The Semi-Weekly Sentinel.

VOL. 4. RALEIGH N. C., WEDNESAY, MARCH 2, 1870. NO. 59

THE SENTINEL.

The Legislature of North Carolina.

SENATE.

EVENING SESSION.

FRIDAY, Feb. 25, 1870.

The Senate was called to order at 7½ o'clock.

Several bills of a private character passed their second readings.

On motion of Mr. Welker the rules were suspended in order to take up and put upon its passage, the bill relating to the powers and duties of State officers. [This is the bill Mr. Long attempted to get up to-day, and relates especially to the powers and duties of the Superintendant of Public Works.]

The bill created considerable discussion, numerous amendments were offered, all of which were voted down and the bill passed.

Mr. Cook moved a reconsideration of the vote.

Mr. Stephens moved to lay the motion on the table, which prevailed.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

SATURDAY, Feb. 26, 1870.

The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Respass: Bill to incorporate the Raleigh Water Works Company; referred. The first and second sections of this bill contain the following provisions, to-wit:

That it shall be lawful to open books in the city of Raleigh, under the direction of John G. Williams and Douglas Bell, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions, to an amount not exceeding [illegible] The city is entitled to, and authorized to subscribe *three fifths* of said stock, which shall be done by the signature of the Mayor, on the books opened for subscription or votes, *never* persons and so entitled only to *two fifths* of said stock, to be taken by individual subscribers.

That upon any subscription for stock in said Company, there shall be paid $5 on each share at the time of subscribing, which payment shall be made to the Commissioners receiving such subscription, and the residue thereof shall be paid in such instalments and at such time as may be required by the President and Directors of said Company. Upon the election of President and Directors, the Commissioners appointed to receive subscription, shall forthwith pay over to said President and Directors, all money received by them.

By Mr Respass: Bill to amend an act to enable the city of Raleigh to borrow money; referred.

The first section of this bill contains the following provisions, to-wit:

That the sum named in said act be and the same is hereby increased to the extent of $100,000, to be levied in the same manner, *and applied for like purposes*, including the establishment of Water Works, and the paving, Macadamizing, or otherwise improving the streets of said city.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

The following bills pass their third readings, viz:

Bill to charter the city of Greensboro'.

Bill to authorize the County Commissioners of Richmond to levy a special tax.

Bill to incorporate the Louisburg Co-operative Land and Building Association.

Bill to charter the Bank of Statesville.

Bill to authorize the County Commissioners of Northampton to levy a special tax.

Bill to incorporate the Newton Female Academy.

Bill to authorize the County Commissioners of Burke to levy a special tax.

Bill to authorize the County Commissioners of Columbus to levy a special tax, (without limit.)

Mr. Robbins said, this whole policy of authorizing special county taxes at this time is a most unwise one, and I desire once more to protest against it most emphatically. I wish it may never be forgotten that I have opposed it, because it is imposing additional and improper burthens upon an already over-taxed people. In a very few cases it may be proper. But we have here a regular "Ring" on this matter; and so many gentlemen are offering bills of the kind and all voting for each others bills that it is impossible to check it. Good, bad and indifferent bills all go through.—This bill, for instance, imposes no limit on the amount to be levied. It proposes to give the County Commissioners power to tax their people as much as they please.—Of what benefit are the restrictions in the Constitution when they can be set at naught in this way? I venture to predict that the people will condemn this special county tax business, and that events will soon show how unwise it is to pass these bills so recklessly. I wish it to be well remembered that I protest against this whole policy earnestly and emphatically.

Bill to extend the corporate limits of the town of Franklinton.

Bill to incorporate Salem Lodge, No. 209.

Bill for the relief of J. J. Moore, Sheriff of Granville, extends his time to collect taxes.

Bill to charter the Shingletauns Bank of the town of Plymouth.

Bill to incorporate the Rockford Lodge, No. 251.

Bill to extend the time to the Sheriff of Rockingham to settle with the Public Treasurer.

Bill to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors within three miles of Ashpole Church, Robeson county.

Mr. Bellamy moved to amend the bill so as to read, "within three miles of any Church in the State," which was adopted, and the bill failed to pass for want of a quorum. Ayes 20, nays 5.

FROM GOVERNOR HOLDEN.

A communication asking the Senate to confirm the appointment of D. A. Jenkins made June 22nd, 1869, and W. C. Kerr, made June 22nd, 1869, as Directors of the Institution of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum, which was concurred in.

FROM THE HOUSE.

Bill to amend the charter of Little River Turnpike Company; referred.

Bill to change the rules of evidence in certain cases, with amendments, which were concurred in.

Bill to incorporate the Goslow Branch of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Co.; referred.

