Control of the second of the s REMARKS OF A NAME OF STREET

ookly pet Seat. Car teems are insufficiely in advance. panios.

dent-Weekly per your,

The Freedman's Code. the Commission on the Freedmen's Code, even a currory examination. It seems to have been premared with much care, and bears the marks of the research and learning of the senior Commissioner, Mr. Moore, upon whom and Mr. Mason, the chief labor must have fallen. Mr. Donnell's ill-health and absonce from the city having necessarily prevented his devoting much

Our readers will have perceived that the bill first in order and importance, has been under discussion in the House, in Committee of the Whole, for several days, and we judge it will yet occupy several more. The great point of diffiproperty; as a means of meeting the requisitions of the government and as the only hope of early relief from military rule and the Freed men's Burgan, Mr. McNair, who moved the striking out of the clause, opposed the bestow | cover their heads. ing this right upon the negro, because of his incapacity, -his great moral obtusness and obsuch a weapon in the hands of such people, and the impossibility of arriving at truth from that source. Other objections in brief have been of fered Mr. Jenkins of Warren, on Thursday, made the most elaborate speech which has yet been made in opposition, in which he replied seriation to the arguments of Mr. Phillips. Mr. J. would not admit that the freedman was a citizen, or powessed the necessary attributes for a citizen-questioned the correctness of the assertion that the Supreme Court had ever so decided regarded the demand upon the South made by the Northern States as illiberal and unjust, until they had first granted the same privilege to the blacks of the North, and urged hat the continuance of the military power and the Freedmen's Bureau, did not seem to depend upon a favorable action in this State upon the estion, imamuch as it had been granted in other Southern States, and they were still continued in them. Mr. Phillip's rejoinder was marked by his usual force and with unusual

the State now suffers. The discussion on yesterday, we are told, was highly interesting. Mr. Jenkins again replied to Mr. Phillips. Mr. McNair and Mr. Barnett followed in favor of striking out, and Mesars. McKay and Hutchison followed in opposition, and Mr. Phillips closed the debate in a speech of much power.

We regret that we are prevented from attending upon the discussion. We regard this as way desirable that the Legislature should come From the day of the surrender, when hostilities to a wise and harmonious action upon it, and that whatever decision may be made, the people should be fully informed of the reasons which influence the action of the body.

tall as our space is at present, it would afford us pleasure, to spread before our readers, one or two speeches on both sides, embodying the pith of what may be said pro and com.

The Legislature. The Senate on yesterday it will be seen, passed the report of the minority of the Committee to whom was referred the 18th; of Dec. last, was a distinct session of tinct session, and that the one called by the

In the House, the action was prompt on vari-

The Mails.

The obliging Postmaster at Chapel Hill in- hostility to you? now directs the papers with ink, without using of plack or resentment, is charged to disloy-Office here in full time for the trains. Our ty of the people, because of slight instances of friends will see from this, that we are doing our opposition, too rigid, too illiberal in their judg ments I is it not still worse, when these assaults turing. Mining and Agricultural Association in the United States of American was put on its Every suggestion made to us by the Formus-ters we have readily adopted, and now if our paper does not go regulacity, whose fault will it inpolitical opinion ! Let men reason a little.

Congress and the President.

Congress has been in session for two months; most of the time has been spent in the presentation and discussion of matters bearing upon reconstruction, indicating upon the part of the mujority, the most violent and severe retaliatory measures upon the revolutionists, and a determination to make direct issue with President Johnson and his policy. At one time, the pub-\$10 + lic mind has been excited by rumors of an entire separation between the President and the 1 Of Radical wing of the Republican party, and then again the public were assured of the best feeling a se between them., The President in the meantime The has wonderfully maintained his equanimity un-Weakly and Semi-weekly will be issued about der great provocations, arising from the abuse the first of January. Money may be sent us of such men as Stevens, and threats of impeach by the Rail Road confuctors or the Express Com ment from various sources. Nothing so far, seems to have moved him from his convictions and purposes to pursue to the end, his reconstruction policy. Yet the delays and adroit managererings of the Radical faction leave much doubt upon the public mind as to the

Honce the South is kept in a state of incertitude and restlessness altogether predjudicial to economical enterprises, and positively unfitting the Southern people for the cultivation of those feelings of amity and friendship, which are so neccessary to the barmony and solidarity of the Union.

