THE SENTINEL.

JOSIAH TURNER, Jr., EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1869.

SENATOR ROBBINS.

The world never saw a more contemptible display of malignity than is now being exhibited at the Capitol, by a *few* small souled and narrow minded men, towards the excellent gentleman whose name heads this article. We say a *few* men, and we are glad to know they are *but few*.

A charge of corruption and bribery has been trumped up against Mr. Robbins. All the changes are being rung on it. It is harped upon; it is gloated over; it is repeated with gleeful pleasure, by a batch of unprincipled villains, who are rejoicing in the hope that they are about to throttle and drag down a brave and true man. They are but a minority; but they make up in ferocity what they lack in numbers. The picture presented is that of a proud, wounded lion, surrounded and bayed at by yelping curs.

In the Senate and out of it, among all high minded men, *without regard to party*, there is but one opinion. Every good man acquits Mr. Robbins of the slightest taint of venality. There is no real foundation for the imputation. Indeed, as each new developement takes place, it only serves to present the character of Mr. Robbins in a purer and nobler light.

The incident, out of which this clamor has all sprung, is very satisfactory set forth and explained in the statement of Mr. Robbins himself which appears in another column of to-day's paper. It is a statement which bears upon its very face the marks of perfect truth and candor, and will carry absolute conviction to the mind of every honest and well meaning man. It is also corroborated by the evidence taken before the Investigation Committee, in every particular; and there is not a particle of evidence anywhere which goes to invalidate it in any way. A majority of the Committee themselves exonerate him from all charges.

Let the public bear in mind, that before the Committee had taken any step towards the investigation of this case, Mr. Robbins voluntarily arose in the Committee-room, on Monday, the 18th inst., and gave a frank statement of the whole affair, in every particular, and asked the Committee to investigate it. This fact is declared by the whole Committee. The statement he then made is the same that he made to the Senate on Saturday, when the Committee reported, and which appears in this paper, as above said.

The gist of the thing simply is, that J. W. Stevens came to Mr. Robbins on Saturday morning, Aug. 22nd, and in a hasty conversation, lasting three or four minutes, in the lobby, when the mind of Mr. Robbins was pressed with a multitude of other matters, asked him what he thought of his (Stevens') right to his *per diem*. Mr. Robbins said he was in favor of it and should vote for it. This, Mr. Stevens swears, was the first thing said. Stevens then asked him to attend to the case *as his Lawyer*, and said he would pay him a fee of twenty dollars for his trouble. Mr. R. replied that this was just as Stevens pleased, but he would attend to the case, for he believed he was justly entitled to his *per diem*. This was the substance, if not the very words, of the conversation. The service was rendered, and the fee was paid. The hurry of mind, consequent upon the active duties of that final day of the session,—the smallness of the sum, just a Lawyer's fee,—the fact of its being offered as a Lawyer's fee, and his being spoken to *"as a Lawyer to attend to a case,"*—naturally caused the matter to present itself to the mind of Mr. R. simply in that light. Not thinking deliberately about it, he overlooked the matter of his public character as a Senator. He expresses astonishment now at the inadvertence and strange absence of mind which he exemplified on that occasion. There appears to him a mystery and a providence in it.

Some honest men entertain grave doubts whether there be any thing wrong in such a proceeding even when done deliberately. Let it be remembered that there is no charge made by anybody that this had anything to do with Mr. Robbins' *vote* on the question. Stevens swears that Mr. Robbins said he was going to *vote* for it, before a word was uttered about any fee. Republican Senator Lindsay swears that Mr. R. said the same thing to him the day before, and argued with him (Lindsay) on the subject; Lindsay being opposed to it. Republican Senators Cook and Harrington, and Conservative Senator Melchor, are ready to swear the very same thing; Harrington and Melchor, as well as Lindsay, having themselves first broached the subject with Mr. R., and all of them being opposed to the claim of Stevens. Mr. Robbins voted all through the session for *per diem* to every rejected Senator; and stated to some of the above named gentlemen that he should take particular pleasure in voting for Stevens' *per diem*, because he was of the opposite party, and it gave him a chance to show that he had not been giving his votes for *per diem* on party ground, which he feared some would think, because most of the rejected belonged to the Conservative Democratic party. All these facts show beyond doubt that Mr. Robbins' mind was fixed in favor of Stevens' claim, and that the transaction with Stevens had nothing to do with his vote.

Now, this being settled, and Steven's claim being a matter of *private concern*, entirely, in which Mr. R. and his constituents were not interested to the amount of a dollar scarcely, many good men think that there was no wrong in his taking *a fee*, as he did, for extra trouble in getting up examples and authorities, and presenting them in advocacy of this claim of a private individual. The best of men are known to have done exactly similar things, and it was never thought of. But Mr. Robbins is too frank and brave a man to put his defence upon this ground. He candidly admits that there is an impropriety in such a thing, which, however, he did not take notice of when this transaction occurred. He denies all thought of wrong. He indignantly repels the charge of corruption; and whoever may insinuate that he is capable of doing a corrupt or dishonest act, he denounces as vile and evil minded slanderers.