Bill to regulate the manner for applying for pardons; referred.

Resolution relating to enrolling clerks; referred.

Bill in relation to bonds of county officers; referred.

Mr. Robbins moved to suspend the rules in order to take up the bill to prevent the sale of the reversionary interest in the Homestead; lost.

On motion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Feb. 26, 1870.

House called to order at the usual hour.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Green.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS.

By Mr. Foster: A joint resolution in favor of the Sheriff of Bladen county.—Lies over.

On motion of Mr. Ellis, the resolution in favor of J. C. Cline, was taken up and passed its several readings.

Mr. Sinclair was allowed to record his vote in the affirmative upon the bill repealing Railroad appropriations.

On motion of Mr. Humphrey, the rules were suspended, and the bill to authorize the Commissioners of Currituck county to levy a special tax, was taken up.

The question recurred upon a substitute reported by the Committee, which was adopted; and the bill passed its second reading, by a vote of yeas 44, nays 17.

On motion of Mr. Jones, the rules were suspended, and the bill to incorporate Terry, was taken up and Senate amendments concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Jarvis, the bill to incorporate the People's Loan and Building Association, of Raleigh, was taken up, and passed its several readings.

Mr. Perebo presented a petition from the Commissioners of Camden County, and also a bill to allow the Commissioners of that County to levy a special tax. Lies over.

On motion of Mr. Hendricks, the bill to amend the act incorporating the town of [illegible] was taken up and passed its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Sykes, col. the bill to extend the corporate limits of the town of Elizabeth City, was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Snipes, the bill to appoint Commissioners to run the dividing line between Hertford and Northampton, was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Banner, the bill to authorize the Commissioners of Watauga to levy a special tax, was taken up and passed its second reading by a vote of yeas 50 nays 21.

By Mr. Stevens, a bill in relation to Sheriffs licenses of Trades and Professions. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Hodgin, the bill to incorporate the N. C. Central Iron and Manufacturing Company, was taken up and passed its several readings.

By Mr. Proctor: a bill to establish the N. C. Mutual Association. Lies over.

On motion of Mr. Painter, the bill in favor of E. D. Davis, of Jackson county, was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Robinson, the bill to lay off and establish the county of Swain, was made special order for Monday next at half past 10 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. McCaulen, the bill in favor of the Sheriff of Stokes, was taken up.

Mr. Vest offered a substitute providing a general relief in such cases.

The yeas and nays were called and the substitute was rejected by a vote of yeas 12 nays 47.

The bill then passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Vestal, the bill in favor of the Sheriff of Surry, was taken up and passed its several readings.

By. Mr. Justice: A bill to amend the Mechanic and Laborers lien law. Lies over.

On motion of Mr. Justice, the bill allowing the Commissioners of Rutherford, to levy a special tax, was taken up and laid on the table.

On motion of Harris of Wake, col., the report of the Commissioners of Wake county was taken up and approved by the House.

On motion of Mr. Rea, the bill allowing the Commissioners of Washington county was taken up and passed its second reading by a vote of yeas 40 nays 24.

On motion of Mr. French, the bill to incorporate the Excelsior Planting Company was taken up and passed its several readings.

Mr. Proctor gave notice that he would introduce a bill to change the name of Lumberton, Robeson county, to that of Proctorsville.

On motion of Mr. Dixon, the Senate resolution in favor of W. H. A. R. S. Tucker, (paying $74; for what, the resolution did not state.)

Harris, of Wake, col., said it was for crape.

The Chair stated that the crape was purchased when the gentleman from Pitt (Mr. Short) died, and upon the death of Senator from the same county, Mr. Rich, and the Senator from Sampson, Mr. Hall, and the crape not used was now in the Clerk's office, if gentlemen wished to use it &c.

Mr. Dixon moved to suspend the rules and take up the resolution in favor of M. A. Bledsoe.

The motion failed for the want of a quorum.

Mr. Malone renewed the motion; lost again for the wanted a quorum.

Mr. Jarvis renewed the motion, and called the yeas and nays.

The call was sustained, and the motion to suspend the rules was adopted by a vote of yeas 35, nays 33.

Eagles, col., opposed the resolution.

After some debate Mr. Justice moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The yeas and nays being called the motion was rejected by a vote of yeas 32 nays 36.

A long debate ensued, when, Mr. Foster moved to indefinitely postpone the matter.

Mr. Dixon called the previous question.

The call was sustained and the question recurred upon the motion to indefinitely postpone.

The yeas and nays were called, and the motion was adopted by a vote of yeas 51 nays 23.

Adjourned.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Feb. 28, 1870.

The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock.

BILL READ.

