The Semi-Weekly Sentinel.

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THE SENTINEL.

W. W. P. PELL, Proprietor.

THE QUESTION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

[illegible] persons representing [illegible] an alarming state of [illegible] the people of Onslow, [illegible] Randolph, Rockingham [illegible] in this State. We have [illegible] good reason to suppose that no county in the [illegible] is exempt from these causes of suffering. [illegible] are numbered, their crops [illegible] exceedingly short, crops [illegible] produced in the late since [illegible] the large numbers of aged, [illegible] helpless children which [illegible] adrift without a provider, [illegible] and of persons who are able to [illegible] are unwilling to do so, on [illegible] under such restraints as em- [illegible] are compelled to give and exact or [illegible] them [illegible] doing as they can [illegible] on the charity of the govern- [illegible] the people [illegible] several counties this state of destitu- [illegible] is good. In Wake and adjoin- [illegible] more or less suffering, as is in [illegible] the counties which daily [illegible] the Freedman's Bureau [illegible]

[illegible] that to relieve the public [illegible] impression, these representations of [illegible] be made public by some [illegible] Association or by the Magistra- [illegible] when proved or, by those [illegible] especially entrusted with [illegible] of the poor, and that the contributions [illegible] should be placed in the [illegible] subject to the public and [illegible] responsible at least to public [illegible] proper distribution. We [illegible] not by any means dam up the streams [illegible] elsewhere in the direction, but when [illegible] public make contributions to aid the [illegible] they ought to have some proper [illegible] that they will be properly ap- [illegible] plied

MR. STANTON

The man has been a serious impediment [illegible] settlement of the difficulties of the country. Before the war, he aided its bringing on by his counsel and course; during the war his despotic will, and his treatment of many of the officers of the army, made him the object of hatred, and since the war his course has been prompted by mischief and inordinate hatred to the southern people. He has been a chief hindrance to the President and the plotter of trouble in the councils of the nation. His resignation comes at least three years too late for the peace and future well being of the country, yet it is better late than never. The following is his quiet letter to the President, announcing the War Office:

"WAR DEPARTMENT,
"WASHINGTON CITY, May 26, 1868.

"SIR, The resolution of the Senate of the United States of the 21st, of February last declaring that the President has no power to remove the Secretary of War and designate any other officer to perform the duties of that office *ad interim*, having this day failed to be supported by two-thirds of the Senators present and voting on the articles of impeachment preferred against you by the House of Representatives, I have relinquished charge of the War Department, and have left the same and the books, archives, papers, and property in my custody as Secretary of War to Brevet Major-General Townsend, the senior assistant adjutant general, subject to your direction.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

"To the President."

WHAT A RADICAL SAYS.—During the debate in the House of Representatives, Monday, on the efforts of Butler to get up additional evidence to convict the President:

"Mr. Baker, (Radical) of Illinois, remarked that he was impelled by duty to say one word. In his opinion it was a violation of public justice, where the object was to make an inquest of improper conduct or corruption in regard to a high State trial, to deposit the power in the hands of only one party. He declared in his place his profound conviction that it was a violation of the instincts of the Anglo-Saxon heart and of Anglo Saxon liberty. He wanted corruption exposed and ferreted out, and brought to the light of day. This investigation, as long as any inculpation existed, should be carried on. But here in his place, even if it brought him in opposition to his party friends, he protested against an *ex parte* inquest into a great public transaction. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

We are pleased to state that Mr. Baker has shown recently, on several occasions, that his devotion to party does not entirely blind his judgment and obliterate his sense of moral obligation, and what is due to those who are opposed to him in politics.

The fact that Mr. Baker is the only Radical in the House capable of acting thus honorably, ought to fix to the public mind utter scorn and indignation against the Radical party, and ought to determine every honest man in the country, to exert himself to hurl them from power as soon as possible.

PROFITABLE FARMING.—A gentleman on the south side of James River made last year a crop of tobacco, with his own labor, that of an old colored man and one horse, which was sold a day or two since by his commission merchant, at the Tobacco Exchange, for twenty five hundred dollars. The tobacco was of fine quality.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

The above shows what industry and skill will do. Our people need not fear starvation and utter pecuniary ruin if their troubles will drive them to the exercise of proper skill, enterprise and industry.

