THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, PROPRIETOR.

A DEFENCE OF PETTIGREWS BRI-GADE AT THE BATTLE OF GET. TYSBURG.

MESSURG.

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March 9th. I find the following extracts from pages 401 and 409 of the "Life and Campaigns of Genl. Robert E. Lee," by Mr. James D. McCabs, Jr., of Va:

"Still the line pressed on, winning the admiration of even its foes by the magnificence of the advances. Suddenly, when the creek

of its advance. Suddenly, when the cress was simost reached, the hill blazed with the was almost reached, the hill blazed with the fire of the Federal infantry, and Pettigrew's division, in spite of the cilorts of its gallant commander to rally it, broke in dismay and fiel from the field leaving two thousand prisoners and fitteen standards in the hands of the Union Arms." of the Union Army.

The triumph was dearly won, and was as

brief as it was glorious. The enemy raffied on heir second line, and poured a withering fire into the captured works now held by the Virginians. Glancing around to look for his supports, Pickett found that he was alone, that Pettigrew's men had fled and left him to his fate. His grand charge and been in vain." On pages 409 and 410 of "The Lost Cause."

'ollard, of Va., I find the following "Steadily the Virginians pressed on."

"The name of Virginia was that day beptized in fire and illuminated lorever in the temple of History." * * "Vain! Vain! Overlooking the field Genl. Lee saw that the troops of Pettigrew's divis

ion had wavered. Another moment and they had fallen back in confusion, exposing Pickett's division to attack both from front and flank. The courage of Virginians could do no more; overwhelmed, aimost destitute of officers and nearly surrouncied, the mag-

Soon after the battle of Gettysburg, the recrespondent of the Richmond Enquirer made charges similar to the above, which probably originated the whole matter. The question was so fully discussed during

the war and so definitely settled, that I am surprised that any man of information, having a proper regard for truth, should repeat the falsehood and endeavor to incorporate it into history. Possibly Mr. McCabe and Mr. Pollard both, in their haste have written the reports of others, without searching closely enough for the truth, and e injustice done is unintentional.

Next to the sacred privilege of defending the honor of my native State on the battle field, I hold it my duty to vindicate the semory of those who have given their lives at her command-those who still remain and bear within their tosoms a consciousness of duty done.

If the above extracts were only intended to convey the impression that the division commanded by Gen. Petrigrew was repulsed in its attack on Cemetery Hill on the third day of the fight, then I find no fault, but the author should have used other language

If they were intended to reflect upon the courage of North Carolinians in that battle, then the charges are fulse, false in many par-

in addition to the statements here made by myself, I refer those interested to an arti-cie catitled "College Hospital in Grttys-berg," published in the February number of "The Land We Love," and to a letter from Cant Louis G. Young, (a gallant South Carolinian, Aide to General Pettigrew.) to Maj. W. J. Baker, dated Feb. 10th. 1864, and published in the Payetteville Observer of March 28th, 1864.

Let us proceed to examine the facts of the case. Heth's division was the one com-manded by Pettigrew, in the third day's fight at Gettysburg. It was composed of Fettigrew's N. C. brigade, Archer's Tean., Davis's Miss., and Brockenborough's Vir-

This division opened the first day's battle and, though badly cut up, yet, with the assistance of a portion of Ewell's Corps, swept the field, gaining a glorious victory and capturing five or six thousand of the enemy. The second day it was held in reserve.

On the night of the second we were moved around to Longstreet, who held the right of our lines, with orders to act as a support to some portion of his line, which orders were soon after 'countermanded and we were put in the front line and made the grand charge immediately on the left of Pickett's Division. I would scorn to depreciate the conduct of to make appear better the conduct of North Carolinians. It is not needed. I know Pickett's troups behaved nobly. As Potti-gren's was the only North. Carolina brigade in Heth's division, I shall only speak of its action in the fight. If Affices stands of colors were lost in the charge, twelve of them were lost by others than North Carolinians; for to my certain knowledge, Pettigrew's brigate had only three flags in action on the turd day. Of the two thousand prisoners

