The Sentinel.

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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1871.

SENTINEL FOR THE SESSION.

The SENTINEL will be placed on desks of members or left at their residences by leaving the order at our counting-room, or with our reporters.

The reports of both branches will be as full and complete as our space will permit.

Besides our legislative reports, the SENTINEL will contain full reports of the circuit court which meets next Saturday for the trial of the kuklux cases.

Send in the orders.

DAMON AND PITHEUS—PHILLIPS AND HIS FRIEND.

Classical readers will remember, when Pitheus was condemned, and wished before the day of execution to make some family arrangements, his friend Damon volunteered to take his place in prison, and at the block, if Pitheus did not return. Pitheus was delayed and did not return as soon as he expected. When he did return he found his friend on the scaffold ready for execution.

This was heroic and deserving all praise. The friendship of Damon and Pitheus was never surpassed, not even by that of Jonathan and David.

But history only repeats itself. The *Long Perry*, of the 18th inst., gives a case of disinterested friendship hardly surpassed by that of Damon and Pitheus or Jonathan and David. A correspondent of the Perry, signing himself "Conservative," says: "For quite a number of years I have been the personal and political friend of Mr. Phillips, and am still his personal friend, notwithstanding he is now a member of the republican party, while I remain a conservative. I have read of late, from time to time, with pain, from various papers, exceedingly severe strictures upon, not to say abuse of, Mr. Phillips and other distinguished gentlemen of his party, that have been in my opinion both impolitic and unjust. And while I do not think he is endowed with that peculiar character of mind requisite to make a statesman, I do think he has already acquired a deservedly high reputation as a lawyer and scholar, as well as for integrity of character and the high virtues of a christian gentleman. Mr. Phillips has been for more than twenty years a true friend of dear friends of mine. I bring this matter before you, Mr. Hanes, because I have always regarded you as free from personalities, prejudices and infirmities of temper as most men.

* * * * While a conservative editor you were never bitter or abusive. I make this an occasion to ask you, in consideration of old acquaintance, if these things are not so, and if you don't think the people are tired of newspaper personalities. * * * Has not the press of North Carolina become too personal, abusive, and vituperative. * * * If the state ever needed the assistance of all her true sons it is now in the dark days of her prostration and sorrow. * * *"

"Thus," says the *Perry*, "is from the pen of an eminent member of the conservative party who now fills a high position in the government."

Who is this Damon, offering himself as a substitute and sacrifice for Samuel Pitheus Phillips? Mr. Phillips was our early friend. We had great regard for and confidence in him. He deceived us, he betrayed his friends and his country. We could have only a little more confidence in him than we have in Kirk, Holden and Bergen, whom he supported and sustained in their vile wrong and oppression of unoffending citizens. We regarded Holden, Kirk, and Bergen as enemies of good government, social order and civil liberty; and we put Mr. Phillips in the same class with them, for he gave them his encouragement and support.

We venture this "Conservative" defender of Mr. Phillips is no better than Mr. Phillips himself. The constitutional editor of the *Perry* says, he, ("Conservative,") now holds a high position in the government. If we had to guess, we would say "Conservative" was Tim Lee, Hester, Pool or Cobb. We tell "Conservative" when the robbers are in the house there is no time for mild words and compromise, either with them or their allies.

LEGISLATURE.

This body assembled in the capitol at 12 o'clock yesterday.

In the Senate, President Warren called the body to order, and after a few congratulatory remarks, directed the clerk to call the roll.

The first business of the session was the introduction of a bill by Mr. Robbins, senator from Rowan, for divers changes in the constitution of the state. The bill and action thereon will be found in the Senate report.

In the House Speaker Jarvis welcomed the members in a short appropriate speech which will be found in the proceedings of that body.

There wanted three members to make a quorum in the House. After the speech from the speaker and call of the roll, the House adjourned until 10 o'clock to-day.

After 6 o'clock the train from the east brought in a number sufficient to make a quorum in the House.