And here is one final argument, which is equivalent almost to a mathematical demonstration, that Mr. Robbins *could* not have considered this matter as at all akin to any bribery at the time. Mr. Stevens was almost entirely unknown to him. Mr. Stevens was a party opponent. What Mr. R. had heard of him was not at all calculated to inspire confidence in him personally. Is it supposable that Mr. Robbins would engage in *conscious bribery* with such a man, in such a way; and that he would thus place his reputation, his brilliant prospects, his earthly all, in the keeping of such a man? This is what he must have deliberately done, if he thought of the act as involving bribery or any wrong. Would he do this? Would he do this for *twenty dollars?* Would he do this, and not even speak of keeping it secret, as Stevens swears he did not! The supposition is too absurd to bear a moment's candid thought. We are satisfied that every honest mind will take the same view of this matter which has been expressed; that is, that this was a mere inadvertence, into which a noble, true man might happen to stumble, and that none but villains, who are a disgrace to human nature, would seek to magnify such a trifle into a crime, and for this to blacken an honorable name, and ruin one of the State's struggling sons.

Reared in poverty, in hardships, in toil, Mr. Robbins is just beginning to claim that position among men to which his talents and high character entitle him. What a spectacle was that presented in the Senate on Monday! There he stood, agonized, yet calm; beleaguered yet undismayed; tortured with shameful accusations, yet his countenance beaming with pride, with innocence, and with courage. And there, one after another, *three* ministers of the Gospel in name, reviled him and sneered at him, and poured out the malignity and bitterness of their narrow souls on him. Oh! it was a sight never to be forgotten,—a scene to make the devils blush! Blythe—Smith—Welker!

The people of North Carolina will set this matter right. The just minded Republicans, as well as Conservatives, of the Senate, will see to it that the body is not shamed by the malice of a *vile few!*

GUBERNATORIAL AND CARPET-BAG INDIGNATION.

The Governor, and certain carpet-bag men, are indignant at our mention of the name of Mrs. Cavalry.

We don't know that lady—we never saw her—we should have a mean opinion of ourself, if we should write that which Gubernatorial or carpet-bag malevolence could torture into an attack upon her deportment as a proper wife, and hence we were special to say, the Editor, "so-called" of the *Standard's* interviews, were with the knowledge of her husband.

This lady spoke to more than one carpet-bagger of bribery and corruption. She was warm and indignant about it. She was for investigating it. One carpet-bagger required her to make an affidavit of bribery and corruption before he would move for a Committee of investigation.—Her conversations with the *Standard* man, Gen. Littlefield, and her sudden exit from the city is all we intended to speak of and nothing more; that is all we know and all we intended.

The Governor and carpet-bag men should save their indignation and bestow it upon the article "Work," in the *Standard* of the 19th of September, where the chastity of every innocent woman in the State is assailed. Yes, there's an ample field for your indignation; why were you not then heard. Then, and there was the time for your indignation.

SUPREME COURT.

The following opinions have been delivered by the Judges of this tribunal:

PEARSON, C. J., in Buie *vs.* Parker—no error—judgment affirmed; also in Crawford *vs.* Woody, *venire de novo.*

READE, J., in Little *vs.* Stanback, no error. In Redmond *vs.* Burroughs, Plaintiff entitled to an account and cause retained.

RODMAN, J., in State *vs.* Vinson, *venire de novo.* In Beckerdite's heirs *vs.* Patton, Woodfin & Co., order reversed. Appellants to recover no costs in this Court.

DICK, J., in Roberts *vs.* Oldham, order affirmed. In Whitaker *vs.* Bond, injunction dissolved and cause remanded.

SETTLE, J., in Kivett *vs.* Massey, no error. In Baker *vs.* Robinson, judgment affirmed.

POMEROY'S DEMOCRAT.—This new paper has a wonderful circulation. In nearly every town in the country the Democrats and workingmen are getting up clubs for it. It is the boldest, sharpest paper published, and walks into Congress and the bondholders regardless of results. The paper has over fifty thousand subscribers in the State of New York alone. Send for sample copies, which are sent free, and see it for yourselves. Address M. M. Pomeroy, Printing House Square, New York City.

EMMA, THE COLORED PIANIST.—This wonderful pianist, who is said to excel even blind Tom, made her first appearance about ten days ago, before an appreciative audience in Vicksburg. We have met a gentleman, says the Galveston (Texas) *News*, who witnessed her performance, and from his account of her she must certainly be the most accomplished performer by ear on the piano now in existence. She fully satisfied her audience of the truth of the marvelous reports of her extraordinary talents, which have been published. She is about twenty years of age, is as black as the ace of spades, and has all the characteristics of the negro.

Legislature of North Carolina.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NIGHT SESSION.

MONDAY, Jan. 25, 1869.

Pursuant to adjournment the House, was called to order, at 7½ o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Ingram, the rules were suspended, and the bill authorising the Commissioners of Anson county, to levy a special tax for certain purposes, was taken up and passed its several readings, by a vote of yeas 62 nays 2.

By Mr. Laflin: A resolution extending the time given to the Committee on Banks.

