THE DAILY SENTINEL

WM. E. PELL, SEATON GALES, } Editors.

Wednesday, January 24, 1866.

OUR TERMS.

THE SENTINEL is issued every morning (Sundays excepted) at the following rates:

For Daily, per year,	$10 00
" six months,	5 00
" one month	1 00
" two months	2 00
Semi-Weekly per year,	5 00
Weekly per year,	3 00

Our terms are invariably in advance. The Weekly and Semi-weekly will be issued about the first of January. Money may be sent us by the Rail Road conductors of the Express Companies.

Cotton Culture.

The kindly character of Cotton, though much ridiculed and abused during the war, and declared to be without claim, recent developments seem likely to demonstrate to the satisfaction of all objectors.

It had become so essential an element in the commerce of the world, that our Southern political economists, especially, based great reliance upon its potency, in delaying if not totally preventing the late disastrous and unnecessary war. Had both the North and the South taken counsel from the teachings of the thoughtful statesman and political economist, that untoward catastrophe would never have come. But men never reason when they are mad or crazy. It now turns out that Cotton was King—that it in a great measure ruled the commerce of the world, yet the King was impotent when the nation became drunk with fanaticism on the one hand, and fevered excitement on the other.

The calculation is, at present, that the supply of cotton for the present year will be so short, that by the time the next crop begins to come in, the price must be $1 per pound. This opinion appears to be based upon known facts, and may possibly be correct. If so, in the midst of the anxieties felt by our people in regard to the future, does not this open to their enterprise a door which promises relief?

Perhaps one sixth of the arable land of the State, will produce cotton kindly. The plant may be seeded as late as the first of May, with the prospect of a good crop. Earlier, of course, would do better, but we make the suggestion to show, that even now, and through the next month, preparations might be safely entered into for the purpose of making a crop. Good cotton lands are still abundant in the State. Much of it will possibly fall of cultivation, for the want of capital and hands. Young men therefore, who find it difficult to find employment in mercantile or other business, might engage successfully in planting, if they have sufficient credit to obtain capital and labor.

The prospect, however, of the high price of cotton suggests a very important difficulty which may arise. The failure to cultivate breadstuffs &c., sufficient for the use of every farm, would be attended by serious consequences. We can scarcely imagine such a state of prosperity in the culture of cotton, as would obviate the necessity for the production of food sufficient for home consumption. Wherever it has been tried, it has been found to work badly in the course of a few years.

Our suggestions, however, in regard to the culture of cotton, are only made for the present, as a means of speedy recovery from our present thriftless condition. The future, we confess, does not promise to our mind, that the culture of cotton can ever be brought up in the South to equal the past. The knell of African slavery in the South, in our judgment, doomed cotton as King. The plant will of course be cultivated, but never again can it hold the power it has heretofore wielded over the commerce of the world. Cotton, rice and sugar require well directed slave labor in order to their cheap and plentiful production. Hence, we regard the destruction of slavery, as the certain precursor of decline in the production of cotton, rice and sugar in the Southern States.

"Nameless."

The publishers, Messrs. W. B. Smith & Co., of this city, have sent us a copy of the second edition of this popular North Carolina book. It seems to be gotten up in better style than the first, and we hope, for the sake of its accomplished author, will meet with a ready sale.

We have from the same publishers a small work by Capt. J. C. G giving a brief but graphic account of the last days of Gen. Lee's army and its surrender. Every one will be interested in its perusal. We recollect, during the war, that the most persuasive and interesting details of particular battles, which we saw published, were from the pen of Capt. J. C. Gorman, now of this city.

The Mails.

Our last article on the mails, drew from Mr Vandall, the general postal Agent of the State and the Postmaster at Newbern, letters to the Editors, assuring us that the fault of the failure of the newspapers did not lie all again at the Postmasters, route agents, &c., but that a good portion of it was chargable to the publishers, whose mailing clerks were frequently very careless in directing papers and using lead pencil which became easily defaced, and hence, papers were often not delivered. We are glad we wrote the article, because it assures us that, at least, the authors of these letters are awake to their duty, and because they remind us of our own delinquency. We at once ordered that the Sentinel should hereafter be directed in ink. We hope our contemporaries will generally take the hint.