The talk among the members is all a out amendments to the constitution and a short session. Our experience has been that when all the members work for a short session it is then difficult to make it. We hope the young men who compose this legislature will meet with more success than did their old predecessors in our day. The citizens of Raleigh have not been so demonstrative towards the members of the legislature as the citizens of New York towards the Prince Alexis, but their welcome was more honest, earnest and sincere.

Legislature of North Carolina.

SENATE.

MONDAY, NOV. 20, 1871.

The Senate met at 12 o'clock, Mr. President Warren in the chair.

The roll was called and the following senators were found to be present:

Messrs. Adams, Albright, Beasley, Bogden, Brown, Cook, Council, Dargan, Fleming, Gilmer, Graham of Alamance, Jones, King, Latham, Lehman, Mauney, Merrimon, Norment, Olds, Robbins of Davie, Robbins of Rowan, Skinner, Waddell, Warren, Whiteside, Worth.

A quorum being found present,

President Warren briefly addressed the Senate, congratulating the members on their prompt appearance for duty, and their safe arrival, &c., &c.

On motion of Mr. Latham a message was sent to the House informing that body of the readiness of the Senate to proceed to business.

FIRST BILL OF THE SESSION.

Mr. ROBBINS, of Rowan, introduced a bill entitled "An act to alter the constitution of North Carolina."

Ordered to be printed and made special order for to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

Mr. ROBBINS, of Rowan, moved that a message be sent to the House to raise a joint select committee on constitutional reform. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Norment, there being no further business ready, the Senate adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

MR. ROBBINS' BILL.

The following is the bill introduced by Senator W. M. Robbins "To alter the constitution of North Carolina:"

AN ACT TO ALTER THE CONSTITUTION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact (Three-fifths of all the members of each House concurring) That the constitution of this state be altered as follows, to wit:

Amend section six of the first article by striking out the first clause thereof, down to, and including the word "but" in said section.

Amend section two of the second article by striking out the word "annually," and inserting, in lieu thereof, the word "biennially."

Amend section five of the second article by striking out all that precedes the words, "the said senate districts, and by striking out also the phrase "as aforesaid, ok."

Add a new section to the second article to be styled "section 20," and to read as follows: "Each member of the general assembly shall be allowed three dollars *per diem* whilst attending upon the sessions thereof; and for each session he attends, ten cents milage for every mile he may have to travel going from his home to the capital and returning, the distance to be estimated by the most convenient route. No member shall receive *per diem* for any days when he is absent from his place, unless for good cause, to be judged of by the House of which he is a member.

Strike out the words "Superintendent of Public Works," wherever they occur in the constitution, so as to abolish that office.

Amend section one of the third article by striking out the words "four years" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "two years."

Amend section six of the third article by striking out the word "annually" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "biennially."

Amend section ten of the third article by striking out the words "or which shall be created by law."

Strike out sections two and three of the fourth article.

Insert the words "county courts" in section four of the fourth article, immediately after the words "superior courts;" and, in the same section, strike out the words "special courts" and insert in lieu thereof the words "such inferior tribunals, in cities and incorporated towns, as may be authorized by law."

Alter section eight of the fourth article so that said section shall read as follows: "The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and two associate justices. Vacancies which shall occur during the official term of the present justices of this court shall only be filled when that will not make their number exceed three."

Strike out sections eleven, thirteen, sixteen, seventeen, twenty five, and thirty three, of the fourth article.

Amend the twelfth section of the fourth article by striking out the word "twelve" where it occurs in said section and inserting in lieu thereof the word "eight;" and, in the same section, strike out the words "two weeks" and insert in lieu thereof the words "such length of time, in each county respectively, as may be prescribed by law."

