers on the cars from Weldon to Raleigh were much amused a few days since at two characters well representing their nationalities. The first was a polite old bachelor from Virginia—fat, forty and fully up to Lord Chesterfield in politeness. His amiability and disposition to be agreeable increased in proportion to the number of times he and his new-made friend visited the smoking-car to take just one drop more. Whether appointed or self constituted, he had assumed the position of grand usher, and no sooner could a passenger open the door to enter than he would rise, and with a low bow, point him to a seat; and if the passenger happened to be a lady, he would give her a seat even if he had to dispossess a gentleman to do so. So you may readily see that his politeness became very annoying to his fellow-passengers, each one anticipating at the coming station it would fall to his lot to either vacate or take a stranger on the seat with him. His car acquaintance, and the one with whom he seemed most familiar, but could not agree on any point except taking another drink, happened to be a little bald-headed, speck-backed Englishman, all the way from the old country, and full of prejudices for America and anything in it. He was on his way to visit a friend near Asheville, and so great was his love for his friend, or so strong was his desire to see America, Englishized that he had taken the trouble to cross the great Atlantic and bring from home a setting of eggs, the product of Lord Campbell's famous Dorkings. These he had neatly packed in a paper box and had been brought all the way in his hand. They were large, nice and yellow, and to him very valuable; and the more American whiskey he drank with our brown yarn coat, high beaver hat, yellow wig Virginia friend, the more valuable they got to be. At first the hens that laid them were worth ten dollars each, and at the last telling which was about the one hundredth, the eggs were worth twenty dollars each, and that even could not buy one. They were snugly packed in a shallow paper box—not lined with American cotton, but with a good English preparation, the only thing known to keep eggs safe and carry them all right, even unto the end of the world and as long as time shall last.  
 But in this instance Dorkin eggs and English packing could not stand Virginia friend. Our Virginia friend in his over desire to seat a new comer, hastily took his seat just on top of the box of eggs. It is true he jumped up as if he had set in a tub of hot water, but not in time to save the eggs, which were in one jumbled mass of ruin, not a whole one left, much to the chagrin and mortification of both parties. We could only hear, "you stupid American—you are dull as asses," etc., from the Englishman, while our Virginia friend was at the top of his voice, making all kind of excuses and apologies, and promising to send him a setting of the Virginia Dominick or Richmond Top Knot. The arrival of the cars at Raleigh, caused us to part with these gentlemen who were too well matched to ever be separated.

**OUR CHURCHES TO-DAY.**—Divine services will be held at the following Churches to-day, (Sunday) Strangers and others in the city are earnestly and cordially invited to attend. Gentlemen who wish to be present to conduct visitors to pews which are always free.  
 Edenton Street Methodist Church, Edenton street. Rev. L. L. Hendren, officiating. Services at 11 o'clock a. m. and 8 o'clock p. m.  
 Baptist Church, corner Salisbury and Edenton streets. Rev. T. H. Pritchard, D. D., officiating. Services at 11 o'clock a. m. and 8 o'clock p. m.  
 Presbyterian Church, corner Salisbury and Morgan streets, Rev. J. M. Atkinson, D. D., officiating. Services at 11 o'clock a. m. and 8 o'clock p. m.  
 Christ's (Episcopal) Church, Wilmington street, Dr. R. S. Mason officiating, service at 11 o'clock a. m. and 8 o'clock p. m.  
 St. John's (Catholic) Church, corner Morgan & Wilmington streets. Rev. J. V. McNamara, priest, officiating. High mass at 11 o'clock.  
 Person street Methodist Church, Rev. Mr. J. A. Trimmer, officiating. Service at 11 o'clock a. m., and 8 a. m.  
 St. Augustine (Col.) Episcopal, corner of Lone and Dawson streets, Rev. John Smedes, officiating services at 11 o'clock a. m., and 8 p. m.