Mrs. Gen. T. J. Jackson having been for some time in Virginia and in Richmond, it will be an accommodation to her friends and correspondents to state that letters will now reach her, addressed to the care of J. P. Irwin, Esq., Charlotte, N. C.

A Book for Every Lawyer.

We are much indebted to John Livingston, Esq., of the New York bar, for a nicely bound copy of "the Official Directory and Law Register for the United States, for the year 1866," of which he is editor and publisher.

It is a work which every lawyer should have convenient for reference. It contains the name and residence, or post-office, of every lawyer in the United States, i. e. it is designed to contain all, but it is possible that some have been omitted. In the Southern States especially, at present, the lists must be incomplete, and it becomes the profession to furnish Mr. Livingston with the material to correct future editions of the work.

We find, from a very cursory examination, the following interesting facts: There is given in this work the names and residences of 29,148 lawyers in the United States and territories. Some of these are either on the bench, have retired or died, and the editor fixes the number of practicing lawyers in the United States, at the present time, so far as he has learned, at 26,271. In the city of New York, alone, there are 3,189 lawyers, and he has given their names and the No. of the streets at which each lawyer may be found. In North Carolina he gives 256 lawyers as the number, which we judge falls short of the truth. There are a number of errors in relation to the lawyers of this State, which we hope some member of the profession will enable the editor to correct in future. He gives the following as the number in all the State, and Territories:

Alabama 286, Arkansas 183, California 771; Connecticut 390, Delaware 77, Florida 78, Georgia 563, Illinois 1805; Indiana 1283, Iowa 842, Kansas 213, Kentucky 991, Louisiana 164, Maine 560, Maryland 683, Massachusetts 1296, Michigan 777, Minnesota, 305, Mississippi 265, Missouri 778, Nevada 40, New Hampshire 307, New Jersey 415, New York 6769, North Carolina 256, Ohio 2043, Oregon 106, Pennsylvania 2630, Rhode Island 117, South Carolina 405, Tennessee 769, Texas (incomplete) 145, Vermont 399, Virginia 771, West Virginia 239, Wisconsin 719.

The work is well gotten up; it is published by subscription at No. 128 Broadway, New York, at $5 00. A specimen copy can be seen at our office by all who desire it.

The Horse Question Again.

A number of persons having had their unbranded horses taken from them by the collecting agents, and not knowing how to proceed to regain them, have appealed to Gov. Worth to ascertain the proper course; he referred the matter to Gen. Ruger and received the following answer in reply:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.
Raleigh, N. C, Jan 22, 1866.

GOVERNOR:—Referring to your letter of this date, in relation to unbranded animals taken from the holders and now in possession of the collecting officers, I am directed by the commanding General to inform you, that Quartermasters will hold in their possession all such animals until the claimants can forward to these Headquarters affidavits and such other evidence as they may have, to substantiate their claims, when a fair decision will be made on each case.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your Excellency's obedient servant,

J. A. CAMPBELL,
A. A General.

To His Excellency, JONATHAN WORTH, Governor of N. C., Raleigh N. C.

All persons in possession of horses or mules rightfully, must have some evidence substantiating their claim. In all cases, therefore, in which the animals in their possession have been claimed by the government, the party from whom the animal is taken should produce that evidence, whether it be their own affidavit or evidence of other kind, and have it verified by some officer, a clerk of the County Court, Justice of the Peace or Notary Public, and, if possible, obtain the County seal thereto, and have the papers laid before Gen. Ruger at the earliest period.

The Old Guard.

This monthly, issued from the press of Messrs. Van Evrie, Horton & Co., New York, and edited by C. Chauncy Burr, Esq., is very popular in the South, and has much real merit. We learn that our townswoman, Mrs. Wm. J. Clarke, has engaged to contribute regularly to its pages. It is published at 162 Nassau street, at $3 a year or 25 cts. per number. Subscriptions will be received in this city at the store of Clarke Brothers, on Hargett street.