Acting apon the supposition that the North really desired a restoration of the Union, immediately upon the laying down of their arms, every Southern man who felt that the country was culty so far, lies in fixing the status of the col still a home for him and the government a proered race among us, and conferring upon them tector, at once turned his thoughts to the rethe right to give evidence in our Courts, triesing of his fortunes and the recuperating of in matters in which white people are con the country. Confiding still in the magnanimicorned. So far the defence of this character and integfity of the President and the of the bill, has fallen mainly upon Mr. great body of the Northern people, they turn Speaker Phillips, who has with much force and deaf cars to the persuasions and inducements ability urged the claim of the colored race to presented to me a home in other climes. Yet this privilege, as a right especially as freemen, it need not be concealed, that the course of the If not a natural right; as but simple justice to Radical emperity is daily weakening the strong them for the protection of their persons and bigaments which have bound them with books of steel to their home and country, and makes many cast a wistful look to distant lands which promise peace, harmony and prosperity, for themselves and their children, when heary bairs

- Upon all such, let us urge a calm trust in Providence, who controls the affairs of nations as of liquity-the danger to the white race of placing individuals, and a reliance upon the good in tentions of the President and those who support him, to bring us out of the furnace. Strange and inscrutable as the ways of Provi dence have hitherto been towards us, vet let us take courage and remember,

Gol maves in a mysterious way H's wonders to perform, He plane his faststope in the see And rides upon the storm

Doep in unfathomithic mines Of never failing skill. Ha trengares up his bright designs And works his sovereign will

H s purposes will ripus fast, Unfolding every hour. The bird may have a birter taste, But sweet will be that war. " 4-s

Civil Law.

The Wilmington Journal asks-when will civil law be established in our midst?

We presume that every citizen of the State desires this, and we are not uncharitable enough daty, and as promising the approbation of the army and of the Bureau, do not also desire it. government, and the removal of the disabilities Our citizens desire it, for various reasons .-In order to the more effectual prevention of and the general anxiety to be relieved from all to meet again on the 5th day of February, 1866. further tokens of distrest and hostility on the part of the government. Some of our own presses and people as well as those connected with the army, affect to believe, or really do believe, that the South is not yet enough whipped-not sufficiently subdued. We deman to the charge. We have not had an opportunity the greakquestion of the session, and it is every to show how thoroughly we were whipped.

were declared to be at an end, we have been forces to witness daily the evidence, that hostility to us was not at an end. It is a poor way to convince a fellow that you are at peace with him, to hold him down and ever and anon, to noke him in the ribs or over the face and eyes. That has been about the condition of the South for the last ten months. And this too, after we have complied with every requisition which the

President has made of us, Now we appeal to all objectors, if this state of question, whether the things is favorable to the exhibition of the nt- tion, which was adopted : scenion of the Legislature which closed on the most submission, contentment and satisfaction at our condition? Is id surprising that there are itself. The Senate decided that, that was a dis- occasional indications of restiveness and discontent? Is it not surprising that there has not. Governor was also a distinct session, closing on been more ! And yet these are not evidences of out of investments in the bonds and other seen the first. Boveral bills of interest as will hostility or disloyalty to the government. Take rities of the Confederate States, and of this be seen by the proceedings, were also acted the case of your own child as an illustration. He his offended, and has been severely chastised. But he manifests a little stubbornness. ous propositions. The chief matter of interest To cure that, would you tie him to a bed post however, was the debute on the Freedmen's to check his sulkiness, or would you say now be Code, a report of which appears in the pro- careful not to do so again, and let him go? Would not the latter be the most effective method of coring him? And would you charge the manifestation of stubbornness in your child, to

forms us of the continued irregularity of the We plead no justification for disloyalty-no Sentinel. He suggests that the direction of the immunity for those who willfully and wanton-Scatines, using alips, is found injurious, and that ly oppose authority and law. These should be there being no Postmaster at Durham's accounts punished, unless their acts are palliated by sheer somewhat for delay. We have one of the most ignorance. But we mik, are not our people experienced mailing cierks, in the city, and he judged uncharitably, when every manifestation office here in full time for the trains. Our ty of the people, because of slight instances of

CITY MATTERS.-The proceedings of the last It is state I that at a recent meeting of the Freech cabinet, nearly all Napoleon's ministers meeting of the City Council will be found on ward a speady evacuation of Mexico. our first page.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY. SENATE.