By Mr. Blythe: from certain citizens of the county of Henderson, praying the General Assembly to authorize said county to issue coupon bonds. Referred.

By A. H. Galloway, col.: from certain citizens of New Hanover, protesting against the formation of a new county of certain townships in the county of New Hanover: Referred.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Welker: Bill to incorporate the Deep River Manufacturing Company. Referred.

By Mr. Murphy: Bill to amend an act relating to weighing House at the port of Wilmington. Referred.

By Mr. Respass: Resolution authorizing and directing the Public Treasurer to borrow not to exceed $180,000 *of the special tax fund*, for the support of the two Asylums, *and to pay the per diem of members of the General Assembly*. Lies over.

By Mr. Robbins: Resolution of inquiry concerning the expenses of the State government, to-wit:

Resolved by the Senate, That the Public Treasurer is hereby respectfully requested to furnish this body immediately with a succinct report of the expenses of the State government of North Carolina for the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1st 1868 and ending Oct. 1st, 1869, said report to contain the aggregate amounts paid out under each of the several heads of expenditures, excluding the amounts paid as interest on the State debt and also excluding some paid and bonds issued under acts of appropriation to Railroads or Turnpike Secretary (if the Senate furnish the Public Treasurer with a certified copy of these resolutions immediately upon their passage.

Mr. Graham, moved to amend the resolutions by including also a separate report of the receipts and expenditures from Oct. 1st 1869 to Jan. 1st 1870, which was accepted.

Mr. Jones of Wake, moved that the resolutions be referred to the Committee on finance.

Mr. Shoffner, moved to amend the resolutions, by striking out "fiscal" and "Oct. 1st," and inserting "calendar" [illegible]

Messrs. Hayes, Jones of Wake, Smith and Sweet opposed the passage of the resolutions.

Messrs. Robbins, Graham, Love, and [illegible] supported the resolutions.

Mr. Moore of Carteret, moved to lay the whole subject on the table, which was lost.

AYES—Messrs. Bellamy, Blythe, Colgrove, Cook, Davis, Eppes, Hayes, Harrington, Lagg, Martindale, Moore of Carteret, Respass, Smith and Stephens.—14.

Mr. Jones' motion to refer was voted down.

AYES—Messrs. Bellamy, Blythe, Colgrove, Davis, Eppes, (col.) Hayes, Jones of Wake, Lagg, Martindale, Moore of Carteret, Smith, Stephens, and White.

Mr. Shoffner's amendment was adopted, Ayes 16 Nays 17.

Mr. Stephens said he believed the object of the resolution was to get a *campaign document*, and in order to allow the House a superior document of that character offered a substitute, "requiring the Treasurer to make an estimate of the amount of the expenditures for the next fiscal year."

Mr. Robbins said: Let everybody make a note of the fact that the Senator from Caswell says information as to what has been spent will be a *good campaign document* for our party! By that he confesses that the truth on this subject will damage his party; otherwise why does he object to our having the facts? Is it not an extraordinary confession to be made here that if we get the facts from the Treasurer, we shall damage the Radical party by it? Let all men mark this confession of Radical Senators.

The substitute was voted down and the resolutions were adopted.

FROM THE PUBLIC TREASURER.

To the honorable the General Assembly of North Carolina:

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to inform you that a writ of *mandamus* has been applied for at the instance of L. O Bayne, of New York, to compel me as Treasurer of the State, to pay past due coupons held by said Bayne, of bonds of this State, issued for the Western Railroad Company. His Honor Judge Watts, refusing to authorize the issuing of the writ as prayed for, appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court of this State, where the case is now pending.

It is reported and I think it likely the report is true, that very soon similar suits will be instituted on behalf of holders of coupons of other "special tax" bonds. As holding the funds collected under the special tax acts, I consider myself merely as a stake holder, ready to pay the same in such manner as under the Constitution and laws, it shall be decided by the highest tribunal they ought to be paid.

This communication is made in order that your honorable body may take such action in the premises as may be deemed advisable.

Very Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
D. A. JENKINS,
State Treasurer.

On motion of Mr. Cook it was referred to the Committee on Finance.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Consideration of the bill removing restrictions in reference to the gauge of the Central North Carolina, Atlantic and Ohio and the Plaster Bank Railroads.

Mr. Davis called the previous question, which was not sustained.

The bill was discussed at considerable length.

Messrs. Brogden, Graham, Jones, of Wake and Love, spoke in opposition to it, and Messrs Davis and Welker advocated its passage.

Mr. Brogden moved to amend the bill by striking out "Atlantic and Ohio Railroad" wherever it may occur in it, which was adopted. Ayes 17, nays 16, and the bill passed its second reading.