HOW THEY STAND

We suggested some days ago, that the impression which seemed to exist to some extent, that the Radical Senators who had respected their solemn oaths in voting for the acquittal of the President, had abandoned the Radical party so far as to suppose that they might sustain the Presidential Veto against the adoption by Congress of the new Constitutions of the Southern States and the removal of disabilities, was premature. The evidence of the attacks of the Chicago Tribune from those Senators, which it may tend to alienate their feelings from their former co-partnership, yet if they were honest men and Radicals from principle, they could not after having sustained the unconstitutional and vicious action of Congress in its attempts to reconstruct the Southern States, honorably abandon the project just at the point of success. If they had been the wise and long sighted statesmen which the Radicals profess to believe, they could never have been entrapped into a policy so destructive to sound republicanism, or had they have been as honest and as capable and as patriotic as is claimed for them, they would have risen above the mere temptation to partisan success in the outset, and have gone against the plan of reconstruction proposed by the Radical party. That which shows as palpably the contrary is, that men to support their [illegible] voting to convict the President of the charges alledged, were [illegible] their oaths to do justice to Andrew Johnson according to the law and the facts.

It seems to have been forgotten that many of the [illegible] Radicals were in favor of impeachment as an answer and no remote measure from the first. The progress of impeachment and its influence upon the public mind, only served to convince them that in the more, that it would be damaging in any event to the Radical party. We do not doubt that the so called recusant Senators, who voted for acquittal, were influenced in their votes by that consideration, and being sustained by their judgments as to the utter failure of the impeachers, they could not have done otherwise than to vote for the President's acquittal. The Radical party will doubtless come to the conclusion in a short time that they were right, and we shall hear of no more abuse of Fessenden, Trumbull and others. Messrs. Trumbull and Fessenden have already made haste to restore themselves to the arms of Radicalism, and will doubtless vote with the party, on the restoration of the Southern States, however vile or unjust to the Southern people their new Constitutions may be.

There is also a large amount of humbuggery in regard to Chief Justice Chase and the formation of a new party. Mr. Chase is too thoroughly identified with the organization and foundation principles of the Radical party to hope for such a change so sudden, and so radical at his time of life, as would inspire the Democracy or truly Conservative men of any phase of political opinion, with sufficient confidence in him to place him on the Democratic ticket even if Judge Chase desired it. That he is so ambitious and so bent upon the Presidency as to be willing to run on the Democratic ticket and accept its platform, we do not believe; or that he would risk utter annihilation by putting himself up as the leader of a third party, composed of moderate or *Conservative* Republicans, is simply ridiculous.

No man certainly will be chosen on the Democratic ticket who has the smell of Radicalism upon his garments, and this disposes of Judge Chase. The Democratic nominee must have a clear record upon the great distinguishing principle, which alone fully characterizes a Conservative from a Radical, that is, the doctrine of negro *equality* and *universal* negro suffrage. We may as soon expect the leopard to change his spots as Judge Chase to abandon this position.

REMOVAL OF DISABILITIES.

The House bill removing disabilities from persons in this State will be found in another column. The list of names will surprise many. As a general rule no names were inserted except those who were supposed would vote the Radical ticket, though here and there, in a few instances, will be found names of gentlemen, such as Mr. Boyden's, B. F. Moore's and a few others who were opposed to the new Constitution. A more imperfect bill we have never seen. Perhaps in fifty cases the names are improperly spelled; in several cases the same county and the same name are mentioned twice. Open and avowed secessionists and ardent war men, appear prominently, while the names of many of the best Union men in the State, are omitted. As a sort of omnibus operation many names are crowded at the bottom of the list from different counties in the State, but all hailing from the same county. If the Congress were to stop to make any proper inquiry into the character and history of these applicants for pardon, it would very materially change its features. Nor can Congress maintain its consistency at all, if it really desires to carry out its own acts, by removing a portion of the disabilities of some of the officers elect under or rather *outside* of the new Constitution as Mr. Stevens would say, without removing the disabilities of all the officers elected.

We have published the bill as it passed the House, without correcting the errors in the names.

WE OBSERVE that, at the Chicago Convention, the proceedings were interspersed with singing. Was Littlefield on hand?

THE CANVASS IN VIRGINIA

The canvass on the new Constitution of Virginia opens vigorously in that State. Her leading and substantial men have rolled up their sleeves and gone into the fight with great ardor and ability and with strong hopes of success. The denunciation of the new Constitution by Gen. Schofield will we trust, give the Conservatives the vantage ground. We trust the land of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Marshall will never be surrendered to the control of scallawags and ignorant negroes.

RUMORED CHANGES IN THE CABINET.

It is believed that Gen Schofield's nomination as Secretary of War will be confirmed by the Senate. It is understood that General Grant approves it but Senator Sumner does not. In the meantime the President will make no arrangements to supply the place until the Senate confirms or rejects it.

It is also understood that Messrs. Seward and Randall desire to retire from their positions in the Cabinet.

Mr. Chanler, a Democratic member of the lower House of Congress, with a view of testing the Radicals, offered the following resolution, which was referred to the committee on Monday, to report forthwith:

"*Resolved*, That all inhabitants of any State or Territory of the United States other than the people aforesaid, who now or hereafter exercise the right of suffrage, do so on sufferance, under the franchise granted by the white race, which may lawfully hereafter, for good cause, deem it at any time, revoke the privilege or privileges so granted to the mixed races of African or Asiatic descent."

