The Sentinel.

MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1871.

JOSIAH TURNER, Jr., Editor.
JOHN SPELMAN, Associate & Local Editor.

ABSENT MEMBERS.

We are requested respectfully to urge upon absent members of Assembly the necessity of at once returning to their seats. Matters of vital interest will shortly occupy the attention of the Legislature, amongst them the Convention question, as we understand, also the question of taxation.

In the present condition of the State these questions cannot be too soon disposed of, and their importance demands that nothing short of utter inability to attend should keep members from their seats. On the Convention question there is not a single Democratic-Conservative vote not needed. Every man at his post, and diligent labor will bring the present session to a close in three weeks.

DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT OF JUDGE JONES.

A sense of public duty impels us to lay before our readers the following details of the beastly conduct of one of our Radical Superior Court Judges, E. W. Jones, familiarly known to the public as "Jaybird Jones." Comment is unnecessary. We trust that not a moment will be lost by the House of Representatives in impeaching this dirty fellow and driving him from the bench. Justice, morality and the purity of the bench demand it.

We copy from the Tarboro' *Southerner* of Thursday last. The facts are vouched for as from a trustworthy and reliable source:

NORTH CAROLINA, Washington County. } JUSTICES COURT, Before M. C. McNamara, J. P.

The State upon the relation of Sarah Tilghman, col.,

Against

E. W. Jones, Judge 2nd Judicial District.

The complaint in this case alleges that Sarah Tilghman was sent for to the Defendants residence in the Town of Plymouth on Friday, the 17th inst., about 8 o'clock, P. M.

She found the defendant at home and much intoxicated. He asked her to spend the night there, and an arrangement was effected between the two.

Finding him too drunk, the plaintiff refused to stay, and attempted to leave the room, whereupon he threw her upon his bed, struck her several violent blows upon her head and person and choked her so that for a time she lost all consciousness.

Upon reviving she resisted his importunities, when he drew his pistol and presented it, threatening her life.

To aid her escape she cried out that the sheriff was at the door, which, in his alarm, he opened and she fled from his premises. In the hasty flight she left upon the gate portions of her dress, the same being a present from his "Honor" for former like services.

These facts were distinctly repeated by witness upon her direct examination.

The defendant conducted the cross examination in person and was unable to vary or contradict the above statement. He finally asked these questions:

Were you at a ball on Thursday night last given at the residence of Mrs. ——— colored?

Answer—I was.

Question—were you escorted home from the ball arm in arm by Mr. Justice McNamara, and did you spend the night with him?

Before the answer in the affirmative had quite escaped the witness, the Justice ruled that the testimony was irrelevant, whereupon the defendant urged its pertinancy to show the character of witness. The Justice ruled otherwise and excluded the testimony.

Whereupon judgment was rendered that the defendant give bond in the penalty of Five Hundred Dollars for his appearance at the next term of his own Court, to be held at Plymouth on Monday, the 20th inst., and in consideration of his high Judicial position, and his exceeding inebriate condition, that he have until 10 o'clock on Monday the 20th inst., to find surety.

18th February, 10 p. m.

[By reference to Saturday's proceedings in the House of Representatives it will be seen that a committee has been appointed to investigate the charges contained in the above with a view, to driving this disgraceful Judge from the bench if true. See proceedings.]

CONGRESSIONAL CAUCUSES.—The Democratic members elect of the forty-second Congress held their final meeting in Washington on Thursday night last, and agreed to the following nominations: for Speaker, Gen. George W. Morgan, of Ohio; for Clerk, Col. James G. Berret, of Washington; for Sergeant-at-Arms, Nicholas Bainbury; for Doorkeeper, Owen Thorn, of California. Maj. Coston, a deaf, of this city, was nominated by acclamation for Postmaster for the House—a marked compliment.

The Republicans in their caucus nominated Messrs. Blaine, for Speaker, McPherson, for Clerk, and Buxton for Doorkeeper, for re-election. In the contest for Postmaster, Hon. A. H. Jones, of North Carolina, *did not get nominated*—his party friends not being able to appreciate his fitness. His vote was 11, against 67 received by the successful candidate, King, the present incumbent.

STATISTICAL.—From the Report of the Secretary of State we find, during the year ending June 1st, 1870, the following convictions for all sorts of crime in the State of North Carolina.

