THE SENTINEL.

JOSIAH TURNER, Jr., EDITOR.

THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1869.

THE RIGHT TO VOTE.

The fifteenth amendment published Yesterday, reads, "The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, *on account of race, color, or previous conditions of servitude.*"

Any one unacquainted with the political history of our times, or the astounding vagaries and tergiversations of our popular leaders, would very naturally suppose that the party that foisted the above amendment upon the American people was indeed the unfaltering and honest friend of the negro. He would reasonably infer that, when that party caused to be incorporated into our great national chart the solemn and unequivocal declaration that the negro "shall not be denied or abridged" "the right to vote," that it was a resultant of the most unfeigned friendship for the inferior race, as well as an indication of a purpose to place the negro in a condition in all respects equal to the white man. But he would soon find, *after greater intimacy* with the intricate workings of our political system and the acrobatic displays of our leaders in the political arena, that all this ostensible sympathy with, and love for, the negro and his rights, were the merest sentimental vaporing and cant, and meant nothing seriously.

In proof of this, see the action of Radicalism as to other privileges claimed by the negro. The right *to vote* is given; the above amendment guarantees *that*, but how about the *right to hold office?* It is not proposed that "the friend and brother" shall be President, or Congressman, or Governor. Nothing is heard of our own colored ebos' being in favor for high offices in our own State.—And so it is in all the States. The poor credulous negro may be used in advancing the selfish schemes of political emissaries and propagandists, but he is not to expect to hold office or take a front seat when political garbage is to be dispensed liberally. The balance of power is in the negro's hand, but like a simpleton, he pliantly obeys what his white leader says; he votes like an automaton moved by the hands of the political juggler, and quietly takes a seat out in the dark and cold, whilst his "so-called" white ally and friend is snugly ensconced in the chimney corner of some lucrative office, to which he attained by the co-operation and help of his deceived and ignorant fellow worker. In referring to this gross and palpable injustice as well as deception, the Richmond *Dispatch* observes:

"Poor Sambo is entitled to the distinguished privilege of pulling chestnuts out of the fire, for the delectable titillations of Republican palates. Entitled to the right of hoeing, ploughing and seeding the politico-agricultural domain, but debarred the meagre privilege of gathering even the gleanings of the harvest. Think on it ye suffragans!—your cherished hopes of picking the juicy plums out of the political dumpling, have all withered in the blossom, and instead of the rich viands and sumptuous dessert on which you expected to regale as the honored guests of Uncle Sam's hospitality, not even the crumbs will be your allotment; but, you are fully privileged to assist in its culinary preparation, partake of its *odors*, and sate your appetite with the "hog and hominy" of your own *raising*.".

And now hear ye this blast from the organ upon which Horace Greely is accustomed to play. He is the great negrophilist, the special champion of freedom—hear what he saith:

"We quite agree with The *Times* that negroes are likely to get precious few offices in this country, and those few generally poor ones. They are a small fraction of our people, and certain to be a less and less considerable minority with each decennial census."

Yes, the poor, deluded negroes may *vote*; nay, it is their inalienable right, quoth the great Radical Sanctfungus, but they shall not have offices, and, if they perchance should get offices, they must be "*poor ones*." "They are a small fraction of our people" says the philosopher of the *Tribune*; "they are certain to be a less and less minority," continues the sage of the old white hat, and therefore, they will only get a very *few* "poor" offices. Now we put it to any man of candor and sense, if this is not extremely mean. Because under the baleful influences at work this race is gradually vanishing, becoming each year of less numerical importance, and therefore, to be of no great value after a while in determining political contests, they are to be thrown aside as useless, and that too, by their professed friends, by those who have waged a relentless war against the whites of the South, and in whose name they plied fire and sword to destroy and devastate the heritage of the Southerner.

Let the negro vote, but *he must not hold office*. Such is the platform of Radicals; such is the declaration of Radical organ grinders. Professing eternal and inviolable friendship for the African, they really despise him in their hearts. For vile political ends they demand for him the right to vote; but in their unhallowed greed for gain, in their lust for office, in their mad rush for place and preferment, they kick the poor negro out of the way, and tell him that he must not expect to occupy a front row at the carnival, but be content with the "crumbs," the odors, the "poor offices" of the *Tribune* charlatan.

The negro is *dying of love*. The embrace of Radicalism is squeezing him to death.—It is the embrace, however, of the anaconda as he crushes the victim of his affections in his tortuous folds, and not the hearty hug of true affection that would bear up and bless. Professing to love with a passion that cannot be fathomed the black man of the South, the Radicals are but sweeping from the face of the earth a race that has been faithful under peculiar trials and temptations, and who would still thrive and increase and live in harmony with their *former masters*, if not tutored and controlled by unscrupulous, bad men.

THE PRESS ON GRANT.

