The Sentinel.

CITY AND STATE ITEMS

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1871.

RALEIGH COTTON MARKET.

REPORTED BY A. G. LEE & CO., GROCERS, WILMINGTON STREET.

Raleigh, Feb. 28.

For shipment - - 202 bales.
For storage - - 00 "
Market quiet but firm at 13c.

RAIN FALL NEAR RALEIGH, FEBRUARY, 1871.

Compiled for the SENTINEL by Dr. W. H. Murdoch.

1	1 inch and	10	hundredths
2		10	"
5		20	"
6		5	"
8		10	"
11 & 12	1 inch and	30	"
13	1 " "	00	"
14		5	"
18		70	"
22		15	"
23		25	"
24		10	"
26		25	"

5 inches and 95 one hundredths.

DIED.—Yesterday at 1 o'clock, p. m., at the National Hotel, in this city, of pneumonia, in the 63d year of his age, after an illness of ten days, W. T. Riddick, Esq., formerly of Gates county, and latterly an officer of the U. S. District Court at Raleigh. The deceased was a most amiable and kindly respected gentleman whose loss will be deeply regretted by a large circle of friends. The funeral will take place to-morrow, Thursday, at the Catholic Church. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

[From the Wilmington Journal.]

Mr. James, Local Editor of the Wilmington *Journal*, has returned to his post after a brief absence and has "given in his experience" in regard to his trip. We copy the following extracts from his article:

GOLDSBORO'.

We found the town greatly improved since we had visited there, now some six months ago. Much of the gaping wound left by the late disastrous fire has been healed over, and almost a new town has sprung up on the ashes left there. Several handsome brick stores have been erected and evidently much business is now being transacted there. The most hand some store in the place is the new iron front of the Messrs. Weil, which is fully equal to anything now known in Wilmington. A good dinner at the establishment of Capt. J. W. Royall completed our pleasant experiences of the place, and we left on the 3 p. m. train for Raleigh hoping to renew an acquaintance with the hospitalities of the town at some early day.

RALEIGH.

At Raleigh we found everything in a bustle. Business seemed very good and country dealers arriving in the market with produce, and a large number of visitors in attendance on the Impeachment Trial, gave the city an appearance of life equal to that to be found in Norfolk or Richmond. Of course we stopped at the Yarboro', the headquarters of all Southern gentlemen in Raleigh, where our friend, Dr. Blacknall, gave us a real old North Carolina welcome. It is needless to say that, while there, we feasted on the best that the land could afford. We found our sturdy representatives, Messrs. McClammy of the Senate, and Ashe, of the House, at their posts, and laboring hard in the interests of their constituents. They are young men and they know how to work, and the people of this county may rest well satisfied that they never grow weary in well doing, but that, by night as well as by day, they are laboring earnestly for the good of the people of this State.

SCENE IN THE SENATE.

On Friday night a humorous scene occurred in the Senate, which we cannot forbear giving here. During the debate on a bill appointing an inspector and cotton weigher for the city of Raleigh, Mr. Brogden, of Wayne, objected to the bill because it was a New York custom and the Legislature made the appointment. In reply to Mr. Brogden, Maj. McClammy said that he knew something of inspection. He favored the appointment by the Legislature, and the gentleman recommended was the man for the place. As to the objection about New York customs, he was surprised to hear the Senator objecting to anything that came from New York. We got about all we have from New York. Our glorious constitution came from New York. Our Code of Civil Procedure came from New York, and why should the gentleman now object to take a custom from New York? Amid the audible smiles of the senators the gentleman from Wayne retained his seat.

CHATHAM RAILROAD.

Having heard much of the new Chatham Railroad, and the country it opened, we took advantage of the courtesy of Capt. A. B. Andrews, the Superintendent, and ran down to Haywood, which is situated just at the head of the Cape Fear river, on the neck of land between its two branches, the Haw and Deep rivers, and about 30 miles from Raleigh. The Chatham Road is completed to Haw River, over which a bridge is now being thrown. The track is graded for about seven miles further, along Deep river, and nearly to a point on that river known as the Gulph, where it is to cross. It opens up a rich country, and there is every probability that the road will be a fine business, provided something can be done to check the terrorism that now reigns in Chatham county. The barn burners are still abroad, and no one in the county is secure. Every man, unless he be a member of the National Republican party, fears that he may be the next to feel the hand of the Loyal Leagues, who are devastating the full county of Chatham, even as Henry Berry Lowrey, and his gang of outlaws, have marked out Robeson county for destruction. Two nights before our visit to Haywood the barn of Capt. Bryant, an old citizen, was destroyed by fire, together with all of its contents, which was plainly the work of the loyal barn burners.