Strike out section fifteen of the fourth article and insert in lieu thereof the following: "The general assembly shall provide for the establishment of county courts in the several counties, courts of justices of the peace and other inferior tribunals authorized by this constitution, prescribe and regulate by law the jurisdiction, powers, and duties of the superior courts, of the county courts, of the courts of justices of the peace, and of the other inferior tribunals, provide a proper system of appeals, and, when necessary, establish and prescribe methods of proceeding in all of said courts in the transaction of the business coming within their respective jurisdiction, so far as the same may be done without conflicting with the provisions of this constitution."

Amend section twenty-six of the fourth article by striking out all that part which begins with and follows the word "but" in said section, and, in lieu of the part so stricken out, inserting the following: "And any officers, including three of the justices of the peace, pertaining to the organization of the county courts, as they may be constituted by law, shall be chosen by the voters of the respective counties for such terms as may be prescribed by law. The voters of each precinct, established as is elsewhere provided in this constitution shall elect two justices of the peace whose term of office shall be fixed by law, whose jurisdiction shall extend throughout their county, and who may also act as justices of the county court in so far as may be prescribed by law. The general assembly may provide for the election of more than two justices of the peace in those precincts which contain cities or towns. The chief magistrates of cities and towns shall have all the powers of justices of the peace, except the right to act as justices of the county court."

Amend section thirty of the fourth article by striking out the word "township," and inserting in lieu thereof, the word "precinct;" also in the same section, strike out the words "commissioners for the county," and insert in lieu thereof, the words "county court."

Amend sections one and seven of the fifth article by striking out the word "commissioners," where it occurs in said sections, and in lieu thereof, inserting the words "county courts."

Strike out section four of the fifth article.

Insert the word "and" before the word "surveyor," in section one of the seventh article, and strike out the words "and five commissioners," in said section.

Amend section two of the seventh article by striking out the word "commissioners," and inserting in lieu thereof, the words "county courts;" and in the same section, strike out the words, "the register of deeds shall be *ex officio*, clerk of the board of commissioners."

Strike out section three of the seventh article, and in lieu thereof, insert the following: "The county courts shall establish a suitable number of subdivisions, not to exceed one for each one thousand inhabitants, in their respective counties, as compact and convenient as possible in shape, and marked out by definite boundaries, which may be altered when necessary, said subdivisions shall be known by the name of precincts. They shall have no corporate powers. The township government are abolished. The boundaries of the precincts shall be the same as those which heretofore defined the townships, until they are altered by the county courts."

Strike out sections four, five, six, ten and eleven of the seventh article.

Amend sections eight and nine of the seventh article by striking out the words "or township," where they occur in said sections.

Strike out section three of the ninth article, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "The General Assembly shall make suitable provision by law for the management and regulation of the public schools and for perfecting the public school system, and shall prescribe the duties of the superintendent of public instruction."

Strike out section five of the ninth article and insert in lieu thereof the following: "The General Assembly shall have power to provide for the election of trustees of the University of North Carolina, in whom, when chosen, shall be vested all the privileges, rights, franchises and endowments heretofore in any wise granted to, or conferred upon the board of trustees of said University; and the General Assembly shall make such provisions, laws and regulations, from time to time as may be necessary and expedient for the maintenance and management of said University.

Strike out sections thirteen, fourteen and fifteen, of the ninth article.

Amend section ten of the eleventh article, by striking out the words, "at the charge of the state," and inserting in lieu thereof, the words, "by the state, and such of them as are indigent, at the charge of the state."

Add to section seven of the fourteenth article the following: "No person holding an office under the United States shall, at the same time, hold any office under this state."

Re-number the sections in those articles from which any section has been stricken out without the insertion of a new one in its place, so that the new and the old sections may be embodied together and numbered consecutively, giving to any new section substituted for another the same number which, by the method aforesaid, would be given to the section for which it is substituted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Nov. 20, 1871.

The House was called to order at 12 o'clock, Mr. Speaker Jarvis in the chair.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Grayson, of the House.