FRIDAY, Jan. 2. The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock

Prayer by Rev. Dr. Smedes, of the Episcopal The Journal of yesterday was need and ap-

Mr. Wiggins, from the Committee on Finance

o whom was referred the bill relating to bonds on marriage lisence reported back the same, and recommended it be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Mr. Winstead from the Committee on Pro-

ositions and Grievances to whom was referred the bill relative to building a Penitentiary and work houses, reported back the same recomending that it do not pass. Mr. Bynum, from the joint standing commit-

ine on such persons, as carry pistols on their persons with out a lisence, reported back the same, and asked to be discharged from its in the same and asked to be discharged from its urther consideration.

the relief of the people of the State authorizing port as to the expediency of amending the ex-the Banks of the State to subscribe for stock in the National Bank reported back the same, with has been sold for taxes in which to redecan the recommendation that it do puse
Mr. Morebead, introduced a bill giving origi-

al jurisdiction to the Supreme Court in certain cases, read first time, and referred to the posing to raise a joint select committee, to conommittee on the Judiciary. On motion of Mr. Howard, the vote by which

Fayetteville was rejected on yesterday, was re- rence, and, on motion of Mr. Manly, a message onsidered, and the first section authorizing the stricken out. On motion of Mr. Wiggins, a message

sent to the House proposing to go forthwith into the election of two Trustees, for the Uniersity of North Carolina. A message from the House transmitting a

essage from the Governor with a report from the trustees of the University of North Carolina, which was referred to the committee or fi-

rom the Senate to go forthwith into the elecof North Carolina, and the Senate proceeded vote by ballot as follows : Bynum, 32, Hyman, 19; Jenkins, 17; How-

4, 8; Atkinson, 3; Jones 4; Scattering 10. A message from the House was received trans itting the following resolutions and bills

A resolution making an appropriation for the sane Asylum. A resolution appointing a ommittee to look into the condition of the A marle and Chesepeake Canal Company till for the protection of grapes and other fruits A bill to amend the charter of the Macon Turn like Company. Referred to the committee on

The hour of 12 o'clock having arrived, the scial order being the reports of the majority and minority of the special committee on the present status of the General Assembly, was taken up, and an able and lengthy debate en-

sued: Mr. Wilson argued with much force in support of the majority report, orging by many facts and arguments, that the present session of the General Assembly was a continuation of the previous session. Mr. Howard spoke in support of the majority report, but differed in some points with the previous speaker. Mr. Bynum warmly supported the report of the minority. After opting some verbal amendments to the resolutions proposed by the minority, on motion of Mr. Bynum, the rules were suspended, and the resolutions passed their final reading as follows:

1. Resolved by this General Assembly, the Hotel of Commons concurring, That the sitting of this General Assembly, which began on the 27th day of November, 1865, and terminated by adjournment on the 18th December, 1865, constitutes and was intended, and is hereby declared to be one session of this General Assembly,

2. Resolved, That the sitting of this General to believe, that the officers and soldiers of the Governor on the 18th of January, 1866, constitutes, and is hereby declared to be one session of the General Assembly.

3. Resolved, That the present session of the General Assembly be brought to a close on the erime—the greater security to life and property. third day of February, 1866, by adjournment,

4. Resolved, That the uniting hed business de pending in the two Houses of the General As sembly on the adjournment at the close of the present session, shall be continued over and resumed at the next session, which is to meet the 5th day of February, 1866, as if there had

been no adjournment.

A message from the House was received de a message from an elining the proposition of the Senate, to unite the N. C. and Atlantic Rail Roads. On motion of Mr. Arendell, the answer of the House was taid on the table

On motion, the Senate adjourned until to-

HOUSE OF COMMONS. FRIDAY, Feb. 2, 1866.