HENRY BERRY LOWREY.—It was removed here yesterday, says the Wilmington *Journal* 26th, that Henry Berry Lowrey, the notorious Robeson county outlaw, in view of the utter demoralization at present existing in the ranks of the Republican party in this State, has in consideration a retirement from public life. To effect this a pardon is necessary, and to obtain the pardon it is said that he is now causing a petition to be circulated among the people of Robeson county, addressed to the Legislature, and agreeing, should an indemnity for past offences be granted him, to leave the State, with his followers, at once and forever. This is but a rumor and we give it for all that it may be worth. Should it prove true, we hope that no decent white man in Robeson county will that agree to compound the felonies and murders of which Lowrey has been guilty.

IMPEACHMENT.

TRIAL OF W. W. HOLDEN.

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY.

SENATE CHAMBER, Feb. 27, 1871.

Court met, Hon. Chief Justice Pearson in the chair.

Roll called and thirty-nine senators were present.

Andrew Murray, Jr., was recalled, and testified:

Question by Mr. McCorkle.

About two weeks after the whipping of Petillo, I received verbal information that if I remained at home I would be in danger. In consequence of that I took my wife and left home, and remained two days and nights. I then armed myself and returned home.

Cross-examined by Mr. Merrimon.

I was a republican last summer.

Question: Why did you tell Long on Sunday?

Answer: I went asked. I was asked what my politics had been, and I said that I had co-operated with the conservative party. I meant that I co-operated with that party until last summer, when I acted with the republican party. That party run me as their candidate last summer.

The plan to tear down Leigh's house was decided upon by parties, I don't recollect whether it was at my house or not. He was a negro, living on my land, and in consequence of his refusal to work I wanted to get rid of him. Some young men told me they would run him away, but did not say how they would do it. The night the house was torn down, one of the party left my house to go on the business, with others, to run Leigh off. I never made any complaint of this.

David Allred called for respondent and testified that he saw the wounds on Samuel Garrison's back after he had been whipped, thought he was very badly whipped.

Cross examined.

I never belonged to the league, never belonged to any secret society except the Sons of Temperance, and I got out of that as soon as I could.

John Denny, called on behalf of respondent, testified:

I live in Graham, Alamance county. The night Outlaw was hung I was at home, just arrived and had been in bed about an hour when I heard a noise. I got up and saw about twenty men walking towards Wyatt Outlaw's house. All were disguised. They were about seventy yards from my house. They walked up to the door, pushed it open and several of them went in, soon came out and went back to the street. One party had a light but threw it down as soon as they came out of the house. They passed right by my house, and I heard them give the order to mount, and heard them get on horses. They then went down the street in the direction of the Court House. I heard some talking over at Outlaw's house, but could not tell who it was. Don't know that any cries of distress were made. I saw a body hanging on the tree next morning, but did not go to it.

Cross examined by Mr. Merrimon.

I saw Kirk's troops. They were very rough men. There seemed to be very little discipline among them. I went every day to carry provisions to the prisoners detained by Kirk, provided by the citizens and my family. I was allowed to go up to the guard line and hand it in. I went to the jail several times. Mr. Turner, Mr. Wiley, Mr. Weedon and perhaps some others were detained in there. Courts were regularly held, and the officers were there doing their respective duties. The feelings between the races were very kind, so far as I know. I was before the coroner's jury as a witness when inquest was held over Outlaw's body.

Peter Hughes called on behalf of the respondent and testified:

Examined by Mr. McCorkle.

I live in Alamance county, near the Company Shops. I was somewhat connected with the organization of the White Brotherhood. I know of one raid made by the brotherhood in Alamance. There were some ten in all concerned in the raid. We met at Shallow Ford Meeting house, R. Lowe, Wm. Lowe, Martin Gherron, Wm. Gherron, Rank in Lewis, John Tickle, Bifton Hutkins. I was not with them on the raid. I heard them say at the meeting they were going to whip —— Jordan, and afterwards heard them say they did do it.

"Upon becoming members of the organization, the following oath was administered: (which witness read from manuscript.)

"You solemnly swear, in the presence of Almighty God, that you will never reveal what is now about to come to your knowledge; and you never will reveal the names of the men who initiate you; and that you have not and do not belong to the "Red Strings," U. L. (Union League) or H. of A. M. (Heroes of America,) or any other political society whose aim and intention is to destroy the rights of the States and of the people and to elevate the negro with the white man, and you are opposed to all such organizations so help your God.