**CLEAN UP.**—We again urge upon the city authorities the necessity of at once taking prompt steps to enforce proper sanitary measures. The city is filthy, and much sickness must ensue during July and August unless the evil is removed. In Eastern and Western wards there are a number of back yards that reek with filth and emit odors of the most disagreeable description. This matter admits of no delay, as the Summer is upon us and the health of the city is at stake. We hope the Chief of Police will at once give this matter his attention and not make it necessary to allude to it again.

**THE NEW LIGHT—GREAT INDUCEMENT TO CAPITALISTS.**—The Wood-Carbide Hydrogen Gas patents for the State of North Carolina have been sold in Raleigh to Messrs. Brewster and Thiem, who are now manufacturing the machines, large and small, to suit all parties. The Agent, S. H. Bayley, has yet the States of South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama for sale at a very reasonable price for such a valuable invention. All the material for manufacturing the gas can be procured as cheap in Raleigh as elsewhere, and a business that will give employment to a large number of mechanics and working-men can be established here on less capital than anything heretofore introduced into this country.

**STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.**—The thermometer yesterday stood as follows at Branson's Book Store:  
 At 9 a. m. 78  
 At 12 m. 81  
 At 3 p. m. 83  
 At 6 p. m. 88

**WARRENTON FEMALE COLLEGE.**—The commencement exercises of this popular institution of learning, closed on Thursday night last. The Rev. Mr. Thompson, of Fayetteville, preached the annual sermon. It abounded in christian pathos, classic elegance and beautiful imagery. It was a sermon of decided ability, great thought and wide range of matured thoughts.  
 The graduating exercises began on Thursday morning. Eleven young ladies of fine personal appearance, and rare scholarship received diplomas of graduation. Their essays were pronounced by men of talents and scholarly culture, as being of the first order, both in elegance of diction and excellence of thought. They certainly showed careful training, and a high degree of intellectual development.  
 After a few highly appropriate remarks to the class while conferring the degrees, Dr. Jones, the accomplished President, introduced the Hon. W. M. Robbins, who delivered the literary address. The address was one of rare merit. It was full of the brightest gems of thought, replete with sparkling wit, illuminated with splendid metaphors, pointed, terse and eminently practical. It was a glorious success—such as characterized the usual efforts of that highly talented gentleman.  
 The concert was a fine success. The young ladies sang charmingly and performed their pieces admirably, showing a high degree of skillful training and musical attainment. Men of cultured intelligence spoke of this commencement as being one of unusual brilliancy and success.  
 The next session of Dr. Jones will open in the splendid new college at Greensboro, where still greater success will crown his efforts. The eminent qualifications, rare scholarship, long experience and the parental care of Dr. Jones place him in the front rank of America's successful teachers.

**THE NORTH CAROLINA FERTILIZER COMPANY.**—We announced some days since that it had finally been determined to locate the factory of this Company in the State, and on Friday we made known the fact that Raleigh had been selected as the point. As the only objection ever raised to the plan was, "the factory was to be located outside of the State and by so doing hands would be employed at that point, instead of furnishing work for the laboring class in the State," that now as this objection is removed, we trust all opposition will end, and as the short time which is left in which Col. Griffith can hold together the parties, whose services he has secured, will expire in eight days, that all lead a helping hand.  
 The time has become so short that actions no words must be the order of the day.  
 There is no time for discussion. We have no doubt that many good reasons could be advanced for other points, but Raleigh has several lines of railroad, and these freights may be kept down. Again, we would be able to reach the tobacco sections at much less freight than any other company, and the trade of the tobacco section is very desirable, from the fact, that selling their produce at the season of the year that guanos are bought, they are able to pay cash for the same, and a cash trade is always desirable.  
 Whenever the machinery of the factory becomes broken or out of order, we have good machine shops and foundries as anywhere else in the State.  
 We say again, as in the beginning, there is no time for delay, and as the factory is to be in the State all objection is met, and we ask for action at once by those desiring to subscribe to the stock of the Company.  
 Parties desiring to subscribe can authorize a friend at this city to do so for them, in case Col. Griffith does not send them one of his circulars.