The House was called to order at 10 o'clock

Prayer by Rev. Aldert Smedes D. D., of the Protestant Episcopal Church.
The Journal of yes creasy was read, and ap-

Mr. Paschall introduced the following resolu-Resolved, That the committee on the Judicia ry be instructed to inquire whether any, and what relief, can be provided by Legislative a tion for guardians and others acting in a fidu-clary capacity, from liabilities for losses arising State, issued during the late war, and that they

report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Blythe introduced a bill to perpetuate liens upon real cetate. Referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

ON CALENDAR.

A bill to incorporate the North Carolina Emgration company, passed second and third read-ness under a suspension of the rules. A bill to enlarge the jurisdiction of Justices

of the Peace, was laid on the table on second reading, under an adverse report from the committee on the Judiciary. A bill to punish breaking into a house in the

day time, was rejected on second reading.

A bill to amend Chapter 114 Revised Code. lin relation to neary.] Laid on the table, there being another bill of like nature, heretofore reand ordered to be printed. A bill to amend 80th section, 54th Chapter, Revised Code, was laid on the table on second

second reading.

Mr. Henry, of Bertie, moved that the bill be amended by providing that a majority of the directors of this corporation shall be resident citizens of North Carolina. Not agreed to, ayes 7; says 41. Mr. Henry, moved to amend by requiring the

ecation of all of the offices of this corporation, n the State of North & arolina. Not agreed to. Mr. Wilson, opposed the passage of the bill. He was unwilling to encourage wholesale emi-gration lie thought such an influx of foreigners would be detrimental to the best interest of the

State. Mr. Hol : said be had no interest in the bill. rther then the desire that all should feel to atroduce strong, reliable laboring element in There was a general conviction of o the Stal the exists on of euch necessity, as no reliance

ould be placed upon negroes as a laboring class The fell, on motion of Mr. Baxter, was refer ed to the committee on the Judiciary. A bull to repeal an act authorizing the Pres

dent and Directors of the Literary Fund to elect a Treasurer and prescribe his duties," passed its second and third readings under bension of the rules. M: Yellowly, (by feave.) introduced "a bill

se to whom was referred the bill imposing a to assent the charter of the town of Green-Mr Ra-cil, a bill to regulate the pleadings

qualities on the stay law. Mr. Leuch, from the Committee on Ranks Mr McDonald, a resolution, that the commit nd Currency, to whom was referred the hill for two on Finance be instructed to enquire and resame, is to extend the term of redemption from one to those years. Adopted:

A the same was recieved from the Senate, proposing to raise a joint select committee, to consider the expedience of consolidating the North Carolina Railroad and the Atlantic and North

Carolina Railroad. The House refused. Carolina Railroad and the Atlantic and North oillthe to amend the Charter of the town of Carolina Railroad. The House refused concuronsidered, and the first section authorizing the was sent to the Senate, proposing to refer the mayor to issue certificates of indebtedness was matter to the joint standing committee on Rail-

> The House concurred in a message from the Senate, proposing to elect forthwith two Trus-tees of the University. The names of Hon, D. G. Fowle, Dr. E. Benow, Col. Yellowley and P. Horton Esq., were

withdrawn from nomination. Mr. Nicks, nominated H. M. Waugh, Esq. The House-then proceeded to vote vice voc. The following engrossed resolutions had their irst reading and were referred, viz :

A resolution in favor of Drury King, a reho have not been heretofore supplied, and a solution in relation to the Public Square. Mr. Hoke introduced a bill to create a State Agent. Referred to the committee on Federal

SPECIAL ORDER.

