

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1867. TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 12, 1867.

The State Revenue

The Revenue bill as prepared by the Public Treasurer, seems not to be understood. It is based upon the just principle, that all property which is taxable...

By increasing largely the subjects of taxation, which he claims to be proper subjects of it, the Public Treasurer has divided a smaller tax upon property than heretofore.

Those who have studied the subject of taxation but little looking simply at the large increase of the subjects of taxation, very generally conclude that the taxes are to be very heavy on the people...

If we mistake not, Mr. Logan, of the House, and others, seem to anticipate a large surplus, taking it for granted without careful investigation, that the tax laid is a very high one.

Our experience has been, that a smaller tax has not been laid upon property for many years, it ever, and is the public law, and so far from the revenue producing a large surplus, we hope after the Legislature assemble with it, that it will produce enough.

We observe that a paper in this city also, has made several errors in regard to the surplus in the Treasury. It is the crop during the present year should not be very good, and if the Legislature should materially reduce either the subject of taxation or the tax laid, the condition of the Treasury would, we fear, be lean indeed.

The errors in the calculations proceed from ignorance of the proper management of the Treasury. The Public Treasurer makes his estimates with the view of using the taxes which are paid, to meet the expenses of the following year. Overlooking this, the estimated receipts are added to the taxes which will be paid in the winter of 1867. How then could the expenses of 1867 be met?

It is held that the taxes paid in the fall and winter of 1867, should be applied to the expenses of the year preceding, and thus such persons are misled, by taking three taxes in two fiscal years, i. e. to defray the expenses of the two years ending September 30, 1868, they would apply the taxes paid in the winter of 1867, to the expenses of 1868-69.

Now it so happens that the Revenue bill was framed to raise a surplus only of about \$200,000 for two years or \$100,000 per annum. This was done, believing, as always has been done, that the General Assembly would strike out some items in the bill, and also would make appropriations which would bring the surplus down to almost nothing.

Both of these anticipations have already been realized, and the probability is, when completed, will not leave in the Treasury, a working surplus.

The Stay Law

The passage of the Stay Law by the Legislature will be hailed over the State as a relief measure. We of course sympathize with any plan, which gives the people even momentary ease of joy, or affords them momentary relief. It is some relief to the feelings of debtors, crushed and oppressed as they are in spirit by the calamities which have overwhelmed them, to feel that the evil day, the day which shall make them poor, has been put off even a year.

But how can the present Stay Law be considered a present relief? It only defers payment, but does not cancel their debts. Can there be any real relief, any proper fraternal feeling, such as ought, to exist in every community, until all judgments and executions for debt, are satisfied? Absolute necessity, created by the previous one and the Convention Stay Law, have forced three-fourths of the creditors of the State to bring their claims against their debtors, and to suffer the loss of their property.

Moreover, much of the ill feeling existing between debtor and creditor, we are sorry to see, is being transferred to attorneys who are employed to prosecute. Men ought not to be blamed for pursuing their vocation, yet human nature is so depraved, that no one can in any wise connect himself with what many think brings him without gaining his displeasure. This wrong of the Stay Law is a human nature.

Under these circumstances, we certainly have policy for any law which would postpone the settling of the debts created by this bill. Better both of evils, we consider it, to those we know not of.

But unless the people go to work at once to meet the payment in advance of the amounts which will be due in 1868, they will find, that this bill affords no relief. It will not and is not intended to afford relief to any, who have not and who are not prepared to pay. To such, it is a mere postponement of the Legislature to adjust their accounts, and to pass any law, which will have the effect of postponing the settling of their debts, is a compromise with their creditors. The object here is to delay, the better.

Reconstruction, in order to be of any advantage to the country, must be made to secure the government and the people against rebel hope, and rebellion, and to put the country in a condition to be able to pay its debts.

The above from the Union Register at Greensboro, though daily written, indicates a prejudice and a bitterness of heart, which we did not expect. We submit, the surroundings and the sources of information possessed by the Register, have been precisely such as are possessed by thousands of honest, yet bitter radicals at the North.

To this day, they are totally ignorant or misled by unfounded statements of bitter factiousists, in regard to the hopes, the sentiments and the ambition of "rebels." Hence the illiberal and unkind and reckless remark, "it makes no difference whether rebels are pleased or displeased."