**THE GRAND CHAPTER.**—This body, which was in session here for several days this week, has closed its labors. The Raleigh delegation, with the exception of Mr. Neathery, whose duties as Private Secretary to the Governor called him home earlier than the others, will leave this morning. Messrs. Nichols, Bain, Bradley and others visited the different places of interest in and around the city yesterday, and expressed themselves well pleased with what they saw, as well as with the place and people generally.  
 The Grand Chapter meets in this place again next June.—Wilmington Star, 6th inst.  
**A KIND ACT.**—Yesterday, at the Circuit Court, quite a number of men from Harnett county, charged with ku-kluxing, were required to give bond for their appearance at the next term of the Court. Not a member of the Harnett county bar was present, and they were here "strangers in a strange country" without friends or money. Only one of the party of about twelve knew a man in the city, and in this case it was only a slight business acquaintance.—W. C. Stonach, Esq. He approached him, stated the case, and Mr. S. went forward and signed the bond for all. The party immediately went on their way rejoicing over their good luck in finding a man in Raleigh whose heart was large as his body.

**"PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY."**—Col. D. Wyatt Aiken, Grand Deputy of the National Grange and one of South Carolina's most prominent agriculturists, will in a short time deliver an address in this city on the subject of "Patrons of Husbandry" and agricultural matters generally. We trust that the farmers of Wake will turn out and hear the Colonel as he will no doubt impart valuable information to them. The exact day upon which the address will be delivered will be announced in another issue.

**FUNERAL OF THE LATE JAMES PIRSON.**—The funeral services of this gentleman were performed yesterday at Christ (Episcopal) Church, Rev. Drs. Mason and Smedes officiating. After the services at the church the remains were taken to the city cemetery and deposited in the vault of J. W. B. Watson, Esq., where they will remain until the Fall, when they will be removed to New York. In the death of Mr. Pirson Raleigh loses a good citizen and society an honest, well-meaning man.

**RALEIGH TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.**—At a meeting of Raleigh Typographical Union last evening the following officers were elected for the ensuing six months:  
 President—M. V. B. Gilbert.  
 Vice-President—J. C. Birdsong.  
 Corresponding Secretary—C. E. Lee.  
 Recording Secretary—Z. T. Broughton.  
 Auditor—L. N. Keith.  
 Sergeant-at-Arms—J. C. King.

**SPECIAL CITY ITEMS.**  
**JOB PRINTING.**—We call the attention of merchants, Clerks of Courts, Sheriffs, Lawyers, Railroad officers and Agents, and all others having orders for printing, to the facilities offered at the DAILY NEWS PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT for the prompt and faithful execution of all kinds of Job Printing. We can furnish at short notice Cards, Bill-Heads, Letter-Heads, Programs, Ball Tickets, Blanks, Pamphlets, Tags, Hand-Bills, Catalogues, Bills of Fare, Show-Bills, &c., &c. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**  
**\$50 REWARD.**  
 Stolen from the subscriber on the 1st day of June, a LAEGE CHESTNUT SOBREL MAKE, twelve years old; slightly sprung in hind quarter. I will pay TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS for information that will lead to the recovery of the Mare and the same amount for information that will lead to detection of the thief.  
 C. H. GAY, Kittrells, N. C.  
 ju7-d&ndw4  
**500 BALES HAY, OATS AND**  
 Shucks, for sale at lowest market prices. ju 3-t  
 W. C. STONACH.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

**Domestic Intelligence.**  
 A quartet of a million fire in Toledo. No operations around the lava beds since Captain Jack's surrender. Jack says he surrendered because he could hold out no longer. The opinion prevails that Gen. Davis will shoot Capt. Jack, Boston Charley and Schonchin without waiting for any suggestions from the civil authorities. A correspondent of the Bulletin had a talk with Boston Charley, who said the majority of captives were prepared to die like men. Capt. Jack cares for nothing. He does not speak to any person except his sister Mary. Charley says 12 Modocs are still at large. Col. Green's command are still hunting for them. A despatch from Sag Point, June 4, says that Gen. Davis' command with all the captives were at Applegate's house and were to come to Boyle's camp that day. Hooker Jim and Steamboat Frank are waiting after the missing warriors and squaws in that vicinity. Sleepy Tom has just come from an island in Little Klamath lake with Teechee, Jack's squaw, and three children.