Death of Lt. Col. Coolidge.

The following General Order was issued on yesterday from Headquarters.

HEAD'Q'RS. DEPARTMENT OF N. C.
RALEIGH, N. C. January 23d, 1866.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7.

The painful duty devolves upon the Commanding General of announcing to the officers and soldiers of this command the death of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel R. H. Coolidge, Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Director of this Department, who died in this city this morning at half past 5 o'clock.

Col. Coolidge was one of the oldest surgeons of the Regular Army, having served in the Medical Corps for more than twenty five years. In his death the country has lost a faithful and devoted patriot; his profession one of its abler, most useful and admired members; his family a loving husband and father, and his friends one whose memory they will ever revere as the highest type of a true and accomplished gentleman.

As a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, officers of the Department Staff will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

By Command of Brevet Major General RUGER:

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

A Missouri paper announced a short time since that the "wife crop of Gasconade county yielded 15,000 gals." The next week the editor came out with an "erratum"—for *wife* read wine.

THE CASE OF GEN. MERCER.—The trial of General Mercer, late of the Confederate army, charged with the murder in shooting seven Union soldiers who had joined the Confederate army, for desertion, was finished at Savannah on Friday last. The testimony is favorable for General Mercer; and, it is believed, he will be acquitted.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 23.

The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hardie, of the Presbyterian Church.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Bynum from the Committee on the Judiciary the Provisional Commissioners of Lincolnton and other towns, with a recommendation that ciary reported back the bill to continue in of it do pass, without the amendments offered including all the incorporated towns of the State.

Bills, &c., of the titles following were introduced and referred or otherwise ordered, as follows, to-wit:

Mr. Gash, a bill to compel County and Superior Court Clerks and Clerks and Masters in Equity, who do not live in towns, to keep deputies resident within the corporations, &c. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Harris, of Rutherford, a bill to attach the county of Mitchell to the 8th Judicial circuit, and for other purposes. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Bynum, a bill to continue in office Clerks and Masters until their successors shall be appointed. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

The House bill to extend the time for collecting taxes came up, and on motion of Mr. Cowles, the rules were suspended and the bill passed its final reading and was ordered to be enrolled.

The House bill to incorporate the Ministers Relief Society for the Eastern Baptist Association, was filed.

Mr. Aycock submitted a recommendation of sundry citizens of Wayne County, as Justices of the Peace for said County, which was agreed to, and transmitted to the House of Commons.

On motion of Mr. Jones, of Wake, the list of magistrates for the county of Wake, was taken from the table and concurred in.

On motion of the same, the list of magistrates for Perquimans County was taken from the table, amended and transmitted to the House for concurrence.

A message from the House transmitting several additional names as Justices of the Peace for Randolph and Alamance counties, was concurred in.

A message was also received transmitting a series of of resolutions, proposing a joint select committee of two on the part of the Senate, and three on the part of the House, upon the subject of revising all the laws and ordinances passed by the several Legislatures and Conventions of the State, since the day of February, 1861, and further to take into consideration the propriety of holding County Courts once in each month, without jury trials, and as many terms of the Superior Courts as will give speedy relief in all matters, or such other plan as they may approve. The resolutions were concurred in, and Messrs Morehead and Leach, of Davidson, were designated as the Senate branch of the committee.

The bill to limit the number of Justices of the Peace came up, and on motion of Mr. Ferebe, was laid on the table.

The bill to authorize the holding an election for Commissioners of the town of Goldsboro, and for other purposes, came up, and on motion of Mr. Aycock, the rules were suspended and the bill passed its final reading.

The bill to continue in office the Provisional Commissioners of Lincolnton, and other towns, came up and was so amended as to include the towns of Hillsboro', Louisburg, Milton, Kenansville and others, and on motion of Mr. Bynum, the rules were suspended and the bill passed its final reading.

