THE SENTINEL.

THE LATE VRAUEDY IN CHAR of Agriculture says The Charlotta Times of yesterday sub-

ed merchant of that place, We append the statement of the Times ;

than dud-the Floor of Ab. L.

the Radical party, and upon it we throw despondency resulting from the losses of the whote responsibility. This is but the beginning of the end—and at this writing (Saturdas) the negroes are stated at the oc (Saturdas). carrence. By their white leaders they were of them coolly talk of foliating, by the aid of theme same negrous, one of theme same negrous, one of themselves business don't pay.—New York World, into the office of Mayor. Have we not the city without further placing ourselves

Schenek, the negro policeman, we are inand yet the black scoundrel is still police-

we learn that Schenck, the negro policeman and two others, are confined in jail."

We are glad that our fellow-citizens of Charlotte have practiced for bearance in this matter, and that they have not, under the terrible provocation, taken the law into their own bands. They have thereby shown-what, however, need no additional demonstration,-that our people are lawabiding and orderly. Certaint, there could Remove the pressure, and the South will not be a more conclusive proof of the fact good be, in all the elements of material than is here afforded, for never was there a strength and pro-perity, the very crown of more flendish deed or one more calculated the Republic. to stir up excitement and exasperation to their protoundest depths.

to its proper source, when it pronounces it teastully multiplied in this State within the last twelve months, --especially in those

It is no threat, -it is but the sonounces preservation, when we say that the furth- less and inexorably selfab, it not actually er and legitimate result of such a state of vindictive of the contract of the contract of the worst of colemicies."

If the employment of negro policemen leads to such occurrences as that in Char. the gloom of Tartarus ! What is it to me, lotte, what must be the fruits of a negro that the land down there is infested with a militia 7 Poor old North Carolina !

TRINITY Cotange .- We invite attention to College in another column. We are greatly and plunder! What is it to me that the his learned Faculty. Tripsty is, in all re-spects, a first-class College, and challenges against another, with a certainty of riolent cing that it is still bigher then ever on the that other aspiration: "I thank then Lord, road to public appreciation.

Conference of the M. E. Church, South, at was the direct progenitor of the Puritans Statesville, the Iollowing gentlemen were of New England.

Kemp P. Battle, Esq., Raleigh. Maj Seaton Gales, 4 M. A. Biedsoe, Esq. J E A. Chern, Disc. Wolfdon, re-vocates, ex-Maj. W. M. Robbins, Salisbary. W. C. Dowd, Charleste.

In his unnist report the Commissioner

"It is gratifying to observe the evidences of vitality in Southern agriculture, which is The Charlotte Times of yesterday sub-progressively and successfully marshalling stantially corroborates our telegraphic no the forces of recuperation, and gradually discount of the affocieus murder, in that city, pelling the despondency resulting from the system the disruption of families, and the Impoverishment of estates."

To sum up the special adaptations of the

To sum up the special adaptations of the up of the United States, the in the effect closed by a negro policement of the United States, the state of the United States, the States of the United States of the member he was pushed violently back by a negro. M. Glessen made at the fellow, and the ran. The was appeared by an argue at the fellow, and the ran. The was appeared by an argue to to but one that means natural mono poly, and that is cotton. There is nothing in nature to to but on. There is nothing in nature to to but on. There is nothing in nature to to but a transfer of monoface ed and taken before one Bissell, (acting the investigation, was short by the Dunlap, or a transfer of tood growing to the North one of the most victous negroes in the or Scuth but here the possibilities of transthe stark, cold body of the martyr was no shifting in the bulk of population, no taken home to his bereaved wife and suffer- development of fictile art, can ever make ing little ones and the negro still lives - cotton grow in Vermout, New York, or while the bones of the dead heroes which lows. Nature vetces that transfer, and no he busied in the cemetery within the city two thirds can by rride the ban. Cotton is turned over in their graves.