but, perhaps a like division would approxi-mate the truth. According to Mr. Pollard, in another portion of "The Lost Cause," Pickett's division did not arrive on the field until the morning of the third; therefore they did little or no ighting before the last charge, and were comparatively fresh. While on the other hand, it was quite different in Pettigrew's brigade. We had lost nearly half of our men in the first day's fight, and our efficiency as a brigade was doubtless much impaired ly the loss of many of our best and braves officers. Where our brigade lay during the furious shelling that preceded the charge, we were almost entirely unprotected, and lost many in killed and wounded; we also suffered terribly from a July noon-day which oppressed our men much, while the thoops on our right were sheltered by a thick Owing to the great distance our brigade had to pass over, the numerous imcrimation of our ranks which were exposed to the heavy artillery fire from the mon we started and the exhausted condition of the men, the whole impetus of the charge was lost before we reached the enemy's fine. Ac-cording to Capt. Young's letter, the artillery.

men immediately in front of our brigade also says that on our right the lines were much closer each other. One thing I noticed, that some distance on my right our troop had carried the position in front of then before the enemy in our front comme using their small arms. As we were lo in reaching them on account of the distance, they had more time to prepare for us and to re-inforce their position. The re-inforce-ments in front of Pickett met him about the same time, and, according to Capt. Young, the lines retreated simultaneously.

As I was left insensible on the field, I cannot say, of my own knowledge, in what manner or how far my brigade retreated, but I have several times been told by responsible men, and Capt. Young says in his letter, that all the troops fell back to their former position, and held it, until the retreat of the whole army was ordered.

I have tried in vain to get the number.

I have tried, in vain, to get the number of Pickett's loss in the battle, so as to compare it with the loss in our brigade. They outnumbered us largely, but I will venture to say that their loss in killed and wound-ed did not exceed ours, and that they did

ose as many unwounded prisoners.

Pettigrew's brigade did retreat and did lone three standards, after every field officer and the General being killed and wounded, and fler losing twenty-one hundred and sixty-five men out of three thousand. Mine was the color Company of the 47th. N. C., and the colors were captured, after all its guard were shot down, and in my Company tweny-eight out of thirty-eight of the u three out of four of the officers had falle upon the field, ten men and one officer killed. If the retreat of our brigade, under such circumstances, was consordly, then the retreat of Lee's army was, for, according to Gen. Lee's report, his loss was not proportionably as great.

Pettigrew's brigade was composed of the 1th., 26th., 44th., 47th, and 52nd, N. C. Regiments. It was not "composed almost entirely of North Carolina conscripts."

The 11th (being the first re-organized) had won a name on the first battle field of the war-Bethel, the 26th, at Newbern, the 52nd at Goldsboro', the 47th at Blount's Creek, where, noted by the 11th and 26th, they successfully repulsed, with ease, the Federal Gen. Spinole, with ten times their number. While Kinston, Washington, Whitehall, Blackwater, and a dozen other places, could attest the valor of portions of this brigade, before the battle of Getty-

The 44th was not in that engagement, but, at the same time nearly, at Hanover June tion in Virginia, made acknowledgedly one of the most gallant fights of the war, in im peding the march of a large body of raiders several times their number, until such a disposition was made of troops that their plans were defeated.

After the battle of Gettysburg, this brig ide was a part of the division that held Grant in check nearly a whole day at Wilderness, and at night, when relieved by Longstreet's Corps, brought off their prisoners coptured from four corps, that had opposed them during the day; bore well its part in every general engagement that followed; secording to Gen. Lee's reports of all the fighting around Petersburg, (with the ex-ception perhaps of two or three other brig-ades,) did more than any other brigade in his army, and crowned its career of glory by its participation in the fight at Reams Station, which brought forth the highest commendations from Lee, in orders and in a special letter of praise to our noble Governor

To day, more than half its numbers sleep their last sleep on the ground that has been trodden by the "Army of Northern Va.,"and Virginian would do them injustice! not the people of Virginia. Already have they, through their papers, denied the charges. Were they silent, their very streams and hills would cry out for shame.

