

OUR TERMS. THE DAILY SENTINEL is published every morning (Sunday excepted) at the following rates: For Daily, per year, \$10...

Rules of Evidence.

Human laws are based upon the Divine law of right, truth and justice. They necessarily partake of infirmity and imperfection because they are human. Yet it is wise and necessary, that every proper effort should be made to elevate them to all defects and to approach as near to the Divine as possible.

The object of all law unless perverted, is to arrive at truth and to administer justice. These two elements lie at the foundation of all good government, and are essential to the peace and happiness of society.

In England, a wise and we think safer course has been adopted in late years, admitting as witnesses in Courts of Justice the largest license for the ascertainment of truth, allowing both plaintiff and defendant to testify.

In the new phases of society introduced by the abolition of slavery, and the probable admission of colored men to the privilege of testifying in all matters where they are concerned, this new feature of admitting plaintiff and defendant both to testify, assumes more importance and becomes more desirable.

State Credit.

A friend writing to us on this subject a few days ago, says: "We are glad to notice that your paper is proving upon the Legislature the importance of providing for the interest upon the State debt."

Mr. Sharpe was a most valuable member and an excellent citizen. His health has been bad for months. How uncertain is life and by what a slight tenure we are held to it.

Rev. J. C. Sinclair.

The Fayetteville News says that this individual has been summoned before the "Reconstruction Committee" at Washington, to testify in regard to the status of our people.

Congress.

The proceedings of this body are really of so little interest to readers generally in the South, they fail to excite much attention.

Cholera.

The Wilmington Dispatch is urging this subject upon the attention of the people of that place. Let the whole country prepare for it; but we would admonish all, not to invite it by unnecessary alarm.

Orange.

We refer the reader to communications on the outside. We have on hand Col. Forrester's protest, a speech of John Berry, Esq., and several communications, which will appear as soon as we can get space.

Mrs. Ball.

The testimony in the case of Mrs. Ball was closed on yesterday morning. The Court will hear the arguments on Saturday.

A friend who has traveled lately, extensively through the upper counties and a portion of South Carolina, informs us that the wheat crop is looking uncommonly promising.

On the 24th of January, a very remarkable tornado visited the town of Newbern, in Georgia. It tore up trees by the roots, leveled houses to the ground, destroyed fences, and killed six persons.

at recuperation and prosperity. Every thing that tends now to cripple them, only puts in jeopardy the principal as well as the interest of her right.

The Banks - "Civis."

A writer over the signature of "Civis" in the Standard of yesterday, whom that paper says, is one of the ablest lawyers of the State, takes issue with the Committee on Banks and Banking, as to the conclusion at which it arrives, but as we understand him from a glance at his article, concedes the correctness of the premises of the report.

There is much force in what "Civis" says, touching the point of disagreement with the report, but how he so readily yields the assumptions of the report, and their legitimate sequences, we do not understand.

We are bound to determine the meaning of the President by the same rules of interpretation, that we bring to bear in all other similar cases. We judge what he says and what he does, by those general principles of action which he lays down, and not by isolated acts which may be shown to contradict or come in conflict with each other.

President Johnson bases his entire proceeding upon the Constitution of the United States. He claims to draw from that instrument, the foundation and justification of his entire procedure.

Hence, he characterizes the course of the South, as a rebellion of a part and parcel of the same country and the same people against one common government. Hence, he no where speaks of the Southern States as conquered States or conquered provinces, and no where either in what he says or does, applies to them that well known principle of international law, in reference to conquered countries in general.

He treats the people as a conquered people, but the States as simply suspended in their powers. Civil government he declares to be at an end because suspended by the military, and not as a legal consequence of the rebellion. He no where declares all laws annulled, all government destroyed &c. He assumes no such powers. Hence he speaks of restoring the States. He says he has intended his action towards the Southern States to be advisory and not compulsory in their legislation.

This is the view taken every where in the North, by conservative men of all parties. Mr. Bancroft in his late eulogy upon Mr. Lincoln, reiterates the same sentiment.

"The States which would have left us are not brought back as conquered States; for then we should hold them only so long as that conquest could be maintained. They come to their rightful place under the Constitution as original, necessary and inseparable members of the State."