Hon. John Printz, the oldest printer and publisher, died at Keene, N. H., aged 96 years. He established the New Hampshire Sentinel in 1797, and conducted it 44 years.  
 Victorio Woodhull is unconscious. She is suffering with heart disease. There is no hope.  
 Another man, has been arrested for kicking his wife to death.

A Havana letter states that the Spanish volunteer officers, after capturing the dead body of the Cuban General Agramonte, they filled it with kerosene and burned it to ashes, preserving the ashes in two vases, which now adorn the President's room in the Casino de Puerto Principe.  
 It is stated that an American named Henry Reeve has been appointed successor to Agramonte, in command of the Cuban forces, and the most energetic warfare will be continued against the Spaniards.

**The Fate of the Modocs—Gen. Davis wants to hang them but is prevented by an Order from Washington.**  
**BOYLE'S CAMP, June 6th, 9 A. M.**—Late yesterday afternoon a detail of men belonging to the artillery arrived in camp from the Timber Mountains, near the Peninsula, with twenty juniper logs, clean and straight, and evidently not intended for use in the erection of tents for prisoners. Many persons marvelled for what purpose the timber had been obtained. This morning the secret is out. Gen. Davis intends to erect a scaffold and execute about one dozen of the worst murderers in the tribe at sunset to-morrow. He feels that there is no need of delay as no doubt of the guilt of the intended victims can exist, and justice demands speedily and certain action. Even at this time he is now writing a statement of their offences which will be read to the condemned Modocs.  
 A still later dispatch says that Gen. Davis, after having completed all arrangements for the execution of the Modocs, received orders from Washington to hold the prisoners until further advised, and is thus stopped in the contemplated work. The feeling in camp is one of profound disgust at this action.

**The Missing Steamer Cromwell.**  
 New York, June 7.—The missing steamer George Cromwell is still the object of solicitude in this city. The agent here denies the truth of the report that the Cromwell had on board a large quantity of ammunition. He says she had none whatever among her cargo. Her fate will probably be determined by to-morrow, when the steamer Washington, following in the track of the Cromwell, arrives at New Orleans.

**Foreign Affairs.**  
 There are seven cases of cholera in Dantzig.  
 The Spanish Cortes will choose a new Ministry. Deputy Blanc proposed that after the declaration of the Republic the delegates place themselves at the head of the volunteers in the respective provinces and unite in a grand effort against the Carlists.  
**Woolen Mills Burnt.**  
 Boston, June 7.—The Hyde Park Woolen Mills have been burned. The loss is half a million. The insurance amounts to \$400,000, which is in favor of companies. Foreign companies stuffer heavily.

**The Capture of Drew Contradicted.**  
 London, June 7.—A Madrid dispatch contradicts the capture of Drew by the Carlists.  
**MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.**  
**The French War Debt.**  
 Paris, June 7.—The Bank of France has paid into the treasury one quarter of the sum due to Germany on account of the war indemnity. The remainder will be paid in monthly instalments. The report that there had been successful negotiations to accelerate the departure of the German troops from France is probably false.  
**Bank Statement.**  
 New York, June 7.—Loans decreased half million. Specie increase six and a half millions. Legal tenders increase nearly a million. Deposits increase six and three-eighths millions. Shipments to day, one and three eighths million. Week's receipts, six and three-eighths millions. Money very abundant.