GOV. VANCE.—The reader need not be invited to notice the article from the Washington *Journal*, and the short extract of a letter from Gov. Vance, in reply to the slanderous insinuations and statements of an anonymous correspondent of the New York *Globe*. The character of Gov. Vance with true North Carolinians and true men everywhere, is a bulwark against the tongue of calumny.

A HOPEFUL ESTIMATE.

A gentleman who is connected with the Banking and Currency Bureau returned here Saturday from a business trip in the West, and reports the Republican party badly divided. In Cincinnati he found all the leading Republicans indignant at the results which had been made upon Chief Justice Chase, and many of them openly declared their purpose to sustain the Conservative ticket regardless of who might be the nominee in the New York Convention. They said they agreed fully with the Chief Justice that the time had come for all lovers of constitutional liberty to band together against the Jacobins.—*Washington Letter to Balt. Gazette.*

RECONSTRUCTION.—The general question of bringing in the Southern States has been a good deal debated among Republicans for the last three or four days. General Grant and Mr. Colfax both favor the speedy admission of such as have complied with the reconstruction acts, and can present acceptable Constitutions. There are some persons, however, who profess to believe that the true interest of the Republican party will best be subserved by deliberate action in this matter.

The unanimity with which restoration bills have been put through the House may, it is believed, be taken as a general indication of the feeling in the Senate. It seems pretty certain that the Senate will hardly agree with the House in ordering a new election in Alabama, but that the other reconstructed States will be admitted before July.—*New York Times.*

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION. *The Negro Vote.*—A Washington letter to the Louisville *Journal* says that when the Democratic National Convention meets July 4th a resolution will be offered by some of the Northern delegates to the effect that the party pledges itself to resist the counting of any electoral votes determined by the admission of negro States; that the attempt by the Radicals to secure power in that manner by defrauding the people of their inherent liberties in the selection of a President will be resisted if necessary, with armed force, and that the legally elected President of the white race shall be inaugurated if it requires even a million of bayonets to install him in the White House.

A letter has been received from General McClellan in reply to one from a friend asking permission to present his name for nomination at the 4th, of July Convention. The General earnestly begs that this shall not be done, and supports the request with patriotic reasons, creditable alike to his head and heart. He urges the nomination of a new man—a statesman who will command the respect, admiration and enthusiastic support of the combined anti-Radical elements of the whole country, and pledges himself, as soon as the nomination is made, to come home on a canvass wherever needed in behalf of the New York nominations.

The Democratic Convention of Ohio resolved that the investment of "the plantation negroes of the South with the elective franchise, by an act of a fragmentary Congress, and the disfranchisement of 300,000 white men by the same power in eleven States," met its "contempt and scorn," and should challenge the condemnation of all who respect the civilized rule of the white man." The Democratic Convention of Ohio resolved that as that State had rejected negro suffrage for itself, it would oppose its forced imposition by the Federal government as a most base usurpation.

THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.—It appears from a recent catalogue of the University of Virginia, located near Charlottesville, that this institution, founded by Jefferson, and cherished with such pious care by the citizens of the Commonwealth, steadily maintains a solid prosperity. The number of students is 473. Whereof 197 are from Virginia and 40 from Maryland; the remainder principally from the South. But the District of Columbia, New York, Illinois, Minnesota, and even California, are represented.

From the New York World.

THE ISSUE OF THE CANVASS.

Nothing is truer than that the coming canvass will be one of principle. The Democratic party approaches it with no dereliction from true republicanism in the past and no disposition, should it triumph, to venture on such dereliction in the future. Whatever there is in the constitutional history of the Anglo Saxon race that men have thought worth while struggling for, and by struggling for have obtained, it is now the aim of this party to perpetuate and maintain. Leaving out of view the principle of religious toleration, and even that, as might be shown, has not been unassailed, almost every fundamental canon of government clear to those who speak the English tongue, is now in danger. The difference on which this fair case is to be contested, are for different reasons subordinate to and, as it were, inside of the Constitution, but amount in their ultimate analysis to a contest for, and a contest against that Constitution. The Democratic party is now, as it always has been, the party favoring an adherence to the Constitution, and this and because it happens to be known by that particular name it was framed by wise and good men, our fathers, but because in it are the results of centuries of ceaseless discussion and the purest conditions and guarantees of popular well being. The central idea of Magna Charta, that no man be tried save by his peers, and only by them on the law of the land, is in the Constitution. And so, also, is the doctrine of John Hampden's case, that in presentation must go hand in hand with taxation; and the point settled in the times of James II., that no power, in a free government, could dispense with the laws, and the other rights, finally wrenched from unwilling eye, of free speech and a free press.