The blood of J. A. Gichent, a gallant and Mr. Sammer, who vestus for an "Broversible guarantee," we present it here by the pretty to a constitution of the constitution of the pretty to the pretty of the pretty of the pretty that is "if the pretty the pretty the pretty the pretty that is "if the pretty t ban did the boot of Abil. https://docs.org. intic.soft, flory boot that is "progressively This shocking murder is but the legiti and successfully marshading the forces of mate result of the trackings and palicy of recuperation, and gradualty dispelling the

Gentlemen, you can't keep the South handed together and voted the right to down. Cork rises, and you will get tired of wear arms beace we are right to attribute holding it under water long enough before wear arms beace we are right to strictly the state of the busys of the state of the rage and yet we see them in daily inter-charse with our best chizens. Yes, some and pans. Government is a plan matter .-

There is much truth in what the Wor'd sough to throw gloom and dismay over says as to the recuperative energies and in their power! God save our wives and buoyancy of the South, and yet it is mislittle ones from this supreme act of degra- taken in other points. The South can be kept down, and it will be kept down, if the present runous policy of political tyranny, formed, struck Mr. Gleasen with his billy, just as he was falling. The mark on his head shows that it was a tremendous blow— is persisted in. It is almost a miracle,—at least is is a grand evidence of the hopeful mas in Charlotto.

P. 30. Since the above was put in type, face of the ravages of war, the discourages energy of the Southern people, - that, in the ments of the political situation, and the demoralization of labor, our agricultural and mechanical industry should have stood up as well as they have.

Ordinary magnanimity and wisdom would lend a helping hand to a people thus struggling with adversity and evincing so self-helpful a disposition. But, instead

Congress, to-day, in passing a bill affecting the militia status of the Southern
The Twee traces this diabolical murder Ste es, left Georgia out, which indicates that that State is to be reconstructed again to its proper source, when it probounces it —made over once more on a more intensely the legitimate result of the teachings and rational plan than ever. Let us all thank policy of the Badical party. Crime has good tortune that we do not dwell in Georgia.

portions of the State where shere is a large not dwell in Georgia!"- We understand and idle negro element, - and the jails are and appreciate the spirit is which the Ex filled (where they do not escape from con- press gives utterance to this sentiment. We finement, which has become an almost daily know that it has holdly stood up for the occurrence,) with colored outragers of the Constitutional rights of the South, and has law. It is becoming a common feeling fearlessly and nobly resisted the lawless and among many of this class of the popula- tremonable faction that has outraged bution, that they are licensed to violate the matrity and oppressed our suffering people. law, and that they will be shielded in what- But that acutement, in aff the intensity of ever they may do by a Badical Judiciary its selfishness, covers the spirit, we fear, or pardoned by a Rodicol Executive / Lin which actuates and animates the great body fortunately, thus fac, much has occurred to of the Northern masses. Bring home to strengthen and confirm this impression. them at the of the humiliations, usurpations, Even were this not one case, the minds or insults and outrages, of which the white the blacks have been inflated with extrara. people of the South have been the victims, gant ittem of their superior rights and pol and there would be a howl of indignation somed with barred to the great majority or the white race, and these things find their to the other. But they can most their way into the town who were not similarly attired." This sage who were not similarly attired. This sage was adopted to the control of the sage of somed with barred to the great majority of and a clamor for resistance from one end of Charlotte, who has just fallen beneath the there!? Amat is an opposite that any property despaired of any sympathy, much less ratio, the transfer of the thousands upon thousands of honorable extended by the correspondent of your correspondent. Not doubting the of your correspondent and any applied in ceptions, but the "great Nouth," as seprement of the God-given prerogative of self- sented in its majority, in rold, flinty, heart-

things, if continued and aggravated, will What is it to me, that my white brother. be that from which the minit recoils, -a is denied his Constitutional rights as a free result which all good men will deplore as citizen, and can neither vetenor held office i What is it to me, that this terrible thing of negro supremacy hange over the South like horde of unprincipled adventurers, who are deluding the negroes into harred of the whites, in order that they-them itinerant the announcement of the President of Trinity | mendicants, may get into places of powergratified to learn that the prospects of this reins of government there are in the hands admirable Institution were never more flat- of unscrupulous and incompetent men, white tering. During the past Collegiate year, the | and black | What is it to me that murder, number of Matriculates was 141, -a most arson, rape and pillage are, on these acencouraging exhibit; Under the able and counts, rife in that fair land ! What is it essegetic suspices of Dr. Craven, assisted by to me that a crary and malignant Congress the patronage and support of our people. collision and bloodshed! What are these We hope, with the commencement of the thirgs to me? "I, thank fortune, do not that I am not as other men are." The