**Safety of the George Cromwell.**  
 Intelligence of the safety of the steamship George Cromwell, from New York to New Orleans, whose non-arrival at the latter port has caused so much anxiety, reached here to-day. Her engines broke down during the voyage, and she made for Abaco, in the Bahamas, where she now remains in safe anchorage. All on board are well.

**Opinion of the Attorney General in regard to the Captured Modocs.**  
 WASHINGTON, June 7.—The following is the opinion of the Attorney General on the question submitted by the War Department relative to the captured Modocs:  
 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
 June 7th, 1873.  
 TO THE PRESIDENT, SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt from you of several papers relative to the Modoc Indians now in custody of the United States Army, with a request for my opinion as the authority to try certain of the prisoners by a military tribunal. The main facts out of which the question arises are these: In 1864 the United States made a treaty with the Modoc Indians, by the terms of which they were to go and remain upon the reservation in the State of Oregon. Late last fall, the Indians being away from their reservation, a military detachment was sent to procure their return. Finding them unwilling to go peacefully, the officer indicated his determination to use compulsion, in consequence of which a conflict ensued between the United States troops, and the Indians. Soon after several peaceable citizens and their families in the vicinity were murdered by the Indians in this band. They then entrenched themselves in the Lava Beds in the neighborhood. Fighting ensued and one or more several battles, in which persons on both sides were wounded and killed, and the United States troops repulsed. Pending hostilities, negotiations were opened for peace, and on the 18th of April last, Gen. Canby, Rev. Mr. Thomas and Mr. Meacham at a point between the opposing forces, and in pursuance of a mutual agreement to that end, met Capt. Jack, the leader of Indians, with some of his chief warriors, to discuss the terms of a treaty, and while so engaged, General Canby and Mr. Thomas were treacherously assassinated, and Mr. Meacham was severely wounded by the Indians present upon that occasion. Battles followed, and Captain Jack and all his tribe have been captured, and are now in the hands of the authorities.  
 Gen. Sherman in a communication to the Secretary of War, dated 3d instant, recommends that such of these Indians as have violated the military laws be tried by a military tribunal. This recommendation is approved by the Secretary of War. Instructions were prepared in 1863 by Francis Leiber, L. L. D., revised by a board of officers, of which Gen. A. Hitchcock was president, and after approval by the President of the United States were published for the government of the armies of the United States in the field. Section 13 of these instructions is as follows: "Military jurisdiction is of two kinds; first, that which is conferred and defined by statute; 2d, that which is derived from the common law of war. Military offences under the statute law must be tried in manner therein directed, but military offences which do not come within statute must be punished under the common law of war. The character of the courts which exercise these jurisdictions depend upon the local laws of each particular country. In the armies of the United States the first is exercised by court martial while cases which do not come within the rules and articles of war, or the jurisdiction conferred by the statute on the court martial are tried by military commissioners." All the authorities which I have been able to examine on the subject harmonize with these instructions. According to the laws of war there is nothing more sacred than a parolee prisoner. While the United States were at war with Mexico, several officers of the Mexican army were tried by a military commission composed of officers of the United States army, convicted and sentenced to be shot and executed for breaking this parole. Numerous trials of a similar nature took place during the war of the rebellion, but there were no statutory provisions whatever upon the subject and the whole power of the military authorities in such cases is derived from the usages of war.  
 On the 23rd of August, 1865, a military commission, duly appointed, and assembled in the city of Washington for the trial of Henry Wirz, who pleaded among other things that the military commission had no jurisdiction over either his person or over the subject matter of the charges and specifications, being a tribunal unauthorized by either statute, military law, martial law, or well established usage. But this plea was overruled and he was convicted upon the several charges, one of which was murder, in violation of the law and customs of war, and after sentence he was hung for his crimes. All the proceeding in this case derive their authority and validity from the common law of war. Certain persons, it will be remembered, were tried and convicted in the same way for the assassination of President Lincoln. Attorney General Speed in the discussion of this subject said: "We have seen that when war comes, the laws and usages of war come also, and that during the war they are a part of the laws of the land under the Constitution. Congress may define and punish offenses against those laws, but in default of Congress defining these laws, and prescribing the punishment for their infraction, and the mode of proceeding to ascertain whether an offense has been committed, and what punishment is to be inflicted, the army must be governed by the laws and usages of war as understood, and of the regular. Again, if the prisoner be a regular unoffending soldier of the opposite party to the war, he should be treated with all the courtesy, and kindness consisted with his safe custody. If