Convicted during the year:

Whites,	1707
Colored,	1673
Foreigners,	21
Total,	3,401

And the following as being in prison on the 1st day of June, 1870:

Whites,	74
Colored,	215
Foreigners,	6
Total,	295

ACT PASSED.—An act to provide for the issue of bonds by the Commissioners of Chatham county passed its final reading on Saturday and is now a law. See act in another column.

CONVENTION—VOICE OF THE PRESS.

[From the Wilmington Journal.]

The people of North Carolina will admire the discretion of the Legislature in refusing to walk into the ambuscade so cunningly devised by the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts and other office-holders, and so pompously and *patriotically* fashioned by Governor Caldwell. To save their positions and their party, these office-holders desired to take advantage of our delicate Federal relations to force a conflict of authority between the State and the General Government, or through a well-grounded fear thereof to defeat the Conservative party in the State. To promote this end Judges prostituted their official positions and the Governor usurped the veto power. The Gubernatorial ukase was fulminated against the General Assembly, and the horrors of another civil war pathetically portrayed, and even the fears of the superstitious were aroused by necromantic references to a wonderful coincidence of dates and events in the history of the State.

The members of the Legislature could easily give authority by a supplemental act to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House to order the election for Convention, and the overweening necessity would seem to warrant such legislation, but knowing how our people long for peace and quiet, they are unwilling to do anything which might jeopardize our relations with the Federal Government, however unnecessary and illegal might be any interference upon the part of the President. We therefore feel that the course foreshadowed in the letter of our well advised correspondent that a revenue bill for the ensuing fiscal year will be reported, and that an appeal will be made to the people during recess, to be relieved from the levying of taxes which must bankrupt the State.

We have frequently shown the utter impossibility of the tax-payers of North Carolina to meet the expenses of our present system of government, and demonstrated that the only speedy, practical and economical remedy was through a Convention. Some may fail to recognize the absolute necessity for changes in the fundamental law, but when the revenue bill is reported, and when they consider, in connection with it, the county and township taxes, and the numberless and heavy expenses attending the collection of money, court costs, justices' fees and others, the substantial people of the State, without regard to politics—if they place the good of North Carolina and their own prosperity above party—will demand relief through a Convention. It is just utterly impossible to continue the present expensive system of government. It is unsuited to our wants and far beyond the reach of our means. Devised by men who neither cared for the wishes or welfare of our people, nor knew how to provide for them had they desired to do so, its extravagances and corruptions have well nigh consumed the little remnant of property which our people saved from the common wreck. Its continuance will engulf the homesteads which the Constitution professes to protect. They will pass under the sheriffs' hammer to provide for the payment of extravagant salaries, of useless officials, of a magnificent and costly system of government.

It is useless and deceptive to talk of reform through the Legislature. The men who framed the Constitution took care to entrench behind its impregnable works when they had secured the offices which they had created expressly for themselves. Every effort to drive them out, to curtail their salaries, to reduce expenses, is met at the very threshold by constitutional objections which cannot be overcome. Only by legislative amendment or through a Constitutional Convention can the remedies be applied. The first is too slow. The disease is too wasting and fatal for the remedy. The patient must die of exhaustion and depletion before its curative powers can be exercised. The last only remains. Shall it be applied?

While avoiding all excuse for any conflict of authority, the General Assembly must exhaust every power and resource it has to provide for a Convention. Ordinary difficulties will not justify it in a final adjournment without some practical action looking to the early assemblage of such a body. It will not do to throw the responsibility upon the official conspirators who have interfered to prevent it. This would do as a party measure, but it will not relieve the sufferings of the people, which are of much higher consideration. Let the members of the Legislature thwart the machinations of evil men, and not content themselves merely by parading the crimes of others as a justification for their own short comings.

We believe that the matter should be referred to the people for decision, and the mode proposed seems the most speedy and practical.

[From the Salisbury' Advance.]

* * * * * * * *

We may well settle it, then, that we shall have a Convention. When shall it assemble and how?