The star of Virginia's glory needs not a solitude to show its light; it may be equalled but can hever be eclipsed. The soldiers of North Carolina can bear testimony of her people, - her noble women, who, though they had lost home, husband, father and son—as many had in the Valley-would still divide their last morsel, nurse our wounded, and with hearts of Spartan heroism to the very last bade us God-speed. Where the women are such, men don't grow cowards. The names of Lee, Jackson, Hill, Stuart, Ashby, the records of her Black Horse, Richmo Howitzers, and Bickett's Division are evi dences of this, but we have proved ourselver fully their equal during this war. Then let North Carolinians be as true to their own State as Virginians, and let it be our duty to see that the record of her army, embel lished by such names as a Pender, a Petti grew, an Anderson, a Branch and others, is

ranamitted untarnished to posterity. In conclusion, allow me to say that, if in the face of the proof that has been already given, these errors are not corrected by their authors, I will use this method of informing the public, that "The Lost Cause," by Mr Pellard, and the "Life and Campaigns of General Robt. E. Lee," by Mr. McCabe, both of Virginia, are partial and unreliable histories and North Carolinians that they contain base slanders upon our own fair fam

GEO. M. WHITING. Late Captain 47th, N. C.

Puttigrew's Brigade. *Captain Young speaks of one field officer being captured unwounded. He alluded to Lt. Col. Graves, of the 47th. I saw him struck by a minnie ball in the leg on the first day, and he was twice struck by grape hot in the last charge, but the wound

GENERAL ROBINSON'S ORDER. We find the following General Order in our exchanges, issued by Maj. Gen. J. C. Robinson. Our people every where, we believe, regard the law of Congress to be in

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HARLESTON, S. C., March 18, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 26. An official copy of the law, entitled "An et to provide for the more efficient Govrnment of the rebel States," having been reived at these Headquarters, it is hereby announced for the information and governent of all concerned, that the said law is in force within the Military District composed of North Carolina and South Caroli-

from this date. By command of Brevet Major General J HOBINSON. JNO. R. MYRICK, 1st Lt, 3d U. S. Art., Bvt. Muj. U. S. A., ct. Judge Advocate & Act. Asst. Adjt.

CURIOSITY IN WATCHES. - An Englishman has patented a watch without hands that ows on its face no figures but those which tell the bour and minute looked for. The figures are displayed as they are wante

William Cullen Bryant, now travelling in Europe, writes to the *Evening Post* that the inhabitants of Spalm taken as a whole, are

the raggedest he ever saw in the world. The organ used in the Episcopal Church, in Portsmouth, N. H., is said to have been made in England in the time of Cromwell, and to be, therefore, the oldest in the United States.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—By a perusal of your columns, I find almost daily something said about the Stay Law, Judge Barnes' opinion, &c. It rather strikes me, (though I am not a lawyer,) that there are some points in Judge Barnes' opinion which are not exactly tenable. He does not decide upon the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of either of the Stay Laws, but declares the Stay Law passed by the Legislature to be invalid, because the Convention forbade interference with the one passed in 1865; and he further declares that the Convention had the right to bind the Legislature, and, in support of his opinion, quotes several sec-tions of the Constitution. I am free to admit that if the Stay Law had been a part of the Constitution, it would have required the kind of legislation prescribed in clause 2, article 4th of the amended Constitution to have altered it : but even if that had been the case, the Legislature could have acted under the provisions of the clause above cited. But this Convention-Stay Law comes to us in the form of an ord nance, or legislative enactment, assumed by he Convention. I say assumed, because according to my understanding, it is de-clared in the very first section of the Contitution, that the legislative authority of the State shall be vested in two distinct oranches, both dependent on the people, to wit : a Senate and House of Con The question here arises, was the Stay Law which Judge Barnes regards as valid, pass ed by a Senate and House of Commons ? and now was the one passed which he declares

invalid ? The Judge says, "if the ordinances of the late Convention are not binding, the ordi-nances abolishing slavery, repudiating the public debt, declaring null the act of secession, &c., would be the subject of repeal, and if the subject of repeal, then, of course, the subject of re-enactment, and thus we would have nothing settled," &c. In reply o which we would say, that the act abo ishing slavery has become a part of the Coutitution of the United States, and not subject to repeal by a State Legislature. The rdinance declaring null the ordinance of sccession, was useless legislation, for that had been done by the defeat of the Confedrate army before the Convention had an existence. The repudiation of the public ebt was done at the instance of the dent, as one of the means by which the State might return to the Union, more as a necessity than a right, and it is the opinion of some very eminent jurists that it is un-

In regard to the unsettled condition of things consequent upon the repeal of the the binding power of a Convention claimed by Judge Barnes, if carried out, would bring upon us a condition of things far more de orable: for if the Convention can bind he Legislature in one particular for a linf ited period, it can do so in every particu-lar, and for all time; hence we might have no Then, indeed, society might bid adieu to all regulation, and the monsters of vice and immerality would stalk abroad in un disturbed violence.