On motion of Mr. Laflin, the rules were suspended, and the resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Barnett, the rules were suspended and the bill incorporating the North Carolina Land Co., was taken up when,

J. S. Leary, colored, moved, to print and make it the special order, for Thursday evening next. Lost.

On motion, the amendment offered by the Committee that reported upon it, was concurred in. The bill then passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Laflin, the rules were suspended, and House bill No. 170 establishing a Turnpike road from Marion McDowell county, to Asheville in Buncombe county, was taken up, and passed its third reading, by the following ballot:

YEAS.—Messrs. Argo, Banner, Barnett, Barnes, Blair, Bowman, Candler, Carson, Carey, colored, Cherry, colored, Crawford, colored, Davidson, Downing, Durham, Ellington, Forkner, colored, Foster, Franklin, French, Gahagan, Gatling, Gibson, Gilbert, Graham, Green, Hendricks, Hodgin, Hudgings, Ingram, Justus, of Henderson, Justice, of Rutherford, Kelly, of Davie, Kelly, of Moore, Kinney, Laflin, Leary, colored, Malone, Matheson, Mayo, colored, McCanless, Moring, Nicholson, Painter, Pearson, Price, colored, Proffitt, Ragland, Robbins, colored, Robinson, Seymour, Siegrist, Sinclair, Simonds, Smith, of Alleghany, Stilley, Vestal, Vest, Waldrop, Welch, White, Whitley, Williamson, colored, Wilson.

NAYS.—Messrs. Allison, Clayton, of Transylvania, Ferebee, Hawkins, Hayes, High, Hinnant, Hodnett, Hoffman, Humphries, McMillan, Parker, Pou, Rea, Shaver, Snipes, Stanton, Sweat, colored, Sykes, Thompson, Williams, of Harnett.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Mr. Justice, of Rutherford, resolution accepting the proposition of Mr. Downing to purchase the site and land of the Penitentiary.

The resolution was read, when, Mr. Justice, took the floor and advocated, the adoption of the resolution. He gave a sketch of the proceedings of that Committee. He thought they had been harshly dealt with and had been censured unjustly. He believed that all the reports of frauds were only started to make political capital.

J. S. Leary, colored, moved the indefinite postponement of the resolution.

Mr. Seymour said, there was no doubt that blame should be attached to this body for having passed the bill without proper consideration, &c. He did not think any authority had been given to the Committee to purchase the eight thousand acres of land, under the bill. In his opinion the State did not legally own the land and therefore he could not support a resolution disposing of property that the State did not possess &c.

Mr. Vest opposed the motion to indefinitely postpone.

Mr. Downing said the Committee had acted from beginning to end, and if the House was thin when the bill passed, it was nevertheless a law, and was binding in regard to the power and authority given to the Committee.

Mr. D. said that the gentleman from Craven (Seymour) had not read far enough. [Mr. D. then read some extracts from the act.]

Mr. Downing then in substance went over the same ground in regard to proceedings of the Committee as he did on a former occasion.

Mr. Ingram said he has no personal feeling in the matter, but the people and his constituents expected the House to have the matter investigated thoroughly. He would not say the Committee had acted in bad faith, but he thought they had been sadly overreached in this purchase or acted very unwisely in the matter. He did not think the Committee had a shadow of authority to sustain them in this famous purchase. He would support a resolution disposing of the property if shaped in the manner he had mentioned a few days ago.

J. H. Harris, of Wake, colored, then took the floor in defence of the Committee.

Mr. Ferebee wanted to know if the water power and the eight thousand acres belong to separate parties, and did the water power belong in reality to the State when the purchase was made.

Harris replied that he knew but one party in the transaction.

Mr. Pou next took the floor, entered into a detailed account of all the facts in connection with the matter. He favored the motion to indefinitely postpone.

The question recurred upon the motion to indefinitely postpone, and it was adopted.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The Senate bill repealing the act, providing for the employment of convicts, and the erection of a Penitentiary. The bill was read, when,

Mr. Vest moved to postpone its consideration until to-morrow evening. Lost.

J. H. Harris, of Wake, colored, said the Senate had not condescended to consult the House in this matter. He did not think gentlemen could vote to concur in their action consistent with self respect. He moved the indefinite postponement of the bill.

Mr. Downing said he looked upon the action of the House to-night as a censure and a reflection upon his character and reputation, &c. He did not care what they done with the bill, and, on motion of

Mr. Laflin, the House then adjourned until to-morrow morning.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 26, 1869.

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

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Motion of Mr. Cook, to reconsider the vote by which the resolution to recommit the report of the Committee on bribery was adopted.

Mr. Barrow moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, which was lost.

YEAS.—Messrs. Barrow, Blythe, Eaves, Etheridge, Epps, (colored,) Hyman, (colored,) Legg, Moore, of Yancey, Welker and Wynne—10.

NAYS.—Messrs. Beasley, Bowman, Burns, Cook, Davis, Galloway, (colored,) Graham, Hayes, Harrington, Jones, of Wake, Lassiter, Lindsay, Martindale, Melchor, Moore, of Carteret, Rich, Shoffner, White and Wilson—19.

The motion to reconsider prevailed, the question recurred on the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Barrow said he desired to ask one question, does any Senator on the floor deny that important evidence has been suppressed by the Committee?