This is the grave question, one requiring the exercise of a highest wisdom and statesmanship. Let its solution not be attempted in the spirit and by the quack arts of the political scioliist, but let the cool brain of experienced wisdom and the firm muscle and dauntless nerve of youth combine to effect it. There are both in the present Legislature, which is fairly representative of the intelligence, respectability and virtue of the State. We have that confidence in their judgment, which leaves the great subject in their hands with the full belief that it will meet with early and suitable attention. We are not advised of the course they intend to pursue—if indeed any course has yet been decided on. The impression, however, is that an effort will be made to induce the independents—of which there are three in the House of Representatives—and the Democrats under pledge to vote against Convention, to vote for either the present bill or a new bill soon to be introduced. Most of these members have expressed themselves in favor of a Convention, if the people will relieve them from their pledges made last Summer when the subject bore a quite different aspect from what it does now. Meetings are announced in some of the counties, which are constituencies of these involuntarily recalcitrant members, and it is hoped that positive instructions to vote for the bill will be given. But after all this is done, there are three votes necessary to give a two thirds majority for the measure in the House. Eighty votes are necessary; seventy of these are unquestioned, seven are placed in doubt as above stated and three votes will have to be had from the Republican side.

Cannot three fair minded Radicals be found, who, placing themselves on a lofty plane above the dictation of party, will vote for a measure that will redound to their individual good and the eternal weal of the old commonwealth they were elected to legislate for? Where is the bold and fearless Justice, who dared from his lair growl defiance at Holden last year, when the Governor's financial policy had betrayed the West? Where is Nixon, elected by another honest Western constituency, certainly not to bring bankruptcy and entail endless poverty upon them? And Collis and others that we could mention—can they not for once turn a *deaf ear* to the fallacious appeals of party *chiefs* and cast a vote which will entitle them to the grateful remembrance of the people, and will be a perpetual and fruitful source of blessing to themselves and their State? Let them be men; let them cast off the detestable chains of a party bondage and rise to the height of the argument. It is not so much the Democratic party as it is the people not considered in the party relations, who want a new and better Constitution. The universal cry is for relief from the evils of high taxation and the prospect for even higher; relief from a corrupt elective judiciary and from a cumbersome and expensive township system; relief from the interest on a gigantic debt illegally contracted, but from which relief is only possible through a Convention. The people of North Carolina, supreme above the behests and the narrow obligations of party, demand changes in the organic law. "The voice of the people is the voice of God." Sound it from Hatteras to Cherokee. The people need, clamor for and will have relief.

[From the Salem Press.]

The sudden quashing of the Convention Act, was in our judgment, a sad misfortune to the people of North Carolina, but it does not become us to shed tears or keep in an everlasting ill-humor over that which cannot be helped. We were aware of the powerful arguments to be brought against a bill passed as it was, but we must confess that they did not alter our own preconceived opinion, nor were we deterred from supporting the measure from any considerations of what *might* be the future action of the general government. Congress has already meddled more than is wise with the affairs of the States, but the time when such intervention can be effected with impunity, is, if the hand writing on the wall reads truly, rapidly passing away. But it useless and unprofitable to discuss the hopes and fears of the future, when the object upon which those hopes and fears were built, lies cold and dead at our feet, strangled by the strong hand almost in the very hour of its birth.

We cordially join with the *Old North State* in censuring the unpledged Republicans who might have assisted in passing a Convention Bill by the two-thirds majority which so many claim to be the only constitutional mode of enactment. The doubts thrown upon the legality of the present bill would cause it to be defeated by a decisive majority, were it permitted to go the people. With our contemporary, we are satisfied that a large majority of the people desire a Convention if it can be called in a manner that will relieve them from all the apprehensions created by the supposed revolutionary character of the present act. The people really demand a great and speedy reform in the Constitution, and the party that places itself in opposition to their wishes will be borne down by the current of public opinion.

[From the Tarboro' Southerner.]

The course of the acting Governor in refusing to call an election upon the Convention seems to have fallen with heavy weight among the ranks of the Conservative members of the Legislature.

Why it should have had such an effect, we cannot conceive, for they surely must have, from the previous action of the Governor, anticipated some such result. They *must* have known that it was his intention to pursue just such a course, yet, from all appearances thus far, we find them entirely at sea as to what *they* should do to meet the emergency.

If they were determined to call a Convention without the two thirds vote, they should have been prepared beforehand to meet, by decisive action, a strong radical opposition, which it was only natural to expect.

We do not hesitate to say that by their present uncertain course on this important matter, they are seriously impairing the integrity of the Democratic-Conservative party in the State, and the sooner some definite line of policy is agreed upon the better.

Either abandon the idea of a Convention altogether, or call it even at the risk of deposing the acting Governor.

The people of the State are dissatisfied with the present *status* of affairs.

They feel that their representatives have in some way committed a political blunder, and they demand that it shall be rectified at the earliest possible moment.

Something must be done, else damage will result to our party.