The bill authorizing the Public Treasurer to sell public property was taken up on its second reading and passed.

The House resolution authorizing the publication of 200 copies of the Treasurer's report for the use of the Treasurer, passed its second reading.

Mr. Cowles, after explanation, proposed the reconsideration of the vote, by which the list of magistrates for Yadkin county had been concurred in.

This matter occasioned considerable debate.—As the question was a new one, the chair before giving an opinion, suggested the propriety of its discussion. Messrs. Ferebee and Morehead argued that the case was not beyond the reach of the Senate. Messrs. Wilson and Leach, of Davidson, argued that the case had been settled, and that further action was estopped by the appointment heretofore made.

The chair held that the appointments had passed out of the hands of the Senate, and that the motion was out of order.

Mr. Cowles appealed from the decision of the chair, and the appeal was not sustained.

Mr. Williams moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the decision of the chair had been sustained, and the vote was reconsidered.

On motion, the Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, Jan. 23.

The House was called to order at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Prayer by Rev. N. B. Cobb, of the Baptist Church.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Webb, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back a resolution, introduced during the last session, relative to arming the militia of the State, and asked a discharge from its further consideration. Committee discharged.

Mr. Manly, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back "a bill to reorganize the government of the town of Newbern;" and "a bill for the further organization of the State government," recommending their passage with amendments.

Mr. Faircloth introduced a resolution to raise a joint committee to revise all laws and ordinances passed since the—day of February, 1861; and also to take into consideration the more thorough re-establishment of the courts. Adopted.

Mr. Smith of Hertford, a resolution authorizing the Secretary of State to have certain of the public records transcribed, re-indexed and rebound, appropriating $500 dollars for this purpose. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. Murrill, a bill to restore the jurisdiction of the Courts of Pleas and Quarter sessions in Onslow county. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Mott, a bill to enforce the execution of contracts. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Foster, a bill to incorporate the Porter's Gold Mining Company, in Franklin county.—Referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Houston, a bill to incorporate Dillwood Cemetry in Guilford county.

Mr. Waugh, a bill to repeal an act decreasing the fees of Sheriffs.

Mr. Flythe, a bill to amend 101st chapter Revised Code—entitled "Roads and Ferries."

Mr. Burgess, a bill to amend the charter of the town of Elizabeth City.

Mr. Lucas, a bill to declare thirteen justices of the peace, a quorum for the transaction of county business in Bladen county.

Mr. Everett presented a list of ninety-six names for appointment as Justices of the Peace for Wayne county—and stated that the list embodied those recommended by the Senator from Wayne and his colleague, Mr. Faircloth.

Mr. Faircloth, of Wayne, objected to the list as containing the names of persons unworthy of such appointment.

Mr. Everett said that he had objected to none of the nominations his colleague had made. He desired simple objections to be made to his list, if his colleague had any such to make. This was due alike to the public and to those who had recommended the parties whose appointment was pending.

The list proposed by Mr. Everett was laid on the table.

Subsequently, a list of nominations of Justices for Wayne county, was received from the Senate and concurred in. This list is identical with that recommended by Mr Faircloth on Saturday last, and then laid on the table.

A number of Justices for other counties were recommended for appointment.

Mr McKay of Harnett, moved the appointment of Messrs. E. L. Pemberton, D. McCormick, A. G. Thornton, Hector McMillan, Jas R. Lee and others for the town of Fayetteville.

Messrs. Smith and Shaw of Cumberland, objected to these nominations as they deemed the list sufficiently large already.

The House affirmed the nominations.

At eleven o'clock the House proceeded to consider the special order, viz: A bill to prohibit for a limited time the distillation of spirituous liquors from grain—on its 2nd reading.

The bill was amended on motion of Mr Jenkins of Warren, by substituting "the 15th of February," next, for "the 1st of February" as the time when the penal operation of the bill shall commence.

The bill passed its second reading, and Mr. Hutchinson moved a suspension of the rules that it might be put upon its third reading.