Bill to require the Supreme Court to examine applicants for license to practice law, passed its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Robbins, the rules were suspended, and the bill to prevent the sale of any reversionary interest in Homestead lands, was taken up, and passed its second reading.

Resolution to allow the actual expenses of the Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company, passed its second reading.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Feb. 28, 1870.

House called to order at the usual hour.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS.

By Mr. Barnes: A bill to require a schedule for the personal property exemptions. Referred.

By Mr. Hicks: A bill to incorporate the Tommotte Iron Company. Referred.

By Mr. Malone: A bill making the stealing of letters a larceny. Referred.

By Mr. Welch: A bill in favor of S. Whitaker of Cherokee. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Ashth, the rules were suspended and bill to amend chapter 70, section 63, Rev. Code, was taken up (in reference to the organization of the militia.)

The question recurred on a substitute reported for the bill by the committee on Military Affairs, which was adopted.

The bill then passed its second reading by the following ballot:

YEAS—Messrs. Ames, Ashoth, Banner, Barnes, Carson, Cary, Cofield, Dixon, Dowling, Eagles, Foster, Franklin, French, Gahagan, Hendrick, Hodgin, Hoffman, Hudgings, Ingram, Jones, of Rutherford, Kelly, of Moore, Kinsland, Leary, Long, of Richmond, Mayo, McCanless, Morrill, Morris, Proctor, Rea, Sanders, Seymour, Smith, of Martin, Swain, Sweet, Sykes, Vestal, Vest and Wynn.

NAYS—Messrs. Armstrong, Boddie, Clayton, Davis, Davidson, Durham, Ellis, Farrow, Fereebee, Gatling, Gibbs, Grier, Hunter, Hawkins, Hicks, Lassiter, Hodnett, Humphrey, Jarvis, Justice, Henderson, Kelly, of Davie, Malone, Nicholson, Painter, Pou, Robinson, Smith of Alleghany, Smith, of Warren, Thompson, Welch and [illegible]

After the passage of several important amendments the bill passed its third reading.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Bill providing for the collection of taxes by the State, and by the several counties of the State, on property, polls and income (known as the machinery bill.)

The bill was taken up and discussed section by section, passed its second reading, and made special order for half-past 10 o'clock, on Wednesday.

On motion of Mr. French, the revenue bill was made special order for to-morrow [illegible]

Messrs. French and Malone presented a protest against the passage of the bill repealing Railroad appropriations. The protest was ordered to be entered on the Journal of the House.

On motion of Mr. Vest, the bill to charter the Northwestern R. R. Company, to complete the first division of their Road, was made the special order for half past 10 o'clock, to-morrow.

Adjourned.

For the Sentinel.

CHATHAM COUNTY, N. C., Feb. 24, 1870.

MR. EDITOR:—I am not an advocate or apologist of the Ku klux; some think when negroes insult white women they ought to be hung; that when they burn barns, as they did in Orange they ought to be hung. There are instances, when a man, in defence of his life, the life or the honor of his family, or, for the protection of his property, would be justified in taking life without waiting for the forms of law; he would be no man if he did not.

But I don't believe in hanging for every little infringement of personal prerogative, nor, as retaliation for every minor trespass. Here is a case in point:

At Mr. Jehiel Atwater's place, not long long since, Mrs. Drink Parton stole a pair of stockings from Mrs. Van Bynum, both colored ladies. Mrs. Drink denied the charge, but Mrs. Van lifted her rigging and, lo! there were the stockings, incasing her limbs, which Mrs. Van swore to as her own, and Mrs. Drunk was forced to hand them off and surrender them to the lawful owner.

For this, Mrs. Drink determined on revenge; so she visited the house of Mrs. Van, in that lady's absence, and demolished her entire wardrobe, tearing her dresses and other garments, and also the clothes of her baby; ripped the bottom out of a bran new sifter; in short, destroyed everything she could lay her hands on.

The affair came to the ears of the Ku Klux, (whether white or black, is not stated) who visited Mrs. Drink at night and gave her one hundred stripes.

Mrs. Drink is one of the "strong minded" of her sex, and now declares she was whipped for advocating the right of colored ladies to vote. But she is mistaken; it was for invading the private rights of Mrs. Van, and tearing up her and her baby's clothes.

Please ask the Governor what he thinks of such conduct, and oblige

CHATHAM.

For the Sentinel.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C. Feb. 25th 1870.

MR. EDITOR:—This (Chapel Hill) Township, is, as you are aware, the only township in Orange that ever voted a Radical majority. Now, can you tell me how it is that we have to pay a *township* tax of 50 cents on the poll, and 18 cents on the $100 worth of property? The privilege of living near Bowles, Patrick and Mastin isn't worth half the money, and I can't see why else it is levied.