"You now further swear, in the presence of Almighty God, that you will be true to the principles of the Brotherhood, and to the members; that you will never reveal any of its edicts, orders or principles, to any person not even a known Brother, or that you are a member yourself, or who are members; and that you will obey all calls and summons of the Chief of your camp when in your power to do so; and should any member reveal any of the acts, orders or secrets of this Brotherhood you will assist in punishing him in any way that the camp may direct; and that you will not initiate or allow in the Brotherhood, any radical or any one who sympathizes with them or who may have radical views, if in your power to prevent. And should you know of, or see any Brother or his family imposed upon by any radical or negro you will go to his assistance or their assistance, and render all the aid in your power. Or should you know any of them to be in imminent danger, you will immediately inform them so that they may go to their assistance. And should you hear the word of alarm given, you will go immediately to ascertain the cause and render all aid in your power, so help you God.

[Then followed the Alphabet, with signs or characters.]

All members are requested to be suitably disguised and ready for all occasions.

All members are honor bound to induce all true conservatives to join the Brotherhood, in no case to mention such to another.

The word of distress shall never be used by any member, only in case of imminent danger or peril."

The order had characters they could use when they wished to call a meeting. Had an alphabet, K was A. L. was B, and so on. I belonged to a camp in Guilford. I don't know that the camp in Alamance had any name or number. William Tickle was captain, John and Peter Summers were 1st and 2d lieutenants. Some twenty-five or thirty belonged to this camp. I was never in any other camp. I met Jacob Whitesell several times over in Guilford; also, Jerre Albright near Tickle's field.

The Order was organized for home defence, but not to last any particular time. It lasted in Alamance until about the time Kirk came there. Whenever one camp decreed a prisoner to be whipped, another camp had it to do. This was done to avoid detection. I was never in any camp when any one was punished. At the church I heard them say they were going to whip Jembe, and afterwards I heard them say they did do it well.

I have of no one else in Alamance who was whipped, nor of any one elsewhere whipped in Alamance except Major Suttle who was whipped in Guilford, by Guilford men. Witness was asked, if he knew members of the order another any other whippings?

Mr. Merrimon objected to the question. Anything that others may have said to the witness was not evidence. Unless he could say to his own knowledge that other violations had taken place, his evidence would not be competent. The oath which the members of the organization took does not contemplate violations of law in any way. As far as the opposition to the reconstruction measures or any other measures of the government, whether part of the Constitution or otherwise, American citizens have a perfect and unquestionable right to assemble together, in secret if they should please, and form organizations looking to the repeal of such measures, so they do so in a legitimate way. This oath does not require or suggest anything more than this. And the witness has expressly stated that the object of the organization was for self-protection, and to put a stop to lawlessness, stealing, &c. Therefore, any violations of law, committed by a member or members of the order, resolve themselves into individual violations of law, and only the parties immediately connected with such offence can be held answerable. It is absurd to undertake to hold the whole Brotherhood responsible for the individual action of its members unless you can establish a general conspiracy to violate the law. The witness is now asked what other members may have said to him relative to what other parties had done. Now, this is palpably an erroneous proceeding. Let him tell what occurred within his own knowledge and we will not object, but we must insist the honorable gentlemen on the other side will not undertake to bring out testimony in this unusual way.

Mr. Boyden insisted that the evidence was competent. It was unlawful for men to bind themselves together in any such way, and to take such an oath, and when they did every member had violated the law to that extent, and, every offence committed by any member, the whole Brotherhood were associated in the responsibility.

Mr. Bragg thought the question would decide the admissibility of much testimony hereafter. He read the question. "Do you know, or have you heard from any member of the White Brotherhood during its existence, of any, and what, acts of violence committed by members of the order in either Caswell or Alamance?" Mr. B. said that what he, witness knew was unobjectionable, but what he had heard, or what he had heard members say cannot be given as evidence at all. It is not yet proven that the order was a combination to commit crime. Until that was done, hearsay, or what one member of the order, or any particular camp of the order did, was no evidence against the whole order.

Mr. Smith argued that the oath required the order to violate the laws of the State in that it required the members to punish a member for a divulgence of its secrets. He declared the object of the organization a clearly unlawful one, and its powers extended over two counties for two years.

The Chief Justice ruled that there was no difficulty in deciding the principles of evidence; but did not think sufficient foundation had been laid to show a conspiracy existed. The counsel for the respondent relies on the oath; but that is indefinite. It might be that the object of the organization was not incorporated in the oath. He thought the counsel must first show a foundation for a conspiracy before they can place the responsibility of violations by members upon the whole order.

Mr. McCorkle again asked the witness to state what the object of their association was.

I cannot tell what the real object was. I always understood it to be to put down stealing, barn burning, &c. When parties were known to steal, if the courts did not punish them the Brotherhood were to take them up and whip them.

The Chief Justice said this was a foundation of conspiracy to violate the law.

Mr. McCorkle again put question as to what witness had heard from members, &c.

Mr. Bragg objected to what he had heard from others.

The Chief Justice decided it competent.