Typically in our Constitution are the long results of time, enacted in parliaments, won by the sword on fields of battle, and sanctified by the blood of the wise and the good and the brave. How potent they have been for good we know, for we know it was never but these principles were covertly sneered at and the executive or legislature then contained, that we began to repeat the lamentable experiences of other people, and to feel and see with our own hands and eyes the miserable evils of national debt and civil war. Feeling that these evils have come to us, and on the recollection of the one and the burdens of the other are even now weighing heavily upon us because we have turned our backs upon the Constitution, there is a party in this country, the Democratic party, which proposes to return to the Constitution and thereby to mitigate the inevitable present results of the past, and to provide sternly against the possibility of any recurrence of those ills in all time to come.

Opposed to this party which stands by the Constitution, and in whose ranks, if alive to-day, Washington and Jefferson and Adams and all men who have loved good government and hated abiding tyranny would find their place, there is arrayed another party which professes to be wiser than the wisdom of the last eight Saxon centuries, and erects on a position to the fixed and known Constitution a glittering tissue of impalpable theories and hazy ideas. In the ranks of this party, it skye to-day, Robespierre and Peter Gad Bardooms and all men who have been known only for their ability to tear and to rend and destroy, would be found. It is the party of restlessness, and it is well written, unstable as water thou shalt not excel. Its sole principle seems to be that whatever is, is wrong, and its sole mission, as its works heretofore have shown it, is to tear up the landmarks of society, and break down every one of those distinctions Divine wisdom has instituted and human wisdom approved. There is not a sick-wit, or crack-brain, or crazy enthusiast in this dull-ridden country, of any age or line of either sex, but is found with this party. It is a grand army of wretched actualities and resplendent impossibilities which comes before the great mass of the American people, who are conscious that there is something wrong, but have not as yet made up their minds how to right it, and ask them to commit the guidance of the matter into its hands. On the other side stands the party of fixed and written law, the Democratic party, which in all its long and glorious administration never had any more serious troubles than a squabble about the tariff or a Kansas raid, and between these two it is for the great bulk to choose. If wild Fifth Monarchy ideas of polity, if extravagant frauds in public money, if grinding taxes, if a supersedure of the Constitution for which our dead died from Lexington to Gettysburg be the things wished for, the Radical party has them all; but if the matter most of all to be desired is a return to ancient peacefulness by a return to ancient principles, the Democratic party leads the way.

THE OWNER OF A STRAY FORTUNE FOUND—A NEW YORK ENGRAVER INHERITS $14,000,000.

For several weeks past the following advertisement has appeared in the leading daily newspapers of the United States:

"Two millions pounds sterling for the heirs of William Harrison, of London, who emigrated to America, about 1766. Address Rd. Stafford, No. 4, Lincoln's Inn, London."

The New York *Times* says that the true owner of this vast sum (14,000,000 in greenbacks) has been found in the person of Mr. David R. Harrison, who has been for many years employed as an engraver by the American Bank Note Company. Mr. Harrison is about seventy years of age, and has a large family.

THE VERDICT AT THE EXECUTIVE MANSION.

After the verdict of acquittal was rendered by the high court of impeachment yesterday, the Executive Mansion was crowded with officials and citizens to present their congratulations. Foreign Ministers, Cabinet Ministers, and citizens of every degree were there. The President received all these congratulations as a matter of course. Not a muscle of his features was changed. He regarded the victory as one for the country and the Constitution, not for himself. He met the victory as he would have met a defeat, with the expression, "We have done all we could for the country, and God's will be done."—*National Intelligencer.*

The *Catholic World* says quite a party in the Episcopal Church favors auricular confession; that its ministers are anxious to set up confessionals; that Dr. Dix, of Trinity Church, New York, has a number of penitents, and is a very popular confessor with high classes; that his position as a spiritual director at Sister St. Mary's is notorious.

The election in Mississippi is to begin June 22, and continue until completed.

NORTH CAROLINA MEDICAL CONVENTION.

This body met at Warrenton on the 20th inst., and was in session three days. Our friends in attendance failing to furnish us a notice of its proceedings, we compile the following from the Petersburg *Index* and Wilmington *Journal*.

Dr. S S Satchwell, of New Hanover, in the Chair. Prayer by Rev J B. Solomon.

Dr Geo A Foote then delivered an opening address to the delegates. He greeted them as friends, as benefactors as the poor and offered them the hospitalities of the village.

A Committee on Credentials was appointed, consisting of Drs M Rice, Thomas and Foote. Roll called.