The Press generally has been exceedingly kind in its discussions of Grant's inaugural. Of course the Republican papers, and those of equivocal character, have been charitable and forbearing. But the Democratic papers of the staunchest sort, have shown a disposition to take the most favorable view of the address, that was consonant with truth and common sense. The *National Intelligencer* has spoken in considerate and gentle terms, approving in the main the very curt and ostentatious production. We have seen no criticism betraying the partisan, unless we except the able articles in the New York *World*. That paper has donned the armor and has already entered the lists in earnest and taken more than one tilt at the late commander of the army of the United States. Its criticism upon the General's spirit of self sufficiency is pointed, and places him in striking contrast with the modesty and diffidence of the earlier Presidents. Its remarks upon the rhetorical flourish—the only one, perhaps, in the entire production, viz: the one about the "strong box" and "forging the key"—of the inaugural, and that too when discussing the finances, are well taken, and the absurdity of the expectation that the Pacific Railroad—the "key," —and the gold mines—the "strong box"—would enable the government to pay off the public debt, is capitally exposed.

Our neighbor of the *Biblical Recorder*, (who, by the way, wields a blade of Damascan temper, but only uses it now and then,) makes some good points about the inaugural which are note worthy. It says:

"President Grant had observed an illustrious silence till the day of his inauguration. We predict that hereafter he will 'speak with tongues.' His cabinet is composed entirely of Northern men. He is not prepared to trust the South, and feels that to the victors belong the spoils. He ignores political demagogues, and, attributing his promotion to his success, he places each department in charge of a man who has quietly and honestly succeeded in a kindred occupation. A self made millionaire takes charge of the Treasury. A man who has succeeded with his own ships takes charge of the navy. An army General remains in the War office. A pliant politician whom the President can control, is Secretary of State. The inaugural address smells of the lamp, and will not be understood by a single perusal."

This, also, is to the point:

"The President who accepts all 'the responsibilities of the position without fear,' and who says 'I' eighteen times in one short speech, will have a 'policy to enforce,' and 'will fight it out' on that line. He may not follow the follies of the Presidential tailor who attempted to rehabilitate the nation with clothing cut according to fashions of his invention; his programme may not be printed on paper, but its enforcement has already commenced, and the people of both parties are responding Amen!"

The *Recorder* is the friend of the "poor Indian." It has been his friend for a long time. It remarks:

"The President says he 'will favor' the '*ultimate* citizenship' of the Indians. We believe the Indians are honestly entitled to '*immediate* citizenship' and regret the postponement of their rights."

It regrets "that the President forgot to ask the nation to pray for *him*, as the Scripture requires." It thinks "the inaugural is a document of remarkable profundity,"—but in what its 'profundity' consists he does not intimate, unless it be in certain obscurities at which he vaguely squints. It concludes with the opinion, which may be true, that it foreshadows "an eventful administration."

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?

The New York *Times* publishes the following:

General Dent will have control of all arrangements for visiting the President, interviews, presentations, and the general charge of the reception room—transacting the business of all callers not absolutely necessary to be sent to the President.

General Badeau will attend, as heretofore, to the opening of the correspondence.

General Babcock will have charge of all applications for and matters pertaining to appointments to office. All such applications will be promptly referred to the several departments.

General Porter will have charge of the matter of making out appointments.

Is Grant preparing for a campaign? What does he want with so many Epaulettes about him? All this savors of royalty.—Well may the *World* ask: "was there ever such a mournful burlesque on the simple Republican Government which the fathers of the early day transmitted to us?"

Four Generals of the Army dancing attendance upon a plain, unsophisticated Republican President! Grant is indeed a Pacha of many tails. We suppose this is the beginning of retrenchment. Or does he apprehend danger from the other end of the Avenue? Who knows?

EXPELLED FROM THE ROTUNDA

A little white boy, who sold pea nuts and apples, complains to one of our Reporter's that "Hon." Edgar Miller, Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, has removed him, and set up a stand for himself. We don't know how it is, but we think this against the new Constitution, which abolishes all distinction in color and race. The cry in the war of 1812 was "Free trade and sailors rights!" The cry now is, "Not free trade but the negroes rights."

A STRAW.

The Democrats have made gains in nearly all of the town elections held in New York, comparing the vote with that cast in November in the Presidential contest. There have been large gains in sixty four out of seventy-three towns heard from. How is this? What is its significance?

A CONTRAST.

In the Inaugural Grant recommends complete obedience to all laws. In his first message to Congress he proposes the repeal of a law more than seventy-five years old.—Reason—it was in his way.

HERO OF FINANCE.

We are informed that the Governor's "hero" of finance, the Public Treasurer, David Jenkins, in whom the Governor has "confidence," is moved to anger because of an Editorial which appeared in the *Sentinel* on Monday last.

Upon reading the article we see no special cause for anger, except it be comparisons are not only said to be odious, but are so in fact and in truth.

