The Sentinel.

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

SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1871.

OFFICIAL MISCONDUCT OF JUDGE PEARSON.

It remains to be seen what notice the Legislature will take of the unparalleled conduct of Chief Justice Pearson last summer, in reference to the writs of *habeas corpus* issued by him to George W. Kirk, at the instance of many of the citizens of Alamance and Caswell counties, whom Kirk had arrested without any lawful authority, and in express violation of the Constitution of the State. We think that Judge Pearson is as guilty of high crimes against the Constitution and the liberties of the people as Holden. Indeed Holden could not have done what he did if Pearson had faithfully discharged his duty as Chief Justice. Holden has been justly deposed from office for his crimes, and shall Pearson go unwhipped of justice? We trust not. We insist that it is necessary to the safety of public liberty as well as due to common fairness, that Pearson shall be called to account as well as Holden. If he is not, then we have to say that no satisfactory or reasonable apology can be made to an outraged people for such neglect and unjust discrimination.

The chief grounds of complaint against Judge Pearson, in reference to the matters of *habeas corpus*, are these: On application the writ of *habeas corpus* was issued by him at the instance of Adolphus G. Moore, and directed to George W. Kirk, commanding Kirk to produce before him the body of Moore; the writ was served on Kirk and *he made no return of the writ*, but, on the contrary, declared he would not, and sent the Chief Justice a most insulting message, declaring that "such papers had played out." Application was then made to the Chief Justice for the writ of *attachment* to compel Kirk to produce Moore. The statute required the Chief Justice to grant this writ unless Kirk would make some *lawful excuse*. He made no excuse he did not return the writ, yet Judge Pearson *refused* to grant the writ of attachment, and on *his own motion*, and against the protest of counsel of Moore, *began* a correspondence with Gov. Holden, *asking him if he would own Kirk's act as his own*. This Holden did, and *then* Judge Pearson said that *counsel* relieved Kirk. This Judge Pearson did in violation of the statute. (See acts of Assembly, 1868-'69, chapter 116, section 15, page 296.) We go further and say that no precedent to sustain such action can be found in the judicial decisions of England or this country, nor any law like it; and, what is more and worse, such a course of action left the citizen in prison and peril of his life without remedy.

The seventeenth section of the same statute requires that in such a case as that stated above, the Judge shall issue a precept to a sheriff, coroner or other person, commanding him forthwith to bring before him the party detained; and in the eighteenth section of the same act provides, that the sheriff or other person charged with such precept, may take the whole power of the county to enable him to execute the precept. In Moore's case, application was made to Judge Pearson for such a precept—this he granted, and directed it to the marshal of the Supreme Court—*but he made an order in the precept that the marshal should show the precept to Gov. Holden, and that he should not execute it unless Holden would allow him to do it*; and thus again, he deprived the citizen of the means provided by law for the enforcement of the great writ of liberty.

In the opinion of Judge Pearson, in the case of Moore above mentioned, he, by *the strongest implication, suggested to Holden that he need not obey the writ of habeas corpus, if he thought he ought to detain Moore and others*. This, the plainest mind will perceive on reading the opinion. Holden said publicly and repeatedly at the time, through official documents, through the press and in private correspondence and to the President, that Judge Pearson *sustained him in his lawless course*. This Judge Pearson well knew. Indeed, one of the counsel called the matter specially to his attention, and implored him for the sake of liberty and the judiciary, *to correct the impression made on the mind of the Governor and the public. This he refused to do, but on the contrary, he told the correspondent of the New York Tribune, that he and Gov. Holden understood each other and were in perfect harmony*. Gov. Holden insisted in his answer to the articles of impeachment against him, that Judge Pearson *sustained* him, and his counsel so insisted in their argument before the Senate.

These facts cannot be successfully denied, indeed, the records in the *habeas corpus* cases show most of them to be true almost to the letter.

Now we undertake to say, that this judicial conduct was not only extraordinary, but unparalleled, and wholly without the sanction of law, and without a single precedent in this country or England to sustain it. It was contrary to the course of the law and manifestly subversive of personal liberty. It shocked the legal profession here and everywhere and, as we have reason to know, almost every intelligent lawyer in this State openly condemned it as monstrous and shocking.