Now, we challenge and defy the Register, truthfully to put its finger upon a single "rebel" in North Carolina, and prove its assertion at the same time, who has any "hope" or "ambition" to effect "Confederate resurrection." If there is such a man in North Carolina, we have not seen or heard of him.

Men sometimes goaded and worried by radical invective, and what seemed to be a generous vindictiveness towards the South, by radical Congressmen and others, may have returned railing for railing, and spoken as passion dictates; but we challenge the Register to point out any respectable person, who is still unkindly and untruthfully at least since his pardon claims to call "rebels" who does not now desire, really and truly, a "reconstruction" of the Union on the basis of the Constitution of the United States.

But does the Register desire the reconstruction of the Union? Does it not desire, and is not its party seeking the destruction of the government of our fathers, and the inauguration of a new government, destructive of the rights and behests of civil liberty? Are they not seeking a different Union?

In the anxiety of the Register to place the Southern States under the rule of what it calls "loyal men," is it aware that it is laboring to place them in the hands of the worst men in the South? Is it aware that those who claim to be "Southern loyalists," "good exiles," at least the leaders of them, are bankrupt in political and moral character? How will it administer the government, if it excludes those it classes among rebels? It will be found to be impossible.

Mr. Peabody. The tender of a princely donation for the promotion of education in the South, by Mr. George Peabody, the princely American merchant of England, occasions no little interest. A majority of the Trustees, or gentlemen whom Mr. Peabody entrusts with the management of the donation, being in Washington, Hon. R. C. Winthrop, the first named in the list, called them together, who organized and accepted the trust, and adopted highly proper resolutions of thanks to the donor. Hon. W. A. Graham, of this State, was necessarily absent, but will, no doubt, consent to co-operate with the other members of the Board.

STEVENS BILL AND THE PLAN OF ADJUSTMENT.—We call the attention of the reader to an article from the New York World on this subject, on the first page. The sources of information possessed by that paper, and its ability, make anything from that source, on that subject, worthy of attention.

Supreme Court—Opinions

By PEABODY, Ch. J. In Higgins vs. Hinson, from Duplin, judgment reversed and judgment here for defendant. In State vs. Myerfield, from Rowan, declaring that there is no error. In State vs. Isenhorn, from Caldwell, declaring there is no error. In Doe vs. Hoover vs. Thomas, from Davidson, reversing the judgment.

By BATTLE, J. In State vs. Minion, from Wilkes, declaring that there is error. In State vs. Hodges, from Mecklenburg, no error. In Royser vs. Royser, from Person, judgment of Bond, directing a sale. In Hartley vs. Estis, and Estis vs. Hartley, in equity, from Watauga, directing a decree and dismissing the cross bill. In Chambers vs. Davis, in equity, from Iredell, directing a reference.

By READE, J. In Kirkland vs. Mangum, from Orange, no error. In State vs. Henderson, from Washington, judgment reversed. In Ferguson vs. Ferguson, from Wayne, judgment reversed. In Hester vs. Hester, from Guilford, directing a sale. In Hartley vs. Estis, and Estis vs. Hartley, in equity, from Watauga, directing a decree and dismissing the cross bill. In Chambers vs. Davis, in equity, from Iredell, directing a reference.

The petitioners of this great, free people is submission. They will bear much abuse of power, much neglect of duty, especially when committed in the name of liberty. But they will not submit to a military despotism, though intended for "rebels." They will not permit the great safeguards of the Constitution to be stricken down in the midst of peace, and when the last armed foe has for two years, grumbled his musket.

And these will not now be allowed to permit the enemies of self-seeking particularists to keep separate two great sections of our common country. The fraternal feeling of this new people, divided nation must be speedily restored, and by the action of Congress or in spite of it.

The Reconstruction Debate. The great question of reconstruction was further discussed in the House yesterday, and the tirades were decidedly belied in their purposes. Mr. Stevens had announced his intention to close the debate at two o'clock, but the hour was allowed to glide by in a succession of animated speeches.