The Legislature in the exercise of its legal prerogative passed a law changing the ju-isdiction of the courts and the rules of pleading therein; this law has been declared by one of the Superior Court Judges: we would ask, is that the proper tribunal to decide this matter? may as well do away with the Supre Court entirely and yest the legislative and judicial departments of one Superior Court Judge.
VOX POPULI.

BUYING UP RADICAL ORGANS. - The Hon Ed. McPherson, clerk of the House of Representatives, having been authorized by Congress to select papers of loyal proclivities in the second States to publish the Government advertisements, is now engaged in the work of carrying out the design of Congress. It is supposed this advertising will be worth It is supposed this advertising will be worth to each about \$5,000 per annum, and numer-ous applications are being made to Mr. Mc-ous applications are being made to Mr. Mcrson for this fat slice of public patronage The majority of them are from parties w propose, with the aid given, to establish journals with radical politics at different points in the Southern States. A few ar from the proprietors of old-established newspapers, who seem willing, for the sake of this unsidy, to give up their long cherished quintons - Sun.

---If marriage is a lottery, the editor of the Isrdiner (Maine) Journal can be indicted for the manner he takes to procure subscri-bers. Here is his offer: "For two new subscribers, furnished by any good looking young lady, we will turnish a husband, or if we tail in that, we will marry her ourself as

on as the law will permit." "See Naple and then die," said somebody ut a bachelor friend reminds us that China is the place for a family man to die, for in that country the physician who kills you has o support your family.

A genuine New Yorker, recently married whose trousseau was exposed to the in-spection of the newspaper reporters, had twenty four pairs of shoes to match twentyfour different dresses.

"Henry, love, I wish you would throw way that book, and talk with me-I feel so dull. (A-long silence and no reply.) O, Henry, my foot is asleep!" "Is it? Well, don't talk, dear, you might wake it up."

In the death returns of New York, last week, the hanging of Wagner, the wife murderer, comes under the head of "Deaths rom accident or negligence."

Miss Carmichael, the poetess of Salt Lake, having become the one wife of one husband, and left Mormondom, is about to publish a Says an astronomer to a bright-eyed girl

when talking of rainbows, "Did you ever beaux by moonlight, if that's what you mean," was the sly rejoinder. Gov. Bullock, of Massachusetts, having intimated that he will not be a candidate for re-election, the Boston Traveller says that General Butler has an eye to the place.

It is important for Massachusetts to know which eye. A Yankee proposes to build an establish ment which he may drive a sheep into at one cod, and have it come out at the other as four quarters of mutton, a felt hat, a pair of drawers, a leather apron, and a quarto

A LETTER was received at our city postoffice yesterday with the following dress: "Corn Kneel you us Smith, mus, Virginney."—Dispatch,

APPRENTICES.

IMPORTANT DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT. AMBROSE VS, RUSSELL.

The petitioners are persons of color, who ogether with their parents, had been slaves, and were emascipated by the ordinance of the Convention. They were taken in cus-tody by the defendant Russell, who claimed to hold them as apprentices, under an order of the County Court of Robeson, purporting to bind the petitioners to him. The petitioners obtained a writ of habeas corpus returnable before Judge Gilliam, who, upon the hearing, remanded them to the custody of the defendant.

Two questions are involved in the case I. Had the Judge, upon the hearing, the right to look behind the order of the County

Court, binding out the petitioners?