Mr. Merrimon asked witness, if he had any means of knowing the objects of the whole order.

Witness said he had not, that he had never attended any county camp, nor did he ever talk with the chief of Alamance county.

The Chief Justice decided that the counsel for respondent could ask questions as to what passed between witness and the chief of Guilford county.

It was argued at length by both sides.

Cross examined by Mr. Merrimon.

I was never regularly initiated a member—caught the signs and got information from John Long.

As to the admissibility of the evidence, as to what members had said, the vote of the Senate was taken, and decided to receive it by 28 yeas to 12 nays.

Question was asked.

Witness. I don't remember as to how I heard of any member speak of any outrages, nor to have heard of members speak of other members having committed outrages. I heard of the whipping of Wm. Long, Daniel Whitesell, William Smith, Peter Summers, &c., were connected with them. Heard John Long and Thomas Gray speaking of the burning of Mr. Worth's school house. I don't know whether it was burned by order of a camp or not, but asked Gray why it was done, and he said it might have been done by order of the camp.

Witness was then asked if he had heard members say how many were in the organization in the county.

Objection was made. After argument, the Chief Justice ruled that the question was not competent. I think there were about one hundred members in the township in which I lived; there are ten townships in the county. I never attended any other camp but the one at Shallow Ford Church. We only used disguises whenever we initiated anybody, or whipped anybody. My camp whipped Daniel Jordan and Bill Long. No members of my camp ever went into any other county that I ever knew of.

Cross-examined by Mr. Merrimon.

Jordan was whipped for stealing old man Cable's hat and waistcoat. Long for breaking into Daniel Patton's house and stealing clothes.

Re-direct.

Jordan was indicted for the stealing after the whipping, but before he was carried before the magistrate he compromised it by paying costs. It was then dropped.

Question by Senator Robbins of Rowan.

Was it the design of the organization to overthrow the state or federal governments, by secret conspiracy or by open force? Witness. If so, I never heard of it. Or, if it was the object to deprive the colored people of any of their rights under the laws I never heard of it.

Senators Jones and Gaither of Alamance asked leave to enter upon the journal of proceedings their reasons for giving the votes they did relative to the admission of the testimony this morning. Granted.

Court adjourned.

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY.

SENATE CHAMBER, Feb. 28, 1871.

Court met, Hon. Chief Justice Pearson in the chair.

Proclamation was made in due form.

Mary Holt, col., a witness for respondent, testified:

She lives in Graham, is the wife of Henry Holt. She was at her house the night the ku klux went to her house after her husband. (Testimony substantially the same about this visit as given by Henry Holt last week. She knew nothing more than that they were at her house and cut and took away a piece of her bed rope.)

Matilda Puryear, col., a witness on behalf of the respondent, testified.

Questioned by Mr. Boyden.

I live in Alamance county, was William Puryear's wife. I was at home the night he was taken off. Between midnight and day a crowd came to the house, burst open the door, came in, and took him out. I started to go to him, and they cursed me and ordered me back. There were five of them, all disguised in white. My husband was carried off with one shoe on and hat. When they carried him out of the house they stopped out in the yard and two of them came back and got his gun. As they went out they shut the door and fastened it on the outside, leaving me in and ordered me not to open it until next morning at sun up. I don't know at what time his body was found, but the wheat was turning right smart. His body was found in the water course at Dr. Wilson's mill pond. I knew the body by the buttons on the shirt and the one shoe he had on. The body was nearly rotten. He was distracted at the time he was taken off. Had been so once before.

Several questions were then put to witness by Mr. Boyden relative to what her husband had said to her, which were argued by both sides and decided incompetent by the Chief Justice.

Examination resumed.

I was not under any dread of injury before these parties came. A large rock was tied to my husband's foot.

Cross examined by Mr. Graham.

The body was found in the water course at the pond by some boys. There had been a freshet in the stream about the time he was taken from home. After the water fell it left the body somewhat exposed, and the flying of buzzards about there attracted some boys, and they found the body in that way. My husband treated me very kindly, except when he was distracted. I could not tell whether the men who took him off were white or black. His mother had him put in jail once before, while crazy. I did not apply to Mr. Bradshaw the day before he was taken for a peace warrant against him. The day before the night on which he was taken off he carried on a great deal, cursing and swearing powerfully, neighbors over a half mile off heard him distinctly. He had been going on that way for two weeks. He frequently said that if any body did anything to him he would kill them, he was a free man. He said he had reported the Johnson boys at Graham, for being ku klux, and he was uneasy about it. This was about two weeks after Outlaw was hung. He also said that he would kill Wesley Johnson if he fooled with him.

