



JOSHUA TURNER, Jr., EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1888.

COST OF THE NEW CODE—REFORM.

It is safe to say that litigation costs three times as much under the "Code" as under our old Judiciary system. We speak here of the actual Court costs, and do not include the increased fees charged by lawyers on account of the greater labor and complications of practice created by the new system of practice. Any one may take up the "New Bill" and make the calculation for himself, and he will see that our estimate is not too large.

And this is a great evil and a grievous burden, that operates upon all classes of the people, without regard to political differences, and one that ought to be cured as promptly as possible. It seems to us that the practice of the law ought to be made to conform as nearly to the old cheap and safe system as may be under the Constitution, until the Constitution may be changed and the old system re-adopted. Let all this law of pleading in the Clerk's office and taking judgments before the Clerk, these motions and cross motions, and notices and docketing judgments, and other tomfoolery, be abolished, and the simple system of the past revived as near as possible. This new fangled Code may suit a commercial community like New York, where they want a judgment in a few hours; but it does not suit the simple, straight forward dignity and character of North Carolina.

They just see what this Code system is costing the people. "Judge" Rodman and Turgeon, and Victor C. Barringer, nice and fat associates, get \$600 per month to do what? Why, simply to cut up a printed copy of the New York Code and change the names, dates, &c., to suit for North Carolina! Yes, for this they get \$600 a head—Clerk hire, lights, fuel, stationery, &c., &c. What a business! Why, if we are to have the New York Code, say so—and be done with it. If the Legislature don't believe all this is so, let them have a Committee and examine the lawyers, including "Judge" Rodman, and they will learn that what we say is substantially correct. The Radicals are interested in this matter as well as other folk. Won't they aid in the matter?—Can't some little good come out of this Nazareth? We doubt it. They would not agree to what is right in this behalf, for fear some decent man might be gratified. Well, we guess the lawyers, and especially the "higher ones," don't care; the new system pays bigger fees!

BLACK MAIL.

Mr. Major General W. D. Jones (Heavy and lengthy and appendage) got our hat, initiated in the Senate, on Monday, with a degree of wisdom that was very "middle-aged" (parson the pun), that the Sentinel had charged bribery and corruption upon Legislators. Certainly he have not, within the two days of our political existence, and a careful reading of the Sentinel, under its late auspices, enables us to affirm that the paper itself has made no such direct and distinct allegation.—The Major General afforded us a pleasant further to intimate, with that Senatorial dignity which sets him with equal grace with his slandering martial laurels, that such an allegation, on the part of the Sentinel, was equivalent to the non-existence of the facts charged. On behalf of our rear lag predecessors, we admonish the Major-General that they will attend, in retaliation, on the first occasion when he reviews his "jolly" battalions, and—laugh at him!

No—no such charge has been made in this paper. We prefer no such allegation, tattered with being outsiders, we know nothing positively in the premises. All that we are cognizant of, is the fact that the atmosphere is laden with insinuations—that rumors are as plenty as blackberries, and it is both a national and metaphorical probability that where there is so much smoke, there must be some fire.—Behold, when a Senator—a very clever Senator, too, for one of his political steps—a Radical Senator, declares, with emphasis, upon the floor of the Senate, that he has given that venality has been practiced and votes or influence bought and paid for with dollars and cents, we are constrained to believe that he can do that he promises, and to wish him God speed in smoking out the rascal, wherever they may be!

It is sad spectacle and an unprecedented one, that there should be in a North Carolina Legislature, any ground, even the slightest, upon which to base a demand for such investigations, as that which has been instituted. The sprits of the incorruptible patriots, who once greeted those balls, may well hang indignant and afflicted over the scene, and all this, now, an encouragement for the good men of the State, hang their heads in humiliation. It has been reserved for the advent of Radicalism and corrupt bargain, that such suspicious should come over us like a dark cloud and a damning blot.