At the late session of the North Carolina | Pharisee who went to pray in the temple

elected additional Trustees of Trinity, vis : We do not know that Georgia is to be condoled at being left out of the Miliaia bill. which is now in the hands of the President. Better her condition, with the prospect of mes ned mailtery has and of Federal troops part of the enchy, who had broken through in her middly then r constrained States with our lines en the right, and drove him back into the plains beyond; a fact which will

ERICKSBURG.

LETTER FROM MAJOR GENERAL J. A. EARLY.

DRUMMONDVILLE, ONTARIO, CANADA, ? December 10, 1968,

Illitors Savannah Morning News. The communication to your paper over the signature of "A Virginian," in reference to Pollard's statement that General Jack en "once recommended a night attack to by made by assariants stripped naked and ments. Lhave met with in another, journal, and I trust at wall not be considered obtrusive on my part to make a statement of lacts coming within my knowledge, and going to show that there was no toundation either for Pollar I's statement of that of your cor-

which we should guard with more care than the sacred memory of our tallen beroes; and in the case of General Jackson it is more notesary to protect his reputation against the commentaries of injudicious friends than even the assaults of open enemies,

I served under General Jackson from the beginning of the battle of Malvern Hill to his death, and I was personally present as a bridade or division commander in every in which he participated during that period, from the beginning to the close of the engagements, except the battle of Chancellorsville proper; at which time I had a separate duty assigned me at Fredericks urg. I served with him longer than any other general officer of his command, and I was a division commander in his corps onger than any who survived the war. It will therefore be a on that It is not insppropriate that I should say something when statements are estentationaly put which, however intended, are calculated to bring discredit on the great and pure soldier and Christian who gave his life to his country's defence.

I have not seen Mr. Pollard's article in Putnam's Monthly, and all I know of it is what I so in the communication to your paper, and your own comments. I can undertake to assert with the most perfect one fidence, that General Jackson could not have made such a proposition as that men tioned by Pollard. because it was a moral impossibility for him to have done it. Giadrators, in ancient times, or the members of the prize ring in modern times, might strip for their brutal contests but there is a sentiment among all civilized Christian people which would prevent a desent man from being as brave when strip-ped naked as when his nakedness is concealed by his usual covering. A taked award is more terrible than a sheat but one, out there is no reason why a naked man should be more terrible than a well-clad one; and certainly as the battle of Frede ricksburg, in the middle of December, a body of naked as-ailagts would soon have become so paralyzed by the cold that the enemy would have had no trouble in dealreg with them. General Jackson not only could not have made so foolish, so absord a proposition at Fredericksburg, or any where clse, for these reasons, but he could not have done it for the simple and conclu sive reason that at no time were the Bowie knives to be had. In the very beginning of the war some men carried with them into the service Bowle knives, but they were new very plenty, and the only military aiding to throw up a slight entrenchment the day after the fight at Blackburn's ford, on Ball run. After that time they were generally abandoned, or, it used at all, used mly for chopping beef. I don't think that in General Junkeso's entire corps enough could have been found to arm one company, and there were certainly none in the ordnance department.

Your correspondent states, as corrobora tive of Pollard's statement, that at Fredericksburg, on the night of the 13th of Decembur, 1862, after the enemy's repulse, a council of war was held by the Confederate chiefs, at which General Jackson "auggest ed that the artillery of the First and Second corps, his and Longstreet's, should be col-lected upon the hills directly in front of the town, and a heavy fire opened upon it, and that the men of his corps be stripped to the waist, to distinguish them from the enemy,

ancerity of your correspondent's belief in what he states, yet, if he has no better authority for it than the uncontradicted statement of some army correspondent, or a camp romor, I will say that he has very bad authority. There were numerous erroneous statements which found their way dicted, as there were many false reports in camp which obtained eredence sometimes it consistent with his position to contradict any of the many erroneous statements part affect during the war, and he discour-aged everything of the kind on the part of his officers. I knew his views on that subject, because, on one occasion, when I had orrected a misstatement of a correspondent in regard to some of my own operations, he gave me, privately, a gentle rebuke, which disclosed his own views and effects ally prevented me from repeating the indis-cetion. The reasons which govern miltary men, especially such military mon as Generals Lee and Jeckson, are very differ-ent from those which gevern politicians in dealing with newspaper statements. Noth ing, therefore, is to be interned in tavor of the truth of an appropriate the truth of an appropriate the statements. the trath of an ascormous statement in se-gard to the military sperations in the Army of Northern Virginia tecause it has gone The statement of your correspondent, if

paxdonable negligence.