RALES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, one insertion..... \$ 05  
 One square, two insertions..... \$ 1 00  
 One square, three insertions..... \$ 1 50  
 One square, six insertions..... \$ 2 00  
 One square, one month..... \$ 6 00  
 One square, three months..... \$ 15 00  
 One square, six months..... \$ 30 00  
 One square, a year..... \$ 60 00  
 For larger advertisements, liberal contracts will be made. Ten line solid nonpareil constitute one square.

he has offended against the laws of war, he should have such a trial, and be punished as the laws of war require.  
 A spy through a prisoner of war may be tried, condemned and executed by a military tribunal without a breach of the constitution. A bushwhacker, a jayhawker, a bandit, a war rebel and an assassin being public enemies may be tried, condemned and executed as offenders against the laws of war. The law of nations which is the result of the experience and wisdom of ages, has established that jayhawkers, bandits, &c., are offenders against the laws of nature and of man, and as such amenable to the military. Our constitution has made that law a part of the laws of the land. (See also Vattel 359, Wheaton's International Law 406, Woolsey's International Law 260, Hallack's International Law 400.) Milligan's case holds under the circumstances therein stated a military court commission to be illegal. But the facts there are entirely different from those under consideration. Milligan was the resident of a State not in rebellion. The courts were operative and unobstructed for his prosecution.  
 It was neither a prisoner of war nor attached in any way to the military or naval service of the United States. According to the instructions heretofore referred to, the civil tribunal has jurisdiction in the cases disclosed by the papers before me—sections 40 and 41 thereof, as follows: There is no law or body of authoritative rules of action between hostile armies, except that branch of law of the nature and nations which is called the law and usages of war in our land. Section 41 says all the municipal law of the ground on which the armies stand, and the countries to which they belong is silent, and of no effect between armies in the field. Manifestly, these rules, to a great extent if not altogether, are correct for it, the court be pretended that a United States soldier is guilty of murder if he kills a public enemy in battle, which would be the case if the municipal law was in force and applicable to an act committed under such circumstances.  
 All the laws and customs of civilized warfare, may not be applicable to a warred conflict with the Indian tribes upon our western frontier, but the circumstances attending the assassination of Canby and Thomas are such as to make them milder as such a violation of the laws of savage as of civilized warfare, and the Indians concede it fully, understood the baseness and treachery of their act. It is difficult to define exactly the relations of the Indian tribes to the United States, but as they have been recognized as independent communities for treaty making purposes, and as they frequently carry on organized and protracted wars, they may properly, as it seems, to be held subject to these rules of warfare, and make negotiation for peace. After hostilities, if possible, and which make perfectly like that in question, punishable by military authority. Doubtless the war with the Modocs is practically ended, unless some of them should escape and renew hostilities, but it is the right of the United States for peace to determine for themselves whether or not anything more ought to be done for the protection of the country, or the punishment of crimes growing out of the war. Section 69 of said instructions, is as follows: A prisoner of war remains unanswerable for his crimes committed before he was captured, and for which he has not been punished by his own authorities. My conclusion, therefore, is that a military commission may be appointed to try such of the Modoc Indians, now in custody, as are charged with offenses against the recognized law of war, and that if, upon such trial, and be found guilty, they may be subjected to such punishment as these laws require or justify.  
 (Signed) GEO. H. WILLIAMS,  
 Attorney General.