Mr. McAden opposed the suspension—said that important measures like this should not be disposed of so hurriedly. The people of this State had always entertained the idea that they had the right to do as they pleased with their own. The suppression of distilling in the State would put no stop to liquor drinking. The State would then be supplied by Northern distilleries with inferior beverages, and money, which would otherwise remain here to benefit our own people, would be carried out of the State.

Mr. Jenkins, of Warren, said there was no subject better able to bear heavy taxation than spirituous liquors. He adverted to the growing scarcity of corn from the constant and excessive distillation of grain. Corn already commanded $2 per bushel in Wake county and the price was rising every where. A measure of this character was imperatively demanded by the necessitous condition of our people. The limited grain crop of last year, and the disproportionate cultivation of cotton and tobacco in many sections, necessitated stringent measures for the suppression of distilling.

The House refused to suspend the rules.

The House concurred in a message from the Senate proposing to raise a joint committee to determine whether the session of the General Assembly, ending on the 18th of December last, was in itself a complete session.

A bill to prevent obstructions in Catawba River in the county of McDowell, passed its second and third readings.

A bill for the more complete organization of the State government, and for other purposes, was put on its second reading.

The amendments proposed by the Judiciary Committee were adopted and the bill then passed its several readings.

A bill to amend the charter of the town of Newbern, also passed its several readings.

Mr. Connell, from the commission appointed to prepare a code for the government of Freedmen submitted a report which was ordered to be printed. The report was accompanied by bills with the following titles which were referred to the Joint Committee on Freedmen &c.

1. A bill concerning negroes, Indians and persons of color or of mixed blood.
2. A bill to punish persons pursuing and injuring horses and other live stock, with intent to steal them.
3. A bill to prevent wilful trespasses on lands and stealing any kind of property therefrom.
4. A bill to punish vagrancy.
5. A bill to punish seditious language, insurrections and rebellions in the State.
6. A bill to prevent enticing servants from fulfilling their contracts, or harboring them.
7. A bill to secure to agricultural laborers their pay in kind.
8. A bill more effectually to secure the maintenance of bastard children, and the payment of fines and costs on conviction in criminal cases.
9. A bill to establish work houses, or houses of correction in the several counties of the State.

Mr. Ashworth introduced a resolution in favor of Justices of the Peace who administered the amnesty oath. (Proposing to pay them $2 *per diem* for their services from the State Treasury.)

Mr McAden moved to amend by substituting the words "United States Treasury" for "State Treasury."

Mr. Ashworth accepted the amendment.

On motion of Mr. Dalby, the resolution was laid on the table.

A message was received from His Excellency the Governor, transmitting the report of the Treasurer of the University, which was sent to the Senate with a proposition to print.

The House then adjourned until 10 o'clock, A M. to-morrow.

Flourishing.

The Female Academy in this place, which, during the entire period of the late war, flourished and bore aloft the broad pennant of Education, while many, if not all similar Institutions in this State succumbed to the pressure of the times, still "pursues the even tenor of its way," and bids fair soon to surpass the days of its former unequalled prosperity.

We learn that the number of pupils entering its walls since the commencement of the present session is largely in excess of what was expected; that during a week an average of five pupils per day have been received, with the prospect of still further large accessions.

The worthy Principal, and his large and competent corps of instructors, need no better evidence of the high estimation in which this celebrated institution is held, than the constant and large share of patronage which the people of the entire South have heretofore bestowed, and still so generously confer.—*Salem Press.*

The man that swallows the sword, Professor Wilson, arrived in Fredericksburg Tuesday, "*showed*" Wednesday, and left Wednesday night without paying his debts. His effects were attached in the hands of the National Express.

The Washington Literary Society of Washington College, Lexington, the oldest College in Virginia, has lost a letter from General Washington to the trustees of the College, which was taken away during the war and never returned.

The granting of pardons has temporarily ceased, owing to the President having directed that no more applications be laid before him until further orders.