The majority of the students of our great State University are the little boys belonging to the township—now, if this tax is levied to pay their Board, it is all very well; all I want to know is, what it is for? No other Township in the county lays such a tax.

Some correspondent of yours mentioned, recently, something about the burning of an Assessor's office. I would like to know whether that correspondent had reference or allusion to the burning of President Pool's office?

Inquisingly yours,
NEW HOPE.

For the Sentinel.

PENITENTIARY, N. C., March 1st, 1870.

MR. EDITOR:—I would, through your columns, call the attention of the Clerks of our Superior Courts throughout the State to the necessity of sending the proper reports with convicts coming here. Some of the Clerks have gone to the trouble of sending us three closely written pages of foolscap, when little more than as many lines would have done. The annexed form is submitted as containing all that is necessary.

"At, the ——term of Superior Court commencing on the ——day of ——, 187—, A. B., &c., was (or were) convicted of ——and sentenced to ——years in the Penitentiary.

(Signed,) S. M.
Clerk of Superior Court,
——— County.

The following counties have made imperfect returns, viz: Johnston, Sampson, Pitt, Robeson, Guilford, Buncombe, Bladen, and Hertford; and the Clerks of said counties will please make out returns in accordance with the above precept for the convicts they have forwarded here.

It is desirable that your exchanges throughout the State would copy the above and oblige

Respectfully your ob't. servant,
JOHN ROBBINS,
Clerk.

For the Sentinel.

Mr. Editor;—In the name of common sense what are we to have next? We hear that efforts are making at Raleigh and elsewhere to form a new party of *moderate men*, for the purpose of carrying the next elections and restoring the prosperity of the State. This would be silly and futile enough, in all conscience, if inaugurated by our best men, but when we learn that its author is W. W. Holden, the thing becomes preposterous at once. It is said too, that Judge Reade, John Pool, W. A. Smith, and other worthies of known moderation, are laboring zealously for the new party. Dr. Yates goes with Holden for the new party of course; for as Lord Coke would express it, "if one shall grant unto another that certain messuage or pile of dirt called Holden, the Yates shall pass therewith as appurtenant thereunto; for it savoreth of the realty." And all the plea for it is, that it is necessary to get all the "moderate men" together and exclude the extreme ones.

This means, if it means anything, that a portion of the Radical party are ready to repent, because it is about to be overwhelmed by public wrath and contempt. And wishing to avoid the destruction and hold on to the spoils of this people, they take this method of getting up a show of strength by which to frighten or cajole the Conservatives into voting for them as *desirable men*—mark it! It is an attempt—and a very amusing one—to divide the Conservative strength, to put themselves in a position to sell out to the strongest side.—It is not because a single one of them is disgusted with the corruption of the party, for these very men are chargeable with it all, but because the *plunder* is about to give out.

What claim, Sir, have any of the men mentioned in connection with this contemptible movement, to be called *moderate men*!—Many of them clamored *immediately* for government, and under its baneful influence they disfranchised and degraded our noblest citizens—excluded them from their birthright, and fastened upon the State, by force, this infamous Constitution, reeking with abominations. They then subjected the property of the citizens to the unlimited control of a Legislature based upon ignorance and poverty; they filled the seats of justice with ignorance, imbecility and corruption; they boldly announced that none but such as they could participate in the management of affairs, and a sweeping proscription was put into effect from the brakeman on the gravel train upward.—Then began a system of plunder and taxation, such as had never before been witnessed on this continent. Millions upon millions was voted away and placed in the hands of strangers and disreputable adventurers or dishonest converts of native birth, until, finally, the whole scheme of villainy and maladministration has broken down of its weight, and the seal of condemnation is about to be placed upon it. They now raise the hypocritical cry of moderation and a new party, *still to be controlled by them!*—This is their claim to moderation! And honest and true men, who opposed all these things from the beginning, who warned, pleaded and entreated; whose statesmanship is justified by the result, whose integrity was proof against the temptations of money and of power, and who have adhered to principle and the right, amid poverty, obscurity and disfranchisement, threatened with the bayonet and the dungeon, these men are yet unfit to be trusted. These men are extreme, unsafe, impracticable! These men are still to be thrust back, and our people are still to be led by the authors of our ruin, God knows whither! Such are the aims of the contrivers of this moderate party.

Let no honest man be deceived. Some Conservatives may be willing to sell out to it, others may encourage it with the best intentions. We say to all, take care! There is death in the pot! Contact with Radicalism in any form is dangerous. From the sea coast to the mountain tops the angry roar of public indignation begins to be heard, and in the day of wrath an indignant people will make little distinction between thieves and the associates and apologists of thieves!