I) hink there is as little truth in that statement as there is in the one made by Pollard; and I will state the following facts

to show why I think to: At the battle of Fredericksburg I com-

AN IRREVERSIBLE GUARANTHE. STONEWALL JACKSON AT FRED. Gordon's,) led in the strack and greatly or, perhaps, than would have attended an distinguished itself. Two or my brights, attack from our right. General, Jackson's attack had been repulsed by had a very large force that had not been engaged which still threatened another attack on on right ordered to lead in the proposed attack with my infantry, precided by artiflers, while General D. H. Bull followed use with his the visits our advantages.

division in support. Excepting was got There is another rossin, which to use is a division in support. Errythong was got There is another reason, which to me is a most perfect one, and that is because I know begon, but the enemy opened such a terrific fire from his artility, which average all moves perfect one and that is because I know that the bull list man in his strategic moves rific fire from his artility, which average all ments and his actions on the field of hattle the wide plans in our trust, that General in a title army of Northern Virginia, Stone Jackson, who was out with the advance, wall Jackson not excepted, was General countermanded his orders because as he opened, and so completely sample in front as to satisfy me that the proposal move-ment should be abandon it." It was not ting dark when this engagement was alon dened, and it was well that it was given up, for the enemy had an immorner took of missed in the road which can through the misde of the river believes, but no be high, thick, and sold subsubtanent of with which served as an ancovaire buttle and jacent fights, and futi-held a head as a coextensive with our whole front in this part of the line, and much stronger than the famous stone wall at the base of Maty's Hitl. There was a similar embankment on and line, and the front one had been pierced in nomerous places for artillers, so that from behind it a storm of confeter and refl-balls would have beliebed forth that would

> in support, that the not breather feer when the countermand came. Much has been said in unofficial quarters then to drive the inemy into the river, but it will be seen from the top going statement that he did make the attempt, and was compelled to a ander it. I did not hear

> have rendered it utter y impossible for anything to live while passing over the open

and the read. However ready they were

to obey the orders of their General to a l

vance there was not a man of all the force

of about a mile in width between us

of any other proposition to attack the one my on that december.

A little after dark on that day I prevised an order from General Jackson in take my rations and rest, preparatory to their taking position on the front line for the next day. chich I was not able to do because in troops came to my relief. About midnight another order came for Jackson's old division, then under Brigadier General Taliaferro, and since, to reneve A. P. Hul's division, on the front line, at moonrise, which morn was in its last querier. Tabalerro did move up—my briga les being already in front—and our former position on the second line was taken by D. H. Hill, while A. P. Hill retired to the rear to rest and recruit his men. There was no order to make for any attack, but our orders were to awa t the enemy's strack next day. The first I have ever heard of the proposal your correspondent mentions in his systement of it. I think that if there had been my artier for the force still hold away in their ancient the men to strip I would certainly have retreats in many parts of Arkansas. Every the men to strip I would certainly have heard of that. There was a silly story published in some of the papers that at a coun-cil of war held that night General Jackson fell into a doze, and when waked up and saked what his opinion was, he replied, "Drive 'em in the river; drive 'em in the But no one who knew the General's exemplary piety and very temperate habits, it is to be presumed, gave a particle of cre-dence to that story. I heard of no council of war at all, either then or afterwards, except from the foolish report alluded to,