Judge Pearson pretended to say that his action was sustained by that of Chief Justice Taney in 1861, in Merriman's case. What a shameful perversion of authority! In that case, Chief Justice Taney directed the writ to the Commanding General at Fort McHenry near Baltimore. The General *returned the writ* with the most deferential respect, suggesting that the President had suspended the writ of *habeas corpus*. Then what did Chief Justice Taney do? Did *he write to the President and ask him if he would own the General's act as his, as did Judge Pearson?* No, on the contrary, without even waiting for a lawyer to open his mouth, he ordered the clerk of the court to *issue the writ of attachment* and deliver it to the marshal with orders to execute it. The marshal went to the fort, but was resisted by the United States army. Then the Chief Justice delivered his solemn opinion and directed the clerk to certify it and a transcript of the record to the President. *Taney did not ask the President to own the act of his subordinate. Pearson did!* There is this further difference—Judge Taney was acting at a time of *furious war*, when the whole country was in arms and the life of the nation was in imminent peril. But Pearson in a time of peace, *pretended* to tremble in the presence of Holden and a handful of lawless desperadoes! He said he was afraid if he enforced the liberty of the citizen, he would bring about *civil war!* What a shameful subterfuge! He knew he would be backed by the whole people of every party in sustaining and enforcing liberty and *habeas corpus*, against Holden and Kirk—this he knew well. He knew more—that if this writ went out according to law, Holden would *make no resistance*; he never even said he would! He knew more than that, that if Holden had made resistance, that it was better that a lawless Governor should perish than the liberties of the people. There can be no excuse or apology made for this conduct of Judge Pearson. He co-operated with and sustained Holden in his crimes for which he has been impeached and deposed from office. Justice and the safety of the constitution and liberty require that Pearson shall share a like fate.

HOUND HIM DOWN.

When Mr. Jordan introduced resolutions of censure upon Chief-Justice Pearson for his complicity with W. W. Holden in suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, Mr. Phillips so far forgot himself as to move to reject the resolutions, and said "politicians were attempting to hound down an able lawyer."

If we were looking for curs or hounds in the Legislature, we should look among those who defend the infamous conduct of Gov. Holden and Chief-Justice Pearson in perverting the constitution and laws to sustain Kirk in his acts of brutality upon the people of the State.

Mr. Phillips, by intimating that members partake of the canine qualities, and are seeking another revolution, may drive them from condemning Judge Pearson or calling a Convention. With the people of North Carolina, Holden and Pearson are already down, without any hounding. Mr. Phillips cannot successfully defend either. He should not attempt it, except as Holden's counsel defended—for pay.

We remember no parallel to the conduct of Mr. Phillips, except that of Cataline, when defying the Roman Senate. He called Rome degenerate, gross, and defiled. He talked of men hissing, and slaves gibbering at him, but he did not liken Romans or the Senate to "*hounds*" because they sought to punish him for his treason and crimes.

Mr. Jordan, of Person, is entitled to the thanks of every good man for his rebuke to the member from Wake, who puts himself up as the unpaid and voluntary defender of the greatest criminals ever known to the liberty and laws of North Carolina since the days of the tyrant, George III.

SUSPENSION OF THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

A bill has been introduced into the Senate of the United States to allow the President to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, in such counties and districts as he may think proper. This is the Shoffner bill. It is the work of John Pool and W. W. Holden.

We hear of certain Republicans in North Carolina who are writing and advising President Grant against being further deceived and misled by Holden. We can only say that the bare introduction of such a bill in Congress in the better days of the republic, would have alarmed the whole country as a fire bell at night. But the sword has tamed the spirit of the people both north and south, and especially of the south.

There is no form of government so despicable as that of a republic without the writ of *habeas corpus*. In fact, when this great feature of personal liberty is extinguished, the government so-called becomes a despotism and no man is safe, in person or property, unless he is willing to lend a slavish obedience to the power suspending the writ.

CONVENTION.—By request we re-publish the address of one hundred and six members of the Legislature, giving reasons to the people why they should have a Convention. These reasons are cogent and convincing and have not, at least in the minds of the people, been weakened by the veto message of Gov. Caldwell, for they continue to nominate candidates for Convention as if Governor Caldwell had not forbidden them.