As we have said, the suggestion was heard in profound quiet, and every member on his feet. He was followed by Mr. Ellinger, of Wisconsin, from the "Opposition" side, who appealed to the gentleman from Pennsylvania to allow the Democrats to wish to go on the reconstruction against the bill—which was found to pass, he apprehended—the poor boon of being heard. The veteran "leader of the House" heard each appeal erect, impatient, save when a derisive smile flitted over his stern features at the allusion to the comparison of the President. The members were situated around and near him, busy with speaking looks.

He tones were slightly sarcastic as he referred to the secret negotiations of which the gentleman from Massachusetts had the advantage, which, he said, he could not see upon; but they grew bitter as, declining the request of Mr. Ellinger, he said he was not so sure of the passage of the bill, and was keenly sarcastic when commenting on the demoralization of his party friends, who had defeated the former civil bill, which was sent "to the tomb of the Capulets." But he sternly refused to yield, and insisted on the demand for the previous question. General Banks was permitted to make a further explanation, and the division was taken, resulting in a defeat of the "Great Commoner" by 61 to 92. The long strain on Mr. Ellinger was relaxed, and a universal hubbub began, through which it was at first difficult to hear, respecting his opinions of passing the bill as a rule of the structure under the provision authorizing reports concerning the land and naval forces of the United States.

SENATE

Tuesday Morning, Feb. 12. The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Atkinson, of the Presbyterian Church.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES. Mr. Cunningham, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred a bill to grant amnesty and pardon to female rebels, recommending its passage.

Mr. Johnson, from the Committee on Corporations, to whom was referred a bill to incorporate the Wilmington Hook and Ladder Company, reported favorably.

Mr. Wiggins, from the Committee on Finance, to whom was referred a bill for the relief of the estate of the late Hon. L. O. R. Branch, reported adversely to the payment of the coupons, but was willing to give new bonds for those that have been paid.

Mr. Hall, from the Joint Select Committee, to whom was referred a communication from the Governor covering a report of the Attorney General, relative to the Cape Fear Navigation Company, reported the following: Resolved, That the Solicitor of the 5th Circuit be authorized and instructed to file an information in the nature of a quo warranto against the Cape Fear Navigation Company.

On motion of Mr. Wiggins, the revenue bill was made the special order for Thursday next. A message was received from the House, proposing to amend the bill to change the judicial system of the State, reported a bill, and on his motion, it was ordered to be printed and made the special order for 8 o'clock Friday night.

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Bill making provision for the payment of the State debt, now due and the interest on the debt of \$1,875,000. Messrs. Wilson and Berry discussed the merits of the bill at some length. Mr. Berry, at the close of his remarks, offered an amendment which was agreed to. Mr. Speed spoke, at some length in opposition to the bill. Mr. Wiggins favored it. Mr. Covington thought it was not free from objection, he had been anxiously waiting for a better plan, but as nothing had been presented, he would support the bill. Its further consideration was postponed for the present.

A message was received from the House, proposing to go into the election of Judges for the special Courts of Craven and New Hanover. Concurred in. Messrs. Meares, Wright and Waddell were put in nomination for the county of New Hanover, which resulted, on a second ballot, in the election of Mr. Meares.

The Senate proceeded to ballot for Judge of the special Court of Craven County, Messrs. George Green and David Carter in nomination. Messrs. Perkins and Koonce superintended the ballot, which stood as follows, in the Senate: Green 22, Carter 4, Mr. Messrs. Harris of North Carolina, Sneed and Gash.

Mr. Cowles stated that Mr. Carter was a strong personal friend of his, and he should have voted for him, but he had pledged himself to Mr. Green, not knowing that Mr. Carter would be a candidate.

Bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, was taken up. Messrs. Wilson and McCorkle opposed the bill in speeches of some length. Mr. Speed favored its passage. The question recurring on its passage, on its second reading, the yeas and nays were called, and the bill passed by a vote of 24 to 12. Mr. Cunningham moved to suspend the rules and put the bill on its third reading. Lost.

Mr. Bullock moved the Senate adjourn until to-morrow at 10 o'clock. Mr. Johnson moved to amend by inserting 7 o'clock to night. Upon this the yeas and nays were called and the amendment was lost, and the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Tuesday, Feb. 12. The House was called to order at 10 o'clock, A. M. Prayer by Rev. J. M. Atkinson of the Presbyterian Church.