It is morally impossible that the state ment of your correspondent can be correct, for these reasons: Burnside's army confor these reasons: sisted of three grand divisions, each an army of itself, under Sumner, Pranklin, and Hooker, respectively. Franklin's grand division bad attacked our right, "and Sumner's our left, while Hooker's remained com paratively inactive. After Sumner's repulse the whole of Hooker's grand division crossed over to the support, and though a small part of it made another advance against tact to cover the reformation of the troopsthat had been engaged. Franklin still r mained confronting nor duck and in each and New Orleans are great markets for the confronting nor duck and in each and New Orleans are great markets for the confront and position as attempted attack from that flank. The Second corps would have had to march more than five miles to get to Fredericksburg, by any route open to it, and there was not the first preparation made for such a march. To have moved that corps from the right would have been the abandonment to the enemy of all that part of the line to stake everything on the proposed attack, for if that failed the left was untenable with the enemy in possession of the right. The difficulties of advancing upon the enemy in Fredericksburg from the hills in rear were greater than on the right, because of the imwas no such evidence of the demoralization of the enemy as that mentioned; los though his assaulting columns were repulsed with great slaughter they always had many reserves to fall back on. The expedient of stripping to the waist would have been a shallow one, as the night was very dark in the fore part, and in the latter part, when the moon tose, a heavy tog overhung the river bottoms, including the town, while our men did not wear white shirts, and in the dark, at a little distance, it would have been impresible to fell a man without a

mished the means of talling the men-art, the advantage would have been all ith the enemy, who would have awaited the attack in compact form, while our men would have had to separate into innumeratree, show at the blan discount decision and parties to get the open the atreet.

proposed to commit a very great blander, an attack of this sort it would have been og that General Lee was guilty of an unit impossible to preserve my control of some men, and they would have gotter into inextricable confusion. A large portion of our men (more than a third) had no bayonets, as the greater part of their arms had been picked up on previous battle-fields without

ne a Georgia brigade (Lawton's, afterwards | goulted in a terrible disaster to us-great- | it.

distinguished itself. Two or my brights. attack from our right. General Jackson's of Laure and Recolusions panel by the General repulse, then occupied partions of the trent | two mile, was alterwards my own staff for a ____ croi Assembly of the Stole fot the present considerable period, and I never heard au was in such a condition that be did propose a renewal of the attack next day, and was Late in the attention. General Jackson did determine to attack the vicinity after the next protect of his officers—not because of repulse of the attacks on our left, and I was the demonstration of the army, but because of the strength of our position. To have along the lithat position would have been

Robert L. Lee. Yes, under that calm and then fled exterior there beat one of the bring miles that ever tempered the cominto them a portion of his own daring -pirit General Jackson had his confidence ne tell the loss of that invaluable lieuten ant more than General Lee himself did.

To satisfy any one of what I say in regard to General Lee it is only necessary for him to examine the yel unwritten library of that uncaralleled rampaign from the Rapidan to the Janies of the operations on the line of defences ar and Richmond and Potersburg, mil s to Appointtox Court House - a place that will remain forever tamors, not as the seem of triumph for the invader with his mutch! legions, but as the scene of the struggle of that great heart and that great mind which so reductantly surrendered the -mail remnant of less than nine thousand ot the Army of Northern Virginia with

General Jackson did anough to establish his reputation on an enduring foundation as one of the greatest soldiers, heroes, patriots, and Christians, ever produced by any country or age. Let bis fame, therefore, rest on his deeds, and let nathis pure name be connected with wild and absurd, propoairtions and schemes, either for the purpose of adding to his glory or obscuring that of any of his compours, I Who is it that claims to have known his secret thoughts and purpones? If he had any fault as a commanier it was his extreme reticance, that often Let his immediate subordinates in ignorance of his purposes until they were called upon to act. Was it likely that strangers to him personally should know mere of his views has those who immediately surrounded him? The wild schemes with which his name is sometimes identified are calculated to do as much damage to his character as a soldier as some of the exaggerated accounts in regard to his religious devotions and opinions are calculated to do to the earn st truthful, and spotless nature of his J. A. EARLY. Christian character. HUNTING IN ARKAMBAR. -- Will beasts of