We said "Mr. Battle's experience and ability as a financier was such that the State could afford to pay him $1,000 a year for his services, and the people save millions by having Mr. Battle in the place of the present Treasurer, who is as unfit to be Treasurer, as a hen is to catch a hawk."

If the Treasurer had anything of the lofty spirit of Webster in him, he could find no cause of offence in this. Hear the golden spoken Webster in reply to Hayne: "I am not of those, Sir, who esteem any tribute of regard, whether light and occasional, or more serious and deliberate, which may be bestowed on others, as so much unjustly withholden from themselves."

Mr. Battle has been so kind, when called upon, in giving to the new Treasurer the benefit of his experience and financial knowledge, that his successor in office might hear commendation and compliment bestowed upon him, if not without envy, at least without anger. If Mr. Battle had been Treasurer, the North Carolina Railroad bonds would never have sold for 65. The sale of these bonds at 65, instead of par, was a clear loss of 63,000 dollars to the State. Mr. Battle would not have issued the $100,000 of bonds for the Penitentiary. He would have said the purchase of 8,000 acres of land to locate a Penitentiary was fraud undisguised. He would have paid the interest due on the State debt in January last. He would have borrowed it from the State Bank who kindly lent the Treasurer money to pay the interest due last October—or he might have called on the President of the North Carolina Railroad to borrow money for the Treasury.—We heard Mr. Smith say he could have borrowed that amount, and we have no doubt of it. Five hundred thousand dollars, nor a million, will not cover the loss of the State by failure to pay the interest due January last.

But, the anger of the Treasurer. We think he was angered on the wrong count, as the lawyer's say. Only nine men, on yesterday, informed us that the Treasurer, David Jenkins, and his son, with heavy bludgeons, were in search of us, to reduce us lower than he did the State and Railroad bonds. Now, Dave, don't let Governor Holden's opinions influence you in your efforts to reduce us to a level with your State bonds. You saw the Governor's estimate of us, some time ago, in the *Standard*, that "we were cowardly," &c. The Governor called Lincoln a foul tyrant and despot, and asked in his paper, in 1862, "who would plot for his head." Booth was foolish and wicked enough to plot for his head.

And as to those carpet-baggers, Dave, we have heard of their rejoicing for several days, over the caning we were to get from the Treasurer. Dave, don't let the carpet-baggers goad you on to break the peace.—General Grant has said, "let us have peace." Peace is the first plank in the platform of the new administration.

Legislature of North Carolina.

SENATE.

NIGHT SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, March 10, 1869.

The resolution retaining E F. Martin as a page of the Senate, was read, and on motion of Mr. Barrow, laid on the table.

The report of the Committee on Salaries Fees was taken up and considered at length. The salary of the States Solicitors, elicited long debate, and various amendments were proposed. Messrs. Robbins, Respass, Blythe, Graham, Welker, Forkner, Lassiter, A. J. Jones, Martindale and others participating in a debate as to the amount; and, pending the consideration of the subject, the hour of 10 o'clock having arrived, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NIGHT SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, March 10, 1869.

Pursuant to adjournment, the House was called to order at half past 7 o'clock.

Mr. Proctor moved to adjourn.

On that motion Mr. Watson called the yeas and nays.

The call was sustained and the House refused to adjourn by a vote of yeas 12, nays 67.

CALENDAR.

Bill to authorize the Commissioners of Stanly county to levy a special tax, was taken up and passed its third reading by a vote of yeas 67, nays 1.

On motion of Mr. Clayton, the rules were suspended and the bill to authorize the Commissioners to levy a special tax was taken up and passed its second reading by a vote of yeas 65, nays 8.

On motion of Mr. Matheson, the rules were suspended and the bill to allow the Commissioners of Alexander to levy a special tax was taken up and passed its second reading by a vote of yeas 65, nays 2.

On motion of Mr. Stevens, the rules were suspended and the bill to incorporate the North Carolina Iron, Steel, Metallurgical Company, was taken up.

On motion of Mr. Argo, the bill was postponed for one week.

On motion of Mr. Malone, the rules were suspended and the bill for the benefit of securities and endorsers, was taken up—amended and passed its several readings.

A message was received from the Senate transmitting the bill constructing a Railroad through the counties of Granville, Person, Rockingham and Caswell, and asking the concurrence of the House.

Bill was placed upon the Calendar.

On motion of Mr. Robinson, the rules were suspended and the resolution reported by the Special Committee, in reference to printing the report of the State Geologist, was taken up and, on motion of Welch, postponed until a full report is made.

On motion, the House then adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, March 11, P. M.

Messrs. Cook, Galloway, Respass, Mann, and Burns, by leave, recorded their vote on the 14th amendment.

Message from the *House*, endorsing resolution *in favor* of *Sheriff* of Pasquotank and asking concurrence of the Senate. The resolution was concurred in.