Let the loudest protest; let it be conducted with a stern, honest and yielding spirit; let the truth come out, though the stars fall. We shall rejoice if all the ill-concealed reports that vex the ears of men be dispensed and dispelled. It will be great relief to know that North Carolina has not utterly fallen from her high estate, though we are admonished that, when once a downward step is taken, the rest of the descent is easy.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

The tribunal is now sitting, in this City, Chief Justice Chase is absent, and Judge Brooks, of the District Court, presides alone. The docket, we learn, are heavy, but the "whiskey" docket is not so large as of late term, but large enough, now in all conscience. There are but few prosecutions, except for violations of the Internal Revenue Law. This is a pity, for the law has been as common as blackberries since the war, in matters arising within the jurisdiction of the Federal Court, and yet we rarely hear of such a thing as a prosecution for perjury. We reckon that "Judge" Starbuck, the District Attorney, don't like to think of such a thing. We wonder if he ever thinks of a prosecution made by the Grand Jury of the U. S. Court, here, in the Summer of 1867, in which he figured as the party accused of swearing too freely about his "loyalty" during the war, and as to what he did, and did not do, during that same time! Ah! this little matter will stick to Starbuck as long as he lives. Let him pass. It is said he don't know any law, and this may account for the strange and manifestly false construction he placed upon the "West Oath" prescribed by Congress.

The Civil docket of this Court is crowded with suits by non-resident creditors against our impoverished and distressed people. They are sued, in this State by the wholesale, in order to avoid the "stay law" of the State, while the people of the State cannot, by reason of the "stay law," collect what is due them; and, hence, many of them are crushed and ruined under the Mariball's inextinguishable hammer. This is administering justice according to law, and in mercy, with a vengeance!

Judge Brooks, we are gratified to learn, is making a better Judge than it was at first supposed he would. It is said that he, too, don't know much law, but he is honest and means to do right. He and the lawyers get on smoothly, and he is a long ways superior to many ignoramuses who occupy the places of Judges in our State.

WHAT WE SAID TO A DEMOCRAT.

A Democratic friend, when he heard that the present Editor had purchased the Sentinel, said that the Democracy were afraid to trust us, for fear that we should abuse them. We replied: "Dr., we owe your party an apology for what we have said. As you are to five hundred thousand, so are the hard words we may have spoken about Democracy to the hard words they have spoken of us. Besides, the questions about which we differed are all settled: Bank, Paris and Secession are all settled; and for us to discuss and divide upon them, now, is as idle and unavailing as to discuss and divide upon the color of the last horse shed at Tubal Cain's black smith shop, before the flood! Besides, we have made our peace with the Democracy. When we were first a candidate for Congress, we got only one vote in Warren and eleven in Nash. The last time we were a candidate, we carried Nash overwhelmingly, and there were only seven votes cast against us in Warren!"

THE IMMIGRATION MEETING AT GOLDSBORO.

The well-attended meeting of the Immigration Convention was held in Goldsboro on Saturday, and was largely attended, and was harmonious in its deliberations. Dr. S. S. Satchwell presided. Eighteen counties were represented. The Messengers, in chronicling the results of the meeting, say: "A revolution in the farming interests of the country has long been needed, and we would be gratified to know that the Southern States generally had taken the same steps for the importation of foreign labor that North Carolina has done. Let all the land owners but adopt this system and in a short time they will see the beneficial results accruing therefrom, both socially and pecuniarily."

At the meeting held on Saturday, a permanent association was formed, to be called the "Eastern North Carolina Immigration Association," when the following named gentlemen were elected as permanent officers: President, Dr. S. S. Satchwell, of New Hanover; President, J. A. Woodard, of Wilson; and Thos. H. Atkinson, of Johnston. Vice-Presidents: Jordan Stone, of Halifax; Corresponding and Resolving Secretary: E. B. Gordon, of Wayne; Treasurer: Hon. W. T. Dorth, of Wayne; Dr. A. J. DeRossett, and Col. S. L. Fremont, of New Hanover, Executive Committee.

A Constitution was also adopted, which, together with the proceedings, will appear in tomorrow's issue. About thirty prominent gentlemen signed the articles and paid their initiation fee. The Association is now a permanent institution, and will immediately be dispatched to Europe for the purpose of securing reliable labor for the farmers of the State.

Senator Turgeon.—The Asheville News, alluding to the gratifying result of the Congressional election in this District, expressed as generally assumed at the allegation of Jacobin papers, that one hundred Radical votes were driven from the polls at Asheville by the riot. It says: "The riot did not occur at the polls at all, and an hour after the riot was over a number of negroes returned. There was not a man, white or black, driven from the polls."