**Pacific Mail Steamship Company.**  
 NEW YORK, June 7.—The official statement of the Pacific Mail Company shows the gross receipts for the year to be near six millions. The expenditure nearly five million: During the year they lost three steamers, valued at over a million and a half. Their assets in coal and vessels were enormous.  
**The Homopaths Still Stout.**  
 CLEVELAND, O., June 7.—The Homopaths adopted a resolution that the Homopaths insist upon being represented in all medical institutions which are supported by National, State municipal or almsyarnary contributions.  
**Weather Probabilities.**  
 WASHINGTON, June 7.—For the South Atlantic and Gulf States east of the Mississippi, partly cloudy weather and areas of light rain.  
**Indictment of Bank Defaulter.**  
 Boston, June 7.—James Cox, the defaulting bank cashier, is indicted for 24 forgeries. The bail aggregates half a million.  
**From Boston.**  
 Boston, June 7.—The court decides that rent can't be collected where the premises is rented for the sale of liquor.  
**COMMERCIAL REPORTS.**  
**New York Markets.**  
 NEW YORK, June 7.—Cotton quiet. Sales 550 bales. Uplands 13 1/2. Orleans 15 1/2. Flour quiet and steady. \$4.00. Meal, at \$3.50. \$47.90 for common to fair extra. Southern \$7.60; good to choice do. Wheat 1 1/2 to 2 cents higher. Corn 2 cents higher, and in fair demand. Pork quiet at \$11.62 1/2. Naval stores steady and unchanged. Money easy. Exchange steady. Long 9 short 10 1/4. Governments steady and closed slightly firmer. States quiet and nominal.  
**Wilmington Markets.**  
 WILMINGTON, N. C., June 7.—Spirits turpentine at 41 1/2. Rosin quiet at \$2.25 for strained; \$2.50 for standard. Turpentine steady. \$2 for hard; \$3.05 for yellow dip.  
**SHINGLES, SHINGLES**  
 \$6.00 White Pine shingles—cheapest and most durable. W. C. STONACH.

DAILY NEWS.

STONE & UZZELL, PROPRIETORS.  
 FAYETTEVILLE STREET,  
 OVER W. C. STONACH & CO.'S STORE.  
 CASH—INVARIABLELY IN ADVANCE.  
 THE DAILY NEWS will be delivered to subscribers at FIFTEEN CENTS per week, payable to the carrier weekly. Mailed at \$7 per annum; \$4.50 for six months; \$2 for three months. THE WEEKLY NEWS at \$2 per annum.

MORNING EDITION.

The Raleigh Daily News.

SUNDAY, JUNE 8, 1873.  
 LOCAL MATTER.

**E. C. WOODSON, City Editor**  
 All parties ordering the New will please send the money for the time the paper is wanted.  
 Contractors will not be allowed under their contracts, to advertise any other than their legitimate business, unless by paying specially for such advertisements.  
 J. O. H. NUTTALL, of the Charlotte Advertising Agency, is agent for this paper in Charlotte, N. C. He is duly authorized to contract for advertisements and receipt for subscriptions.  
 Messrs. Griffin and Hoffman, Newspaper Advertising Agents, No. 4 South Street, Baltimore, Md., are duly authorized to contract for advertisements in this city. Advertisers in that city are requested to leave their favors with this house.

**THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL AND THE NEWS.**—The STATE AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL, an eight-page Weekly published in this city, will be published with the DAILY NEWS at \$2.50 per annum, and with the WEEKLY NEWS at \$5.00 per annum. Orders directed to either paper will receive prompt attention.  
 As the enforcement of the Cash system will cause us to strike from our list the names of many of our subscribers and after the first of this month, we trust that those who have not taken the paper will be taken by those who may thus find their papers discontinued, as we mean no disrespect to any one in doing so, but only to carry out our determination and the recommendation of the late Press Convention. We trust, however, that those who have not taken the News will at once renew their subscriptions.  
 STONE & UZZELL,  
 June 1, 1873.