For the Sentinel.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—To the American patriot, who feels an interest in the welfare of his country, the present age furnishes a subject for serious contemplation. Never before, in the annals of history, were a people placed in such a position, as we of the South are to-day. Impoverished and defeated, no representation in the national councils, military law brooding over the land, and a press teeming with invectives and abuse of a people it have deceived.

After a bloody and fratricidal war of four long years, unparalelled in the history of nations for its severity and continuous fighting, the South was compelled to yield to superior numbers. The cause she so fondly cherished and so chivalrously contended for is lost, and tho' she yielded her sword with no hypocritical smile, but in good faith, and with a candid and magnanimous intention to reconstruct the Union of our fathers—she cannot cry treason against her gallant Davis, and raise a gallows as a monument to her noble dead. She cherishes with a fond and undying love her noble fallen, and watches, with an anxious and unsleeping eye, the return of her heroes living.

While we of the South accept the right hand of fellowship offered by the conservative people of the North, under the leadership of Voorhees, Pendleton, &c., we cannot ignore our past history. Let America have her whole history, and not in part. We are Americans, and pay the tribute due to the memory of Washington, Jefferson, Calhoun, &c. Let us be candid, and honorable, and settle this difficulty, without cringing to the Radicals of the North, or the cowardly demagogues of the South. Alas! that human nature should be so depraved; that men, who were the most enthusiastic advocates of secession—men who voted the State out of the Union, who were against the yankees with the most sacrilegeous oaths, while success seemed to crown our efforts, should now, when in adversity, have the heart to persecute the agents of a cause they advocated in its incipiency—to gain the favor of the voting party. It is a mean, ignoble, and cowardly act.

Such has been the course of several journals of the South,—but thank God, we can find amongst our friends in the North, men and journals, which will disabuse the minds of the people of such wilful and malicious lies as have been set forth by certain papers, that had not the magnanimity to confess defeat, and awake the issue like men; but thought, by abusing their own people, they might win the favor of the North, and be set up as rulers over their unfortunate countrymen. They could not stand the pressure of confiscation, prison, &c., but "lost to all sense of honor," robed themselves in union blue—and with a curse on their lips for the Confederacy, went about crying Union! Union!! People of the North, can you have confidence in such men as those? If they loved the Union so well, why did'nt they fight for it?

Think not, coward, wilt con hide the shame
Of hearts, which, while they dared not strike for fear
Would make it virtue in them to forbear."

Can such men be trusted in the councils of any nation? Would the true Union men of the North wish us to be represented by any such men? The fortunes of this great Republic guided by those men would soon be shipwrecked and eternally lost. The day for weak-kneed statesmen has passed. The times demand that we should have good and true men, "men who know their duty, and knowing dare maintain." The North has been misled in regard to the South, thro' evil designing men on both sides. The truest, and most loyal to the Union now, are those who fought the battles of the Confederacy. They can be trusted, they never desert a cause they espouse, until it is lost. They have determined to reconstruct this Union, if the Northern people will unite with them, and drive Sumner & Co. from the Union battlements, and there erect the flag of '76, in spite of negro suffrage and negro equality. Under the leadership of Andy Johnson, the South may, and wishes to be restored to the Union again, but God grant she may never rise again, if she has to yield to the demands of the twin demons, Sumner and Stevens. I write, Messrs Editors, as if we were in the Union. I know we are not restored yet, nor will we be, if we depend upon these Radicals. So let us unite and do the best we can, with the conservative men of the North, under the leadership of President Johnson, with heart and soul, and snatch the constitution from the hands of a maddened crew, whose advocates are the worst traitors to the government of the United States that could be conceived of. And mind you, the sentinels of constitutional liberty are on the alert. Voorhees and Pendleton have fired the signal gun, which will marshal, in solid phalanx, irresistible, the true Union men of America.