[From the Lumberton Robesonian.]

We have seen nothing of late in the proceedings of the Legislature in regard to the much talked of matter of a Convention. It seems to be agreed on all hands that changes in the Constitution are imperatively needed. On this point all parties are agreed; and we trust the General Assembly will yet, before its adjournment, devise some plan of relieving the people of the State from the intolerable burdens it imposes.

We would be glad to see the simple question Convention or no Convention submitted to a popular vote. We think a large majority of the people would vote for a Convention; if this should be the case, the Legislature would find no difficulty, we suppose, in passing by a two thirds vote, a bill calling a Convention.

For the Sentinel.

CLYTIE AND ZENOBIA, *a Poem by Mrs. Mary Bayard Clarke,—for sale by Ennis & Co., Raleigh.*

It is sometimes said that the world is losing a taste for poetry. We do not believe it. It is much more likely that "The Last Man," as Campbell has drawn him, as he reclines on an earth "wan and wasted with age," and beholds the tides of ocean cease to rise, and the sun grow dim and cold, will be found with a poem in his hands than with a multiplication table, or a newspaper, or even a Gazette of Fashions. We do not anticipate for the present work so prolonged a duration of readers; but the name of Mary Bayard Clarke is familiar to cultivated and lettered persons not in her own State alone, and her present offering will enable such persons to enjoy an evening at least in reading, or better, in hearing read, a story of passion gracefully told,—and not too passionately or tragically. The story is of the slightest, and is rather an incident to the sentiments, the characters, and the music. The gems scattered along the road are more valuable to the traveller than is his speed in getting over it; he is in no hurry for the end of the journey. Odenatus and Zenobia are King and Queen of Palmyra; Mœonius, nephew of the King, loves Clytie a sweet songstress of the Court, and suspects that she loves the king; in a moment of mad jealousy he kills the king and is killed himself. Poor Clytie withers away and dies, while Zenobia continues to reign, "every inch a king." The artist contrasts very happily the two women; Zenobia, the palm, beautiful, capable of love, but fonder of power and glory, and making even love itself subordinate to empire and grandeur; and Clytie, the lily, born to love only, and careless of all else but the innocent pleasures of loving unselfishly, of song, and flowers. We would like to make some extracts to justify our good opinion, and give our readers a specimen of the grace and beauty, and delicate fancy which may be found in the poem. But we loaned our copy to a lady of much taste and cultivation, requesting her to pencil-mark the passages she admired; she returned it with so many marks that to extract all the lines, might violate the author's copyright. Our readers may find the flowers for themselves, and they will be the more fragrant for having to be sought for. R.

Legislature of North Carolina.

SENATE.

EVENING SESSION.

FRIDAY, March 3, 1871.

Called to order, Mr. Jones in the chair.

A bill to incorporate the Pennsylvania and North Carolina Land and Lumber Company, being special order, was considered.

Mr. McClammy offered an amendment which was adopted; that Livingston Creek should not be diverted from its natural channel, North of the W., C. and Augusta Railroad.

Mr. Robbins, of Davidson, offered a resolution prohibiting further leave of absence to members of the Senate, except for sickness in family, or other good reasons. Pending its consideration, the chair announced the arrival of the hour for the consideration of the

SPECIAL ORDER,

it being a bill introduced some time since by Mr. Graham, of Orange, to allow railroads and other corporators to purchase the stock of the State in such corporations by returning to the Treasury the bonds with which such stock was obtained, and for other purposes, on its second reading.

Mr. Graham, of Orange, took the floor, and, in a speech of length, supported the bill. (Mr. G. showed the indebtedness of the State, the character of the indebtedness and the assets of the State. Presented facts and figures to sustain him. As the speech has been reported for publication we will not attempt a report of it.)

Messrs. Worth, Robbins, of Rowan, and Edwards, of Granville, each discussed the question in a few forcible remarks.

Its further consideration was postponed until next Friday, on motion of Mr. Love.

(We will endeavor then to give a synopsis of the remarks at that time. It is an important measure, one in which all the people of the State are interested.)

On motion, adjourned.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, March 4th, 1871.

Called to order by President Warren.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

Mr. Currie, from Committee on Engrossed Bills, reported.

Mr. Robbins, of Davidson, from Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported.

Mr. Love, from Committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported.

On motion of Mr. Troy, the bill to authorize Commissioners of Chatham to issue bonds, was taken up.