Also, transmitting bill for the protection of planters—referred to Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. Shoffner gave notice of a bill to authorize certain persons to build a toll bridge over Haw River.

Hyman, colored, gave notice of a bill to prevent the sacrifice of property at execution sales.

Mr. Respass introduced a bill to charter a Road from Plymouth to Wilmington.—Referred.

Eppes, colored, give notice of a bill to charter a Road from Scotland Neck to Weldon.

By leave Mr. Sweet introduced a bill providing for the transfer of cases from the late criminal Court to the Superior Court, of the county of Craven. The bill, under a suspension of the rules, passed its several readings.

Galloway, colored, introduced a bill to incorporate the New Hanover Laborers and Farmer's Association.

Mr. Robbins, a bill, concerning pleas and answers, pending on old debts. [The object of the bill is to give an opportunity to plead, now that the stay law has been removed.] Referred.

Mr. Martindale: A bill to authorize the Commissioners of Martin to levy a special tax.

Mr. A. J. Jones: A bill to restore and more effectual put in force chapter 65, Revised Code. Referred.

Mr. Richardson: A bill to amend the charter of the Richmond Manufacturing Company. Referred.

Bill to amend an act concerning Registers of deeds. [Gives Registers power to issue marriage licenses.] Read third time and passed.

Bill authorizing the Board of Education to sell certain stock in the Cape Fear Navigation Company. Read third time and passed.

Message from the House, requesting the Senate to take early action on the bill to raise revenue.

Mr. Osborne said the message was not acceptable—the Senate presumes to understand its own business, and be, therefore, moved the message be returned to the House. The message was returned.

The hour of 11 o'clock having arrived the special order, the school bill, was taken up and, on motion of Mr. Lassiter, postponed till Monday next, 11 o'clock.

The unfinished business of last night being the consideration of the report of the Committee on the Code of Civil Procedure, in regard to fees, was taken up, amended by sections.

The question recurring on the passage of the bill, its third and last reading, resulted, yeas 21, nays 8.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

Bill to enable persons to take an appeal, who own less than is allowed them by the homestead act. [Provides that they may pledge their property.] Indefinitely postponed.

Bill to establish a Board of Arbitration for each County.

Quite a lively debate sprung up on this bill. Mr. Wilson opposed its passage. His people did not ask for the relief proposed by the bill.

Mr. Robbins accounted for this, from the fact, of the superabundant crop of black berries in Forsyth, by which they lived and paid their debts.

Mr. Wilson replied, that his people did not expect the State to pay their debts.

Messrs. Osborne and Murphy gave the question a grave consideration. Mr. Murphy read the proceedings of a public meeting, looking to arbitration as a means of compromising debts.

Messrs. Shoffner and Welker made some remarks in reply to Mr. Wilson, touching the blackberry question.

Mr. Barnes desired that the bill should be made to conform to the Constitution, and, until it did, he could not vote for it.

Mr. Sweet was in favor of giving relief to the people; but the bill was clearly unconstitutional, as it impaired private contracts.

Mr. A. J. Jones was opposed to passing any more laws to remain a dead letter on the statute book. He thought the bill, if passed, would prove inoperative.

Mr. Jones moved the indefinite postponement of the bill, as he believed a better plan could be perfected for the relief of the people.

Mr. Sweet moved to lay the bill on the table, which was not agreed to.

A. H. Galloway, colored, referred to the remarks of Mr. Sweet, respecting the action of the House, on a bill for the relief of the people, and thought that, if Mr. Sweet had heard what he, Galloway, had, in the house to-day, from the Representative from Wake, Harris, colored, perhaps the Senator from Craven would not speak so hopefully of the action of the other branch of the Legislature. Harris, colored, of the house, had used discourteous language in speaking of this Senate, -had used damnable language—

Here considerable confusion ensued, and moderation counselled,—several members deploring that anything should have been said to mar the pleasant feeling between the two houses.

Galloway claimed the right to speak of the member of the other House, especially as he was of his own color.

The debate was further indulged in by Messrs. Osborne and A. J. Jones.

Mr. Jones withdrew his motion to postpone indefinitely, but to postpone until Tuesday next, 12 o'clock, which prevailed.

The bill in relation to Municipal elections was read 2nd. time, and made special order for to-morrow.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, March 10, 1869.

House called to order at 10 o'clock.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Long, of Chatham, of the House.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

Mr. Durham said he had been unavoidably absent when the XVth amendment passed this House. He was surprised that such an important measure had been rushed through in such hot haste, not over a couple of hours being given for discussion. He never casted a vote with more pleasure in his life, than he now voted no, upon that infamous proposition. He thought it surrendered to the Congress the last vestage of States rights. It amounted virtually to an entire obliteration of State lines and confirmed the previous usurpation of that body. He was surprised at the course of some gentlemen in the House voting for such a measure, for to his judgment, there was more impropriety in this amendment, than in the 14th article.