A large number of reports were made from various standing committees. Of these the following were most important: From the Judiciary Committee, by Messrs. McKay, Keenan and Richardson, unfavorably a bill to amend the Mechanics Lien Law, a bill to make valid official acts of Justices of the Peace during the war, and a bill in relation to hunting on the Sabbath.

A resolution to republish Winston's reports was reported, but unfavorably, from same Committee. By Mr. Waugh, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, unfavorably, a bill to repeal the ordinance of the Convention, prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors at Company Shops. By Mr. McNair, from the Committee on Corporations, favorably, a bill to incorporate the Wilmington Hook and Ladder Company, and to amend an act to incorporate the Wilmington Hook and Ladder Company.

ceeded to vote for Judge of the Criminal Court of Craven County, Mr. Henry having nominated David M. Carter, of Hyde.

The committee then superintended this election reported as follows: Whole number of votes cast 193. Necessary to a choice 97. For Mr. Green 114. For Mr. Carter 24. Scattering 1. Mr. Green elected.

A second ballot was had for Judge of the Criminal Court of New Hanover, resulting as follows: Whole number of votes cast 140. Necessary to a choice 71. For Mr. Meares 73. For Mr. Waddell 58. For Mr. Wright 7. Scattering 2. Mr. Meares elected.

Messrs. Daniel, Bradsher, Harding and Latham, of Craven, were allowed to record their votes in favor of the Stay Law, passed on Saturday.

A bill to incorporate Black Rock Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, and a bill in relation to dormant judgments, passed their second reading.

A bill to charter the Oxford Branch of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company passed 2nd and 3rd readings.

SPECIAL ORDER. The bill to authorize the Public Treasurer to negotiate a loan for the relief of the Treasury, and to establish a North Carolina Savings Bank, was put on its second reading.

Mr. Williams, of Martin, said that he did not believe that the loan of ten million dollars contemplated by the bill, could ever be raised. The scheme was utterly impracticable. He moved that the bill lie on the table, but subsequently withdrew the motion, at the request of Mr. McKay, who proceeded to address the House in support of the bill.

Mr. Harper replied to Mr. McKay, defending the report of the Finance committee, and to the bill under consideration.

Putting the latter discussion on the Special Order.

For the Sentinel. RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 12, 1867. Mr. Editor—Happening to be in the city on Friday last, and not having anything specially to occupy my time, I wandered into the Senate Chamber, during the discussion of the bill to afford relief to the people, and heard the Senator from the 1st district pay the following just and handsome compliment to that venerable man, the true, well- tried and faithful public servant, the Senator from the county of Warren, E. N. Thorn.

Mr. Speaker, I cannot withhold from the venerable gentleman, the Senator from the County of Warren, my warm, heartfelt thanks for the just, able and eloquent remarks which he has just submitted to the Senate, in behalf of the down-trodden, patient and suffering people of the State. Sir, in my own esteem, and in behalf of my constituents, I tender my hearty thanks for his sentiments, so well, so beautifully and so bravely expressed. Sir, they will touch a responsive chord in the heart of every noble thinking man in this great State.

With electric speed from the Atlantic States of the East, where the shock of the Atlantic beats its oft recurring, ever repeating waves, in their phosphoric, crystalline, and foaming foam, the rising sun light, against the sand bound shores of Currituck, through the length and breadth of this great Commonwealth, reverberating and resounding amid the mountain gorges, as if hastens on to meet a responsive thrill in the county of Currituck, where the proud bird of liberty, sits in majesty, upon the pinnacle of some sturdy oak, which has been shivered by the desolating blast, as it swept over the State, and died of its wounds; surveying the misery, poverty, and ruin that surround him. Sir, to have the countenance, encouragement and support of that venerable man, cheers my heart and nerves my soul, to press forward in the communication of the great purposes for which my constituents and me to this General Assembly.

One of the most distinguished and prominent for sound conservative principles and high regard for constitutional guarantees and the rights of the people. The Senate will pardon me, I hope, for saying to it collectively and to Senators individually, that such an example may well arrest their attention and receive their earnest consideration, if not, their concurrence and imitation.

THE RECONSTRUCTION DEBATE. The great question of reconstruction was further discussed in the House yesterday, and the tirades were decidedly belied in their purposes. Mr. Stevens had announced his intention to close the debate at two o'clock, but the hour was allowed to glide by in a succession of animated speeches.