James Chase's Oration.—The very proper and wise made by Judge Chase in the United States Circuit Court in this city relating James Chase, the Iron-clad case has been favorably received by leading Radical organs of the North. The New York Times says: "The general judgment of the public will approve this action with regard to the harbinger of peace." For some time, we have been much disgusted with the course of the Chief Justice, and declare that it is the first step towards the acquittal of Mr. Davis. There could be no better attestation of the propriety and justice of the act than the approval by Mr. Justice. The Chief Justice cannot be so readily obliged to him.—Ed. Dispatch.

Legislature of North Carolina.

SENATE.

Tuesday, Dec. 1, 1888. The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock. The following bills came from Committee with favorable reports, viz: Bill to consolidate the Atlantic & North Carolina and the North Carolina Railroad Companies. Bill in reference to procuring licenses to practice law. Bill concerning Eddy Tolson's case. Bill to prohibit obstructions being placed to Rock Fish Creek. Bill in favor of building public mills. Bill to lay off and establish Daro county. Bill to amend an act concerning the government of Counties. Bill to protect a certain class of citizens who rented lands from the U. S. Treasury Agents.

A message was received from the House, transmitting the following bills, which were referred to appropriate Committees, viz: Bill for the relief of J. S. White, former Sheriff of Gaston County. Bill to incorporate the Madison Mining Company. Bill authorizing the Commissioners of certain counties to issue bonds. Bill for the relief of Jas. Chandler, Sheriff of Macon county.

By Mr. Beaman: A bill to incorporate the Western Turnpike Road Company. Referred to the Committee on Corporations. By Mr. Bellamy: A bill to amend Chapter 4, Section 566, of the Code of Civil Procedure. Referred to the Committee on Salaries and Fees. By Mr. Love: A bill to repeal chap. 51 of the laws of 1866-67, relating to the common law right of dower. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. By Mr. Love: A bill in relation to the Western Turnpike Road. Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

By Mr. Beaman: A bill to amend the Charter of the Western Railroad Company. Offered to be printed, referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements. By Mr. Byrnie: A bill to repeal sec. 279, chap. 5, title 19, of the Code of Civil Procedure. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. By Mr. Graham: The following resolution: Resolved, That the Public Treasurer be requested to report to the Senate the names of the persons to whom he sold one hundred and eighty thousand dollars in bonds of the North Carolina Railroad Company, sold to the State on the 10th of October, 1888, as dividends; from whom proceeds were received, and the prices offered, and what were the exigencies of the Treasury, which did not allow him to reject the bids.

Mr. Graham said: Mr. President, I see in the report of the Public Treasurer, this statement: "One hundred and eighty thousand dollars in bonds of the North Carolina Railroad Company were sold by the State on the 10th of October, 1888. I do not have time in endeavoring to sell them, failing to obtain an eligible offer at private sale, I advertised for sealed proposals to be opened at my office, on the 11th day of November, 1888. The bids aggregated \$1,177,000. The exigencies of the Treasury did not allow me to reject these bids." These bonds were 8 per cent mortgage bonds, exempt from State and Federal tax. The property of the N. C. R. R. Co., I understand, is estimated at five or six millions of dollars; a mortgage has been accepted for \$800,000 to secure the payment of the bonds when due, and provision made for a sinking fund, each year, for the earnings of the Road, for this purpose. I also learn that only \$480,000 of bonds have actually been issued. It is reported that the Treasurer, with the exception of \$400,000, sold these bonds for 65 cents on the dollar. It is due to the people, and to the public, that I should have a full explanation of the matter, and the exigencies which required him to submit to such a share, fully stated. If our Treasury was so empty as to require the money at once, we have but a poor prospect of carrying on our Government for the next year and meeting our obligations. If we should see a private individual selling good bonds at such a discount, we would suspect that he was nearly, if not quite, bankrupt. I hope this is not the case with the State of North Carolina. I make no charge against the Public Treasurer, and introduce this resolution to give him an opportunity to vindicate his action. But I must state that I think it was an unfortunate trade, on the part of North Carolina, as these same bonds cannot now be bought for 30 cents on the dollar.