Mr. Rich said the Committee had taken a solemn oath to discharge their duties faithfully, and to report all the evidence material to the subject under investigation. The Committee were composed of gentlemen of integrity, and it would be a gross reflection on the members of that Committee to pass the resolution.

Mr. Welker said he thought this was a strange proceeding, to attempt to shut out important evidence, for the charge had been made that evidence had been stricken out of the report, he thought the resolution should be adopted, and did not think the recommitment of the report could be construed as a reflection on the Committee, or impugning their motives.

Mr. Forkner said it was due the Committee and the Senate since, the charge had been made, that evidence had been suppressed, that he should make a statement of the facts as they stood. The rumor was that Mr. Stephens had said that he had been misrepresented in the report, in other words that his entire evidence did not appear. The Committee when they assembled determined to be governed strictly by the rules of evidence, and to report nothing but material evidence. That portion of Mr. Stephens information which does not appear in the report they did not consider as evidence, and to make the case clear he would submit it to the Senate. When Mr. Stephens was asked if he considered he was buying Senator Robbins vote, he replied not at all, because he (Mr. Robbins) had already stated to him that he thought it was a just claim and should vote for it, (but he, Stephens, was of the opinion that he was buying Mr. Robbins' influence) that was only Mr. Stephens' opinion and not evidence, consequently, it did not appear in the report. The Committee have submitted all the evidence in their possession. If it is recommitted and they are constituted a Standing Committee, probably they might be enabled to secure other evidence in the course of time, but they had none other at present. He, as a member of the Committee, if it was recommitted, should endeavor to do his whole duty, as he believed the entire Committee had done heretofore. Mr. Robbins had made a statement to the Committee which he was willing to qualify to, and he believed the Senator was ready to make any statement or answer any questions in the presence of the Senate in reference to the matter.

Mr. Graham said, when the report came from the Committee he knew they had submitted all the material evidence, but when the charge was made on the floor, by a Senator, with so much earnestness and zeal, that the Committee had suppressed a portion of the evidence, he felt compelled to vote for a recommittal. He had had no conversation with Senator Robbins, in reference to the matter, but had given the whole subject a calm and dispassionate consideration not in a personal or partizan sense, but as a juror sworn to act on the evidence presented, without being biased by personal or any other consideration, but to decide simply on the fact in the case.—There was no necessity for casting this slur on the Committee, when, if there were any additional facts to be brought out, it could have been done in the presence of the Senate, when the report was properly before them. Another error occurs in the statement that a *minority* of the Committee exonerated Senator Robbins from intended guilt, but regarded his conduct as an inadvertence, &c. The facts are that a *majority* of the Committee signed that report, there were only eight in all, and four of them signed the report. Senator Robbins, of course, having charges preferred against him, was not expected to do so.

Mr. Davis offered a substitute for the resolution requiring the Messrs. Robbins, Stevens, and Forkner to make a full statement of the fact in their presence to the Senate.

Mr. Forkner said he did not see any propriety or necessity for passing such a resolution, requiring Senators to make statements on the floor, when they had already dignified their willingness to do so, and they were ready to answer any question at any time in reference to the matter. He hoped the Senate would not cast such a reflection on them. The idea is conveyed at once that he or they were disposed to conceal knowledge of the corruption and are forced to reveal it, was unjust, and should not pass.

Mr. Stephens said he concurred in all Mr. Forkner had said, and would state that he, Mr. Forkner, had alluded, in his former remarks, to the evidence which had not been reported by the Committee, his statement in relation to that matter was correct, and he knew of nothing else to be brought out,—he was ready to answer any question in relation to the matter.

Mr. Winstead said he voted to recommit the report simply upon the ground that charges had been made that evidence had been suppressed, not because he believed the Committee had done a wrong, but, after the charge had been made, he thought it due the Committee. He thought the Senate hard to satisfy in relation to this matter. The Committee had been twitted time and again because they were so slow to act, and now they have reported, the Senate are not satisfied. He thought they had presented the whole matter fully and fairly.

The question recurring, Mr. Etheridge's resolution to recommit was rejected.

Mr. Rich withdrew his resolution, and the report was accepted.

Mr. Rich then introduced his resolution, in substance as follows: While the Senate disapproves of Mr. Robbins' transaction with Mr. Stevens they still have confidence in his integrity.

Mr. Cook moved to postpone its further consideration until Friday next.

Mr. Etheridge moved to amend by inserting Wednesday next.

Mr. Sweet hoped the amendment would not prevail, he believed it was the intention of the Senate to decide this question according to the facts presented in the report, and it was impossible for Senators to become acquainted with all the facts sufficiently to vote intelligently, on a report covering 50 pages of manuscript in so short a time; he hoped the Senate would see the propriety of deferring it to a longer time.

Mr. Ethridge's motion was lost.