His Honor was of the opinion, that he was precluded by the order, and had no right to look to the merita of the case. In this we think there is error. The defendant who claims the right to restrain the liberty of the petitioners, must show his authority. And when he shows the order of the County Court, the petitioners have the right to reply, that the order is wold .-And this they may do, either by showing that they were not such persons as the Court had the power to bind out at all, or that they had no notice of the proceedings against them, and, therefore, no opportuniof being heard. If judgment be by a Court having no jurisdiction, or against a person who has no notice to defend his rights, it is no judgment at all, Stallings vs. Gully, 3 Jon. 344. And in Price vs. Hight, 6 Jon. 265, this Court did look behind the order of the County Court, to see whether it had the powerts make the order, i. e. had jurisdiction over the pe-

II. Does the fact that the petitioners had no notice of the proceedings against them, and were not present when the order of the County Court was made, make the order of

binding void? We think it does The constitution and laws of the country guarantee the principle, that no freeman shall be divested of a right by the judgment of a Court, unless be shall have been made party to the proceedings in which it shall have been obtained.

Armstrong vs. Harshan, 1 Dev. 187. In all procedings of a judicial nature, it is necessary that the person whose rights are to be affected should, in some way, be a party to the proceedings. It is not sufficient that the Court should have jurisdiction of the subject matter; it must also have juris diction of the person. It is a clear dictate of justice, that no man shall be deprived of his rights of person or property, without the privilege of being heard. Stallings vs. Gully, supra. And, it is well settled, that judgment without service of process is void. The case of Owens vs. Chaplain, 3 Jon.

323, is relied on as showing, that neither notice to the person to be bound, nor his presence in Court, is necessary. It is true that in the opinion delivered in that case, it is said that, "there is nothing in the statute requiring the presence of the orphan when the binding takes place, though it is But the case did not require that point to be decided. That case was this: An orphan had been bound out by the Court, and a third person applied to the Court to vacate the order binding out the orphan, and to bind him to that third person. The orphan was not moving in the matter himself, and, of course, the Court refused to interfere at the instance of a third person, who had no interest in the matter So that we cannot give to that case the force of a decision upon this question. The se liberty has been affected by der and he has the right to raise the ques tion. And we think it clear, whether statute requires it or not, the petitioners have the right, upon general principle, to be present, or at least to have notice of the proceedings. And although the statute does not in terms require it, (which is probably all that was meant by the learned Judge in the case of Owens ex. Chaplain,) yet it is fairly to be inferred. The statute, see 5, requires the master to give bond to produce the apprentice before the Caurt wheneverer required. And in sec. 7 it is provided, that when a Magistrate shall permit house-keeper to employ an orphan, he shall take his "recognizance to bring the said orphan to the next County Court" to be bound So that, it seems clearly to be contemplated by the statute itself, that whenever it is necessary for the Court to take any action in regard to orphans, the orphan shall

be before the Court. The proceedings of our County Courts have been in a summary way in binding out apprentices. And, although it has been usual to have the person to be bound present, yet we know from observation, that has not been invariably the case, yet our Courts have usually acted with considera-tion, and have guarded the rights of the apprentices, and given satisfaction to society. And there have been as few complaints of the abuse of power in this, as it any other exercise of duty by our Courts. It could not well have been otherwise. We have had, hitherto, but few orphans to bind out. Of course we did not bind out slaves, and there were but few free negroes, and indigent white children usually found friends among their relations to take care of them. And in the few instances where

binding was necessary, care was taken by the friends of the children, and by the Court itself, that the best that was possible should be done for the child. And, besides, apprentices were never looked to as profitable nd were seldom taken except by those who felt some interest in their personal welfare, so that there were no inducements to frauds upon the Courts

But now a very different state of things exists. The war has impoverished the country, and made wrecks of the estates of orphans, and its casualties have greatly increased their numbers, and one third of the whole population are indigent colored persons. So that the exceptional case, which we used to have, must be greatly multiplied, and the responsibilities and duties of the county courts must be increased in proportion. It is, therefore, of great impor-tance that their duties, and the rights of both apprentices and masters, in the proceed-ings for binding, should be defined and understood. We have no hesitation in saying that is all cases of binding apprentices, whether white or colored, it is the right of the person to be bound to have notice, and it is the duty of the court to see that they have notice, and it is, to say the least, prudent in the court to require that the person should be present in court. There can be and the actual present in court. There can and the actual presence of the person ou only to be dispensed with where he has telligent friends present, who can see t his interests are properly guarded,

stated by Judge Gilliam : the petitioners are females, respectively thirteen and fitteen y are of age, an age when they stand most in need of the oversight of their parents and friends. They are industrious, well behaved and amply provided for in food and clothing. They live with their mother and step-father, who are of good character and are well to do. What better off could they be or need they be? What interest had society in having their relations broken up, and themselves put under the care of strangers, with no affection for them-nor any other interest except gain from their services. Now if these persons or their friends had been present when the application was made for their binding, would any court in the State have bound them out Of course not, It would have been a gross outrage if they had. A court ought not to, and will not, bind out an orphan unless it

The case before us shows the propriety of what we have just said. Take the case as

appear that his condition will be improved.