The following delegates answered to their names:

Drs S S Satchwell, J Wood, W G Thomas, from Wilmington; Drs E B Haywood, W McKee and F J Haywood, Jr., of Raleigh; Dr. Shaffner, of Sampson; Drs Nercom and Winborne, of Edenton; Drs Pierce and G H Mason, Halifax; Drs Hicks and Cheatham, of Granville; Drs H Kelly and Potter, of Statesville; Dr Summerell, of Salisbury; Dr Breitz, of Salem; Drs Barron, Baker and Jones, of Edgecombe; Dr Pugh, Martin county; Dr O'Hagan, Pitt county; Dr Faison, Duplin county; Drs Jervey and Squire, of Gaston; also, Drs Frank Patterson, Bennet Alston, R E and J E Williams, Ridley, Browne and A Plummer—the residences of the latter we were unable to learn.

Besides the delegates there were also present: Prof W T Howard, of the University of Medicine of Maryland.

Dr Otis F Masson, recently elected to one of the Chairs in the Richmond, Va., Medical College.

Dr. J. J. Summerell moved the appointment of a Central Committee on Business. After remarks by Drs. Summerell and O'Hagan, motion was lost.

Dr. E. Burke Haywood moved the appointment of a Committee on Finance. It was appointed by the Chair: Drs E. B. Haywood, O'Hagan and Summerell.

Verbal report of Pitt county Medical Society by Dr. O'Hagan.

On motion of Dr. Foote, a committee of five was appointed to investigate cases of certain physicians who had violated the Code of Medical Ethics. Motion carried. Chair appointed Drs. Foote, Winborne, E. B. Haywood, Summerell and O'Hagan.

Partial report by Dr. McKee, Chairman of Committee on Credentials.

Committee of Arrangements reported through Dr. Foote that the Annual Address would be delivered on Thursday, at 4 P M in the M. E. Church, by Dr. A. B. Nercom, of Edenton.

The second day's session was one of absorbing interest. Professor Howard by invitation, entertained the Society with some views of the new appliances in Medicine and Surgery, and a succinct account of the doctrinal views held by the leading Surgeons and Physicians of Baltimore. His style was peculiarly impressive and didactic—far above that of most of our professors.

In the afternoon the regular oration was delivered by Dr. Wm A. B. Nercom, of Edenton, in the Methodist Church, to a large audience. His subject was strictly medical and treated of "Internal Inflammation and Alimentation." The address was delivered in a clear and earnest manner, engaging the attention of his audience, and even those outside the profession.

Dr. G. A Foote entertained the Society with his report upon the diseases and topography of Warren county.

The whole of the next day was consumed in the reading of medical essays, many of which were of a very superior character. Among them may be mentioned the following:

"Post-Mortem Examination of cerebro-spinal meningitis," by Dr. N. J. Pittman, Tarborough.

"Surgical Cases," by Dr E. Burke Haywood, Raleigh.

"Heating of gun-shot fracture of thigh by first intention," by Dr. E. Porter, Jacksonville.

"Surgical Cases," by Dr. J. F. Shaffner, of Salem.

There were many other papers read of interest to all, many reports from Committees, and very much business of an important character transacted.

The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Society for the ensuing year:

President—Dr. E. Burke Haywood, Raleigh.

Vice Presidents—Dr. Thos. E. Wilson, Warren; Dr. C. T. Murphy, Duplin; Dr. P. P. Pearce, Halifax; Dr. — Locke of Rowan.

Orator—Dr. R. H. Winborne, Chowan.

Secretary—Dr. Thos. F. Wood, Wilmington.

Treasurer—Dr. J. W. Jones, Tarboro'

The meeting adjourned to meet in Salisbury, first Wednesday in May, 1869.

The New York *Tribune* suggests that the "returning prodigals," meaning the Southern States, be met and received by the "trooly loil" radicals in a spirit of fatherly affection. The sentiment in public is decidedly quite worthy of the distinguished gentleman, Mr. Joseph Surface. The *Tribune* is remarkable for a happy combination of its virulent vindictiveness and maudlin hypocrisy which it manifests with a good deal more of recklessness than discretion. Just how it is pouring out a torrent of objurgation on the recusant Senators who have voted according to their judgment, and invoking what it calls generosity and magnanimity towards the Southern States. But in what does this Tribunitian generosity consist? The suggestion of the peaceable editor of the *Tribune* is that the proscriptive features of the Black Crook Constitution should be mitigated by restoring to the right of suffrage and holding office all who have co-operated with the "trooly loil" carpet-baggers in enforcing the reconstruction schemes of the radicals; which means, simply, that every body shall be permitted to vote, whose politics indicate that he will vote the radical ticket. This is what the *Tribune* intends by the "universal amnesty" which it coupled in with "universal suffrage," as its panacea for all or any political evils. This is the generous and magnanimous spirit which that paper displays towards the "returning prodigals." There is something ineffably repulsive in this perpetual search for the main chance in which the *Tribune* engages in season and out of season and at one time more zealously than when it pretends to be virtuous and generous.—*N. O. Democrat.*

The Southern frontier of Texas is almost completely overrun by Mexican bandits, and most of the murders attributed to Texan desperadoes are said to be their work.