autumn and winter hundreds of votaries of the profession of Nimrod the Ameient for sake civilized life, and, equipping them selves with a few necessaries and the custo mary armaments of the trapper, not largetting a pair of faithful dogs, proceed to the wild woods and swamps of our neighboring State, vulgarly called "Rackensack," and there spend several months in hunting and trapping the abundant and valuable game quirreis of all kinds, foxes, opossums, rabbits, deer, raccoons, and fur bearing animals abound in great numbers in the many vast pristine forests, which is that in any vac-sparsely inhabited State have as yet scarce by heard the ring of the woodman's axo. In the pends, lakes, bayons, and in the great and small streams of water, great flocks of wild ducks; gome, and swams are found. The noble turkey and aby partridge are also to be had; though the former is rapidly becoming searce. Immehse flocks of pigeons also have their haunts in the inte-rior of the State. Those spinsals and fowls afford the hunters plenty of smusement and lood, and boundy a handsome reward by their winter's work. Memphis, St. Louis. ful hunting in Arkanias, we give the following: Mr. Wm. Archer, assisted by a friend, captured, last week, one bear, houdeer, four dozen ducke, four dozen squir reis, and two dozen opossums. He sold the lot to a game dealer in this city, who paid him \$33 for the beas, \$7 apiece for the deer, \$3 per dozen for the ducks, \$2 per dozen for the squirrels, and \$5 per dozen for the openium. — Memphis Peet.

INTERESTING TO ENDORSERS OF NOTES In the Court of Common Piens yesterlay, before Judge Garey, the case of Cromwell es Stewart & Laws was tried on thes lacts : In 1805 J. R. Stewart gave in Bule, signed by himself, for \$500, payable, to the order of S. T. Cromwell. On the back of the note were signed the names of William Laws and Eli Henckle, at the time of its delivery to Cromwell, but which Cromwell never endorsed. The note was not paid at maturity nor protested and no notice given of non-payment to Laws or Henckle, Crom-well brought spit against all three as the makers of a joint and severe. note, thought on its face it was "I promise to pay." The defendants, Stewart & Laws, "severed their detence and plended reparately, Laws claims: ing to be merely an endorser, and signed his to be beliffiable the note needed protest, and notice to him of distouce. The plan. tiff claimed that as the names of all the narties were on at the time of delivery, an attack of this sort it would have been whatever part of the paper bore the signer. as much as if their names had been signed. on the face of the note and immediately. under the first mager, and as such they were liable without protestor notice. The court so ruled, and judgment was given for the plaintiff. Bult. Bus.

CAPTIONS

rote in all special stections, and requires all registration law of the State.) 5 An act to incorporate the Land wed

6 An act for the read of ras, r. white loss of bleed and one pain of their wounds, form,r sheriff of Gas on soundy. (Author-The parties were carried home, after having izes the collection of arreadings of taxes for their wounds dressed; and though the 1866-67, provided that he shall not collect. be has already paid. Authority ceases July that of his antagonist.

7. An act to smend the charter of the Cheraw and Conffield Raifroad Company (Authorizes the construction of the road from such a point on the South Carolina from such a point on the South Caronna has as may be selected to a point on the Milming on Charlotte and Ru herford Rull-rived at of near Wadesboro, with the private of examination of the South Carolina Railroad at said road to the North Caro at or near Salisbury. Allows the Compacy five years to complete road and changes at or near Salisbury. Allows he Company
fire years to complete road and changes
name to Cheraw and Salisbury Railroad
Company Provides against discrimination
in favor of either N. C. or S. C. Railroad.
S. An act. for the relief of P. T. Massey

1. Massey

The two gentlemen in question were on a visit to Mr. David O. Laws, who lives at the Grove place just cutsive of Halifax,
Capt. Rickets being a brother in law of Mr.
Laws and young Pitzgerahr Rickets

9. An act to provide for the beiding of

Prob bi a non residents from voltag do non cipal elections, and is a tiava re-idence

11. An act to re-react and confirm cering the is-us of State bonds to and for the Tarboro' and Williamston Bailt ad Cominy, and the Chatham Railres Company 12. An set to amend the charter of the ity of Wilmington.
13. An act to amend the charter of the

RESOLUTIONS.

1. Resolution in favor of Sheriffs. (A) ows 10 cents mileage for each mile traveiled 2. Resolution allowing mileage and per-diem to members banned by the Pourteeath

Rickets under justifishe provention.

Rickets under justifishe provention.