It is a high duty of the court, and one which they perform with pleasure, to pro-tect these helpless children, and not only prevent oppression and fraud, but to act as prevent oppression and fraud, but to act as a friend, and guard and improve their condition. I remember that, when I was at the bar, the county court of Granville had ordered sundry orphans to be brought to court to be bound out. Among them were three or four who were neat and clean, and their mother was with them, and cried much, but said not a word,~Upon enquiring, t was found that she was an honest indus trious woman and widow, who had labored hard for her children, and just when they could begin to help her the rapacity of some had man sought to take them away.

Some gentleman of the Barsuggested, that instead of taking away her children there should be a contribution to enable her to keep them, and it was readily responded to by the Court and the Bar and the crowd, and a handsome sum was given to her and she kept her children. There is shown the propriety of having the persons actually pre-sent in Court, in order that the Court may we their condition, the condition of their parents or friends, who have charge of them and to hear their own simple story, and it binding be necessary, to see their and fitness for one employment and another and also to give publicity to the matter, so as to invite applicants, in order that the

Court may select the best masters. In the case before us it is manifest from the statement of the case sent us, that the numane and intelligent Judge who heard the cause, would never have remanded the petitioners to the custody of the defendant, if he had supposed that he had the right to look behind the order of binding—not so much perhaps for any fault in the defendant, as because there was no propriety in taking them from the society and services of their parents and friends, to bind them to

There was an interesting discussion at the bar as to the class with which the petitioners were to be put, supposing that they were liable to be bound out at all. Our statute, Rev. Code, chap. 5, sec. I, passed before the war, provides that "It shall be the duty of several Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to bind out, as apprentices, all or-phans whose estates are of so small value that no person will educate and maintain them for the profits thereot." And after enumerating other classes, the statute pro-ceeds: "Also the children of free negroes, where the parents with whom such children live do not habitually employ their in some honest, industrious occupa-

would be improper for us, to enter into the consideration of those questions, because, whether they belong to one class or another, they were entitled to notice before they could be bound out, and as they had no notice and were not present, the binding was void, and therefore, they are entitled to their discharge and to go wheresoever they

Our Radical triends are in quite a quandary. They want to pretend that recon-struction is to be the voluntary act of the outh ; that the State conventions authorized by the bill, and the constitutions they may frame, will be expressive of the real public sentiment of the Southern States, Hence some of them are disposed to insist that they shall be permitted to vote down a proposition to hold a convention on the terms prescribed by Congress; while others say: Nay, if you do that you will prevent a convention from being held at all, and our policy is to have the convention and the liscussions on the adoption of the constituion, and, then, if that is voted down, we will, at least, divide the South into two parties, and have a band of organized or sion on the terms prescribed by us; and it will naturally grow, because every prescri-bed man, like the Holdens and the Pools, will have an inducement to side, with us, and get released from his disabilities by two third vote of Congress - Nat. Latetti-

Mayor Slaughter had an interview yesterlay with President Johnson and Attorney General Stanbury, for the purpose of accer-taining the status of Frederick-burgwhether the election of municipal others on Monday was to take place in accordance terms of the charter or under the recently passed Military bill.

Although treated with great politeness

the Mayor was unable to obtain a decision from either the President or his Attorney General, He was informed that Gen. Scho field had been put in command in Virginia, and the question is of course committed to his decision.

As General Schofield took command under the Military bill, yesterday, there can be no longer any doubt of the fact, but that the election on Monday-if held -will be held under the provisions of the Military Force Bill. - Fredericksburg Herald.

In the list of radical "gentlemen" named by C. L. Harris, to meet in Raleigh on the 27th, "to mature a plan to call a State Convention," every county is named but this,-Good for old Anson !-- Wadesboro Argus. The bill introduced in the House by Mr.