Caswell Holt, col., a witness on behalf of the respondent, testified:

I am thirty-six years of age, live in Graham, have lived there for twelve months. About three years ago, one night I laid down on the bed at home. Soon after I heard a noise around the house. They forced themselves in, came up to me, caught me by the arms, dragged me out of bed and out doors, choked me and tied me, and asked what about those chickens, and the wheat and corn. I said I did not know. They then carried me down to some woods, tied rope around my neck, drew me up frequently, every time letting me down asking me about the chickens, &c. They then whipped me very severely. There were sixty of them, and they gave me three licks apiece. After they beat me as much as they wanted to, they turned me loose, and ordered me to leave the county in ten days; said if I did not leave in ten days, would come back and kill me. I was laid up for three weeks.

Last Christmas twelve months ago, they came to my house again. I was living at the same place. They ordered me to open the door. I said I would not unless they would tell me who they were. Ordered me to strike a light. I said I would not. I handed my oldest boy an axe, and had a large knife myself. They then fired into the door, the balls come through and into me. I exclaimed "there! you have shot me," and in a few moments fell on the floor. After doing some more damage, making threats, &c., they left. The next morning I sent for Dr. Montgomery, who came and took six balls out of my body, arms, and breast.

The last time I could not form any idea who the parties were; but the first time I believed I recognized the voices of Daniel Anthony, and George and Daniel his sons. I knew them by their size and walk, always knows them all.

Cross-examined by Mr. Graham.

There was no politics in the whipping. I have never left the county. I have never been troubled except on these occasions. I did not tell Col. Holt that the men accused me of stealing, and said they whipped me for it.

I took out a warrant against the three Anthonys, and Mr. Sellers. When I got before the magistrate, Mr. Hardin, I found more than I had sworn against. Mr. Badham was my lawyer. After investigation, the warrant was dismissed. Mr. Hardin and Mr. Badham are both republicans. I had a fair trial before the magistrate.

Leonard Rippey, called for respondent, and testified to the whipping of Jack Brannon, a colored blacksmith, about one year ago, in Caswell county. Rippey lives in Alamance. Was going through Caswell, and stopped at Mr. Mills', and was sleeping in Brannon's house. At night disguised persons came and took him and Brannon out and whipped Brannon very badly, but did not whip him but five licks, not to hurt.

Cross-examined.

Denied having been taken from the bed with Jack Brannon's daughter, and that he was taken out by the ku klux for that. He had seen the woman frequently, but had never had anything to do with her. They told me they took me out because I staid all night at Jack's house, instead of going to a white man's house.

John Slatterly, sworn on behalf of respondent, and testified:

I am thirty-nine years of age, live in Alamance. In October 1869, late in the night a crowd came to my house, and fired off guns in my yard. I got my gun and went out—saw parties disguised. I shot in among them. Heard some groans and then they left. These men fired four times. I saw where the balls struck the fence, in a direct line with the house. I heard that James Patterson had been shot. I went to see him, and saw his wound. He said it was cut with an axe. The wound did not look like it was made by balls. About one week before they were at my house I saw two disguised men pass my house, recognized them as Fred and Joe Watson, boys staying over at Mr. McPherson's. They live in Alamance.

Cross-examination.

I am friendly with some of my neighbors, a good many not friendly with. I did not go with any one to go into Hornaday's house. I don't know who did it. I compromised a bastardy suit with my wife's sister. I never said I killed a distempered beef and carried it to the shop. I killed a good many, and if any were distempered I did not know it. There has been complaint of me for running off and killing my neighbors cattle, hogs, &c. I was bound over for a charge of John Patterson. When constable came after me to arrest me I told him I would not go with him, and he called assistance and took me.

I went with Kirk to arrest people. Furnished names of those I supposed to be Ruklux. I gave these names to Red Eye Bill Albright. I went to point out men to have them arrested. I was never promised any payment. I belong to the League—was taken in on trial. I promised to vote the republican ticket, never took any more oath than that.

Wm. Long, col., called on behalf of respondent, and testified to having been whipped very severely on one occasion by disguised men. They said they whipped him for breaking in Mr. Patton's house. I said I was in Charlotte at the time his house was broken open. They whipped me very badly, until I told them I would acknowledge every thing they wanted me to. They finally told me to go back and be a good boy. They gave me some seventy-five or one hundred licks, all nearly in one place. I was confined for two weeks. I believe now that I was in the county at the time Mr. Patton's house was broken into. I did not go before a magistrate because I told them I would not.

Cross-examination waived.

Gen. J. S. Holt, a witness on behalf of the respondent, testified that George Rippey, col., was whipped by the ku klux. He used to own George, and knew him to be a very good boy. Tom Lutterloh admitted to me that he whipped him, and was a ku klux. No prosecution about this affair. It was publicly spoken of. Feeling between the races good enough, some political feelings, nothing more.