The resolution was adopted. By Mr. French: A resolution, authorizing the use of the Senate Chamber for the purpose of holding a public meeting of the party, to be held on the 15th of December, 1888. On motion of Mr. Robbins, the Senate adjourned, when it adjourned, to meet tomorrow at 10 o'clock. Mr. Martindale offered a resolution in reference to an article which appeared in the Raleigh Sentinel, of today. ("Judge" Stone said: "If over this should come, when the best talent and best virtues should be driven from talent and place by intrigue and corruption on the part of the Executive, or the will was to be used to the purpose of party, honest legislation would cease, &c.") The resolution proposed to raise a Committee to inquire if Judge Stone said so, and, if he did, what he said. Mr. French expressed his surprise at the introduction of the resolutions. He thought they should be stamped with the contempt of the Senate, and he would not be calculating to bring the investigation of the charges of corruption into the Supreme Court. He maintained that after the rooms had been set apart by a special act of the Legislature, the Committee, under a similar resolution, had no authority whatever to interfere, without first notifying that act. The Committee could, with the same propriety, order the Executive office to be removed to the third story of this building. For these reasons, he opposed the substitute of the gentleman from New Hanover, and favored the adoption of the resolution. Mr. E. renewed his motion, and it was adopted.

By Mr. Sinclair: A resolution empowering the Governor to remove, when necessary, by name: A resolution requesting our Representatives and Senators in Congress to endeavor to get an act through that body, relieving all the citizens of the State from the penalties of the 14th article. Referred to the Special Committee. Mr. French moved that each Saturday, 15 o'clock, be set apart for the introduction of such resolutions.

Mr. Sinclair moved to lay the motion on the table, and Mr. F. called for the yeas and nays. The roll was called, yeas 49, nays 27. Mr. Foster moved to reconsider the vote, J. S. Leary, (colored), moved to lay that motion on the table. Mr. French was allowed to explain his reason for making the motion. Mr. Sinclair said it was useless for any

one to endeavor to throw ridicule upon such resolutions. It was well for those who labored under no disabilities, or those who had been relieved to laugh and make sport of them. But they should remember that they were trifling with some of the dearest hopes of many of the best citizens in the State. The time must, will and shall come, when all the citizens of our State shall enjoy equal rights and privileges.—The man who says "Let us have peace," will inaugurate such measures as will accomplish that end.

Mr. French declined any intention of trying to throw ridicule upon such measures. His motion would not have that effect.—Mr. F. said whether it was so intended or not, it would certainly have that effect. Mr. Foster withdrew his motion to reconsider.

By Mr. Malone: A resolution raising a special Committee to inquire whether or not the Ku Klux have ceased to exist in the State. Laid over. By Mr. Robinson: A resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to prepare a bill to allow the deposit of a female witness to be taken in criminal cases, without attending Court. Referred. Senate Resolution No. 11, authorizing the Superintendent of the Insane Asylum to insure the buildings of that institution in some Fire Insurance company, was, on motion of Mr. Beaman, referred.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, Dec. 1, 1888. The House was called to order at 11 o'clock. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Shaver, of the House. The Chair announced, in accordance with the order to refer J. S. Leary's resolution on the removal of disabilities to a special Committee of five, the following gentlemen to compose said Committee, viz: Messrs. Bowman, Hodnett, Starn, Leary and Long, of Richmond. Mr. Barnett, from the Committee on Corporations, reported favorably upon the bill to incorporate the several acts in relation to the town of Salisbury.

Mr. Barnett moved to print. Carried. By Mr. Beaman: A bill to change the name of the Pitt County Female Institute to the Aurora Female College. Referred. By Mr. Ingram: A bill to amend the Constitution. Referred. By Mr. Malone: A resolution, instructing the Code Commissioners to prepare, as soon as possible, a complete compilation of all the Charters, Acts and Resolutions in reference to the Public Works of the State, with a table of contents, &c., and also, that they be requested to prepare a bill prescribing the duties and obligations of the Superintendent of Public Works. Laid over.