Inlian provides for elections for Congress-men in all the States on the first Monday in November of every other year, commencing with the year 1868. It was referred to the littee on the Judiciary. A grand ball, at which none but married

are to be admitted, is to take place t the Exchange Hotel in Richmond CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY

A boy school, in Augusta Ga., has con-tributed \$40 towards the comfort of Jeffer-

RITUALISM.

As the controversy on this subject, which has for some time agitated England, is beginning to excite earnest attention in this country, it will interest many of our readers to learn the particulars in which the ritualistic mode of worship differs from the form ordinarity observed in the Episcopal Churches, St. Alban's Chapel in New York is at present the headquarters of the ritualists. The services there on Ash Wednesday are described by the New York Express as follows:

In the centre of the altar was a massive olden crucifix, with great tapers on either In front appeared a magnificent antipendium of purple cloth, bearing a figure of the Lamb and the Cross. The Pulpit, Lectern and the precincts of the Sanctuary were similarly ornamented, and on the Gospel and Epistle sides were circular clusters of tapers.

THE SERVICES

commenced by an imposing procession of the clergy and christers, from the robing room to the chancel, and chaunting the old English hymn used during Lent, "Forty days and forty nights.

When the officiating priests reached the altar, they bowed reverently before the cru-cifixion,—the congregation following their example. The clergy, consisting of the Rev. Mr. Morrell, Rev. Mr. Noyes, and Rev. Mr. Elmendorf, commenced Morning Prayer. The services—Venite, and Benedicite, were

ung to Anglican chants.
After morning prayer, the Rev. Mr. Noyes proceeded to the centre of the chancel, near the altar rails, and intoned the Litany-the responses being of a choral order. At the ne of Jesus, he, in common with all present, reverently bowed his head, and at the Gloria, all present turned their faces towards the altar, or the Ritualistic East. The Rector here announced the Introit for the daythe 51st Psalm, and while this was being chanted all the clergy retired.

THE MASS OR EUCHARISTIC SACRIFICE While the last versicle of the Psalm was being rendered, the Rev. Mr. Morrell, and the Rev. Mr. Noyes, with the acolytes and choristers, moved again in procession towards the altar. The choristers at once filed to their respective stalls, and only the Rev. Mr. Morrell and the Rev. Mr. Noves, with a surliced acolyte, entered within the rails of the sacred place. The former acted as the officiating Priest, and the latter as his assistant. Mr. Morrell appeared in a beautiful chasuble, surplice, and stole, of purple, and the first of these vestments was ornamented with a lamb bearing a cross, both in the back and breast. Having made a genufiexion at the foot of the altar, the Priest ded the triple steps and bowed down be fore the crucifix, beneath which was a chalic covered with a purple cloth, in the centre of which was a white cross.

The assistant Priest, or Deacon, took his position at the Epistle side. When the Celebrant had bowed before the emblem of redemption, he proceeded to the Gospel side, where the Bible and Prayer Book had been placed, and offered the Initiatory Prayer of the Communion Service—his "back being to the people." The tapers on the altar had been previously lighted by an acolyte, and the bells tolled in honor of the service.

The Priest then turned to the congrega-tion and read the commandments, after the Gospel from the respective positions on the altar after which they are named, the celebrant occupying a position in the centre before the crucifix.

THE OFFICIATING PRIEST BLESSES HIMSELF-The Priest then left the altar and ascended the pulpit outside the Chancel. In a moment, having opened a Bible, he made the sign of the cross on his forchead, breast and arms, and all present followed his exam-ple. In performing this ceremony, he said "In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen."

At the name of the Father, he placed his hands upon his forehead; at the name of the Son on his breast, at the name of the Holy Ghost on his left arm, and at the amen, his right.