Mr. Shoffner moved to make it the special order for the 6th, of February, which was lost, and Mr. Cooks motion prevailed.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Welker presented a petition from certain citizens, protesting against the repeal of an ordinance in relation to the sale of spirituous liquors near Company Shops. Referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Love presented a petition from certain citizens of Jackson and Transylvania counties, in relation to a change in the county line between said counties. Referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. White presented a petition from certain citizens of Currituck county, protesting against the passage of any bill, which will affect their access to marshes in Currituck Sound, to interfere with their fowling interests. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Moore, from the Committee on Corporations, reported favorably on the following bills, to wit:

Bill to incorporate the Raleigh Cemetery Association.

Bill to incorporate Swift Island Manufacturing Company, in the County of Montgomery.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Mr. Love: A bill to incorporate the Trustees Tuckasegee Baptist High School, in the County of Macon. Referred to the Committee on Corporations.

By Mr. Graham: A resolution to amend rule second, of the rules of order of the Senate. Placed on Calendar.

A message was received from the House transmitting the following bills, viz:

Bill to change the time for holding the Courts in the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th Judicial Districts. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Bill to incorporate the North Carolina Land Company. Referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Bill to amend an act to consolidate the North Carolina and the Atlantic North Carolina Railroad Companies. On motion, was returned to the House with the request that the original bill be transmitted with the substitute.

Bill to establish a Turnpike Road from the town of Marion, McDowell county, to the town of Asheville, Buncombe county.—Referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Bill to provide for the collection of taxes by the State, and by the several counties of the State, on property, polls and incomes. On motion of Mr. Barrow it was ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Bill to amend section 3, chapter 39, of the Revised Code, in relation to obtaining a divorce. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Bill to amend the charter of the Green Swamp Company. Referred to the Committee on Corporations.

CALENDAR.

Bill creating the office of County Attorney.

Mr. Welker moved its indefinite postponement. After some discussion, the motion prevailed.

Bill to amend an act to make bank bills assets, passed its several readings.

On motion, the Senate adjourned until tomorrow at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, Jan. 26, 1869.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Pritchard, of the Baptist Church of the city.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

Mr. Hinnant from the Committee on Enrolment reported several bills and resolutions as being correctly enrolled.

Leave of absence was granted to Messrs. Laflin, Hutchings, colored, Harris, of Wake, colored, Hoe, Parker, Hayes, colored, and Shaffner.

Messages were received from the Senate, announcing their concurrence in several House bills and resolutions.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Stilley from the Special Committee to examine the resolutions and ordinances of the late Convention, reported there was no necessity to make any material changes, and wished to be discharged from its further consideration. They were accordingly discharged.

BILLS.

By Mr. Stilley: A bill concerning the Register of Deeds.

On motion of Mr. Stilley, the rules were suspended and the bill passed its several readings.

By Mr. Barnett: A bill entitled an act to restrict the jurisdiction of the Superior Courts and Justices of the Peace, to one fourth of the principal money due on old debts. Referred and ordered to be printed.

By consent Mr. French, from the Committee on Corporations, to whom, was referred Mr. Ferebee's resolution authorizing the Commissioners of Camden county, to levy a special tax, reported an act in lieu of the resolution, and recommended the passage of the act. Placed on Calendar.

On motion of Mr. Estes, the rules were suspended, and the bill incorporating the Castle Hayne Vineyard Company, was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Ingram, the rules were suspended, and the bill authorizing the Commissioners of Anson county, to levy a special tax, was taken up and passed its third reading by a vote of yeas 60 nays 2.

On motion of Mr. Welch, the rules were suspended, and House bill No. 259, A. Y. M., at Waynesville, Haywood county, was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Humphries, the rules were suspended, and the bill to incorporate Atlantic Lodge, No. 238, Indian Bridge, Currituck county, was taken up and passed its third reading.

On motion of J. H. Harris, of Wake, colored, the rules were suspended and the bill in favor of Mark M. Williams, of Wake County. (The bill authorizes Mark M. Williams as sole surviving Trustee of the Baptist Church on Moore Square to sell, convey, or lease said building provided that it shall be used hereafter as heretofore, only for the worship of Almighty God.)

On motion of Mr. Ingram the bill was postponed for two weeks.

CALENDAR.

The bill concerning Lake Phelps was taken up and passed its third reading.

The joint resolution in relation to paying witnesses summoned by the Committee on Bribery and Corruption, was next reached and passed its third reading by a vote of yeas 50; nays 6.

The hour having arrived to consider Railroad matters, the bill to amend the Charter of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, to provide for the completion of said road, and to secure to the State a representation in the Company, was on motion of Mr. Laflin taken up.

In Section 3, line 4, Mr. Justice, of Rutherford moved to amend by inserting after the word "division" the words "the first portion of said amount expended to be expended in completing said road to Rutherford." Carried.

Mr. Este's proviso offered some days ago was adopted as Section 7 and 8. (Published before.)

Mr. French moved to amend sec. 2, line 5 after the word "cent," insert the words "in gold," and after the word "thereof" in line 6, insert the same words.

Mr. Hodnett characterized the amendment as a movement made in the interest of Wall Street. A manœuvre of the landholders, &c.

The question upon Mr. French's amendment being put to a vote, it was rejected.

Mr. Durham offered the following amendment to be known in the bill as sec. 9: "all dividends that may hereafter accrue to the State upon the stock owned by the State in said Railroad Co., or so much thereof as may be necessary for that purpose, shall be applied exclusively to the payment of the interest on the bonds of the State authorized by this act." Adopted.