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REMARKS OF MR. PEEBLES, OF NORTHAMPTON.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, IN SUPPORT OF AN AMENDMENT, OFFERED BY HIMSELF, TO THE BILL CHANGING THE CONVENTION STAY LAW, SATURDAY, FEB. 9TH.

Mr. Speaker.—We regret that there is a demerit that we have before the House. It is not a fair test of its merits. We recognize both the necessity and justice of relief for the debtor portion of our people, and are willing to give them twelve months longer to prepare to meet their first payments; but in return for this indulgence, we think it is just and right that the debtor should give the creditor some guarantee that at the expiration of said indulgence, his property will be responsible for his debts.

To accomplish this end, we have introduced the amendment that we have before the House. It is not a wish, nor does this amendment propose to restrain a debtor in the free use of his property. It only declares that he shall not prefer one creditor to another, during the time the Courts are not permitted to hear and determine actions of debt.

If the merits of the amendment rested solely on its equity and justice, we cannot understand how it could be opposed by any one, who is not willing to legislate with a view to encourage and promote dishonesty. But when we take into consideration the fact that it is necessary to secure the relief contemplated by the bill, it is surpassingly strange that any true friend of relief should oppose its adoption.

That it is necessary to secure the relief contemplated by the bill, is plain to every one, who has devoted that time and attention to the subject which its importance demands. For after all, if the bill passes and becomes a law, its stability must depend entirely on the acquiescence of creditors. It will be nothing more nor less than a law at the sufferance of creditors. To sustain this position we read from Judge Story's commentaries on the Constitution, page 250, book III, chapter 34, from the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, in McCracken vs. Hayward, 2 How. page 612, and in Quackenbush vs. Bank, 1 Denio page 130. In there is any one who is not convinced by these authorities, we direct his attention to the decision of the Supreme Court of N. C., in Crittenden vs. Crittenden, and to a large number of other cases which may be found in the Supreme Court Reports of the U. S., by Howard, Denio, Wheaton and by Cranch.

We too have paid some attention to this subject, as well as the member from Anson, but we have not relied upon our own internal convictions nor the irresponsible opinion of this or that lawyer, but have taken the trouble to examine the authorities on the subject, and from the highest tribunal known to the Constitution, have cited decisions which prove beyond the shadow of a doubt, that the bill if passed, will be unconstitutional, and must therefore conform only by persuasion of creditors. It is not then the duty of the friends of relief among whom we can justly be numbered to make some provision in this bill for the protection of the rights of creditors, to let them know that they are not forgotten, to satisfy them that this is not repudiation in disguise, so that, without doing injustice to themselves and families, they can acquiesce in the further postponement of the collection of debts, with some assurance that at the end of the twelve months, the property of their debtors will be bound for their debts. This is one of the leading objects contemplated by the amendment. We wish to bring about a friendly feeling of confidence between the creditor and debtor, which will induce the former to grant the latter the indulgence contemplated in the bill.

Another object of the amendment is to do justice to creditors. We are not here to represent a particular class, but the whole people at large, and we can not give our support to any measure which is intended to favor one class to the injury of another.

The subject of relief is an intricate and difficult one, and in dealing with it we should be careful, lest in our efforts to flee from the evils that are upon us, we fall into greater and more onerous ones. When our people are crying for relief, we should be careful not to give them a stone. It is our honest conviction, that the bill as it stands, will not afford the relief intended, and we want it remembered that we here predict, if the bill passes without the amendment, that in less than twelve months it will be declared unconstitutional, and every barrier to the collection of debt will be thereby swept away, and our poor, unfortunate debtors will be at the mercy of the Shylocks of the country, who will revel in ease and luxury, while debtors and indigent creditors will grope in poverty and want. We repeat what we have often declared, that we are willing and anxious to afford the people every substantial means of relief in our power, but we cannot give our support to any measure which offers the shadow without the substance of relief, or which gives indulgence to the debtor without affording protection to the creditor.