Mr. Robbins of Davidson thought it bad policy to be authorizing counties to issue bonds to pay their indebtedness. The people of the State had to compromise their debts, and the State would have to do the same, and he would have to vote against any proposition to allow counties to issue bonds to pay their debts, when the State and the people had to pursue other courses.

Mr. Troy said the position of counties was different from that of States the counties could be sued, and a writ would compel the levying of a tax sufficient to pay their debts. It was not so with States.

Mr. Latham moved an amendment, to strike out so much of bill as to require taxes to be levied from time to time to pay the interest on such bonds, which was lost.

After further argument, it passed its third reading, yeas 31, nays 8.

Mr. Gilmer moved a reconsideration of vote by which resolution passed yesterday to authorize Public Treasurer to appropriate $2,500 of the school fund to the payment of witnesses in the impeachment trial; he having been informed that such appropriation of the school fund was not necessary. Prevailed, and resolution laid on table.

SPECIAL ORDER,

A bill to consolidate the N. C. and Western N. C. R. R. Companies, on third reading. Provides for a joint meeting of Stockholders of both roads and a joint vote to decide upon this consolidation.

Mr. Robbins, of Rowan, thought it unfair to require that the Stockholders of both roads should meet and vote on this question jointly, and not allow the N. C. R. R. to decide for itself whether or not it should be tied to a dead concern.

Mr. Olds thought that after the action of the House on the N. W. N. C. R. R. bill to consolidate the N. C. road with a company that had acted as the N. W. road had, he did not think the Senate would be justified in supporting any such proposition as this bill.

Mr. Merrimon was satisfied that the gentleman who had spoken, knew nothing about it. It was not at all compulsory, but permissive. If the North Carolina Railroad wished this consolidation, it could have it, if not, it could reject it.

Mr. Robbins of Rowan, wished to know if this joint meeting of the Stockholders took place, and the Lieutenant Governor of the State, who lived on the Western line, should appoint State proxies to represent the State at that meeting, if it would not vote for this consolidation, regardless of the wishes of the Stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad, and thus secure the consolidation.

Mr. Merrimon replied, that it was well known that the bill provides that the vote of the Western North Carolina Railroad shall be in proportion to the value of its stock in comparison with that of the N. C. R. R.

Mr. Robbins, of Rowan, moved to lay the bill on the table, and demanded the yeas and nays. Did not prevail. It was made special order for next Wednesday night.

Chair announced the arrival of the hour for the sitting of the Court of Impeachment.

After adjournment of the Court, Senate called to order.

On motion, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, March 4th, 1871.

House called to order at the usual hour. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Grayson, of the House.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

Messrs Settle, Withers, Kelly of Davie, Mitchell, French, Bradfoot, Joyner of Johnston, were allowed to record their votes in the negative upon the resolution in regard to the payment of witnesses attending the impeachment trial.

Mr. Jordan, from the Committee on Judiciary, and Welch, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, submitted reports from their committees.

By Malson, col.: A resolution asking Hon. Z. A. Vance to resign his position as U. S. Senator; placed on Calendar.

By Mr. Anderson: A bill to prevent the purchase of ice at the expense of the State; placed on Calendar.

By Robbins col.: A resolution in reference to stationery; placed on Calendar.

By Dudley, col.: A bill to allow enterers of vacant lands further time; referred.

By Mr. Scott: A bill authorizing the Commissioners of Onslow county to levy a special tax; referred.

By Sykes, col.: A bill to incorporate "Republican Star Lodge, Grand United Independent Order of Odd Fellows," Elizabeth City; referred.

Mr. Smith, of Wayne, moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution relative to the payment of witnesses attending the impeachment trial was passed.

Mr. McAllister said on yesterday, when he introduced this resolution, he was misinformed as to the condition of the Treasury, and had since learned that those witnesses could be paid without borrowing any money from the Educational Fund. He hoped the motion to reconsider would prevail.

The Speaker said that as the resolution had been sent to the Senate and had been acted upon by that body, the proper motion would be to send a message to the Senate recalling it.

Mr. Robinson said he had opposed the resolution, from principle, on yesterday. He would move to send a message to the Senate recalling the resolution, and on his motion called the previous question.

The call for the previous question was sustained and the message ordered to be sent.

CALENDAR.

Bill to amend section 199, chapter 4, Code of Civil Procedure was taken up and passed its several readings.