Gov. Holden will not be convicted except it be done by the most reckless voting ever done by desperate men.—*Newbern (Rad.) Times.*

What do the Radical Senators from Craven, Messrs. Lehman and Moore, think of this? They voted to convict! And what do our Radical Senators, Barnett, Hawkins, McCotter think? They, too, voted to convict. The carpet-bag *Times's* man has been going it blind.

JAYBIRD JONES AGAIN.—The Tarboro' *Southerner* announces the arrival at that place, from Raleigh, on Saturday last, of Judge Jaybird Jones "in a state of extreme intoxication, so much so that he fell off the cars, and had to be carried from the omnibus to his room in the Howard hotel." He remained there during *Sunday*, and on that day a very disreputable person was forcibly ejected from his room by the landlord.

On Saturday last, a party of half dozen Canadians were in Greensboro' with a view to purchase land in that section.

LEGISLATIVE ADDRESS ON THE CONVENTION.

To the People of North Carolina:

An act has been passed at the present session of the General Assembly, submitting to the voters of the State the question of calling a Convention to revise and amend, under certain specified restrictions, the existing Constitution of North Carolina; and an election is ordered to be held on the second Thursday of April, 1871, to ascertain the sense of the people on this important subject.

We, the undersigned, members of the General Assembly, wish to set forth briefly some of the reasons which have induced the Legislature to pass said act.

The warmest advocates of the present Constitution have always conceded that it is marred by many great errors and imperfections. It was only ratified because our people were in an embarrassing position, and were promised that it should soon be amended. The great confusion which it has wrought, and the heavy burdens it has imposed, have proved it to be utterly unsuited to our condition and circumstances, and repugnant to our tastes and usages as a people. We cannot now undertake to point out all its evils, and will notice only a few of the more prominent.

This Constitution has overturned our ancient judicial system, once the pride of the State, and has introduced in its stead a novel one so full of deformities that it has become a byword of reproach and contempt. The old method of practice and proceeding in the courts has been abolished, and a code of procedure substituted, so ill-digested, crude and contradictory in its provisions, that our highest tribunals confess themselves unable fully to understand it or to administer it, except by judicial legislation. The enforcement of rights and the redress of wrongs have to be sought by such tortuous and expensive channels that it is often cheaper to submit to injustice than to seek a remedy through the courts. The Code of Procedure cannot be repealed or essentially changed by the Legislature; for either this or something like it, is prescribed by the Constitution. A Convention alone can rid us of this incubus and nuisance. The number of judicial districts is too great, entailing much useless expense. Many other features of the present system are inconsistent with purity, efficiency and cheapness in the administration of justice, which is one of the prime objects of all good government. The people have, by experience, been made so sensible of the evils of this judicial system that we will not dwell longer upon the subject. A reform is absolutely necessary to prevent our judiciary from falling into general contempt.

The present county and township governments are intolerable evils. Their cumbrousness and inefficiency, their expensiveness, and the numerous avenues to peculation and extortion which they open up, are grievances which have brought complaints and remonstrances from all sections of the State. We believe there is an almost universal desire for the restoration of the old County Courts, as the simplest, cheapest, and most honest system of county government ever devised, and for the abolishment of the existing system, with its wheels within wheels, crushing the people with burdens. The transaction of the business pertaining to the Probate Courts is also much more troublesome and costly than under the old plan. A Convention is needed to effect the reforms which are imperatively demanded in all the foregoing particulars.

There are a multitude of useless offices, established by this Constitution, which ought to be abolished. The holding of more than one office by the same individual, is a serious evil not now prohibited. The cost of carrying on the government upon the present plan, from the chief departments down to the court clerks and justices of the peace, is vastly greater than it ought to be. The taxes for the last two years have been heavy, and yet the Treasury is bankrupt; and it is difficult to devise the means to meet current expenditures. According to the recent message of Governor Holden, at least *seven hundred thousand* dollars will be required to pay the expenses of the State government for the current fiscal year. This alone is a ruinous tax upon an impoverished people being twice as much as they were taxed last year; the last General Assembly not having levied half as much as they knew would be needed. A Convention, by simplifying and cheapening our system of government, would save money enough in one year to pay its own expenses several times over; to say nothing of what it would save in all the future. No party can administer our State government, on the present plan, for less than about *six hundred thousand* dollars annually, reduce salaries as we may. Ten years ago, under the old system, the annual cost of the State government was about *two hundred thousand* dollars. A Convention of true and patriotic men will give us a frame of government by which we can return to those old figures, and save seven hundred thousand dollars a year to the counties, besides. So that the call of a Convention, no matter how demagogues may cavil, is a measure of obvious and immediate economy.