The Reverend gentleman then delivered an eloquent and forcible discourse on the ancient observance of Lent and the neces s tiy of penitence, especially at this holy At the close of the sermon he ascended the

altar, and officiated in the Eucharist services, during which he made solemn genu flexions before the crucifix and chalice The ceremonies closed with the Benedic tion, and the immense congregation left the

THE TRETH OF A HORSE. - At five years of age, a horse has 40 teeth-24 molar or w teeth, 12 incisor or front teeth, and 4 tusks or canine testle, between the molars and incisors; but usually wanting in the mare. At birth only two nippers or middle incisors appear. At a year old the incisors are all visible,

on the first or milk set. Before three years, the permanent nippers have come through. At four years old, the permanent dividers,

next to the nippers, are cut, At five the mouth is perfect, the second set of teeth having been completed.

At six, the hollow under the nippers, called the mark, has disappeared from the nippers, and diminished in the dividers.

At seven, the mark has disappeared from the dividers, and the next teeth, or corners are level, though showing the mark. At eight, the mark has gone from the corners, and the horse is said to be aged .-

After this time, indeed good authorities say after five years, the age of a horse can only be conjectured. But the teeth gradually change their form, the incisors becoming round, oval and then triangular. Dealers cometimes bishop, the teeth of old horses that is, scoop them out to imitate the mark; but this can be known by the absence of the white edge of the enamel, which always surrounds the real mark, by the shape of the teeth, and other marks of age about the mal .- Rural Gentleman,

In view of the large number of divor Vermont, a newspaper in that State suggests a tax of \$1,000 upon every petition for separation, as a sinking fund for the State

A man much addicted to snoring remark ed to his bed-fellow in the morning that he had slept like a top. "I know it," said the other, "like a humming top."

The Illinois Legislature, at its se

THE RECONSTRUCTION LAW

The delegation appointed by the Legisla-ture of Virginia called yesterday on the Sen-ate Committee on the Judiciary. The in-terview was of a highly satisfactory charate Committee on the Judiciary. The in-terview was of a highly satisfactory obse-acter, and the latter was assured of the ear-nest intention of that State to return to her place in the Union under the terms proposed by Congress. The delegation, just previous to their returning to Richmond, visited President Johnson, who, according to the state-ment of one of the members of the delega-tion, said that not withstanding his opposi-tion to the Reconstruction bill, it was now a law of the land, and he should faithf ecute it; that he thought the Legislature had done right by promptly accepting its terms, which he hoped would tend to alle-viate the bitterness produced by the late war, and at an early day restore States to all their relations to the Federa

Government. Government.

From Richmond to-night I learn that the officers of the Virginia State Department, accompanied by several members of the Legislature, were to-day officially introduced to Gen. Schofield. The call for a Convention was approved of by the General. He advised the Assembly to continue in semion. In relation to elections he said nothing, the subject being under consideration. subject being under considerat rances of good teeling were given by both

parties. It is stated from Georgia that Alexander H. Stephens opposes the views and opinions of Governor Brown on reconstruction.—Cor. N Y Herald 15th inst.

BARNUM AND HIS NIGGERS.—Barnum menced his political campaign. His speech delivered at Stamford, on the evening of the Sih, was, in every respect, worthy of the Sih, was, in every respect, worthy of the man, worthy of his antecedents, and honoring, in the last degree, to the constituency whom he seeks to represent in Congress.

It must have been gratifying to the inhabitants of Stamford to hear their candidate degree in his humbans. glorying in his humbug. Barnum's allusion to the "nigger" is not the least interesting part of his speech. He goes in for the a versal freedom of mankind." But it not always so with him. He once lived in he says: "I whipped my slaves," It was well that Barnum made the confession, It was the South and owned slaves, "I did me may convince them that he is now a wise may convince them that he is now a wiser and a better man. It will convince others that he is a good specimen of the Kankoo character. It always was true that the nigger loving Yankee of the North became the negro-whipping Yankee of the South. Barnum made one grand omission in his speech. He ought to have reminded his hearens of the "property" which he once held in the free State of New York, and in the person of Joyce Heth, and of the nigger-loving of Joyce Heth, and of the nigger-loving propensities which he then manifested.—
This treat, however, he is perhaps reserving for another occasion. We shall watch his progress with interest.—New York Mereld.

A church in Baltimore has the motto up on the outer walls: "To the poor the gosp is preached." One morning these work were found painted under it: "Not he

There is one thing that confounds all in nfidelity-no one ever repented being Christian on his death-bed

Galveston pays her Mayor \$1,200; her mar, ket cleaner \$1,500.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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