Mr. Durham continued for some time in giving his reasons why he opposed the measure, and concluded by asking the Clerk to record his vote in the negative upon the aforesaid constitutional amendment.

Messrs. High and Nicholson were also allowed to record their votes in the negative.

Messrs. Snipes and Williamson, colored, recorded their votes in the affirmative.

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

Mr. Seymour from the Committee on Judiciary, reported several bills which were placed upon the Calendar and will be noticed when they come up.

Mr. Matheson from the Committee on Corporations, reported several bills which were placed upon the Calendar.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Estes offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, it is manifestly evident that the necessities of the State demand the immediate passage of the Revenue bill by this General Assembly, and, Whereas, said bill has been before the Senate of this General Assembly for upward of two weeks without action. Therefore be it resolved, That a message be sent to the Senate, requesting them to take up and act upon the Revenue bill at once.

Mr. Estes spoke for some time in support of his resolution. He said that some Senators openly declared that the revenue bill would not pass that body until certain other measures had been perfected.

After some debate the resolution was adopted under a suspension of the rules and the message accordingly sent to the Senate to that effect.

By Mr. Sinclair: A resolution expressing great confidence in President Grant and instructing our Representatives in Congress to vote for a repeal of the "tenure of office act," &c.

On motion of Mr. Sinclair, the rules were suspended, and the resolution considered at once.

Pending any definite action upon the resolution, the following message was received from the Senate in reference to Mr. Estes' resolution in regard to the revenue:

Mr. Speaker, the Senate orders that the message received this morning from Mr. John H. Boner, Clerk of the House of Representatives, informing the Senate that he was instructed to send a message to the Senate, requesting that body to take early action upon the bill to raise revenue, be returned to the House of Representatives.

T. A. BYRNES, Sec.

The hour having arrived for the consideration of the special order, to-wit:

The report of the Special Committee on relief.

Mr. Bowman, Chairman of the Committee reported a substitute for the bill to regulate pleadings in certain cases, and asked time to consider the other two bills previously submitted.

Mr. Malone, of the Committee, objecting to the substitute submitted a minority report recommending original bill with proviso.

Mr. Malone continued for some time in opposition to the majority report of the Committee.

Mr. Estes argued in opposition to the report. He thought it offered a premium to fraud and rascality, &c.

Mr. Welch moved to print the bill and make it the special order for to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Estes favored the motion to print.

Mr. Bowman took the floor in defence of the report of the Committee.

Mr. Vest favored the motion to print and postpone until to-morrow as the members did not properly understand the bill, &c.

Mr. Ingram opposed the motion to postpone for three reasons. First, the House was just as well prepared to vote now upon the bill as at any time. Secondly, the people needed relief now and should have it without delay. Thirdly, the delay would amount to nothing but a useless consumption of time.

Mr. Jarvis hoped all these motions to postpone would be voted down as they were merely made to ultimately defeat the bill.

Mr. Pou opposed the motion to postpone.

Mr. Welch said that charges were made that he wished to kill the bill by moving to postpone twenty-four hours. He only wish to have time to give the bill that careful consideration that its great importance demanded.

He expected to support the bill, but wished time to examine and look into it &c.

Mr. Durham said while he would vote for any judicious relief measure as to old debts, he would never vote for a bill like this that clogged the Courts and tended to impair the business energies of the country, he would vote for relief as regards old debts but would never support a bill that as this does, stays debts contracted since the war and debts hereafter to be contracted; actions in last ejectments &c. The whole thing was unconstitutional, and he did not see how any one could, consistently with their oaths to maintain the Constitution, support such a bill.

Mr. Argo in remarks of some length opposed the motion to postpone.

After some further debate the House refused to adopt the motion to postpone and print by a vote of yeas 42, nays 49.

The question recurred upon the bill reported by the majority of the Committee.

[The call repeals that portion of the Code of Civil Procedure which makes writs returnable before the Clerks, but makes them returnable to the regular terms of the Court. The bill makes all suits both in debts and actions *ex delicto* subject to a continuance from Court to Court on the application of the defendant. It proposes to prohibit the trial of cases in the Court except by the consent of parties. The bill further provides that it shall expire on the 1st day of January 1871.]

When Mr. Malone offered the following proviso:

"That this act shall not apply to actions of debts contracted since the 1st day of May, 1865, nor to any action now pending or hereafter to be brought arising *ex delicto*."

Mr. Malone favored the bill of the majority so far as it relates to the return of summons to the regular terms of the Court, &c. If the above proviso was incorporated into the bill he would support it, if not he would oppose it.

Mr. Forkner moved to lay the whole matter on the table.