We promised the people relief, and we are anxious to give it. But in devising the means for its accomplishment, this General Assembly is met at every turn by some constitutional barrier; so that we are compelled to call upon the people to unfetter our hands by making the necessary constitutional amendments, that we may be able to legislate effectually for their benefit.

There is one overwhelming consideration to which we invite particular attention, and which of itself renders the call of a Convention, in our opinion, an imperative necessity. One of the most striking provisions of the present Constitution has never been enforced, and yet it contains a direct and positive mandate to the General Assembly, which men of common honesty, regardful of their oaths, and who feel bound by the opinion of our Supreme Court in relation to the limit of taxation, know not how to disobey. It is in these words: "The General Assembly shall, by appropriate legislation, "and by adequate taxation, provide for "the prompt and regular payment of the "interest on the public debt." If this be construed as applying to the old debt only, it requires the levy of *twelve hundred thousand* dollars of tax to pay interest. Add to this the tax necessary to carry on the State government, and it will be perceived that the *least* tax which this Legislature can levy if they carry out their obligations under this Constitution, is largely over a *million and a half* of dollars, or five times the tax of the past year. The Governor says, in his message *two millions and a half*, or eight times the tax of the past year.

We know very well that any such tax would crush the people into the dust. Yet we have taken an oath which cannot be fulfilled unless we do make such a levy; and as honorable men, we see no way of escape, unless the people will call a Convention and relieve us from the dilemma by changing the Constitution in this particular. We cannot believe the true and honest people of North Carolina expect us to violate our oaths. We therefore appeal to them to come to our rescue, and their own. Let a Convention be called, that the constitutional provisions respecting the public debt may be altered, and the debt itself put in the way of being compromised, or otherwise adjusted, as the people may deem proper. If steps be taken to secure the accomplishment of these things, we can and will delay any action in the premises, until after the Convention has perfected its task. But if the people themselves refuse to call a Convention, and to amend the Constitution by striking out the aforesaid provision, how can we avoid interpreting their action to mean that we must proceed to execute that provision, and levy upon them a tax too grievous to be borne? We beg the earnest attention of the people to the foregoing considerations.

The General Assembly have not presumed to call a Convention themselves. We had no official expression of the wishes of the people to justify us in doing that. We simply submit the question to the people. They bear the burdens; they suffer the evils; and they also are the sovereigns. Article I, Section 3, of our present Constitution declares: "The people of this State have the inherent, sole, and exclusive right * * of altering and abolishing their Constitution and form of government * * but every such right should be exercised in pursuance of law, and consistently with the Constitution of the United States." Our Act only provides a method by which the people may exercise this inherent right in a regular and orderly manner,—"in pursuance of law."

Nor have the General Assembly assumed to themselves any right or power, of their own mere motion, to impose restrictions upon the Convention when assembled. But being well assured, by extensive acquaintance with the wishes of our constituents, that the people desire to preserve unchanged some features of our existing Constitution, we have so framed our act that the people themselves may, by approving it, impose such restrictions as will prevent alterations, which, in our judgment, are not wished for. Our act, when thus approved by the sovereign people, will utter their voice, not ours merely; and that voice will be recognized as imperative. This act, with all its provisions, will be the people's power of attorney to their delegates, which they cannot go beyond. No candid man will contend that a Convention, having only a *delegated sovereignty*, can override and disregard the *original sovereignty* of the people. And to make assurance doubly sure, an oath is embodied in the act binding the delegates to observe its restrictions; and the people will certainly not choose delegates who would either neglect or violate that obligation.

The proposed restrictions will limit and simplify the work of the Convention, shorten its session and reduce its cost. It will not cost half as much as the unnecessary taking of the *census* in 1875, which the present Constitution requires shall be done, but which a Convention will no doubt dispense with.