**POST OFFICE DIRECTORY.**  
**RALEIGH POST OFFICE ARRANGEMENT.**  
 Office hours from 8 1/2 a. m. to 8 p. m., during the week (except while the mails are being distributed).  
**TIME OF ARRIVAL AND CLOSING THE MAILED**  
 Western—New Orleans, La., Augusta, Ga., Columbia, S. C., Charlotte, S. C., Greensboro, S. C., Salisbury, N. C., Hillsboro, N. C., due at 7:30 a. m. Close at 9 1/2 p. m.  
 Eastern—Charleston, S. C., Wilmington, Newber, Beaufort, Goldsboro &c., due 7 p. m. Close 9:30 a. m.  
 Northern, via Weldon—New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Washington, Richmond, Petersburg, Norfolk, Weldon, &c., due at 8:30 p. m. Close 8 p. m.  
 Northern, via Greensboro and Danville, Va., due 7:30 a. m. Close 6:30 p. m.  
 Southern—Apex, Osgood, &c., due 10 a. m. Close 10:30 a. m.  
**MESSENGERS—**Engle Rock, Monday and Thursday, due 12 1/2 a. m., close 1 p. m. Roxboro, every Wednesday, due 11 1/2 a. m., close 1 p. m. Leitchburg, every Wednesday, due 11 1/2 a. m., close 1 p. m. Asheville, due 8 p. m. Thursdays & Fridays.  
 Office hours for Registered Letters and Money Order Departments, from 8 1/2 a. m. to 10 p. m.  
 Mails sent or received on Sundays.  
 W. W. HOLDEN, P. M.

**LOCAL BRIEFS.**  
 The postal box service has exploded.  
 Another barbecue at Miburac is talked of.  
 All the churches will be open to-day. Attend them.  
 We learn that a steam laundry will soon be started in this city.  
 Yesterday the Mayor's court, like other parts of the city, was scarce of items.  
 Ten thousand postal cards were received yesterday at the Postoffice in this city.  
 Rev. L. L. Hendren, of Newbern, will occupy the pulpit of the Edenton Street Methodist Church this morning.

Yesterday afternoon the police took up a stray mule on Fayetteville street. The animal is at John Kelly's livery stable awaiting the appearance of the owner.  
 On yesterday a colored lad, living in Eastern Ward, while indulging in the youthful and fascinating sport of walking a fence rail had the misfortune of dislocating his collar bone.  
 We are pleased to see our friend S. Harris Hopkins, of the firm of Hull, Atkinson & Co., 253 Baltimore street, wholesale dry goods dealers, who is now on a visit to our city. The house he represents is too well and favorably known throughout the State to require any commendation at our hands.  
 Yesterday morning some small colored lads amused themselves by climbing up on the front door of the market house, when the sport was brought to a sudden termination by the tipping over of the door. One little boy was caught under it, but fortunately escaped with a few bruises.

**SUPREME COURT.**—The Court met yesterday at the usual hour. All the Justices present except Justice Boyden.  
 The following cases were argued:  
 Louisa Esom Adm'r. vs. Joseph Billups et al.—Perquimans. W. H. Smith for the plaintiff and G. V. Strong for defendants.  
 William G. Warren and wife et al., ex. M. G. Badham, adm'r., Chown, A. M. Moore and Smith & Strong for plaintiffs and Gilliam & Pruden, Battle & Son and Moore & Gatling for defendant.  
 This case was argued upon a preliminary question, and referred to the Clerk of the Court to find the facts.  
 The Court adjourned to meet again tomorrow morning at the usual hour.

**AFTERNOON SESSION.**  
 At 3 p. m. the court reassembled. The case of the United States vs. O. R. Castibon, Granville, for violation of the revenue law in regard to manufacturer's books was called. Major T. B. Venable appeared for the defense and the District Attorney prosecuted. After argument the case was given to the jury, who, up to this writing (7 p. m.), had not returned a verdict.  
 A motion for a new trial in the Abner Kelley case was made and continued over until Monday.