The yeas and nays were had and the House refused to adopt the motion by the following ballot:

AYES.—Messrs. Carson, Carey, colored, Cawthorn, colored, Davis, Dixon, Estes, Forkner, Foster, Gahagan, Hayes, colored, Parker, Rea, Renfrow, Seymour, Smith of Martin, Snipes, Stevens, Sweat, colored, Thompson, Vest, Williamson, colored, and Wiswall—22.

NAYS.—Messrs. Allison, Ames, Argo, Armstrong, Ashworth, Banner, Barnett, Blair, Boddie, Bowman, Candler, Clayton, Crawford, colored, Downing, Durham, Ellis, Farrow, Ferebee, Franklin, Gibson, Graham, Grier, Gunter, Harris, of Franklin, Harris, of Wake, colored, Hawkins, Hendricks, Hicks, Hilliard, High, Hinnant, Hodnett, Hoffman, Humphries, Ingram, Jarvis, Justice, of Henderson, Justice, of Rutherford, Kelly, of Davie, Kelly, of Moore, Kinney, Leary, colored, Long, of Chatham, Long, of Richmond, Malone, Mayo, colored, McCanless, McMillan, Mendenhall, Moore, of Alamance, Moore, of Chowan, Nicholson, Paiter, Peck, Pou, Price, colored, Proffitt, Ragland, Robbins, colored, Robinson, Reynolds, Shaver, Siegrist, Sinclair, Simonds, Stanton, Vestal, Welch, Whitley, Wilkie, and Wilson—73.

Mr. Smith, of Martin, characterized the whole matter as a most dishonest measure, teeming with the greatest rascality.

Pending any definite action, the House adjourned until to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock.

The ladies of the harem of the Viceroy of Egypt, it is said, are hereafter to enjoy the freedom of the streets.

MARRIED.

On the 18th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, near Lake Landing, Hyde Co. N. C., by Rev. James M Watson, Mr. WALTER P. BURNS and Miss LOUISIANA FISHER, daughter of James E. Fisher, Esq., all of Hyde Co.

At the residence of the bride's mother, on the 11th inst., by Rev. Dr. Moran, JOHN G. SIMPSON, Esq., of Carteret, and Miss ELIZA J. GRIFFIN, of Martin County, N. C.

In Mt. Airy, N. C. Feb. 18, by Rev. M. L. Wood, ALLEN J. SPARGER and Miss KATTIE J. BRAY all of Mt. Airy.

DIED:

On the 5th inst., of Typhoid Pneumonia, at the residence of his father, Dr. Joseph Graham, in Gaston County, JOSEPH GRAHAM, Jr., aged about seven years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL OF THOSE CELEBRATED brands of Virginia Smoking Tobacco, "Lone Wreath" and "Moss Rose," manufactured from choice Honey Dew Virginia Leaf. For sale in quantities to suit dealers, by
W. C. STRONACH & CO.
March 12-2m Wholesale and Retail Grocers.

"WHAT IS BAPTISM?"
By Rev. T. B. KINGSBURY, D. D.
A 18 mo. of 275 pages. In cloth 75 cts. Paper 50 cts. This pays for book and postage. Address the author, Box 444 Raleigh, N. C.
March 12-tf

CIRCULAR.

1869. SPRING TRADE. 1869.

TO THE PUBLIC.

OUR HOUSE, ESTABLISHED 30 YEARS ago, is still in SUCCESSFUL OPERATION wide awake and anxious for an increased trade. We hope to draw to our house new customers in addition to those who have heretofore so kindly patronized us. We expect to enlarge our business, by buying LOW and selling CHEAP. By buying the BEST GOODS and selling them at MODERATE PROFITS. By treating every one kindly and dealing with them HONESTLY.

Having the best facilities for buying (having a purchaser, with the money, always in the market) we shall procure promptly all NEW DESIGNS and shall employ the utmost vigilance and skill in procuring goods of unusual variety and excellence, and at VERY LOW PRICES. We are fully alive to the fact that, to retain and increase our trade, we must furnish a very large assortment of goods, and of the BEST QUALITY, for the LEAST CONSIDERATION, and we are prepared to do it.

By strict economy, prudence and personal service, we have done it, and WILL DO IT STILL.—While truly grateful for all custom given us heretofore, we earnestly desire and invite your LARGER PATRONAGE, which will be fully appreciated, and for which we will render fair equivalent.

Very respectfully,
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Merchants,
No. 33 and 35 Iron Front Building,
Under "TUCKER HALL," Fayetteville st.,
March 12-tf Raleigh, N. C.

To Country Merchants.

WE EXPECT to increase our JOBBING BUSINESS as well as our RETAIL Trade. Country Merchants will profit by shipping their orders in Raleigh, with us
March 12-tf W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

AUCTION SALES.
SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1869.
Will be sold at Towles' Auction and Commission Store on Wilmington Street, sale to commence at 10½ o'clock:
One clean Family Carriage, in running order.
One fine Buggy, good as new.
One excellent two-horse Wagon.
One first class Sewing Machine, in perfect order.
One good Walnut Bureau.
One large-size Cooking Stove, but little used.
One Feather Bed, and other household articles.
ALSO
A collection of Merchandise, Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c.
JAS. M. TOWLES,
March 12-2t Auctioneer.