The question recurred upon the passage of the bill on its third reading, when,

Mr. Seymour took the floor and entered into a long argument against all these large Railroad appropriations.

Mr. Estes replied at length.

Mr. Downing spoke for some time in support of the bill in its present shape.

Mr. Pou next took the floor in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Durham offered an amendment to come in as section 10 and 11. Adopted.

Mr. Malone moved to add the following section to the bill as section 12, to wit: That the Directors in this Company shall have power to receive subscriptions to stock in said Company in lands, monies, bonds, stocks or any other property, and in case bonds be subscribed as stock, the Directors may provide the mode in which the value of the same may be ascertained, and conveyances thereof executed. Adopted.

The question then recurring upon the bill on its third reading, resulted in the following ballot:

YEAS.—Messrs. Ames, Argo, Ashworth, Banner, Barnett, Barnes, Bowman, Candler, Carson, Carey, (colored,) Cawthorn, (colored,) Cherry, (colored,) Clayton, of Transylvania, Crawford, (colored,) Davidson, Downing, Durham, Ellington, Estes, Forkner, (colored) Foster, French, Gahagan, Gatling, Gilbert, Graham, Green, Grier, Harris, of Wake, (colored,) Hendricks, Hudgins, Ingram, Justus, of Henderson, Justice, of Rutherford, Kelly, of Davie, Kelly, of Moore, Laflin, Leary, (colored,) Long, of Richmond, Malone, Matheson, Mayo, (colored,) McCanless, Moring, Morrill, Morris, (colored,) Painter, Pearson, Price, (colored,) Proctor, Proffitt, Ragland, Renfrow, Robbins, (colored,) Robinson, Siegrist, Sinclair, Simonds, Stevens, Stilley, Sweat, (colored,) Sykes, (colored,) Vestal, Vest, Waldrop, Welch, White, Whitley, Williamson, (colored,) Wilson and Wiswall.

NAYS.—Messrs. Allison, Armstrong, Blair, Ellis, Ferebee, Gibson, Hawkins, Hick, High, Hinnant, Hodgin, Hodnett, Hoffman, Humphries, Jarvis, Kinney, McMillan, Moore, Parker, Pou, Rea, Seymour, Shaver, Smith, of Alleghany, Snipes, Stanton, Thompson, Williams, of Harnett, and Williams, of Sampson.

On motion of Mr. Laflin, the bill entitled an act amendatory of the act to incorporate the Western North Carolina Railroad Co., passed the 15th day of February, 1855, and of all others amendatory thereof, was taken up.

Mr. Ellis moved to amend section 15, line 6, inserting after the word "Paint Rock" the words "and the branch road to Newton." Lost.

The question then recurring upon the bill upon its third reading.

The yeas and nays being called, resulted in the following ballot;

YEAS.—Messrs. Ames, Argo, Ashworth, Banner, Barnett, Bowman, Candler, Carson, Carey, colored, Cherry, colored, Clayton, of Transylvania, Davidson, Downing, Durham, Ellington, Estes, Forkner, colored, Foster, Franklin, French, Gahagan, Gatling, Graham, Harris, of Wake, colored, Hayes, Hendricks, Hicks, Hoffman, Hudgings, colored, Ingram, Justus, of Henderson, Justice, of Rutherford, Kelly, of Davie, Kelly, of Moore, Laflin, Leary, colored, Long, of Chatham, Malone, Matheson, Mayo, colored, McCanless, Morris, colored, Nicholson, Painter, Pearson, Peck, Price, colored, Proctor, Proffit, Ragland, Renfrow, Robbins, colored, Robinson, Siegrist, Sinclair, Simonds, Stilley, Sweat, colored, Vestal, Vest, Waldrop, Welch, White, Williamson and Wilson.

NAYS.—Messrs Allison, Armstrong, Ferebee, Gibson, Hawkins, High, Hinnant, Hodgin, Hodnett, Jarvis, McMillan, Moore, Parker, Pou, Rea, Seymour, Shaver, Smith, of Alleghany, Stanton, Sykes, colored, Thompson, Williams, of Harnett, and Williams, of Sampson.

The House, then on motion, adjourned until half past 7 o'clock.

[NOTE.—The crowded state of our columns compels us to omit the very important debates in the House to-day upon the Railroad bills acted upon.—ED.]

DIED:

At his residence, in this city, on the evening of the 26th inst., W. R. ANDREWS, Esq. for many years a citizen of this place, and highly esteemed by all who knew him.

The funeral will take place from the Baptist Church this (Wednesday) afternoon at 3 o'clock. The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to be present.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PURE LIQUORS.

I HAVE, AND WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON hand pure N. C. Apple and Peach Brandy, N. C. and Northern Whiskey, sold cheap for cash.

I can be found, at all times, at W. H. Thornburg & Co's., Holt's corner, Graham, N. C.

Jan. 27-6t W. R. ALBRIGHT.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, twenty-five years of age, with a capital of five thousand dollars, a PARTNER in the mercantile business, for lifetime, with a corresponding capital. A young lady of beauty, intelligence and accomplishment preferred.