We repeat, if the doctrines of the report be correct, then secession was an accomplished fact - then all government, all laws, all civil and personal rights and obligations were abrogated, as a legal consequence of the revolution. And this is the doctrine of Sumner, &c.

Death of L. Q. Sharpe, Esq.

We regret to announce the death of L. Q. Sharpe, Esq., of Statesville, late member of the House of Commons from Iredell, and Solicitor elect of the 6th Judicial Circuit.

This we believe is the fourth member of the present Legislature who has died since the opening of its first session. A similar occurrence perhaps, had not before taken place in the history of the State.

Mr. Sharpe was a most valuable member and an excellent citizen. His health has been bad for months. How uncertain is life and by what a slight tenure we are held to it.

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Feb. 10th.

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

The Journal of yesterday, was read and approved.

Mr. Wiggins, from the committee on Finance, to whom was referred a resolution on the subject of taxes, asking to be discharged from its further consideration, as the whole subject matter contained in the resolution has been considered in forming the revenue bill; also a bill to provide for the collection of taxes of 1865, in counties where no sheriff or other officers was qualified under the revenue ordinance of the Convention, reported in obedience to a resolution of the Senate, instructing the committee to report a bill upon the subject, and recommending its passage.

Mr. Howard, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the bill to incorporate the Carolina Joint Stock Insurance & Trust Company, reported back the same, recommending its passage.

A bill to amend an act entitled an act for the better regulation of the town of Greenville, proposed to amend, with a recommendation that it do pass; bill for the relief of Landlords, recommending its passage; bill concerning indictments in the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, recommending its passage; bill to give original jurisdiction to the Supreme Court in certain cases, with a recommendation favorable to its passage.

Mr. Carter, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the resolution to change the rules of evidence in this State, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, as printed copies of such a bill are now lying on the desks of the members, having been introduced in the House of Commons.

Mr. Gash, from the joint select committee of conference, to whom was referred the resolution in reference to furnishing a copy of the revised code and other acts to the Clerks of Courts in their counties where they have not been furnished or have been destroyed, reported back the same, with a substitute thereof, and asked that it be adopted.

Mr. Gash introduced a resolution to print the acts of the secret session of 1864 and 1865, which on motion of Mr. Peebles, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The bill to regulate the terms of the Supreme Court and for other purposes, came up, was amended and passed its third reading.

On motion of Mr. Bynum, the vote by which the High School Rail Road bill passed on yesterday, was reconsidered, and the amendment offered by Mr. Harris, of Rutherford, designating a proper gauge was stricken out, and the bill passed its final reading.

Mr. Cowles, from the joint select committee, to whom was referred the duty of removing the books and papers of the late Adjutant General's office to the room formerly occupied by the State Geologist, reported they had discharged their duties so far as removing those that remain, but numbers of important papers have been lost, and that they cannot suggest any method by which they can be replaced, and ask to be discharged from its further consideration.

The bill, to prevent the carrying of pistols in this State without a license, came up on its third reading and was rejected.

A message from the House transmitting additional names for Justices of the Peace for Anson county. Concurred in.

Mr. Jones, of Columbus, introduced a resolution proposing to raise a special committee of conference to inquire into the discrepancy of the resolution referring to artificial limbs. (It appears that from the foregoing resolution none can be furnished except to volunteers.) Adopted.

The bill authorizing the Warden of the poor to seize and sell the property of those paupers who are admitted into the poor house, passed its third reading.

The bill to authorize certain Cherokee Indians to remain permanently in this State, passed its third reading.

The hour of twelve having arrived and the bill in favor of the Old Dominion trading company being the special order for that hour, its consideration was resumed. Mr. Speaker was of opinion that it was a private bill, but desired to hear the views of the Senate upon the subject. Messrs. Wilson, Carter and Bynum thought differently. The vote was taken and the Speaker's ruling was sustained. (The said bill was a private matter and required notice.)

Message from the House was received concurring in the amendment to incorporate the Macon Turnpike Company, also a bill to incorporate the High School Rail Road Company, also a communication from the Governor, announcing the death of L. Q. Sharpe, Esq., Solicitor of the 6th Judicial Circuit.