Among the restrictions which we ask the people to impose on the Convention is the one which will forbid any interference with the homestead and personal property exemption. The Conservative party, now dominant in this State, is certainly as much interested (if not more so) as its political opponents, in maintaining the homestead provision; and this party is fully determined that said provision shall never be abolished. The opposite party may become willing to see it abrogated; but the Conservative party will not consent that this shall be done. On this point we perceive the enemies of a Convention are busily at work trying to frighten and deceive the people. To guard against any possible danger on this homestead question, the General Assembly have incorporated into the act very stringent provisions on that subject. We do not deem it necessary for us to do more than simply invite attention to them as they appear in the act. They certainly show the earnest purpose of the Conservative party to preserve the homestead and exemption rights intact.

Others of the proposed restrictions will prevent any interference with the rights of citizens of the different races, and any requirement of a property qualification for officers or voters. The revised Constitution must also be submitted to the people for ratification, and be ratified by them before it becomes of any validity. But it is needless to refer, in detail, to the several restrictions; they are to be seen in the act and will explain themselves. It is hoped that they will meet with the general approval of the people. Some of them are perhaps unnecessary, because they only prohibit what no State Convention has power to do under the Federal Constitution. But we have permitted their insertion, in order that the people of all parties and of the entire Union may readily comprehend the true intent of our act, and the spirit in which it has been adopted.

In truth, it is no spirit of violence, of revolution, or of reaction, which moves us. All these things we most earnestly deprecate. Our aim is to secure to our people relief from the intolerable burdens of debt and taxation by which they are now oppressed. And we long to see once more a North Carolina Constitution for North Carolina, which, while conforming to all the requirements of Federal law, shall yet be instinct with the genius of our people, and under which all our citizens may live in peace and harmony; a Constitution which will enable the State to recover her former prosperity and high credit, and ultimately to fulfill all her just obligations. We sincerely trust that thinking and patriotic men of all parties will unite in the call of a Convention, as an essential step towards the attainment of these happy results.

(Signed):

Thos. J. Jarvis,	E. J. Warren,
E. H. Withers,	W. M. Robbins,
J. G. H. Mitchell,	John W. Graham,
J. H. Hill,	A. J. Dargan,
W. H. Lucas,	H. C. Jones,
Robert Gambel,	A. C. Cowles,
W. F. Shull,	C. L. Cook,
C. W. Broadfoot,	Rufus K. Speed,
Wm. H. Crawford,	L. C. Edwards,
J. G. Scott,	C. W. McClammy, jr.,
J. Henry Currie,	J. M. Worth,
Hugh H. Regan,	V. Manney,
Thos. D. Johnston,	Jas. C. Skinner,
John Farr,	L. C. Latham,
Neill S. Stewart,	J. A. Gilmer,
S. A. Ashe,	R. Z. Linney,
J. D. Stanford,	L. R. Waddell,
Lee M. McAfee,	R. Crowell,
C. M. T. McCauley,	R. J. Ledbetter,
B. K. Dickey,	F. C. Robbins,
Thos. A. Nicholson,	W. C. Troy,
David Kincaid,	R. M. Norment,
Geo. H. Gregory,	J. D. Currie,
Jonathan Lassiter,	W. B. Council,
R. P. Waring,	Livingston Brown,
J. O. Wilcox,	Jas. A. Graham,
S. C. Rankin,	W. L. Love,
Jacob Clinard,	G. M. Whiteside,
U. C. Gore,	C. T. Murphy,
M. Atwater,	W. W. Flemming,
J. R. Maxwell,	S. Adams,
Henry T. Jordan,	W. G. Albright,
J. S. Anderson,	W. A. Allen,
J. A. Womack,	Law. F. Battle,
Nat. Kelsey,	J. Turner Morehead,
J. A. Drake,	Jas. H. Merrimon,
W. C. Smith,	N. E. Armstrong,
T. D. Bryson,	R. J. Powell,
O. F. Young,	F. N. Luckey,
J. A. Kelly,	J. S. Reid,
D. P. Smith,	Tyre York,
Jesse Hinnant,	J. Harris,
J. C. Grayson,	Wm. Paylor, jr.,
L. W. Martin,	A. B. Johns, jr.,
Jno. L. Henderson,	David Settle,
John W. Dunham,	J. C. Mills,
J. L. Robinson,	Edmund Jones,
R. B. B. Houston,	T. A. McNeill,
Calvin Joyner,	J. M. Woodhouse,
A. C. McAllister,	J. L. Chamberlain,
R. S. Atkinson,	F. N. Strudwick,
S. F. Tomlinson,	W. P. Welch,
T. Sparrow.	J. C. Duckworth.