Pursuant to order the House, at 12 o'clock M., resolved into committee of the whole, and unted consideration of the bill concerning Negrous, Indians and persons of color or of mix

Mr. Hayner was again called to the chair, and he question recurring on the motion of Mr. Mc inir to strike out the 11th section of the bill. Mr. Jenkins, of Warren, replied at length to e remarks made by Mr. Phillips on yesterday He said the true reason of the exclusion of the egro from the witness stand, heretofore, was befound in his ignorance and mendacity.ewly acquired freedom had not qualified him for the intelligent exercise of this franchise out had on the contrary stiff further incapacited Cases of individual hardship necessarily arouse at times from the exclusion of negro tes timony, but the relief afforded in such instances would by no means counterbalance the univer al evils which would follow the admission of

such testimony in courts of justice. Mr. McNair followed in support of the mon to strike out. Mr. Barnett said :

It was not my purpose to throw a single obstacle in the way of the reconstruction of this nion, a Union once powerful in name, in seniment, and in heart. or indeed do I rise to detain the action of this Committee but for one a e for engrafting their transcours doctries of We are told, Mr. Chairman, that if orgrovig to as d negro equalty upon the coust monient. we desire that North Carolina shall again re- fution of this government, when from the instisome her position as one of the States of the tution of the passover, to the latest experience of Inited States, it is necessary that we shall, man, it would be fund that no two discovery adopt such a law as is inculcated in this elev- could ever occupy the same territors, under the enth section, we are told, if we desire that the military, that the Freedmen's Bureau should be and bondman. The very men, who are urging removed, it is essentially necessary to adopt this these documes upon this people, are cowardly section as a law. By whom is this said to seeking revenge. That is the sade no two streets. Does President Johnson in his liberal reconsactuates the leaders of the Radical party, to cast. struction policy make any such allusion? Not negro suffrage upon the poorle of the South. that Lam aware. By whom then is this said to It is that Purisan blood, where greatest ric By the extremists—the radicals, who have the unerical strength in the United States Congress, and knowing that fact, seem desirous to and herds not the call of helpless woman Mo. crush us in the very dust of humanity. Have the true patriots of the land, stand by the con-we any assurance that by adopting this as a still un of our fathers, come went or spec. Let we any assurance that by adopting this as a law, we will be rid of the military and get rid for with a it, the Union is but a farce, a preport of this Freedmen's Bureau? No sir. But assure for with a it, the Union is but a farce, a preport of this Freedmen's Bureau? No sir. But assure for with a it, the Union is but a farce, a preport of this Freedmen's Bureau? No sir. But assure for with a it. the Union is but a farce, a preport of this Freedmen's Bureau? No sir. But assure for with a it. the Union is but a farce, a preport of this Freedmen's Bureau? No sir. But assure for with a it. the Union is but a farce, a preport of this Freedmen's Bureau? would be willing to adopt any code of laws that might be designated, except the sacrifice of hon-or. But assure us of the fact, that by adopting this section, the civil law would prevail this section, the civil law would prevail tiavisse," he greater to add however. "Sed post throughout this old peace loving State, I cer. quam cum atque desidio civilas corrupta est, rustainly should vote for it. But till I have such an assurance, I must confess that I will be seriously affected with, what is called the sulks -But Mr. Chairman, if the worst comes to the worst, and I find that nothing else will do but to swallow the whole of this Freedman's Code, I shall propose to take my part of it in broken dozes, and doze No 1, I propose to waive for the

present this eleventh section.

Mr. McKay thought the admission of negro evidence in courts of instice followed, as a necessary consequence, the abolition of slavery,urged an acquiescence in this necessity, both as a matter of policy, and of sheer justice. By according to the freedman the right to testify, we would sooner be rid of the Freedmen's Bureau. The expense of such an establishment, when rendered unnecessary, by our giving the negro access to the courts of justice, would lead to its speedy removal. Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama had already adopted this policy, and

we had no option but to follow. Mr. Hutchison also opposed the motion. was for conceding to the negro the right to tea-tify as a matter of justice, and while he had no idea that such action would lead to a speedy removal of the Freedmen's Bureau, he honestly elieved that this grapt would be beneficial alike to the white man and the negro. He had no fear that the grant of the right to testify, would lead to either social or political equality, t to testify. although the demand for its concession by the radical republicans of the North, was doubtless inteffici as an entering wedge to the successful agitation of the question of negro suffrage. The ides of social or political equality with negroes, was an abomination and leathing to the South-ern Anglo Saxon. This aversion was a prelominent sentiment at the North, as shown by the votes of New York and Illinois in the Au tumn of 1860 and more recently, when the ques-tion of negro suffrage was agitated in the State

Mr. Phillips again addressed the committee in reply to Mosers. Jenkius and McNair, and at the close of his remarks the committee rose, reperted progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Monday next nday next.