BURKE.

SUPREME COURT.

Reported expressly for the Sentinel by the Deputy Clerk of the Supreme Court.

SATURDAY, Feb. 26, 1870.

Court met at 10 A. M., according to adjournment.

The following cases were disposed of, to wit:

Calley vs. McMichael, Alamance. Upon motion of Fowle, reinstated upon the docket, and continued to next term.

Corpening vs. Coney—argument concluded by Moore for plaintiff, and F. H. Busbee for plaintiff.

Carter vs. Hoke, Madison; set for hearing on Monday next, at 10, A. M. This case will doubtless occupy the whole day.

Ewbie vs. Lowery, Buncombe. Argued by Merrimon for the Plaintiff, and William H. Battle for Defendant.

Carney vs. Carney, from Pitt. Motion by Merrimon that a day be set for a hearing of the case. Motion refused and case continued.

At 1 P. M. Court adjourned.

Next week cases from the 11th, 12th and 6th Districts will be called.

This closes the 8th week of the term and the Court will probably continue in session two weeks longer.

SUPREME COURT.

MONDAY, Feb. 28, 1870.

Court assembled at 10, A. M., pursuant to adjournment.

The Chief Justice and all the Associate Justices being present.

The case of Thomas D. Carter *vs.* R. F. Hoke, G. W. Sampson, and others, from Madison, set for hearing to-day, was taken up.

Mr. Graham appeared for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Merrimon and Battle for the defendants.

Mr. Graham moved that the interlocutory order of the Judge below dissolving the injunction be reversed. He founded his motion on the allegation that certain affidavits in the case had been improperly taken. After a protracted discussion between the learned counsel, the Court refused the motion, and directed the counsel to proceed with the case upon its merits.

The counsel then commenced the reading of the voluminous transcript, which occupied the rest of the morning hour.

The case will perhaps take up the whole morning to-morrow.

Opinions will be delivered this (Monday) evening at 3, P. M.

Court adjourned.

JERUSALEM AT SUNSET.

We generally resorted to the city as the sun declined, says Bartlett's *Jerusalem*.—Solemn, sepulchral is the character ever impressed upon the mind. Here is a city, to the eye extensive and populous, but no voice arises from its wide area and the hills and valleys around. The evening breeze rustles among its hoary trees, sweeping sadly the bleak, rocky surface of the ground. The red light glances over the city, touching its domes and minarets with a last dying gleam, and the dreary hills are broken into grand masses of purple and vermilion, while the glen below, where sleep millions of the sons of Israel, and the sad groves which shrouded the agony of Christ, are sinking into the shade of night.

Such is the hour to view Jerusalem alone seated under some ancient tree, memorial of her past burthen and guilt. Then looking eastward over the fair horizon of Moab and the desert, glowing in the last sun's rays, complete the indelible impression of a scene that, for its associations, is unequaled in the world. Our sorrow of Olivet would be incomplete without visiting Bethany—which stands at its eastern extremity—and to feel that Jesus so often retired to visit the hospitable family of Lazarus.—The paths continue from the crest of Olivet and as we lose sight of Jerusalem present us with a succession of pleasing landscapes. The approach is through the open cornfield, the white roofs of sequestered villages are seen among the groves of olives which mark nearly the extremity of cultivation before we reach the solitudes of the desert. There are on the right the remains of the buildings of the middle ages, and on the bleak hill beyond the more extensive ruins of a castle or convent, overlooking the Dead sea, and the Moab mountains, to which Jesus retired with his disciples when the news of the death of John the Baptist was brought to him. Of all the walks about Jerusalem, this bethany, over the Mount of Olives, is the most picturesque in itself, and the most pleasing in its recollections.

BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATION.

In the Book of Deuteronomy, we have a very animated and beautiful allusion to the eagle, and her method of exciting her eaglets to attempt their flight, in that sublime and highly mystic composition, called Moses' song, in which Jehovah's care of his people, and method of instructing them now to aim at and attain heavenly objects are compared to her proceedings on that occasion: "As an eagle stirreth up her nest, fluttereth over her young, spreadeth abroad her wings, taketh them, beareth them on her wing, so the Lord alone did lead them." (Deut. xxxii. 12.) The Hebrew law-giver is speaking of their leaving their captivity, Sir H. Davy had an opportunity of witnessing the proceedings of an eagle after they had left it. "I once saw a very interesting sight, above one of the crags of Ben Nevis as I was going, on the 20th of August, in pursuit of black game. Two parent eagles teaching their offspring, two young birds, the manœuvres of flight. They began by rising from the top of a mountain, in the eye of the sun; it was about mid day, and bright for this climate. They at first made small circles, and the young birds imitated them; they paused on their wings, waiting till they had made their first flight, and then took a second and larger gyration, always rising toward the sun, and enlarging their circle of flight, so as to make a gradually extended spiral.—The young ones still slowly following; and they continued this sublime kind of exercise till they became mere points in the air, and were both, parents and children, lost to our aching sight.