Cross examination.

I don't recollect hearing Lutterloh say that George was whipped for being with Paisley ku klux in shooting the negroes. I knew there was a good deal of feeling in the Church—a division took place among them, Paisley was one of the preachers, but I never heard anything more. I never knew that George ran away from the country to keep from being sent to the Penitentiary as his Paisley.

Court adjourned.

Eleven years ago petroleum was unknown as an article of utility. Now the total capital invested in it, at home and abroad is $100,000,000 of which the American capital is $70,000,000.

AN "EXCHANGE" thinks the Israelites were the legitimate bankers, and the Egyptians otherwise. Hence "Pharaoh" banks. Considering that cards were invented A. D. 1391, this is not a bad guess.

Married.

PRETLOW—MASSENBURG.—At Rose Hill, Southampton county, Va., on Thursday, the 23d inst., at 8 P. M., by Rev. Mr. Ware, of the M. E. church, Dr. THOS. J. PRETLOW, Jr., to the beautiful NANNIE, eldest daughter of Dr. Wm. A. Massenburg, all of same county.

New Advertisements.

HOUSE TO LET.
A cottage house to let, for the balance of the year, on Fayetteville Street.
Enquire at the Sheriff's Office.
mar 1-4tt T. F. LEE.

FOR RENT
A desirable House for rent, for the balance of the year.
Apply to
mar 1-1w W. H. LYON.

AT PRIVATE SALE.
We will sell the well known "Weldon Mills."
Apply to
S. SMITH & CO.
mar 1-w4w Weldon, N. C.

NEW DAIRY.
Having made all necessary arrangements to commence the Dairy Business, all persons wishing to be supplied, with good fresh milk (both sweet and butter milk) at reasonable prices, either morning or evening or both, would do well to call upon the undersigned, who will make satisfactory arrangements. Milk wagon will commence running regularly by the 15th inst.
W. H. MURDOCH,
Office, 1st Door South,
mar 1-2w Raleigh National Bank.

WM. W. JONES, ARMISTEAD JONES.
JONES & JONES.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
RALEIGH, N. C.
PRACTICE in the Supreme Court of the State, the Circuit Courts of the United States and the several Courts of the 6th Judicial District, consisting the counties of Wake, Johnston, Franklin, Nash, Warren, Granville, Halifax and Northampton.
Office on Fayetteville Street, near the Court House.
mar 1-4tp

NOTICE TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE W. N. C. RAILROAD.
(EASTERN DIVISION.)
WHEREAS, according to the provisions of An Act entitled An "Act for the benefit of W. N. C. R. Company" passed by the present General Assembly, any three Stockholders of said Company may give notice as therein prescribed, of a meeting of Stockholders in said Company; this is therefore to notify the Stockholders of said Company to meet in the Town of Salisbury, county of Rowan, on Tuesday 4th day of April 1871, for the purpose of taking into consideration the provisions of said Act, and to transact important business for the Company.
MONT PATTON,
R. C. BURGIN,
JNO. CARSON,
A. G. HALYBURTON,
A. M. ERWIN,
A. C. AVERY,
Stockholders in the Company.
mar 1-30t

NEW SPRING STYLES.
R. B. ANDREWS & CO.,
CLOTHIERS,
WILL OPEN A FULL LINE OF
Spring Suits
FOR
MEN, YOUTHS AND BOYS, ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1st.
These Goods have just been manufactured in New York by our Partner Mr. E. L. Harding, who is continually in the Market, purchasing the latest styles of fashions offered for manufacturing FASHIONABLE CLOTHING at the LOWEST PRICES.
Members of the General Assembly and Strangers in the City are requested to take advantage of this opportunity offered for supplying themselves with Seasonable Clothing before returning to their homes.
R. B. ANDREWS & CO.,
mar 1-8m Clothiers, Raleigh, N. C.

75 BALES PRIME N. C. HAY, just in store.
feb 24-tf W. H. JONES & CO.

NEW ARRIVALS.
Bacon, Lard, Flour, Pickles by the barrel, Oranges, Crackers, Codfish, N. C. Cut Herrings, Mackerel, &c., &c.
feb 20-tf R. D. HARRISON.

N. C. FLOUR
Of the best.
feb 23-tf W. H. JONES & CO.

LATE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

CAPTURE OF A NORTH CAROLINA OUTLAW.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 27.—Henderson Oxendine, one of the negro outlaws for whose arrest large rewards were offered, was captured by a party of citizens of Robeson county and lodged in jail Saturday night.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—SENATE.—An other ineffectual struggle was made to get up the Cincinnati and Southern railroad bill. It is considered dead for this session.

The resolution paying the Georgia Senators and contestants the first from the time they were elected, in 1868, and the second their expenses for contesting, was adopted.