By B. W. Morris, (colored): A bill to amend 5th chapter Code of Civil Procedure. Referred. By Mr. Eates: A resolution to raise a Joint Committee of five, with power to employ counsel and to send for persons and papers, to investigate the affairs of the Bank of North Carolina. Laid over. The report of the majority of the Committee on Public Buildings, recommending the adoption of Mr. Seymour's proposition, respecting the Supreme Court in their rooms. Mr. French opposed the resolution. He said that in the Committee there was only one majority for the recommendation. If the Superintendent of Public Instruction had to vacate his office, the Auditor would have to be removed. It was necessary that those officers should remain where they were in order that they might be near the Executive Office, with which they had constant business, and there were many gentlemen calling on business upon those officers. The message of the Governor had informed them that the Executive Mansion was at the service of the authorities. He did not see how the Supreme Court could not have come to that building.

Mr. Downing also opposed the resolution, and so did Mr. Sinclair. Mr. Seymour said that he had introduced the resolution at the request of some members of the Supreme Court. The room in which the Court is now was well known to all to be in every particular unsuited to the purpose. Among some of the objections was that the Clerk had to occupy the same room, and that he would be required to vacate his office. It was necessary that those officers should remain where they were in order that they might be near the Executive Office, with which they had constant business, and there were many gentlemen calling on business upon those officers. The message of the Governor had informed them that the Executive Mansion was at the service of the authorities. He did not see how the Supreme Court could not have come to that building.

Mr. French offered a substitute, authorizing the Committee to have rooms in the Executive Mansion prepared for the Supreme Court. After considerable discussion, Mr. Eates said that the mode of dealing with this matter was to be decided, and, therefore, he moved to lay both the original and substitute on the table. Mr. Eates withdrew the motion, in order to allow Mr. Robinson to make an explanation.

Mr. Robinson said he desired, as a member of the Joint Committee on Public Buildings, to make an explanation. He had attended all the meetings of that Committee, and he had seen that the building had been held just after he left for home, and immediately before the adjournment of this body. He desired the fact to be known that he was all the time opposed to changing or interfering in any way, with the rooms so long occupied by the Supreme Court. He maintained that after the rooms had been set apart by a special act of the Legislature, the Committee, under a similar resolution, had no authority whatever to interfere, without first notifying that act. The Committee could, with the same propriety, order the Executive office to be removed to the third story of this building. For these reasons, he opposed the substitute of the gentleman from New Hanover, and favored the adoption of the resolution. Mr. E. renewed his motion, and it was adopted.

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CALENDAR.

The bill to amend the Charter of the Green Swamp Co. was taken up, and, on motion of Mr. Eates, made the special order for Friday next, at 12 o'clock. Mr. Malone's resolution, directing the Finance Committee, if necessary, to report a bill, as soon as possible, enabling the State to secure the prompt payment of all interest due to the State from the bonds of the various Corporations, (published before,) was next reached and passed its second reading.

Mr. Eates moved to suspend the rules and take up Mr. Malone's resolution in reference to the Ku Klux, and that he, (Mr. Malone), and the gentlemen from Anson, (Mr. Ingram), be selected as the special Committee. Mr. Bowman moved an amendment, that the said Committee be instructed to make a report early to-morrow morning. Mr. Eates accepted the amendment.

House resolution No. 31, (introduced by Mr. Yost), that the Senators and Representatives from this State in Congress be requested to have alterations made in the laws, so that a poor man might have the same chance to distill whiskey as a rich man, came up. Mr. Eates moved to refer. Mr. French disliked the phraseology and moved to strike out the word "distill" and insert "drink." Such amendment would give the same chance as such for as it had in its present phrasing. Mr. Eates' motion to refer was adopted. The resolution of Mr. Justice, of Raleigh, that the House take a recess from the 21st of December to the 4th of January next, was next reached, and, after various attempted amendments, was adopted in its original shape.

Mr. P. moved to reconsider the vote of yesterday, by which the bill to limit sales of lottery tickets by the State, in aid of rail roads, to such sales as shall be made at par, was indefinitely postponed. He said he did not expect the bill, if reconsidered, would be passed exactly in its present shape. Future sales by the railroad corporations might be limited to 50 or 60 cents in the dollar. That amendment would be a great advantage to the State and its taxpayers. The State bonds are being hawked about commercial centers at 64 and 65 cents in the dollar, in the damage of nearly \$100,000,000 of the depreciation of State credit. The rapid increase of the State debt presents many grave considerations. The Constitution forbids taxation on money, credits, investments in stocks, bonds, joint stock companies, and all real and personal property, beyond 66 2/3 cents on the \$100, of true value, per year, for State and county purposes combined.