Rickets under justifishe provention.

The affect caused a feeling of sadness to provention for record from December poryade the community; and we approve the R. The december and Captain Rickets had

censu per pound.

the time prescribed by law.)
7. R solution in favor of the Clerk of roin Judgment of \$1,000 for failing to make due return fabstract of taxation to the

8. Resolution to raise a Joint Committee obe News. to investigate the management of the Bank of North Carolina and Bank of Cope Fear. Empowers the Committee to examine noke employ counsel, and send for persons and papers, and report what legislation is presently of practicable to secure the best, interest of the State in these institutions.]

9. Resolution providing for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into all the

ment of a Committee to inquire into all the facts attending the purchase of the site for the Pententiry and other property, with power to send for persons swear witnesses.

A number of men have been killed in this and report on or before Jan. 15, 1869. and report on or before Jan. 15, 1869.

see the once noble Caucassan now in a state sale Generals; they stood up morefully and of semi-barburium and fast approaching ex. Tought armed soldiers in the field," the Washincrease in his transpressed the linguous correspondent of the Balchiore Gales was of nature by adialganisting with inferior races—could you visit Hayti, and see how rapidly negroes who have been answeredly civilized by intercourse with the whole left to themselves—could you like a their settly lagbation with the whole left to themselves—could you like a bullet adultion that they forced with come fitsy thousand Chinaman and the manuscript of the counterast crimes and the correct with some fitsy thousand Chinaman and the counterpress in the passage of laws the contract of the counterpress in the passage of laws the contract of who have no more sense of moral responsi-bility than have the Minnesota Sioux, I am sore, Mist Authory, you would not disgrace the notice cause by styckating Negro Minister to England has performed, be has Equality or Universal Suffrage as a constant of Woman's Rights. Why, there would be just as much propriety in assert—two he did a must contempt to the property of assert—two he did a must contempt.

A BLOOMY DURE NO

The amous duelling ground on the Me-tairie ridge, known as "The Oaks," was ACTS.

1. An act in regard to obtaining license city, which has rarely had its parallel in the practice law in this State. [Provides the annula of the code other in this country that all persons who have heretolore obtained license from the Supreme Court to practice in the late County Courts shall be other a Frenchman by birth; the provocation a blow in the face, at the hard of the 2. An act to provide for the collection of take in Carterd county for the year 1865. The tax has were not fornished the sheriff, and is consequence the county as without mesos of supporting the pour and for the county purpose. This act authorizes the Commissioners to turnish the list and the sheriff to collect taxes.)

3. An act to incorporate the N. C. Motual Home Insurance Company. Commissioners in the right arm. The results are the opponent in the right arm. The results are the opponent in the right arm. The results are the opponent in the right arm. Creele ; the weapons were broad swords 3 An act to incorporate the N.C. Mutual Roman and Company. (Creates certification of the opponent in the right arm.) The right arm to insure against loss by fire, light-ning or tornado. Requires the deponent of \$20,000 with Public Tressurer and a subscribed capital stock of \$100,000 before any policy is issued, and authorizes the is put himself in attitude of offence. His first su of policies on both the Mutual and lings penetrated the breast of his autago-stock p ans.)

4 An act to provide for the registration was made with such relentions force that it of re in all special elections in the State, passed also through the off urm. An at (Allows all persons heretofore registered to tempt was made at this moment by the seconds to stop the matter at that point, other persons to register before voting, sub-ject to all the requirements of the general his jaws rushed at the second who was most anxious to settle the matter, sword is hand, assoverating that maught should quiet his Limber Company of North Carolins. And thorizes a capital stock, not exceeding \$1.000,000 and requires \$25.000 to be subscribed before the company can organize. ther is a capacity of the company can organize the other six—an appearance for the company can organize. Para se of the Company can organize none, it is hoped, dangerous flow men fills, plaining utilizated all kinds of our and endurance; and during the course of the bloody encounter arither were willing such blinds, barrels, box s and agricultural to be contained to the contest until both had to be course of their hands fall helpless to their sizes from their wounds. 6 An act for the relief of Jas. F. White loss of bleed and the pain of their wounds. from any person who makes affidavit that was more comprosble and less critical than