Mr. McKay introduced a resolution requiring the additional printing of 500 copies of the report of the Committee on the Freedmen's Code, and on his motion was laid on the table.

Message from the House proposing to go forth with into the election of a Solicitor for the 6th Judicial Circuit. Not agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Harris, of Rutherford, Senate adjourned till to-morrow 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10.

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

Prayer by Rev. Dr. Mason.

The Journal of Saturday was read and approved.

Mr. Blythe, introduced a resolution instructing an inquiry by the Judiciary Committee as to whether the Attachment of law of 1861 is still in force, and if not, what further legislation is necessary for the protection of creditors. Adopted.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Waugh, a resolution in favor of R. W. Ross.

Mr. Baxter, a resolution in regard to Swamp Lands. (Propose to constitute the Literary Board, sole manager of these lands, with power to sell and transfer the same in the name of the State.) The resolution also exempts these lands from taxation. Referred.

Mr. Hamilton, a bill to assist owners of real estate in securing the titles thereof.

Mr. Scroggin, a bill to authorize Martin Walker, Sheriff of Rutherford county, to collect taxes in arrears.

Mr. Maule, from the Judiciary Committee reported back the bill in relation to negroes, Indians and persons of color, or of mixed blood, recommending its passage with amendments, as follows: 1st. Strike out in 9th section the words "against a white person" and insert the word "all" so that this part of the section will read "that persons of color shall be capable of bearing evidence in all controversies &c." 2nd. To the amendment of the 19th section, 5th line, excepting from the general repeal of the 187th chapter Revised Code, sections 54, 55, 56, 57, 58 and 59, add the words "and these sections shall be so amended as to read 'persons of color' instead of 'free negroes' in all cases where the latter words occur. 3rd. Amend the caption by striking therefrom the word "Indians."

Mr. Jenkins, of Warren, presented a minority report from some committee, adverse to the passage of the bill, the 11th section (allowing negroes to testify) being retained. This report was signed by Messrs. Jenkins, of Warren, Dargan and Olin. On motion of Mr. Maule the bill and reports were ordered to be printed.

Mr. McMill from the select committee to which was referred the memorial of Messrs. Brodnax and Wilkins, (setting forth injuries they had sustained, as owners of a ferry at Gaston by the grant made at the last session of the General Assembly, of the right of ferryage over Roanoke River, to the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company) submitted a report stating that the memorialists had been paid the sum of \$2,500 by the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company in satisfaction of damages they might sustain from the grant of the right of ferryage to said company. The committee asked a discharge from a further consideration of the memorial.

Mr. Paschall from the same committee submitted a minority report, accompanied by a bill to repeal an act authorizing the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, to establish a ferry over Roanoke River at Gaston. The minority report was signed by Messrs. Paschall, Stillee and Blair.

The bill was placed on calendar.

ENTERTAINED BUSINESS.

The House resumed the unfinished business of yesterday viz: the bill regulating salaries and fees.

The question recurred on the amendment pending at the time of adjournment, proposed by Mr. Smith, of Hertford, to allow the Attorney General and Solicitors half the usual tax fees, in cases of acquittal. This amendment after discussion was rejected.

Mr. Hoke offered the following amendment which was adopted as an additional section. "Be it further enacted, that this act shall be in force from its passage, and the legal effect and operation shall not be controlled by the 35th section."

The bill was amended, on motion of Mr. Smith of Hertford, by inserting a provision fixing the salary of State Librarian at \$500, per annum.

On motion of Mr. McNair, the House reconsidered the amendment adopted on his motion on yesterday, striking out "\$1,500" as the salary of the Chief Clerk of the Treasurer, and inserting "\$1,000."

The question recurring on the motion to strike out - leaving the salary as first reported \$1,500. Mr. Helderly said:

MR. SPEAKER: - While, as a member of this House, I am one among the youngest, yet, I have had probably more experience in the business of life than many who are here, and I say to you, sir, and to the other members of this body, that the cheapest employees I have ever had, were to those whom I paid the highest wages.