ANOTHER CONSIGNMENT OF MISS, CAtawba, Scuppernong, and Clinton Grape Vines.
Feb. 9-tf W. H. JONES & CO

FOR SALE.
Fine MOUNTAIN LIMBER-TWIG APPLES
Nice White Meal, and White Corn
W. H. JONES & CO.,
March 5-tf Auction & Com. Merchants.

Coffee! Coffee!
50 SACKS RIO COFFEE
For sale by
Feb. 15-tf UPCHURCH & DODD.

Flour, Flour.
300 BBLS. FLOUR of all grades, in sacks and Barrels, for sale by
Feb. 15-tf UPCHURCH & DODD.

HOLLOW and WILLOW WARE,
Sold by
W. C. STRONACH & CO.

SAUCES, SALAD, DRESSING CATSUP AND Canned Goods, for sale by
W. C. STRONACH & CO.

MOSS and DURHAM SMOKING and BEST brands Chewing Tobacco, sold by
W. C. STRONACH & CO.

SWEET POTATOES, TURNIPS, CABBAGE and other Vegetables, always on hand.
W. C. STRONACH & CO.

5 BBLS "MONITOR," the very best variety of Seed Potatoes. Call and see them, at
W. C. STRONACH & CO'S.

ONE REALLY GOOD MILCH COW.
For sale by
W. C. STRONACH & CO.

GOOD MOUNTAIN APPLES
For sale by
W. C. STRONACH & CO.

HOWARD'S, N. C. FAMILY and lower grades of Flour, in sacks and barrels sold by
March 5-tf W. C. STRONACH & CO.

SUBSTANTIALS.
20 BBLS. FAMILY MESS PORK,
20 " Prime "
5000 lbs bulk Shoulders.
5000 " " Rib and Clear Rib Sides.
3000 " Choice Sugar-cured Hams.
1000 " Family Leaf Lard.
50 bbls. Prime Super Flour.
150 sacks N. C. & Tennessee Flour, all grades
50 " Salt.
2000 lbs. E. J. and Refined Sugars.
10 " Choice Coffees.
100 " Select Green and Black Teas.
In Store and arriving,
Raleigh, Feb. 23-tf B. P. WILLIAMSON.

PRIME CAROLINA RICE.
2500 lbs. Rice, just received and for sale by
March 9-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

5 CASES FRESH CANNED TOMATOES.
3 " " " Peas.
4 " " " Peaches.
2 " " " String Beans.
1 " Sardines.
Worcestershire Sauce—Genuine!
For sale by
March 9-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

A NO. 1 MULE.
For sale by
March 10-tf W. C. STRONACH & CO.

GOODS DELIVERED ANYWHERE IN THE City without extra charge, by
W. C. STRONACH & CO.,
Wholesale & Retail Grocers.
31 Fayetteville Street,
Feb. 26-tf Raleigh, N. C.

THE EXCHANGE HOTEL,
[FORMERLY MOUNT HOUSE.]
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
HAS BEEN RE-OPENED for the accommodation of the traveling public by Mr. and Mrs. BOWE, formerly of Company Shops Hotel. Terms moderate. Transient custom solicited. As "THE EXCHANGE" is under the direction of the skill and experienced supervision of one of the most accomplished caterers now in the trade in the South, it is reasonable to ask for a share of the public patronage. Call and test the proposition.
Jan. 7-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

SYNOPSIS OF STATEMENT FOR 1868, OF THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Income from Premiums,	$7,161,394 11
Income from Interest,	1,364,905 48
Total Income for the year,	8,546,299 59
Losses paid,	1,321,535 00
Dividends paid,	[illegible] 00
Total Losses paid to date,	5,069,982 00
Total Dividends paid to date,	[illegible] 00

It will be seen from the above that the INCOME FROM INTEREST ALONE greatly exceeds the losses, and that the TOTAL INCOME FOR ONE YEAR IS MORE than the TOTAL LOSSES PAID TO DATE.

The Assets of the Company are now over TWENTY-THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, and with its IMMENSE INCOME offers greater inducements to those insuring than any other Company in the country. In addition to the participating system of premiums with dividends annually payable after four years, it issues Policies upon a reduced all-cash premium, with immediate annual dividends. It can be plainly seen that the Connecticut Mutual Life has been doing a safe and increasing business for the last twenty-two years. It does not deem it necessary to make grand promises of what they intend doing, but it [illegible] persons on any plan most desirable, and it makes all its policies non-forfeitable, for a stated amount, after two or three payments. Also remember, this Company has $[illegible] Assets securely invested, for every $100 of its Liabilities.