Mr. Gaine, from the committee that superin-tended the election of Trustees of the Universi-ty, reported that there had been no election. The House then adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

nied the privileges of freemen, as a penalty for resolute of the unfortunate traveller. The nied the privileges of freemen, as a penalty for resolution in behavior us a people to propage by the he had a not fruth, and, will burst in for the fadure, and with one voice, theer on that all he had a upon the course of a unprincipled band of gairrots, who are nobly a menalting for invocates. the suprement of the Caratintion again tonnelnoisled faration who, have incomiquely perverted that ascred instrument, under the gui-Union, to base and sorded ourposes. Now, there is no magic in that word Union; we only volue a a secondary means, subordinate to the Constiturion, for proceeding the fiberties and happiness of the whole people. The pristine purity of the Constitution of 1787 should be our golds; train-I'm pristing purity of the ple that under feat, and the Union will much be come a throne for another Nap dem.

Marriage itself to just and honorable-im the marriages of M rentine were not so reteemed. The marrage of Sinbal the edge. with the corpse of his deceased willow was so union and just such an C don as the will be, it true parriets of the hard. The gentus of America ti and the rive with a bland and fanatival may leading the for unes of this Republic, who even

Truly, the people of the South would be in condition worse than Express boundary, which succeeded the downlast of monarchy. Despute Republic, and the prople will find out, when to at-, that they have been decided and contave by those, who, under the false name of liberty bave desir and their rights, and bound the a to sincer. hed-thro ed, and instead of a government in the hands of he reople we will become an nemy of oliticis w dithe power of a unlitary desperant the hards of one person. The judiciary of the country will be prestrated before the avarwhelm g power of R die i edets, and that were and seeful e de of civil r gulitions, which defends and protect the liver of the people, will ive place to he butteries of an individual in whose hands a blind and informed much will have placed the scepter of an housy. The ir of despution, which fid-towed he downfall of the Bourbon dynasty, was not built up in a day. Enat there were appared the mo arena, that called for rade as, is true. The De Stelle, 140 24 rown of France had agrumulated unjust powers to itself: the right a or the people were overl n a long reign of monarchy, the multiplica ion of cons a had pradually provid the eyes of their subjects to a s use of their we ogs. They wer taught to consider the means of red eas, first, in men who were plotting for their own interest. To first exhibition of popular discontent was founted upon a just and reasonable cause. The crow was exercising powers illegal to torir character usurpation had reared its hydra h ad, and th peo, I were disposed to check its progress with out encroaching upon the leg timare powers of be crown itself. This was their object, but the tat I extremes, to which it was carried, evictors the dayger to be apprehended from popular com n mons in any government, and the cons quences which enaued - the French revolution r proof, that when the people blindly throws en Ives under the guidance of evil, designing men who houst their regard for the peop'e's rights they bring upon themselves, in a most hi rous form the very evils they endeavored o rid them Feb L 147, 3: s-1-es of. So it was seen and tolt in France, a will it be in this republic, when the fury of the people will have been gotten up by apprinciples

tues hang upon their record as the darkest of erimes, where chivaley personnes the powerle of three true cutrints, who have sounded the slarm, as Saffust des, of the ex bets of Rome "Egregiam virtutem pono rum civium cuncta pa to add however. "Sed post sus Republica magnitudine qua, vitiu susten GEO. II. BROWN & CO., tebat," just so with us, while the vir uon of a few RICKS, HILL & CO., may sure the Republic, we cannot rely on the prople's power to sustain the vices and corruptions of our rulers. If victory should perc upon the banner of radical treason, every American patriot true to the interest of his country, and faithful to the con-tatution of his fathers anuld be forever excluded from the hon or and gundaments of this government, which would reserved for those, who have qualified themselves for them by political positionion, and obmined the belon of government by their boasted fore

leaders. We fear that such is possiliar y applies

ble to the present crisis The only danger, how

ever, to be feared, is from the radical party wh

for the Union and the people's rights.