Foreign Opinion. The Courrier des Etats Unis, the French paper in New York, after giving a summary of Mr. Stevens' military bill, delivers the subjoined opinion: "The French paper in New York, after giving a summary of Mr. Stevens' military bill, delivers the subjoined opinion: 'Such is the absurd legislation prepared by the chief of the Radical party. It is useless to discuss it; it is enough to make public such impenetrable measures, which breathe only the accents of wrath, of vengeance, and passion, and which, it is to be hoped, will be speedily repudiated by the general reprobation.'

There are sixty-one men in the House of Representatives who are willing that half their countrymen shall inherit the benefits of the will of a brigadier general of the army. Are they willing to give their liberties by the permit of a military commander? If they are, they are fit to be slaves, and unfit for the high duty of an American Representative. If they are not, with what justice can they claim to be true Democrats or honest Republicans, who would support the arbitrary tyrannies of their countrymen to gain to them themselves any unwilling to submit. And, I add.

Miscegenation. In Maine the State has passed a bill authorizing marriage between whites and blacks, but the latter House refuses concurrence to the great scandal of universal equality.

Minor Campbell pronounces as unqualifiedly false the report recently circulated, of a disagreement between himself and General Sherman, on their joint mission.

NOTICE. AS ASSOCIATES OF F. F. BOARD, WE SHALL SELL at the Court House door in the City of Raleigh, on the 15th day of March 1867, One hundred and eighty-five Shares of the Capital Stock of the Lenoir Manufacturing and Manufacturing Company. Terms made known on day of sale.

ALEX. WALKER, G. C. FARRAR, J. D. WALKER.

NOTICE. B. K. FERRELLS, at 277 Washington Street, Boston.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS. Mr. W. Williams will leave for Baltimore on Monday 14th of February to purchase (Guano and other) guano supplies, that our Farmers will need to manure their farms. Interested will find it to their interest to call on him before that time.

MULES STOLEN \$100 REWARD. STOLEN FROM MY STABLES IN JOHNSTON COUNTY on Monday night the 28th inst., four mules, 1 horse, mule, mule colored, 2 mare mules, black, black, and mule colored. The two latter brought from the government and branded. I will pay the above reward for their recovery.

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE. PRICE OF BOARD REDUCED. Mrs. J. FENTRESS can accommodate 9 or 12 months of the Academy with good accommodations by applying to Mrs. Fentress and Custom will find it to their interest to give us a call.

Shipping and Commission Merchants, WILMINGTON, N. C.

DEALERS IN BAGGING, ROPE, IRON TIES, Lime, Plaster, Cement, Hair, Genuine Paravian Guano direct from Government Agents.

NEW CROP CUBA MOLASSES. DIRECT IMPORTATION. We are daily expecting a Cargo of 250 hhds, prime New Crop Cuba Molasses. Orders are respectfully solicited, please to send the times.

CANDY AND RAISINS. In large quantity, by the Box, PULLIAM, JONES & CO. Wholesale Grocers.

FOR RENT. A large lot of fine Baled Hay. PULLIAM, JONES & CO. Wholesale Grocers.

LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS. LARGE SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED AT THE Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

MILTON C. RICHARDSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Clinton, N. C.

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO THE COLLECTION of claims and other business entrusted to his care. Feb 4-2ms.

SITUATION WANTED. TWO SISTERS WANT SITUATIONS AS TEACHERS. One is competent to teach English and the rudiments of French, the other is competent to teach English, Music on Piano and the rudiments of French. References given and required.

NOTICE. We wish to hire Wagons to haul 300,000 feet of Lumber and 200 cords of wood. Distance from 3 to 4 miles. BRIGGS & DODD.

FRESH FISH AND SWEET MOUNTAIN BUTTER. PULLIAM, JONES & CO. Wholesale Grocers.

MACHINERY FOR SALE. WE HAVE FOR SALE (6) DOUBLE Engines and Boilers of thirty-horse power, complete, with all the machinery and tools, and are offered for sale for greatly less than the cost of making it.

COFFEE COFFEES. Jata, Caylon and Rio Coffee. PULLIAM, JONES & CO. Wholesale Grocers.

PARFUMS AND POLISHING SOAP. PULLIAM, JONES & CO. Wholesale Grocers.

TO SCHOOLS & COLLEGES. WE HAVE A GOOD SUPPLY OF SCHOOL BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, SHEET MUSIC, also, PANGY ARTICLES.