Mr. Settle, from the Committee on Claims, reported unfavorably upon the resolution in favor of E. F. Underhill. The resolution was placed on the calendar.

Bill to authorize the Commissioners of Bladen county to levy a special tax was taken up and passed its second readings by a vote of yeas 57, nays 7.

Bill to incorporate the Petersburg and Greensboro' R. R. Company was taken up and passed its several readings.

Bill to incorporate the Cuhagee and Corundum Manufacturing and Mining Company, of Macon county, was taken up and passed its several readings.

Mr. Justice, Rep., offered a resolution raising a Committee of three to inquire the charges against E. W. Jones, Judge of the second Judicial district.

Mr. Justice said that he offered the resolution in order that these charges might be examined into, and if true, that a resolution of impeachment might be offered and the Judge deposed before he could hold another Court in this State. He moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution.

Mr. Gaither, Rep., said that Mr. Jones was from his town and he was pained that he could not now deny the charges, but he hoped in a few days to be in possession of all the facts in the case. He hoped the House would not act hastily in the matter, &c.

Cawthorn, col., favored the resolution.

Mr. Loftin, Rep., favored the resolution.

Mr. Phillips suggested that the article in the Tarboro' *Southerner*, which makes the charges, should be read. The article was read. [See elsewhere.]

The rules were suspended and the resolution passed its several readings unanimously.

The following is the resolution:

WHEREAS, There appears, published in the Tarboro' *Southerner* of the date of March 2nd, 1871, a grave and serious charge against E. W. Jones, Judge of the 2nd Judicial District, therefore,

Resolved, By the House of Representatives, that the Speaker of the House be authorized and requested to appoint a committee of three, to ascertain whether said charge has any foundation in truth or not, and report the same to this House at the earliest possible day; to the end, that the House may take due notice thereof.

2nd. That said Committee shall have power to send for persons and papers.

Bill to incorporate the Kenansville and Clinton R. R. Co., was taken up and passed its several readings.

Bill in relation to enterers of land in Jackson county was taken up and passed its several readings.

Bill to incorporate the Tomotla Iron Company, Cherokee county, was taken up and passed its several readings.

Bill to amend the act incorporating Homestead and Building Associations was taken up and passed its several readings.

By Mr. Jones, of Caldwell: A resolution in favor of the heirs of Wm. J. Lougee; referred.

Mr. Maxwell, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, submitted a report.

Bill to repeal certain sections of the act to organize the militia of North Carolina was taken up and passed its second reading by a vote of yeas 45, nays 19. The rules were suspended and the bill passed its third reading by a vote of yeas 43, nays 18.

Bill to prevent fishing on Sunday was taken up. After some debate the bill passed its several readings.

House then adjourned.

WHO CAN BEAT IT?

Mr. L. J. Lemay, of Pleasant Grove Township, in Johnston county, has this day placed in our store two Bales of Cotton, weighing, together, eight hundred and fifteen pounds of beautiful white lint, the product of one acre of ground, by actual measurement, which would not have produced more than three hundred pounds of seed Cotton without manure. This extraordinary yield was obtained without a particle of Guano or other commercial fertilizers.

mar 4-1t A. G. LEE & CO.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO the General Assembly, now in session to Charter the Board of Trade, of the City of Raleigh. By order of the Board.

mar 4-30t

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mar 2-tf

RAILROAD STOCK FOR SALE.

On Saturday, the 4th day of March 1871, at the Court House door in Raleigh, I will sell at public outcry Fourteen Shares of Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Stock and Thirty Shares of N. C. Railroad Stock, belonging to the estate of the late Jacob Mordecai, dec'd.

HENRY MORDECAI,
feb 11-ds3w Administrator.

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Red Clover Seed for sale by
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A desirable House for rent, for the balance of the year.

Apply to
mar 1-1w W. H. LYON.

HOUSE TO LET.

A valuable House to let, for the balance of the year, on Fayetteville Street. Enquire at the Sheriff's Office.

mar 1-16t T. F. LEE.

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. 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

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Will practice in the Supreme Court of the State—the Circuit Court of the U. S. and such Superior Courts as have been heretofore attended by them respectively.

Mr. A. K. Smedes, partner for Wayne county, will occupy office in Goldsboro, lately that of George V. Strong.

jan 10-tf

GRAHAM & GRAHAM,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in Superior Courts of Orange and Alamance and adjoining counties. Also, in Supreme Court of the State and Federal Courts.