A. PAWLUS,
Jan. 27-1t* Clayton, N. C.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

We have received our supply of GARDEN SEEDS, all warranted of the best quality, and the growth of 1868.

WILLIAMS & LAMBETH,
Jan. 27-tf Booksellers.

GEO. H. SNOW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

(OFFICE AT COURT HOUSE,)

RALEIGH, N. C.

Jan. 27-1w*

A WATCH CHAIN WAS FOUND ON Saturday, Jan 23d, on Fayetteville Street, which the owner can have by calling at R. P. Williamson's Store and describing the same.

Jan. 27-3t

Valuable Books at Auction.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27TH, 1869.

WILL BE SOLD without reserve, at Towles' Auction and Commission Ware House, on Wilmington Street, a large collection of BOOKS, rare, queer, curious and comical. Many of them London editions, of great antiquity.

Jan 27-1t JAMES M. TOWLES, Auctioneer.

DANIEL T. CARRAWAY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Court House Building,

NEWBERN, N. C.

☞ Special attention given to Purchase and Sale of Grain and Cotton on Commission.

Jan. 27-2w

Notice.

ON THE 18th day of February, A. D. 1869, at the Bookstore of J. H. Ennis on the corner of Fayetteville and Morgan Streets, in the City of Raleigh N. C., and in accordance with the provisions of a deed in Trust executed to me by the North Carolina Publishing Company, on the 10th day of May, 1867, I shall proceed to sell, at public Auction, to the highest bidder, on a credit of six months, a very valuable lot of Sheet Stock, and unbound copies of the North Carolina Law Reports, viz: Taylor and Conference Law Repository and Term; Haywood, Martin, Devereux, Murphy, Hawks, Iredell, Jones and Busbee's Reports.

Also, at the same time and place, and upon a like credit, an additional number of the said North Carolina Reports, not included in said Trust, will be sold by me as Administrator of H. D. Turner, deceased.

W. S. MASON,
Raleigh, Jan 27-td Trustee, Adm'r, &c

Pocket Book Lost! $10 Reward!

I LOST MY POCKET BOOK in the City of Raleigh, on Saturday last. It contained, in greenbacks, about one hundred and fifty dollars, and one note against Ransom Gully, for $200, with a credit on it for $50. I will give the above reward for the pocket book and contents, and hereby forewarn all persons against trading for said note against Ransom Gully.

Jan. 25-3t EDWIN A. SMITH.

Select Boarding and Day School,

HILLSBORO', N. C.

THE Misses NASH and Miss KOLLOCK, assisted, as heretofore, by competent instructors, will resume the exercises of their School on Friday, Feb. 5th, 1869.

Board and Tuition, $125, Currency.

Circulars forwarded on application.

Dec 12-3taw2m*

MISCELLANEOUS.

To the People of the Southern States.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3, 1868.

When the pure medicinal restorative, now so widely known as Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps, was introduced into the world under the endorsement of four thousand leading members of the medical profession some 20 years ago, its proprietor was well aware that it could not wholly escape the penalty attached to all new and useful preparations. He, therefore, endeavored to invest it with strongest possible safeguard against counterfeiters, and to render all attempts to pirate it difficult and dangerous. It was submitted to distinguished chemists for analysis, and pronounced by them the purest spirit ever manufactured. Its purity and properties having been thus ascertained, samples of the article were forwarded to ten thousand physicians, including all the leading practitioners in the United States, for purposes of experiment. A circular, requesting a trial of the preparation and a report of the result, accompanied each specimen. Four thousand of the most eminent medical men in the Union promptly responded. Their opinions of the article were unanimously favorable. Such a preparation, they said, had long been wanted by the profession, as no reliance could be placed on the ordinary liquors of commerce, all of which were more or less adulterated, and therefore unfit for medical purposes. The peculiar excellence and strength of the oil of juniper, which formed one of the principal ingredients of the Schnapps, together with an unalloyed character of the alcoholic element, give it, in the estimation of the faculty, a marked superiority over every other diffusive stimulant as a diuretic, tonic and restorative.

These satisfactory credentials from professional men of the highest rank were published in a condensed form, and enclosed with each bottle of the Schnapps, as one of the guarantees of its genuineness. Other precautions against fraud were also adopted; a patent was obtained for the article, the label was copyrighted, a *fac simile* of the proprietor's autograph signature was attached to each label and cover, his name and that of the preparation were embossed on the bottles, and the corks were sealed with his private seal. No article had ever been sold in this country under the name of Schnapps prior to the introduction of Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps, in 1851; and the label was deposited, as his trade mark, in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York during that year.

It might be supposed by persons unacquainted with the daring character of the pirates who prey upon the reputation of honorable merchants by vending deleterious trash under their name, that the protections so carefully thrown around these Schnapps would have precluded the introduction and sale of counterfeits. They seem, however only to have stimulated the rapacity of impostors. The trade mark of the proprietor has been stolen; the indorsement which his Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps alone received from the medical profession has been claimed by mendacious humbugs; his labels and bottles have been imitated, his advertisements paraphrased, his circulars copied, and worse than all, dishonorable retailers, after disposing of the genuine contents of his bottles, have filled them up with common gin, the most deleterious of all liquors, and thus made his name and brand a cover for poison.