If the State draws from these subjects of taxation 40 cents in the \$100 per year, the sum of 26 2/3 cents is left to be raised as 20 cents of valuation of these subjects, and no more. The Treasurer suggests 40 cents in the \$100 for taxes for the year ending Sept. 30, 1889. We may go through the present fiscal year, leaving to the County Commissioners 26 2/3 cents of the \$100 for county purposes, a small rate truly, but made a necessity by a profuse liberality to Railroad Companies. But how stands the account for the year, from October 1st, 1888, to Sept. 30th, 1870, with the present indebtedness of the State, and supposing the expenses of the State government the same as for the present fiscal year? The amount to be raised by taxation will be greater by \$477,638 than it is for the present year.

And if the Chatham Railroad fail to meet their liabilities, the amount to be raised by taxation will be greater for the next year by the sum of \$65,338. To meet such a sum, more than 40 cents in the hundred, as property tax, would be required—perhaps even the whole of the 66 2/3 cents allowed by the Constitution. Let us reconsider, then, our action of yesterday. If members here will persist in spending on State accounts, the 66 2/3 cents per hundred of property tax which may be set in a few years, that the County cannot feed prisoners or build bridges, &c. Mr. Downing replied and concluded by moving to indefinitely postpone Mr. P.'s motion to reconsider. Upon that motion, Mr. P. demanded the yeas and nays. The call was not sustained, when Mr. Downing's motion was adopted.

Mr. French gave notice that he would introduce a bill for the redemption of real estate. The House then adjourned until tomorrow, 15 o'clock. Notice. A resolution of the General Assembly to incorporate the Raleigh Cemetery Association. Nov. 24th. JOHN MEAL. 100 barrels prime. Dec 1st. G. T. STONACH. COBURN. Another supply. Dec 1st. G. T. STONACH. FAMILY FLOUR. 100 Sacks in store. Dec 1st. G. T. STONACH. COFFEES AND SUGARS. 20 Sacks Light Coffee. 10 Sacks Best Coffee. 10 Sacks Best Coffee. 10 Sacks Best Coffee. Dec 1st. G. T. STONACH. Selling Out at Cost. HAVING DETERMINED to close my business, I shall give my entire stock of Rockways, Baggies, Wagons, Harness, Whips, Material, &c. at cost until the 15th. If not disposed of by that time, they will be sold to the highest bidder. Dec 1st. THOS. G. JENKINS.

THE SENTINEL. PUBLISHED AT THE CAPITAL OF THE STATE. Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly.

NEW ARRANGEMENT. The Raleigh Sentinel, having passed under the Editorial management of the undersigned, it will, from the present date, be conducted by him. It will be the zealous and fearless advocate of the CONSTITUTION of the United States, seeking to bring the people back to their ancient reverence for that immortal instrument, and to restore the policy of the country to that honored standard, as the only guarantor of National property. It will do justice to the men and measures of the present day, whenever they may merit it, but it will unparagonally lash and denounce all who set themselves up in opposition to the Federal Constitution, and held up to the public indignation corruption and imbecility in high places. It will ardently seek the promotion of the best interests of North Carolina—moral, educational, material and political.

THE LATEST NEWS. From every quarter, both by mail and telegraph, will be carefully collated and presented. Full and correct market and financial reports will be given. And, in one word, no effort will be spared to make THE SENTINEL, in all respects, a reliable and valuable paper.

FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER. TERMS. Daily, twelve months, \$10 00. Six months, \$6 00. Three months, \$3 50. Single copy, 10 cents. Semi-Weekly, twelve months, \$7 00. Weekly, twelve months, \$5 00. Single copy, 5 cents. All orders should be addressed to JOSHUA TURNER, JR., Editor.

THE SENTINEL has already the largest circulation in the State, and, as its columns and circulation attest, is an unsurpassed medium for advertising. The friends of the paper and of the cause it advocates are earnestly solicited to aid in its further circulation. JOB PRINTING. All letters should be addressed to JOSHUA TURNER, JR., Editor. Dec 1st.