You may give the Clerk of the Treasury \$1,500 per annum, and then, sir, I have no hesitation in saying, "but if his duties are faithfully performed, he is, all things considered, the cheapest clerk in the State. He is, sir, the confidential officer of the Treasurer. He is, therefore, necessarily the Custodian of all the Treasury of the State. He gives no security, but his principal gives a bond in a sum of \$250,000 for the safe keeping of the funds, and for the faithful discharge of his other duties as Treasurer. This being the case, the Treasurer must not only have a man in whose honesty he thinks he may confide, but, sir, he must have one whose integrity is like Caesar's wife, "above suspicion." Such is, I venture to assert, the character of the gentleman now employed as Clerk by our Treasurer.

On motion of Mr. Marler, the House reconsidered the vote by which on yesterday "\$1,000" was stricken from the bill and "\$3,000" inserted as the salary of the Governor.

The question now being upon striking out, the yeas and nays were ordered, on motion of Mr. Rayner.

The House voted as follows, refusing to strike out: Yeas, Allison, Ashworth, Beasley, Blythe, Bonner, Bryson, Burgess, Caldwell, Carson, Conner, Craig, Crawford, Dalby, Davis of Carteret, Dickery, Farrow, Flythe, Garland, Hamilton, Holnett, Hoke, Houston, Hutchison, Jenkins of Gaston, Jones, Kinney, Leigh, of Tyrrell, Manly, McGuire, McNair, Nelson, Moore of Chatham, Moore of Martin, Nicks, Page, Palmer, Paschall, Rayner, Smith of Guilford, Stillee, Scroggin, Waugh, -49.

Messrs. Barnett, Baxter, Black, Blackner, Blair, Burton, Campbell, Cameron, Candler, Chadwick, Cowan, Cox, Dargan, Davis of Halifax, Donnell, Dunn, Faircloth, Faison, Foster, Furr, Gaines, Gidney, Harper, Haves, Henry, Helderly, Holmes, Horton, Hyman, Jenkins of Granville, Jenkins, of Warren, Joyner, Jenkins, Kenna, Lee, of Gates, Logan, Lucas, Luke, Lyon, Marler, McAden, McDonald, McEachen, McIntosh, Moore, of Alamance, Murphy, Murrill, Niven, Newsom, Potter, Roeboro, Shaw, Smith of Columbus, Smith, of Cumberland, Smith, of Hertford, Teague, Thigpen, Thompson, Trull, Webb, Wheeler, Williams, Wilson, Yellowley, Yebo, -50.

Mr. Horton moved a reconsideration of the vote by which \$1,000 had been stricken from the bill and \$500 inserted as the salary of the Governor's Private Secretary. Not agreed to.

The bill as amended passed second reading. The rules were suspended and the bill was put on its third reading.

Mr. McAden moved to amend the bill by restoring the provision stricken out on yesterday, allowing the Governor a messenger with a salary of \$500. Rejected. The bill then passed its third reading, and was ordered to be engrossed.

A message was received from His Excellency, the Governor, announcing the death of L. Q. Sharpe, Esq., Solicitor of the 6th Judicial Circuit. Transmitting to the Senate.

The following engrossed bill had its first reading and was referred viz: a bill to extend the time allowed to widows to enter their dissent to the last wills and testament of their husbands.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The House proceeded to consider the special order viz: a bill to authorize the reference of disputes, by consent of parties, to arbitrators.

Mr. Caldwell urged the passage of the bill.

Mr. Blythe moved to amend the bill by striking out the first section of the bill, all after the words it shall be the duty of, and insert as follows: the courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions (a majority of the magistrates being present), to appoint three discreet persons for each county in this State, who shall constitute a court consider and determine all matters of controversy which shall arise from the depreciation of Confederate currency, and shall have full power to try all cases, which may arise from contracts, or debts made during the war, and award to the parties the just and equitable amount in current funds.

Mr. Marler opposed the bill & said: He regards it as utterly useless. He regards it as a waste of time.

Mr. McDonald, hoped that the bill should be passed, would be first amended by providing that the awards of the courts of arbitration should be settled in State or Confederate Treasury Notes.

Mr. Cameron thought the bill should be amended "a bill to encourage litigation." He moved that the amendment lie on the table, but subsequently withdrew the motion at the request of Mr. Caldwell.

Mr. Caldwell thought the amendment was calculated to embarrass the bill and suggested the propriety of its withdrawal. The gentleman from Henderson (Mr. Blythe) could introduce it as an independent proposition.