The public, the medical profession and the sick for whom the Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps is prescribed as a remedy, are equally interested with the proprietor in the detection and suppression of these nefarious practices. The genuine article, manufactured at the establishment of the undersigned, in Schiedam, Holland, is distilled from a variety of the finest quality, and flavored with an essential extract of the berry of the Italian juniper, of unequaled purity. By a process unknown in the preparation of any other liquor, it is freed from every acrimonious and corrosive element.

Complaints have been received from the leading physicians and families in the Southern States of the sale of cheap imitations of the Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps in those markets; and travellers, who are in the habit of using it as an antidote to the baneful influence of unwholesome river water, testify that cheap gin, put up in Schiedam bottles, is frequently palmed off upon the unwary. The agents of the undersigned have been requested to institute inquiries on the subject, and to forward to him the names of such parties as they may ascertain to be engaged in the atrocious system of deception. In conclusion, the undersigned would say that he has produced, from under the hands of the most distinguished men of science in America, proofs unanswerable of the purity and medicinal excellence of the Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps; that he has expended many thousand dollars in surrounding it with guarantees and safeguards, which he designed should protect the public and himself against fraudulent imitations; that he has shown it to be the only liquor in the world that can be uniformly depended upon as unadulterated; that he has challenged investigation, analysis, comparison, and experiment in all its forms; and from every ordeal the preparation which bears his name, seal and trademark, has come off triumphant. He therefore feels it a duty he owes to his fellow-citizens generally, to the medical profession and the sick, to denounce and to expose the charlatans who counterfeit these evidences of identity and he calls upon the press and the public to aid him in his efforts to remedy so great an evil.

The following letters and certificates from the leading physicians and chemists of this city will prove to the reader that all goods sold by the undersigned are all they are represented to be.

UDOLPHO WOLFE.

I feel bound to say, that I regard your Schnapps as being in every respect pre-eminently pure, and deserving of medical patronage. At all events, it is the purest possible article of Holland Gin, heretofore unobtainable, and, as such, may be safely prescribed by physicians.

DAVID L. MOTT, M. D.,
Pharmaceutical-Chemist, New York.

26 PINE STREET, NEW YORK,
Nov 21, 1867.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Esq., *Present:*

DEAR SIR:—I have made a chemical examination of a sample of your Schiedam Schnapps, with the intent of determining if any foreign or injurious substance had been added to the simple distilled spirits.

The examination has resulted in the conclusion that the sample contained no poisonous or harmful admixture. I have been unable to discover any traces of the deleterious substances which are employed in the adulteration of liquors. I would not hesitate to use myself or to recommend to others, for medical purposes, the Schiedam Schnapps as an excellent and unobjectionable variety of gin.

Very respectfully yours,
(Signed,) CHAS. A. SEELY, Chemist.

NEW YORK, 30 CEDAR STREET,
November 26, 1867.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Esq., *Present:*

DEAR SIR:—I have submitted to chemical analysis two bottles of "Schiedam Schnapps," which I took from a fresh package in your bonded warehouse, and find, as before, that the spirituous liquor is free from injurious ingredients or falsification; that it has the marks of being aged and not recently prepared, by mechanical admixture of alcohol and aromatics.

Respectfully,
FRED. F. MAYER, Chemist.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, May 1.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Esq.:—

DEAR SIR:—The want of pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes has been long felt by the profession, and thousands of lives have been sacrificed by the use of adulterated articles. Delirium tremens, and other diseases of the brain and nerves, so rife in this country, are very rare in Europe, owing, in a great degree, to the difference in the purity of the spirits sold.

We have tested the several articles imported and sold by you, including your Gin, which you sell under the name of Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps, which we consider justly entitled to the high reputation it has acquired in this country; and from your long experience as a foreign importer, your Bottled Wines and Liquors should meet with the same demand.

We would recommend you to appoint some of the respectable apothecaries in different parts of the city as agents for the sale of your Brandies and Wines, where the profession can obtain the same when needed for medicinal purposes.

Wishing you success in your new enterprise,
We remain your obedient servants,

VALENTINE MOTT, M. D., Professor of Surgery, University Medical College, New York.

J. M. CARNOCHAN, M. D., Professor of Clinical Surgery, Surgeon-in-Chief to the State Hospital, etc., No. 14 East Sixteenth Street.

LEWIS A. SAYRE, M. D., No. 795 Broadway.

H. P. DEWEES, M. D., No. 791 Broadway.

JOSEPH WORSTER, M. D., No. 120 Ninth St.

NELSON STEELE, M. D., No. 37 Bleecker St.

JOHN O'REILLY, M. D., No. 230 Fourth St.

B. I. RAPHAEL, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery, New York Medical College, etc., No. 91 Ninth Street, and others.

The proprietor also offers for sale

Bottled Wines and Liquors,

imported and bottled by himself, expressly for medicinal use. Each bottle has his certificate of its purity.

Nov. 26-6m UDOLPHO WOLFE.