HOUSE.—The omnibus appropriation bill was passed without any changes affecting the South, but was laid on the table under a motion to reconsider.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—McPherson's list for the next House shows 136 Republicans, 96 Democrats, and 1 Independent. There are 14 vacant and 15 contested seats.

LATEST FROM THE WAR.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 26.—An official dispatch from Paris says the preliminaries of peace have been signed. M. Thiers arrives here to lay them before the Assembly to-morrow.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—The following are the terms of the treaty signed:

France cedes Alsace and Metz, pays Germany five milliards of francs within three years, and the Germans hold the fortresses until the money is paid.

The armistice is prolonged a week to await the ratification by the Assembly.

THE TRIUMPHAL ENTRY TO BE MADE TO-MORROW.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—(*Telegram special.*)—A dispatch from Paris this morning says the Germans will make their triumphal entrance into the city on Wednesday. Thirty thousand Germans will take temporary possession of the streets on the line of the march. The Germans will remain within the prescribed zone until the treaty is ratified.

THE NEWS OF PEACE IN BERLIN—FOREIGN INTERVENTION.

BERLIN, Feb. 27.—The news of the conclusion of peace has occasioned an immense excitement in this city. The streets are crowded, the houses decorated with flags and festoons, and thousands of people are gathered in front of the palace. There will be a general illumination to-night.

The Cologne *Gazette* says the signing of the treaty of peace was delayed by the intervention of the English, Russian and Austrian Governments. The Italian Government declined to interfere.

The newspapers still continue to assail the Germans in the bitterest terms.

THE ASSEMBLY AND THE PEACE TREATY.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 27.—The Assembly holds no session to-day. M. Thiers and Picard are expected to night. True and the moderate members of the Radical Left held a meeting last night to prepare a protest against the cession of French territory.

A DISPATCH FROM EMPEROR WILLIAM.

BERLIN, Feb. 27.—The following is a dispatch from the Emperor to Queen Augusta:

"With a heart moved deeply in gratitude to God, I inform you that the preliminaries of peace have been signed. The Bordeaux Assembly must yet ratify them.
WILHELM."

AN EFFORT TO SAVE METZ.

VERSAILLES, Feb. 26.—M. Thiers proposed the purchase of Luxembourg for Prussia in consideration of the restoration of Metz to France, but it was refused. He also offered one milliard of thalers for Metz, but it was also refused.

The Emperor leaves for Berlin on Saturday.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—Cotton dull and nominal; sales, 3,850 bales 15 1-4c.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 27.—Cotton dull; uplands, 15c; low middlings, 14 3-8 a 14 1-2. Flour active and firmer. Wheat firm for low and medium grades; choice lots steady; Pennsylvania, $1.55 a $1.60, others unchanged. White Southern corn less firm at 83a84c; yellow southern firmer at 79a79c. Oats firmer at 56a60c. Pork quiet at $23. Bacon firmer; shoulders 10c; rib sides, 12c; clear rib, 12 1-2c; hams 17 1-2a18c. Lard quiet at 11 1-4c. Whiskey steady at 91a92c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 27.—Cotton dull and easier, uplands 7 1-2a7 5-8d; Orleans 7 3-4a7 7-8d; sales 10,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export.

BOOKS—NEW ARRIVALS.
Ladies Medical Guide, by Dr. Pancoast, Illustrated. Price $1.75.
David Copeck, the Autobiography, Illustrated. Price $1.75.
Daniel Boon's Biography, Illustrated. Price $1.75.
Kit Carson's Life and Adventures, Illustrated. Price $1.75.
Arabian Nights entertainments, Illustrated. Price $1.75.
Mrs. Partington's Knitting Work and what was done by her Fancy Boy Ike, Illustrated. Price $1.75.
Anne Boleyn, Memoirs and Sketches. Price $1.75.
Marie Antoinette, Memoirs and Sketches, in 2 vols. Price $3.00.
Mary Queen of Scots, Memoirs and Sketches, in 2 vols. Price $3.00.
Empress Josephine, Memoirs and Sketches, in 2 vols. Price $3.00.
Queens of France, Memoirs and Sketches, in 2 vols. Price $3.00.
A Lot of Quarto Family Bibles, at from $3 to $12 each at
feb 28-tf J. J. JONES' Bookstore.

COWLES' APPLE BRANDY.
Pure Homemade Apple Brandy.
Fine Peach Brandy.
Butling's Yadkin Co., Rye Whisky.
Curtis' Alamance Corn Whisky.
All pure and good.
For sale by
feb 10-tf A. G. LEE & CO.