Be not deceived, the "old ship of "tate" which six months ago we thought was safely such red in ner moorings, is still recling amid the waves and billows of fanatical dissensions, nel for aught we know may find a Charybdis instead of a Mr. Arrarat. The very men, who were toremost in urging a suppress n of the late revolution, are now striking at the very vitals of American, li berry. Power is the order of the day, and with sacruigious hands, they are endeavoring to snatch the constitution from the hands of its legal guardians, the only check to monarchial power. They have long since ignored concur-rent majorities, the only cheek for the minority; and one of the first principles inculcated by that sacred instrument. I am in h per our pilo, will be able to atver clear of point Amalga nation, and leave, Sephens and Sumner, t ke care of their adopted brothers. The old ship is pretty well lunded now, and if she takes in Sumer's negro babies, we may look out for squalis. I have no o jection to Mr. Johnson lau-ching the barque Columization, with clearance for L beria, where, our quondam countrymen, might find a ngenial spirits to soothe their decli ing years. In conclusion, Measrs. Editors, et us I ok to the future, an : with heart and hand sacredly maintain the constitution of our fathers. and heed no l ger the syren call of daring profitgates and insidious hypocrites, who, professing devoted love for their country, would rise to Dower on her ril & L t ds head he prophetic B. Hoe & Co. Circular Fawa,
Guontition of Washington, which points force
bly to the present time, when in ap sking of the

Evans & Watson's l herries of the prople, he says : "One method of assault, may be to effec, in the form f the One itutes, all cratons which will impair the energy of the system, and thus to undern ne what cappet be dready overthrown." Such sit.

Jac. 33, 245 tf.

For the Sentinel | some reventy years -go, and men who have by Messes. Entrops: - While the Radicals, claim torget of power preserved the Union; have flar we have no political rights under the government of the Union States, we have an interest his country, the france of while will be as possible. in their legislation, so far as it toreshadows the commission the republic, as he deadly stades of the future destine of the South. Though we are destined to the unfortunate traveller. The

MARRIED:

In st. J. in a Charely, I. P greatowide on the operating the wint in these by the Rev. J. septh C. I wake, March B. G., preserved in Mrs. Smith C. Haigh Algorithm. or to Mr. Saille C. Helgh, daugh There beyer my from originary, in Payetties ill s' by the M. H. durth of the residence of the facults and a model.

J. H. durg switch to Miss Matti, daughter the Commission of th

At the residence of the field a little , in Norfolk or by on the stay the 250 infling by Roc. Who Particles M. Darlis A. Wiltens and Mrs. Mindre and Mrs. Mindre

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS AUCTION: AUCTIONII

If he were in front of our Stone, un Salutary, series of mit founders, Tor Ware, Sole Leglis.

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50, N.C. 149 H a totald promore day.

Clauson's Patent Pepper Box-Top. Till a staple and snowing of invention one & break and month on the latting off Carl at Hearth & Mister and process on the tailing off Carl at Hearth & Mister and process on the Peters of our se. Gust anore at a dis-(ii) pieno suchac age to co cent semp nego

GEO. W. PENTRESS.

TRAZER'S HOTEL At Trinity College, N. C.

faith progress had opened a Hotel to the hard and the paide 2 mass dy. He rooms are large and to impose it a sewell are maked. He takes will be supported with me see, and the close could be consumble. He may k was most the care at High Point daily, but

W. C. FRAZER, Proprietor. Feed 2 Poster, pd.

STOLEN

Raphi the stable of the authorities, five miles sents of R legth, Tuesday inglit, John alt, after break-st the heak is deep acted here medium size. Has a lack spot on [1 librat. The civit rump, boory leged, and is a mitural parent at 1 should round. He was raised In Ju nation county by a M. Parrish.
I well give \$100 to the delivery of the borse to me, and \$20 for the borse and to f.
Thos. G. WEITAKER.

Appointments for Wake Circuit.

" [LL preach at Mr Zon or the first Sunday it February, at Oaky Grave, on the second Sanday, and at Heddan southed and Sanday

J. BOBBITT. Clayton, F. b 2, 148 1w

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