In conclusion, Messrs. Editors, let us forget the past, and buckle on our armor for a renewed conflict to save the Union from a consolidated negro monarchy. The countrymen of Washington can but weep at the torn and distracted condition of their own sunny South, whose soil has been made red with the blood of her sons, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. After contending against the combined influence of the world with armies superior in numbers and foreign accessaries at will, for four long and bloody years, she has been forced to surrender the cause she so ardently loved, so chivalrously defended. She presents a spectacle of lofty heroism and Spartan devotion, unparalleled in the history of the world. Though defeated in her cause, an admiring world kneels at the shrine of her chivalry, applauds the genius of her chieftains, and reveres the memory of her noble dead.

J. H.

Ridgway, Jan. 22, 1866.

Virginia Stay Law.

The following has been proposed in the Virginia Legislature:

Mr. Joynes, from the Committee on Courts of Justice, to whom were referred all the bills, substitutes, and documents relating to the Stay Law, made a lengthy report, accompanied by a bill, which, on motion, was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The bill is substantially the same as the one originally reported in December, except it does not prohibit deeds of trust giving preference to one creditor over another, and it excepts a larger number of cases from the operation of the law. The main features of this bill are the same as the other, to wit:

1. The collection of the principal is stayed until January 1, 1868.
2. On the 1st January, 1867, and also on the 1st January, 1868, one year's interest is to be paid on the principal of the debt and also upon all interest in arrear on the 1st January, 1866.
3. The statute of limitation is suspended while this law is in force.
4. While the act is in force, creditors may sue, and judgments obtained will bind real estate.

THE SALE OF BANKING HOUSE.—The sale of the Banking House on corner of Craven and Pollock streets took place yesterday, under the hammer of S. S. DUFFY, auctioneer, and Mr. McLean, of the house of HULBERT & McLEAN, became the purchaser at $9,075, on a gold basis. This was considered a very fair price for the property and will no doubt form a criterian or guide in fixing prices in the future.—*Newbern Times.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Cotton Seed for Sale.

AS Executor of John Neal, deceased, I have 150 bushels of cotton Seed for sale. They are "Early Prolific," and were produced from seed originally purchased at $5 per bushel just before the war. Warranted sound. Apply to

JOSEPH J. DAVIS,
Louisburg, N. C.

Jan 24, 140, 1w, pd.

Direct Importation.

NOW landing per Ex. Brig B. of Carver from Cardenas,—
275 hhds bright new crop Cardenas Molasses.
64 Tierces " " "
37 Barrels " " "
Orders, accompanied by the cash, will be promptly filled at lowest market rates.

O. G. PARSLEY & CO.,
Wilmington, N. C.

Jan. 24, 140, 1w, &2t, w.

SELLING AT COST!!

KELLOGG, WHEELER & CO.,

AT THE OLD STAND OF S. H. YOUNG,

21 *Fayetteville Street,*

Raleigh, N. C.

ARE SELLING OFF THEIR ENTIRE STOCK AT

New York Cost.

Dress Goods and Calicoes

AT COST!

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

Groceries and Cigars,

AT COST!

Fine Old Brandy, Gin and Whiskey,

In Bottles;

—ALSO—

Superior Old Bourbon Whiskey,

Per Gallon or Barrel.

Dealers and the public generally will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock.

KELLOGG, WHEELER & CO.

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 16 1 2 3m.

HART & LEWIS,
44 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.,

DEALERS IN

STEWART'S "Extension Top," "Queen of the South," and "Western Belle" Plow Stoves.

J. BROWN
With HART & LEWIS,
44 Fayetteville Street.

Jan 22, 138 tf.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from me, 8 miles in Raleigh, on Saturday night last, a gray horse 15 hands high, 8 years old, branded U S on his left shoulder, and S on the right side of his neck. His tail has been nicked. He is a young pony built horse and paces very well. The above reward will be given for the apprehension of the thief or horse, or twenty five dollars for the horse alone if stolen in Raleigh.

The thief took also a Mexican Saddle and Bridle.

GEO W MORDECAI.

Raleigh, N C, Jan 23 1 9, 1w pd.

House and Lot for Rent.

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