What an instructive lesson to Christian parents does this history read! How powerfully does it excite them to teach their children betimes to look toward Heaven and the Sun of Righteousness, and to elevate their thoughts thither, more and more on the wings of faith and love; themselves all the while going before them and encouraging them by their own example.

"SPOTTED FEVER" IN PENNSYLVANIA.—A disease, fatal in its effects as the Asiatic cholera, has broken out at Albion, in the western portion of this county, its first appearance having been made on Saturday last. Five grown persons, each of different families have died since that time, and others are now prostrated with the terrible disease. Death has thus far followed each individual attack, the victims dying in from twelve to seventy hours after the first symptoms. One of those who died within twelve hours was a very hearty, robust and apparently healthy young man.

It is there called "spotted fever" from the fact that the victims become covered with crimson spots. The high medical authority calls it *cerebro spinal meningitis*. The symptoms are as follows: The victim is attacked with a violent chill, followed immediately by vomiting. With and following this are very violent pains in the head, neck and back. The singular fatality that has attended this dread malady has thrown the community into a state of abject terror, and many are flying from the place to escape from it. The skill of the local physicians has been baffled by it, and the best medical aid of this city has been peremptorily summoned. From the experience of some of our physicians in meeting this malignant disorder in their army practice, we anticipate that a check will be put upon it. We learned last night that there seemed to be some hopes of saving a few of the more recent cases but even now the scourge is making fearful headway.—*Erie (Pa.) Dispatch, Feb. 19th.*

The Robesonian says

We are informed that the band of robbers with which this county is infested, made a raid last week by the store of Mr. Alex. McKenzie, who resides near Union ville in Bladen county, and took flour, bacon, sugar, shoes, &c., to the amount of several hundred dollars in value.

Why are not these outlaws arrested and brought to justice? Their lurking places are well known; members of the band are often seen and recognized by our citizens; and yet no serious effort—and we might say, absolutely *no effort at all*, is made to free the community from their presence.

NEW POST OFFICE.—A new Post Office has been established in Brunswick county, on the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad, called "Bernard," with Mrs. Susan C. H. Ussler as postmistress. The new office is located at the point formerly known as "Pretty Branch."—*Wil. Star.*

CONGLETON'S CELEBRATED MEDICINES,

THE GREATEST DISCOVERIES OF MODERN SCIENCE AND PHARMACY.

THE Proprietor does not claim to have discovered cure-alls—but what these medicines are represented to cure he guarantees them to do, as abundant evidence and proof can be adduced, as the hundreds who have been benefited and been cured by their superior virtues will attest, and the great reputation, popularity and demand for these celebrated medicines, without any extra effort to introduce them on his part, tells to suffering humanity that they stand alone on their own merit. All we ask is a single trial, and you will then be convinced that virtue and true merit belong TO CONGLETON'S CELEBRATED MEDICINES.

CONGLETON'S VEGETABLE SALVE.

The world's great remedy for Piles, Tetter, Burns, Fresh Cut Wounds, Old Sores, Chapped Hands, Inflamed Eyes, Itch, Boils, Sore Throat, Corns on the Feet, &c., &c. Price 25 cents a box. Large Box (one pound, six times as large) 50 cents. Small Box 12½ cts. Large Box 25 cts.

GREENSBORO CHATHAM CO., N. C., Dec. 11, 1869.

John R. Congleton: Dear Sir, I take great pleasure in informing you that I have used Congleton's Vegetable Salve with great satisfaction in successfully curing Two Bad cases of Piles in my family and it effected the cure in three days. I recommend it to my neighbours and friends as Congleton's Vegetable Salve proves itself to be.

Very Respectfully yours,
OLIVER LAMB,
Proprietor of Lamb's Flouring Mills Chatham county.

AMERICAN RHEUMATIC LINIMENT.

The unfailing cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Back Ache, Head Ache, Pain in the Side, Weak Back and stiff Joints, Sprains, Strains, Swollen Joints, Enlargement of the Glands of the Throat, Sore Throat, Gouts, Bone Pains, &c., &c. Price $1 a Bottle. $9.00 a dozen.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 1st, 1870.