AN ACT TO RELIEVE CERTAIN CITIZENS OF NORTH CAROLINA OF DISABILITIES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, Two-thirds of each House concurring therein, that the several persons hereinafter named be, and they are hereby, severally relieved from all disabilities imposed upon them, or either of them, by the act passed March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, entitled "An Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," and the Reconstruction Acts supplementary thereto, and the Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, known as Article Fourteen, namely:

Franklin County—A M Timberlake, W. S. Harris, B A Crudup, and Green H Grapton.

Wake County—Wm H Harrison, Wiley D Jones, Alvin Johnson, Jacob Sorrell, Hillard J Smith, C L Harris, and W R Richardson.

Pitt County—Joseph Staton, Lewis Hilliard, Charles J O'Hagan, Calvin Cox, Jas C Laughey and Chas Roundtree.

Halifax County—Charles N Webb, John O'Brien, Jno T Gregory, George W Owens, Jno A Reed, and J T Evans.

Beaufort County—Samuel T Carrow, Hiram E Stilley, Wm B Rodman, George L Windley, Howard Wiswall, Edmund Hodges, Luther Hoff, Jesse G Bryan, Edward J Warren, Edward S Hoyt, Samuel Windley, Jno B Respess, Henry Hodges, Jesse Robeson, Wm A Bryant.

New Hanover County—David Bunting.

Stanley County—Joseph Marshall, James E Maklen, Dumas Coggins, Daniel Richey, Lafayette Green, Allen Burris, Franklin A Lafon, and John A Morton.

Davidson County—Evander Davis, Ennor Darh, Ephraim Hampton, Green H Lee, David L Ellis, Willis Creil and Henderson Adams.

Person County—John D Wilkerson.

Caldwell County—Loyd T Jones, William M Barber, A W Austin, Samuel McCall, Washington Moore, James M Barber, Robert B Boyle and Hosea Bradford.

Wilson County—Geo W Blount, Newell D Gaine, William D Farmer, John Wilkinson, and Francis W Taylor.

Forsyth County—Joseph S Phipps, John L Siler, John M Stotts, Israel Moses, William Chrisp, E A Vogler, William B Stipe, and Allen Speck.

Guilford County—Jeremiah Osborne, J C Duckworth, Samuel Reed, Robert Hanna, J A Gibson, William R Galloway, Perry Dee Irwin, Harris, P P Kilpatrick and [illegible]

Henderson County—Rufus Williams, Irvine M Justice, William D Whitted, James Spann, R J Allen, M Gurnity, John C Garlick, M B Lance, D M Justice, Leander Pace, William K Lee Bretter, Bedford Brown, S R Stanwick, A F Lefevy, Thomas Osborn, S R O'Mc'all and David Strayhe.

Guilford County—William M Mebane, Joseph Haskins, Wyatt Reynolds, Robert P Dick, Frederick Fentress, Calvin Causey, George W Bowman, Newton D Woody, Barnabas Pane, John Hyatt, John W Kirkman, Andrew C Murrow, Abram Clapp, David Greason and Robert M. Stafford.

Alamance County—Joseph C Thompson, Nathaniel Stout, William P McDaniel, Simpson Averitte, James Albright and Henry Boon.

Lincoln County—Rufus Clarke, W R Rymer and Henry Wilkinson.

Harden County—Dugald Blue and Calvin Jones.

Wilkes County—R M Smith, John M Brown, James F Tugman, Andrew Porter, Samuel P Smith, John P Parker, Isaac McCall, Harrold Hays, Ambrose Wiles, Oliver Shoumate, William E Reynolds, Emanuel Harrold, James H Hays.

Cleveland County—James O Bridges, Andrew Parker, David Hall, Henry Wortman, A W Gowins, John Cook, Lewis Dousss and J C Byers.

Cumberland County—Robert Orrell, A G Thornton, Duncan G McCormick and Robert Mcphail.

Sampson County—Catton Cossoms, Robert Cain, Clifton Ward, Amos N Hall, William Cossoms and Robertson Ward.

Carteret County—Melvin J Davis, W J Dudley and John C Manson.

Duplin County—William E Hill, and Thomas K Murphy.

Currituck County—M V B Gilbert, M D Lindsay and W D Chadwick.