OAKWOOD CEMETERY ASSOCIATION,
RALEIGH, Feb. 27, 1871.
THE Directors of Oakwood Cemetery Association, are requested to meet in City Council Room on Wednesday afternoon, March 1st, 1871, at 3½ o'clock P. M.
P. A. WILEY,
feb 28-2t Secretary.

WANTED—A PIANO TO RENT, SHALL be turned in good condition.
Apply to Box 349.
feb 7-tf

IF YOU WANT PRETTILY CRINKLED SHIRTS, get a
SUSAN KNOX FLUTING MACHINE.
JULIUS LEWIS,
feb 20-tf Raleigh, N. C.

HAY, HAY, HAY.
100 Bales of good North Carolina Hay for sale at
A. C. SANDERS & CO'S.

SUNDRIES.
Water Buckets, Well Buckets, Broom-s Tin Ware, Crockery, Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Collars, &c., &c.
jan 17-tf A. C. SANDERS & CO.

FOR SALE.
An improved Smoothing Iron, detachable handle, cost handle all the time.
feb 15-tf W. H. JONES & CO.

APPLE BRANDY.
Pure Peach Brandy.
feb 22-tf G. T. STRONACH.

CORN WHISKY.
Made at home. "Old Blackberry."
feb 22-tf G. T. STRONACH.

Special Notices.

WATSON'S NEW PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, is now open for the reception of visitors and customers. Call and see one of the finest Galleries and the best light in this country.
feb 22-dly J. W. WATSON.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.
This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any other poison, to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vamped and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine of W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had 20 years' unstained reputation to uphold its integrity as the only perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Apply at 16 Bond St., N. Y.
nov 26-dly

Marriage and Celibacy.
Essays for Young Men on great SOCIAL EVILS and ABUSES, which interfere with MARRIAGE—with sure means of relief for the Erring and Unfortunate, Diseased and Debilitated. Sent free in sealed Envelopes.
Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2, South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

USED UP.
ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN.—The worried and used up, who have lost their youthful energy, ambition, and healthy vigor, in the pursuit of SOCIAL PLEASURE,—with words of cheer, and sanitary aid for the seemingly hopeless. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2, Philadelphia, Pa.
mar 27-dly.

Greensboro' Money Market

BUYING RATES OF BANK NOTES, &c.

BY
WILSON & SHOBER, BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, SOUTH ELM STREET, GREENSBORO', N. C.

Bank of N. C.	40c
" Cape Fear	50
" Charlotte	40
" Wadesboro'	25
" Wilmington	50
" Roxboro'	20
" Thomasville	10
" Graham	10
" Lexington	5
" Commerce	10
" Clarendon	1
" Fayetteville	5
" Washington	5
" Tarboro'	3
Merchants' Bank of Newbern	30
Farmers' Bank of Greensboro'	10
Miners' and Planters' Bank	10
Commercial Bank of Wilmington	30
Virginia Bank Notes average about	4
South Carolina " "	25
Georgia " "	25
N. C. R. R. Stock	33

We buy and sell at liberal prices, Gold and Silver, North Carolina Bonds, United States Bonds and all other marketable stocks.

Orders for Bank Notes by debtors and stockholders of Banks will will receive prompt attention.

Returns for express purchase of Bank notes, &c., will be made on the day received, by check on New York or Baltimore, or in currency, as desired.

Life and Fire Insurance Policies issued in good Companies, at best rates.
mar 10-3m*

PARK'S MILLER'S TRADE MARK
1840 1870
The Great Family Medicine.
TAKEN INTERNALLY,
It cures sudden Colds, Coughs, &c., and all Stomach, General Debility, Nursing Sore Mouth, Canker, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Cramp or Pain in the Stomach, Bowel Complaint, Painter Colic, Asiatic Cholera, Diarrhea and Dysentery.
APPLIED EXTERNALLY,
Cures Felons, Boils, and Old Sores, Severe Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Bruises and Sprains, Stiffness of the Joints, Ring Worm and Tetter, Broken Breasts, Frosted feet and Chilblains, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia and Rheumatism. It is a sure remedy for Ague, Chills and Fever.
PAIN KILLER.
Taken internally, should be adulterated with milk or water, or made into a syrup with molasses. For a Cough a few drops on sugar, eaten, will be more effective than anything else.
See printed directions, which accompany each bottle.
Sold by all Druggists.
feb 2-3m dollar

TO THE PUBLIC.
OFFICE WESTERN RAILROAD CO.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Feb'y 25th, 1871.
The attention of the Public is respectfully called to the appended resolutions unanimously adopted by the Board of Directors of this Company.
OFFICE WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
February 23d, 1871.
Extract from the minutes of the Board of Directors of the above named day:
"*Resolved*, That the contract made by the late President and Directors of this Company with J. Hunt & Co., for building the Road to Greensboro', and the attempted modification of said contract,