Messrs. Dalby and Helderly were in favor of the pending bill in the absence of a better one. Mr. Helderly said that it had been remarked of the celebrated John Randolph, of Roanoke, that he was "a giant in tearing down, but a pigmy in building up." That the bill before us was intended to lessen, and he believed in its operations its effect would be to lessen litigation; therefore, if gentlemen could not or, would not give us something better, he was in favor of its adoption, and hoped that the E. C. U. would sustain it.

The amendment was withdrawn and the bill passed its second reading - yeas 43, nays 30. On motion of Mr. McAden, a message was sent to the Senate proposing that the two Houses proceed forthwith to an election for solicitor of the 6th Judicial Circuit, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of L. Q. Sharpe Esq.

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Mr. McAden nominated Genl. A. J. Dargan. Mr. Jones nominated D. M. Furbush. Mr. Roeboro nominated W. P. Caldwell.

The Senate by message refused to concur in the proposition.

Mr. Harper (by leave) introduced a bill to amend the charter of the town of Lenoir in Caldwell county.

Leave of absence was granted Mr. Rayner for an indefinite period, important business demanding his attention for a few days.

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

Liverpool Salt.

100 SACKS Grogged Alum Salt on sale at reduced price. JAMES M. TOWLES, Agent.

Feb 15, 1864.

Mountain Butter.

JUST received 9 kitt prime Mountain Butter on sale. JAMES M. TOWLES, Agent.

Feb 15, 1864.

PLOWS: PLOWS: PLOWS!!!

25 Ramsell W. Collins & Co's Cast Steel Plows, 75 Gilling & Co's No. 30 Plows, 25 do do do do 18 do, 25 do do do do 18 do, 25 Self Sharpeners, 25 No 8 Plows, 25 No 11 do, 25 No 11 1/2 do, 25 No 11 3/4 do, 25 No 11 1/2 do.

TO THE FARMERS - All sizes. We keep constantly on hand extra castings for the above Plows. We would especially call the attention of our farmers to the first named Plow, as it is the best, which can be seen at our store on Fayetteville Street.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

Feb 14, 1864.

COTTON CARDS.

20 DOZEN No 10 "Waltham's" A Cards just received. B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

Feb 15, 1864.

BED SHEETS.

150 pair Bleached Cotton Sheets, 100 pair Counterpane - in store at B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

Feb 15, 1864.

4 SHEETING.

5 BALES - 3000 yards 4-4 Sheetings arriving at B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

Feb 15, 1864.

SOAP AND CANDLES.

25 boxes Adamantine Candles, 10 do Brown Soap, 55 do Fancy Soap, very nice, in store at B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

Feb 15, 1864.

CAROLINA-BELLE SNUFF.

50 BOXES of this celebrated Snuff, daily expected at B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

Feb 15, 1864.

CASTINGS.

ALL kinds of Plow and Mill Castings, furnished up on short notice at our Foundry. B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

Feb 15, 1864.

WINE.

50 BASKETS Champagne Wine, in store at B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

Feb 15, 1864.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.

25 BOXES Manufactured Tobacco, from common to fine, in store at B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

Feb 15, 1864.

SCOTCH ALE.

25 DOZEN bottles Scotch Ale - a prime article, in store at B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

Feb 15, 1864.

COUNTER SCALES.

2 DOZEN Counter Scales in store at B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

Feb 15, 1864.

CORN! CORN! CORN!!!

500 BUSHELS Corn, arriving to day at B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

Feb 15, 1864.

Bacon.

5000 POUNDS of Shoulders, bright and dry, for sale by Wm. J. BAKER, Wilmington, Feb 9, 1864.

Feb 9, 1864.

Candles.

150 BOXES "Adamantine" for sale by Wm. J. BAKER, Wilmington, Feb 9, 1864.

Feb 9, 1864.

HENRY M. GILES WITH GRIFFIN, BRO. & CO'S GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Liquors, Tobacco, Cigars, &c. No. 105 WEST LOMBARD STREET, BALTIMORE, MD. W. S. GRIFFIN, A. B. GRIFFIN, A. CAPEMANT, Jan. 31, 1864.

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NOFIT, BRO. & CO.