Alexander County—Robert Carson R G Bobbitt, W W Stafford, William S Teague, Elisha Bolton, Gabriel Marshall, William S Bogle, Thomas J Dula, Daniel Moore, George W Lemp, James A Teague, Andrew Wade, P D Reese, P A Campbell and J N Carson.

Mecklenburg County—H W Pritchard, William R Myer, Robert McEwen, Jeremiah S Reed, Rufus Barringer, William M Martin and Alex McIver.

Camden County—Isaac Morriset, John M Forbes, A P Cherry, George W Spencer and James W Chamberlain.

Edgecombe County—Wm S Battle, Reddin S Petway, John J Killebrew, Wm H Knight, Jesse Mercer, Exum L Moore, Thos Northcut, Llewellyn Harcott, W H Johnson, Joseph Dubo, R W Proctor, Wm W Parker, Jno Norfleet, Henry E Odom, John W Jonnson, Micajah P Edwards, and Lawrence Bunting.

Alleghany County—Wm A Brooks, Morgan Bryan, A Marion Smith, Wm Andrews, Nathan Weaver, Goldman Huggins, L M Blackburn, Reuben Sparks, Hugh Hanks, John Parsons, John A Jones, Solomon Stamper, and Alex Black.

Ashe County—John Williams.

Hyde County—Sylvester McGowan, Jas G Carrowan, George V Credle, W B Tooley, and Joseph P. Flowers.

Iredell County—Thomas Holcomb and E B Slimpson.

Wayne County—Curtis H Brogden.

Stokes County—Jno J Shaffer, A H Joice, Aquilla Moore, Wm V Shelton, J R Jewett, Anthuse Jessup, Ira Gentry, James Harris, J B Young, J J Martin, Eaton B Terrell, W B Vaughn, and Wm M Gordon.

Perquimans County—Nathan B Cox, R J White, and Jonathan W Albertson.

Yadkin County—Moses Gross, McCans Castleman, Thomas Hanes, George Long, E C Brown, Aquilla Speers, Thomas F Marion, Samuel D Veach, Winston Fleming, J H Wyatt, B Thomason, J N Vestal, Jesse Reives, Sexton Jones, Moses Chappel, S Speers, Jonathan Waggoner, George Nix, David Hutchins, J S Jones, William W Patterson, George D. Williams, Barnett C Myers, William H Rodwell, T L Talbert, John D Holcomb, R M Pearson and Reese Lackey.

Harnett County—James S Harrington, John P Shaw, Neil McLeod, Robert A Norsden, James Hodge, John Harrington, James M Turner and A J Turlington.

Northampton County—William Barrow, John B Odom, Noah R Odom, D A Barnes, J W Grant, Jesse Flythe, Sam'l Calvert, Sr., Samuel J Calvert and George Holloman.

Madison County—F M Lawson, J S Dever, D E Freeman, James Ramsey, James Crockett and J G Bridges.

Warren County—William A White, John W Patille, John H Bullock, John C McGraw, James T Russell, Nathaniel R Jones, William W White and J T Alston.

Union County—William M Austin, Arthur Stigall, Robert Rivens, Benjamin F Pincher, James McNeily, Miles A Lemons, Jackson Greene, Thomas W Griffin, Richard Twilton and Asa Brumbelow.

Nash County—George N. Lewis, Absolom Haines and W W Bobbitt.

Rowan County—J A Hawkins, Nathaniel Boyden, George Bembart, Levi Trexler, William P Atwell and Peter Williamson.

Washington County—James A Nelson, Thomas Bembridge, Eli Spruill and W W Ward.

Rockingham County—Thomas Settle and Thomas A Ragland.

Burke County—James H Hall, Joseph Deaton, Asley Mull, Jeremiah Smith, William Bailey and James Hilderbran.

Gaston County—D A Jenkins.

Montgomery County—John R Lofflin, James Batten, James W Reaves, David Wright, John C Nichols and James B Ballard.

Chowan County—Charles E Robinson.

Pasquotank County—John Pool, George D Pool, Frank Vaughan, S M Godfrey, C W Grangig, jr, W & Pool, George W Charles and C W Hollowell.

Buncombe County—James Reed, James P Ellis, Levi Penland, P J Israel and Amasa Roberts.

Moore County—Thomas W Ritter, William J King, John S Ritter, R W Barrett, M J Blue, Jordan Sloar, Samuel W Seawell, D W McDonald, John P. Cole, Alexander H McNeill and Benjamin Spivey.

Richmond County—Silvey H Dockery, George McKieon, John A Long and Elisha T Long.

Haywood County—A J Murray, Isaac Clarke, D B Ford, Henry Franklin, Samuel Fitzgerald, J W Harbin, J M Patton, W S Evans, R E Medford and R S Owens.