John R. Congleton: Dear Sir, On the 16th of Sept. last, while engaged here in the Store, I was taken with a violent pain in my side, which I thought was Pleurisy. I applied to Dr. Gee, who put a Blister upon the scalding it broke down and he left some 41 or 42 lies to the ground across a rock 13 inches high, bending in his side and injuring him very bad internally. I called in medical aid of the Physicians which failed to give him relief. Your American Rheumatic Liniment was used and he was soon relieved of his pain and suffering and by its use he continued to improve and was completely restored to his former health and strength. Your Liniment is certainly the most prompt and effectual remedy in relieving and curing pain, I ever saw used. I take pleasure in recommending its superior virtues.

Yours Respect,
HENRY G. BRAITH,
Proprietor Sergent, Raleigh, N. C.

NO. MATTHEWS DRUG, WARE CO., N. CAROLINA.

John R. Congleton: Dear Sir, my Father Elisha Sanderford, had been afflicted with Rheumatism and Backache for Months, was at times so crippled so badly with it that he would be confined to his bed for weeks and unable at times to turn himself in bed. I purchased a bottle of your American Rheumatic Liniment and I am happy to inform you that after using your most wonderful Liniment only four times he was completely cured, he has been cured now ten months and he has never had any return of the pain or lameness, he is now sixty-one years old, and is now in as good health and has as good use of himself and limbs as he has had in 10 years. I shall always remember you with gratitude for the benefit your medicine has done my father.

Yours Truly,
NATHANIEL G. SANDERFORD.

CONGLETON'S ANTALGIC.

The great cure for Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Colic, Cramp Colic, Cholera Morbus, Sick Stomach and Vomiting, Pain in the Bowels, Tooth Ache, &c., &c. Price $1 a Bottle, $9.00 a dozen.

Would you be secure from the pain and suffering consequent upon the attacks of Toothache, Colic, Cramp Colic, Cholera Morbus &c., &c., then procure a dozen Bottles of Antalgic.

WAKE COUNTY N. C., Dec. 19th, 1869.

Mr. John R. Congleton: Dear Sir, allow me to express my thanks to you for the benefit that myself and family have derived from the use of your most excellent medicine, Congleton's Antalgic, which for the cure of Toothache cannot be excelled, and I but speak the high appreciation and esteem in which the virtues of Antalgic is held when I inform you that my neighbors come from all parts of the neighborhood to be cured of the Toothache by its use. I have used it in numbers of cases, and it has never failed in a single instance.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN C. BRADLEY.

MANUFACTURED BY
J. R. CONGLETON,
Pharmaceutist,
Raleigh, N. C.

To whom all orders must be addressed.

For Sale at all the Drug Stores and Dealers in Medicine generally.

For Sale in Raleigh, N. C., by Messrs. Williams & Haywood, and Messrs. Pescud, Lee & Co.

jan. 5-wly.

Important to Farmers & Planters.

MERRYMAN'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE FOR COTTON.

THIS PHOSPHATE has proved itself to be the CHEAPEST, and only equal to any in the market—UNSURPASSED by the highest-priced Guanos. Its adaptation to

COTTON, WHEAT, CORN, OATS, TOBACCO, GARDEN TRUCK, GRASSES, &c

Has been thoroughly and satisfactorily tested. Finely ground and suitable for Drilling. Put up in bags of 167 lbs. each.

O. P. MERRYMAN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS,
BALTIMORE, M. D.

ALBEMARLE, STANLY CO., N.C., Oct. 1, 1869.

Messrs. SMITH, FOSTER, HOLMES & Co.—Gentlemen: I have used several tons of Merryman's Raw Bone Phosphate on my different plantations, and find it to be decidedly the best Fertilizer in use, either for corn, cotton or wheat, and have no hesitation in recommending it to be the cheapest and best Fertilizer used in North Carolina.

Yours truly,
W. H. HEARNE.

ROWAN MILLS, Rowan Co., N. C., Oct. 2, 1869.

Messrs. SMITH, FOSTER, HOLMES & Co.—Salisbury, N. C.—Gentlemen: I used last spring on my cotton plantations, some of Merryman's Phosphate on my cotton and corn, and I know of no Fertilizer that gives so much satisfaction as the Raw Bone Phosphate. I purchased of you a large supply on hand, to use on all my crops.

Respectfully,
[illegible] A. LUCAS.

Home for Freedmen containing Nine Institutions, from different sections of the State.

WILSON'S MILL, Johnston Co., N. C., Nov. 19, 1869.

Messrs. W. C. Stronach & Co., Raleigh, N. C. Gentlemen—Last spring I purchased from you three tons of Merryman's Raw Bone Phosphate, which I applied to cotton, and it proved to be an excellent crop. I think it equal to Peruvian Guano.

Yours truly,
JOHN M. WILSON.

FOR SALE BY
W. C. STRONACH & CO.,
Raleigh, N. C.

jan 15.