S. D. WAIT,
March 8-tf General Ag't, Raleigh, N. C.

Fall and Winter Importations.
1869. 1869.
MILLINERY GOODS!
Ribbons, Trimming Ribbons, Velvet Ribbons,
SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS
FANCY BONNET MATERIALS.
BLONDS CRAPES NETTS,
FRENCH FLOWERS, PLUMES AND ORNAMENTS,
BONNETS and LADIES' HATS
IN STRAW, SILK, VELVET and FELT.
We offer the largest and best assorted Stock in the United States comprising all the latest Parisian Novelties, and unequaled in choice variety and cheapness.
ARMSTRONG, CATOR, & CO.,
237 and 239 Baltimore Street,
Feb. 23-tf Baltimore.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE!
JORDAN & CARR,
DRUGGISTS,
Sycamore, Corner Washington Street,
PETERSBURG, VA.,
Take pleasure in offering to the Merchants, Physicians, Planters and the public generally of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, one of the most extensive and complete stocks of
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS,
Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass Brushes, Combs, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Spices, Perfumery, Soaps, &c., &c., ever before offered in the Southern States.
Dealers and the public are cordially invited to call and examine their stock and prices.
WALTER B. JORDAN,
Dec 1 JOSEPH CARR.

GET THE BEST ALMANAC.
TURNER'S NORTH CAROLINA ALMANAC for 1869 has the State Government in full; all the Courts; the Militia System; Postage Rates; Scale of Confederate Currency; Homestead Law; Digest of State Constitution; Public Works; Railroads and Officers; Tables; Receipts; Anecdotes, &c., &c., making it the most complete and valuable Almanac ever published. Price 10 cents per copy. One dozen 75 cents.—Half gross $4,00. Gross $7 00.
Single copies sent by mail on receipt of price.
JAMES H. ENNISS,
Publisher and Bookseller,
Nov. 28-tf Raleigh.

MRS. HENRY W. MILLER'S
BOARDING HOUSE,
CORNER NEWBERN AND PERSON STREETS,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Jan 1-tf

T. V. MOSS,
WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELLER,
HAS RESUMED BUSINESS IN THE Store formerly occupied by C. B. Root, Esq., and now by Mr H. T. CLAWSON.
No. 9, East Side Fayetteville St.,
5 doors South of the State House, where he will be pleased to serve his friends and the public generally.
dec 25-tf

New Crop Cardenas Molasses!
MOMENTLY EXPECTED DIRECT FROM CARDENAS.
SCHOONER "T. S. McCLELLAN" with 173 hhds., 37 tierces, 19 bbls.
CHOICE MUSCOVADO MOLASSES,
In PRIME NEW PACKAGES.
Attention of dealers is called to the quality of this cargo, as being SUPERIOR to any imported this season.
For sale in lots to suit, by
G. G. PARSLEY & CO.,
March 6-1w Importers, Wilmington, N. C.

CAMERON & HILL,
(Successors to R. H. Cowan & Co.)
General Commission and Shipping Merchants.
AGENTS FOR
M. Davis & Son's (Liberty, Va.) celebrated Chewing Tobacco.
Lister Bros. Super Phosphate of Lime and Bone Manure.
Vulcan Iron Works, Richmond, Va.
Crossdale's Super Phosphate.
JNO. W. CAMERON,
JAS. H. HILL.
No 28 N. Water Street,
March 5-tf Wilmington, N. C.

THE AMERICAN
FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE,
A TRIUMPH OF MECHANICAL GENIUS.
WARRANTED FOR THREE YEARS.
THIS MACHINE will run either backward or forward with equal facility; makes the same stitch as by hand, but far superior in every respect. Will knit 20,000 Stitches in one minute, and do PERFECT WORK, leaving every knot on the inside of the Work.
It will knit a pair of stockings in less than half an hour. It will knit CLOSE OR OPEN, PLAIN OR RIBBED WORK, with any kind of coarse or fine woolen yarn, or cotton, silk, or linen.
On receipt of $25.00 we will forward a Machine as ordered.
Orders left with W. H. CROW, Gen. Agent for the Ætna Insurance Co., will be attended to.
March 5-tf

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.
25 bbls. Sugars, of all grades, at LOWEST MARKET PRICE.
15 hhds. Cuba Molasses—LOW.
For sale by
DOUGLAS BELL,
March 9-tf Fayetteville St.

IRISH POTATOES.
Harrison Potatoes.
White Mercer,
Dykeman,
Peach Blow,
Jackson White.
These were selected with great care for SEED.
For sale by
March 9-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

SPRING STYLE HATS,
FASHIONABLE MOLESKIN'S.
SOFT HATS.
Alpine, Tourist, Gen. Price and Velocipede Hats.
Just received per Express.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.
Raleigh, March 9-tf