A party of about a hundred emigrants left Randolph county on Monday night for Indiana.

BONNETS, MRS. CETTINGER HATS,
BONNETS, WILL HATS,
BONNETS, KEEP HATS,
BONNETS, AS HATS,
BONNETS, USUAL HATS,
BONNETS, A HATS,
BONNETS, FULL HATS,
BONNETS, LINE HATS,
BONNETS, OF HATS,
BONNETS, MILLINERY HATS,
BONNETS, DURING HATS,
BONNETS, THE HATS,
BONNETS, SPRING HATS,
BONNETS, AND HATS,
BONNETS, SUMMER HATS,
BONNETS, SEASON, HATS,
BONNETS, SHE WILL SELL EVERY HATS,
BONNETS, THING ON THE HATS,
BONNETS, MOST HATS,
BONNETS, REASONABLE TERMS. HATS,
mar 18 tf

GILLIAM & DUNLOP,
121 SYCAMORE ST., PETERSBURG, VA.,
offer for sale
Refined, Swedes and Hammered Iron.
Small Round and Square Iron.
Oval, Half Oval and Half Round Iron.
Norway Nail Rods.
Horse and Mule Shoe Iron.
Band and Scroll Iron.
Iron Axles.
Cast Steel.
Also, a general assortment of Agricultural Implements.
mar 16 d1m

PATAPSCO GUANO.
We have the agency for this well known Fertilizer, made under the immediate supervision of
DR. G. A. LIEBIG.
The company have spared no expense or pains in making it the best article now used, and warrant it superior to any heretofore made. The price will be made suitable to the times.
A. G. LEE & CO.
mar 22 tf

RUTH'S CHALLENGE SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE.
The most active and reliable Fertilizer offered to the planter. Prepared expressly for Southern crops and soil.
mar 22 tf A. G. LEE & CO.

SOLUBLE SEA ISLAND GUANO.
Rich in Ammonia, Soluble Phosphoric Acid, and Alkaline Salts, one of the best combinations for the Southern States known to Chemistry.
mar 22 tf A. G. LEE & CO.

SUGARS, COFFEES AND TEAS.
20 Barrels crushed, Pulverized, Granulated, Ex. C, A. and Porto Rico Sugars.
Choice Rio, Laguyra and Old Gov. Java Coffees.
Green and Black Teas.
mar 15 tf A. G. LEE & CO.

CREAM TARTAR IN 5 lb Packages, Soda, Concentrated Lye, Condensed Milk, Yeast Powders, Curry Combs, Tacks, Cotton Cards, Powder, Shot, Caps, Coffee Mills, Buckets, French Pails, Tubs, Tinware, Wooden Faucets, Starch, Matches, Blacking Brushes, &c., &c.
mar 15 tf A. G. LEE & CO.

DUMP CART HARNESS, HAMES, COLLARS, Cotton and Hemp Backbands with Patent Hooks.
mar 15 tf A. G. LEE & CO.

CHOICE LIQUORS BY THE QUART, Gallon or Barrel. Pure country made Peach Brandy, Fine Rye Whisky, Best Copper distilled Apple Brandy, Yadkin county Corn Whisky in Kegs, Cowles' Fine Apple Brandy, Sacramental Wine, something nice.
mar 15 tf A. G. LEE & CO.

BEST FAMILY LEAF LARD, IN TIN Packages, of 5 and 12 lbs. Also, choice Lard in Kegs and Kits.
mar 15 tf A. G. LEE & CO.

PLOUGHS, PLOUGH POINTS, SPADES, Shovels, Forks and Hoes.
mar 15 tf A. G. LEE & CO.

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES, OF ALL the best and most desirable grades.
CALL ON A. G. LEE & CO.