A SAD APPAIR—A YOUNG MAN SHOT AND KILLED AT HALIPAX -VERDICT OF THE JUNY. AD REAL OF the most laments

8. An act for the relief of P. T. Massey nephew. On the night to que tion the two and E. it bill, of Johnston county. (Parties had been am read in sum of \$1,000 for non payment of axes. This act remits the purpose of retaing. Fitting raid, being somewhat excited with dring, was pucified. (as thought) by his medie, and they notice. (as thought) by his urdie, and they both re-9. An act to provide for the holding of ared in the same room. Between see and municipal election in North Carolina eleven o'crock Fuzzerald get up, in the dark, declaring that he in ended to kill capt Rickets, produced a pittof from some point in the room, and fired towards the tied which Captain R. was in. Finding. mon-cipal electrons, and sea days re-idented constitutes a qualified voter.)

10. An set for the r lif of James Rumley, the Capte Russes and for discount of Carteres, (Releases him from Judgment for fading to return to State Auditor abstract of taxs. the breast and passing through his the gun being loaded with squirrel. The whole affair transpired in the neither party being enabled to see each

other Dr. John O'Brien was called in, and all the attention possible given the unformate man, but to no effect, his wound causing his death about three o'clock Thursday morning. A coroner's inquest was held on Thursday over the body of Fitnerald, with Mr. R. D. Bowers scring as Curener, and after a tareful investigation of the affair, a verdict was rendered to the effort that the deceased came to his death at the hands of

Investigation

5. Resolution on Tobacco fax. Requests last seturned from a trip, to Spain together. 5. Resolution on Tobacco fax. [R quears to the latter being a ses-faring man. Fitz-sendeavor to have said tax reduced to 10 gersld's parents live in Nortolia, whither his body will be conveyed for interment.

6. H-solution for relief of James Cansler. Since writing the above, we learn that a Sheriff of Macon county. (Releases him disputs arose siter in two had gotten in Sheriff of Macon county. (Releases him bed, and Fitzgereld acting under the infrom panalty for man payment of taxes in flucion or druck, gut up, presented the fluence of drink, got up pistol, and fired at lickets, the deceased still beat upon killing him, he fired as Fitzgerald was cocking his pistol, with the result already stated.—Louis.

Antiger of the Menosings of Greenan HINDMAN .- A correspondent writer un from Clarendon, Monroe county, Arkansas: The assessin of Gen. T. C. Hindman has been accessed in Vacksburg, has confessed his crime, and simplicates about twenty of the cirizens of He ena, not only as accessories, What the Neono Will Do.—Hiram Wentworth writes from California to The Resolution advocating woman suffrage, but blaming that paper for supporting negro suffrage. He says:

"Could you travel—through Mexico and see the once and long that once and long the county in the county of them by fends engendered in families and tamily difficulties. Only two men were marry's to principles, one a Democrat, the other a Rational William and the county in the county this year, most of them by fends engendered in families and tamily difficulties. Only two men were marry's to principles, one a Democrat, the other a Rational County in the county this year, most of them by fends engendered in families and tamily difficulties. Only two men were marry's to principles, one a Democrat, the other a Rational County in the county this year, most of them by fends engendered in families and tamily difficulties. Only two men were marry's to principles, one a Democrat, the other a Rational County is year, most of them by fends engendered in families and tamily difficulties. Only two men were marry's to principles, one a Democrat, the other a Rational County is year, most of them by fends engendered in families and tamily difficulties.

terpart of 'Woman's Righta. Way, to a very be did a most; and maspinate thou would be just as much propriety in a seriing the equality of the various motals. A fin spotogram's for it he provokes contempt.
One Smalley, correspondent of the Tribune, abused the Muster terribit for his exertaabused the Muster terribit for his exerta-At the battle of Fredericksburg I commanded a division in General Jackson's corps (the Second) and my division met a part of the enchy, who had broken through the reliance the right, and investigate, and investigate the right, and investigate the right and I am perfectly satisfied by with the four attraction of the resonance of gong mades.

Senator Ferry in confident that his and nearly fell will pass the feeling of Louisians, in connecting of the will be supposed that the supposed that the passing of the resonance of gong mades a till for the resonance of gong mades.

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