JOHN W. GRAHAM, Hillsboro, N. C. | JAMES A. GRAHAM, Graham, N. C.

jan 16 2m

GENTS' FINE MOLESKIN SPRING STYLE OF HATS.

Latest Broadway style $5,50; the best hat in the State for the price.

jan 25-tf W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO

NEW CROP MOLASSES.

206 hhds., 100 bbls., in bright new packages. The first importation of the season. Just landed and for sale very low, by

WORTH & WORTH,
Wilmington, N. C.

feb 16-daw&w1m

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A large black brown MARE, six years old, sound and kind, first rate buggy and draft animal. Can be seen by applying to

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Another lot of those beautiful light Stiff Crown

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ONLY

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Pure Homemade Apple Brandy.
Fine Peach Brandy.
Bitting's Yadkin Co., Rye Whisky.
Curtis' Alamance Corn Whisky.

All pure and good.

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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 Citizen's National Bank on Wednesday afternoon, March 1st, 1871, at 4½ o'clock P. M.

P. A. WILEY,
feb 28-2t Secretary.

WANTED.—A PIANO TO RENT, SHALL be returned in good condition. Apply to Box 349.

feb 7-tf

IF YOU WANT PRETTILY KRINKLED Skirts, get a

SUSAN KNOX FLUTING MACHINE.

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

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GRUB HOES,
SIMMON'S
AXES.

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nov 21-tf

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Pure Nash Brandy.

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The Faculty will continue to receive, *during the Winter Session*, a limited number of meritorious young men from the Southern States as Beneficiaries, each one of whom will be required to pay $50 towards the expenses of the College.

For Circulars or any information in reference to the College, address

PROF. C. W. CHANCELLOR,
feb 27 eod1w *Dean of the Faculty.*

FARMERS' DIARY AND ACCOUNT Book. Containing a set of Forms for Farm Accounts, Weather record, Hands employed, Stock, Crops, Distribution of labor and business transactions, Ledger, Inventory, memoranda and summary, forming *a complete system*, with full notes and instructions for keeping the same, adapted to the practical use of farmers generally. Price $1 50 *each*. For sale by J. A. JONES, Bookseller,

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Bank of N. C.	40c
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" Thomasville	10
" Graham	10
" Lexington	8
" Commerce	10
" Clarendon	1
" Fayetteville	5
" Washington	1
" Yanceyville	1
Merchants' Bank of Newbern	30
Farmers' Bank of Greensboro'	10
Miners' and Planters' Bank	10
Commercial Bank of Wilmington	20
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South Carolina "	25
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N. C. R. R. Stock	[illegible]

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.

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mar 10-3m*

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The best Rye Whisky made, for sale by
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mar 3 tf

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Subscriptions for the *Journal* by the week, 10 cents, or monthly parts by the year $4.00, received at the N. C. Bookstore.

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10 Bbls Early Rose Potatoes,
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25 " Jackson White "
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40,

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HOES, HOES,
HOES, HOES,
HOES, HOES,
HOES, HOES,

Weeding and Hilling.

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feb 21-tf T. H. BRIGGS.

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Always on hand.

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3 Doors above Messrs. Tucker's.

feb 25-tf

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JUST RECEIVED,

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3 Doors above Messrs. Tucker's.

feb 25-tf

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CALICOES, of the most desirable Spring patterns.

DRESS GOODS at moderate prices.

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Ladies and Gentlemen's [illegible], Collars, &c. READY-MADE CLOTHING at prices suit everybody.

Cloths and Domestics of all widths.

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july 27-tf

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feb 15-d6m

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Practices in the Courts of Wake, in the Supreme Court, of N. C., and in the Federal Courts, makes collections in all parts of the State, and gives special attention to the examination of titles, and to conveyancing.

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Collections made in any part of North Carolina.

oct 19-d&w tf

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"Will some of your pleasant farmers like to take young Englishmen, of good social position into their families, as one of the family, providing they are willing to take hold of any hard work? They would not care if the wages were not over $5 per month. We have those young men come to us, of excellent position, who desire one or two years experience before purchasing farms. They would surely draw large numbers to your State," &c. &c.

Parties disposed to answer the above in the affirmative, will please correspond with this Company.

mar 3 eod1t WM. SCOTT, Secretary.

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All kinds of Kerosene Lamps, Kerosene Goods.

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Also, a few hundred evergreens, which we offer under Catalogue prices, where more than 50 are wanted.

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feb 11-d&w2w