PLIMPTONS PATENT ROLLER SKATES.
RIGHTS FOR SALE.
In South Carolina, except City of Charleston.
North Carolina, except City of Wilmington.
Virginia except Richmond, Petersburg and Norfolk.
District of Columbia, Delaware and Maryland.
For terms apply to
GEO. H. BRIGGS, Raleigh, N. C.
DRANE & GLOVER, Richmond, Va.
mar 23 tf
Charlotte Democrat and Newbern Journal of Commerce, copy 1 week and send bills to this office.

CITRON! CITRON!!
A nice lot of Citron in store and for sale cheap at
mar 23 1t W. M. UTLEY'S.

CURRENTS! CURRENTS!!
A fresh supply of Currents in store and for sale cheap at
W. M. UTLEY'S,
mar 23 1t Market square.

FOR SALE.
1 Good substantial Buggy, which has never been used.
1 Second handed, one horse Wagon and Harness in good running order.
By
mar 22 tf A. C. SANDERS & CO.

OVER 300 lbs. OF HONEY HAS repeatedly been obtained from one swarm of bees in one season, by using LONGSTROTH'S MOVABLE COMB BEE-HIVE, made to order. Bees furnished; Italian Queens put in by JOEL CURTIS.
Bees wanted in exchange for Hives.
march 6-d&wtlaw&w4m

CUTLERY.
Roger's,
Wostenholm's,
Alexander's,
Monumental,
Bertram.
ATLANTIC,
Kings' and other celebrated maker's Pocket Cutlery. Shell, Buck, Pearl and Bone Handles.
mar 22 tf T. H. BRIGGS.

AMES AND OTHERS' WORLD RENOWNED Spades, Shovels, Manure Forks, Wrought and Cast Steel Hoes, Rakes, and other indispensable Garden implements. Call and save money by purchasing at
T. H. BRIGGS,
mar 22 tf No. 10, Fayetteville Street.

HOUSEKEEPERS BUY THE BEST Cook Stove. "The Virginia Air Tight," is undoubtedly the best.
T. H. BRIGGS,
mar 22 tf Sole Agent.

NEW DRUG STORE!!
HENRY J. MENNINGER,
DRUGGIST & PHARMACIST.
THE UNDERSIGNED TAKES PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING THAT HE HAS OPENED A DRUG STORE
AT
No. 33, Fayetteville Street
(OLD STAND OF DOUGLASS BELL)
where he will keep a full Stock of
DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
PERFUMERY,
PAINTS,
OILS,
DYE-STUFFS, SPICES, TEAS, &c.
GARDEN SEEDS AND
EVERYTHING USUALLY KEPT IN A
FIRST CLASS DRUG STORE
A GRADUATE IN PHARMACY,
Having a COLLEGIATE and PRACTICAL EDUCATION, will have charge of the
PRESCRIPTION DEPARTMENT,
And medicines will be dispensed only by EDUCATED APOTHECARIES!
HENRY J. MENNINGER.
march 21 tf

NEW GOODS!
AND
Cheap Goods
100 PIECES OF
WHITE PIQUE.
WE HAVE JUST OPENED A LARGE LOT OF
WHITE PIQUES
and call especial attention to 50 pieces at
25 CENTS A YARD.
A GREAT BARGAIN!
Also, to better grades at 37½c, 50c, 62½c., and 75c. Also, we have just opened a full assortment of MISSES WHITE COTTON HOSE, all sizes and qualities, cheap.
DAVIS, DRAKE & CO.,
mar 23 tf Petersburg, Va.

SPRING TRADE, 1871.
TO THE MERCHANTS
OF
VA. & NORTH CAROLINA
We are now receiving and shall continue to receive by every steamer from New York, our spring stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS
adapted to your wants, and shall have by
25th MARCH,
in store a stock which in extent, variety and prices will compare favorably with any south of New York. Purchasing our goods exclusively from manufacturers and their commission merchants, we are enabled to offer them at
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O

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Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all Affections and Diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. PRICE, ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE.

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D

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" Lexington	[illegible]
" Commerce	3
" Clarendon	15
" Fayetteville	1
" Washington	[illegible]
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Merchants' Bank of Newbern	1
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