Jackson County—E D Brindle, J C Hooper, Mordecai Zackry, Wilson Enaby, J J Hooper and A Cope.

Davie County—Uriah H Phelps, John R Williams and William B March.

Greene County—John Harvey, Richard J Williams, John J Osman, William R Grimsby, Joseph H Dixon, William T Dixon and D A Spivey.

McDowell County—James H Duncan C S Copeland, John Elliott, James A McCall, John O'Brien, Thomas Ludbetter, Elijah Morgan, John T Gregory and Charles H Webb.

Cabarrus County—Victor C. Barringer.

Cherokee County—William McGuyre, T R McCombs, Phelix T Ashley, Christopher Gentry, Geo W Ferguson, B K Dickey, and George W Hall.

Bertie County—Jonathan Taylor, George N Greene, Frederick Meier and Louis C Bond.

Granville County—Robert Garner, Eugene Grisom, Solomon G Wilie, and E D Lyons.

Martin County—John Watts, William C Elson, F P Bassmore, and John L Knight.

Polk County—Martin Hambletve, Nesbid Dinsdale, James Jackson, R S Alexander, and J W Hampton.

Rutherford County—G W Logan, Rufus Williams, Israel P Sorrels, J E McFarland, R W Andrews, Moses Wilkerson, W B Freeman, Edward Hawkins, R J McCraw, Eli Whisnant, Martin Walker, Wilds Bradley, W G Mode, J W Mode, James R Carpenter, James McFarland, John A Carpenter, A A Scoggins, Smith McCurry, W G Wilson, R F Carpenter, C J Sparks, L L Dick, A Hollerfield, H H Hopper, B W Barber, W O Wallace, A C Martin, J W Gibson, and Jere Jackson.

Lenoir County—Walter A Dunn, Jas L Canaday, Anthony Davis, Joshua Rouse and Jas M Parrot.

Robeson County—Jas Sinclair and Benj A Howell.

Craven County—Edward R Stanley, Chas R Thomas and Fred J Jones.

Johnston County—Thos D Speed, P P Massey, B F Hinnant, Willie Holt, John R Coats, Samuel Woodley, Ray Phillips, J P Peek, Robert Messengale, Wm A Smith, Jas H Eppins, Franklin Phillips, W D Holt, Thos Edgerton and Bryan Williams.

Randolph County—John Pope, Henry Presnell, Wm McGee, Jas Luther, Alson Jennings, B A Scherr, J C Hulls, Alfred Julian, Jas T Fox and Elijah Whitney.

Brunswick County—Robert W Woodside, L D Thurston, Lucius Frink, Lewis Galloway, D K Bennett, D L Russel and P. Pridgen.

Chatham County—R M Brown, W C Counsel, Benj F Hodge, Wm Lacey, R C Melton, Hardin Henderson, R C Council, Wm Griffin, Jos Brannigton, Bligh Bryan and H H Burk.

Surry County—Drury McGee, Thos Martin, F J Williams, C H Kepp, Joel Hertz, Martin Payne, Geo A Jarvis, J B Pedigre, Jas Nations, Isaac Armfield, Gideon Bryant, John Nichols, A H Knapp, Jno C Thompson, C. C. McMickle, William Hodges, B F Scott, Jas Venable, Martin Axum, Jno McCloud, and Jeremiah Gay.

Macon County—R M Henry, W H Higdon, C T Rodgers, A L Parton and A Vaughn.

Orange County—H R Guthrie.

Granville County—R W Lassiter.

Person County—John Barnett, R C Barnett, George W Norwood, Joseph Massey, Chesley Hamlin, James T Sergeant and C S Winstead.

Northampton County—Edmunds Jacobs and James W Newsom.

Edgecombe County—Robert U Austin.

Chowan County—William R Skinner, John H Hall, Robert G Mitchell and James A Woodard.

Haywood County—A L Herren.

Carteret County—William B Duncan, Isaac Ramsay and Thomas Duncan.

Wake County—Bartholomew F Moore, R W Wynne and William A Jenks.

Cleaveland County—John W Logan.

Chatham County—John A McDonald.

Craven County—Richard T Berry, William W Holden, Tod R Caldwell, Reuben Adams, Cobern L Harris, Richmond M Pearson, Robert P Dick, Thomas Settle, Edwin G Reade, Charles R Thomas, Daniel L Russell, jr, Nathaniel Boyden, Oliver H Dockery, George W Logan and Anderson Mitchell.

Passed the House of Representatives May 11, 1868.

Attest: EDWARD McPHERSON, *Clerk.*
By CLINTON LLOYD, *Chief Clerk.*

A legal decision has been made in New York to the effect that a bank is liable, if its paying teller pronounces a check or certificate good, even although it be a forgery, provided the check holder acts on the statement of the teller, and suffer loss thereby.