Mr. Speaker Jarvis addressed the House as follows:

Fellow Members of the House of Representatives:

Permit your presiding officer to congratulate you and the people whom you represent, upon your safe return to the halls of legislation. I greet you at your coming. We all have abundant cause to be thankful that when the clerk shall at ten minutes call the roll, it cannot be said of any of our fellow members, "he has gone to that bourne from whence no traveller returns," but a kind Providence has watched over us during our separation and we are permitted to re-assemble upon this constitutionally appointed day for the meeting of the general assembly of North Carolina to confer together and mature those measures best adapted to promote the interests and prosperity of our people. What those measures shall be, it is not for me even to suggest in these brief remarks announcing the opening of our regular annual session. Yet feeling, in common with you, a deep interest in whatever concerns the people of North Carolina, I am inclined, even at the risk of censure, to allude to one question of great public moment, which in my opinion demands our immediate attention, and one upon which I hope we may all agree.

Just before our last adjournment, we passed a law submitting to the people the question of calling a convention to amend the constitution of the state. The people in their sovereign capacity, at the ballot box, on the days appointed by law, as will appear by the return of their votes, declined to call the proposed convention. What the reasons were that induced them to take this action need not now be inquired into, only so far as necessary to enable us to see clearly our path of duty in the *living present*, and beyond this any discussion of the *dead past* is without profit. It is enough for us to know that the people in a lawful way have spoken their will. It now becomes our duty to conform our action accordingly.

Upon the great question of constitutional reform the people are with us—they only differed with us as to the mode of doing this by a convention and by legislative enactment. We have tried the one that we thought was the speediest, and it failed. It now becomes, in my opinion, our imperative duty to try the other, for after all the accomplishment of the reform is *the great* question, and not the mode by which it is done, so that it be done in a lawful way.

In whatever light the action of the people in declining to call a convention may be viewed by others—whether as a calamity or a blessing—I am not among those who regret that the canvass was had and the election held. Our bill of rights teaches us the great lesson that "a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty." The election was, in part, "a recurrence to fundamental principles," and I hope will contribute something to "preserving the blessings of the liberties" of the people, which seem to be silently but surely passing away. In the canvass, the blessings and burdens of our present constitution were laid bare, the people became better informed as to its provisions, and I hope we are all prepared to unite upon the only remaining mode of striking from the constitution those features which experience has taught us to be objectionable. Let us address ourselves to this important duty like patriots, and not as partizans. Let the bickerings of party and of section be hushed while we are engaged in the patriotic effort of improving our present incongruous constitution.

The only hope for the prosperity and greatness of North Carolina is in the patient and constant toil of her sons, encouraged by the bright smiles of her daughters and fostered by good and wholesome laws economically and faithfully administered. So far as her weal can be effected by legislation, her interest is for the present committed to your hands. It is for you to say whether this grand old commonwealth shall continue to languish on, her energies crippled by an ill advised constitution, her recuperative powers paralized by an expensive system of government, her resources of wealth kept locked up by burdens of taxation, or whether throwing off the shackles that bind her down she shall march forward upon the high road to prosperity and to greatness, to take that place in the great sisterhood of states founded by our fathers, and which of right belongs to her.

Men die but their works do not always die with them. We are to-day commencing the second volume of our legislative history that will be read by those who are to come after us either with emotions of gratitude for our exalted patriotism or with curses deep and bitter for our selfish stupidity. Let us so act, let us so perform our part, that it will be the former and not the latter. The clerk will call the roll.

The clerk called the roll and the following members responded to their names:

Messrs. Ashe, Atwater, Brooks, Broadfoot, Brown, Bryant of Halifax, Bryan of Jones, Blunt, Cawthorn, Clinard, Collis, Currie, Darden, Drake, Dudley, Duckworth, Ellison, Faulkner, Fletcher, Furr, Garrison, Goodwin, Gore, Grayson, Gunther, Hampton, Harris of Guilford, Harris of Franklin, Hopkinson, Houston, Hunnant, Johnston of Buncombe, Jones of Caldwell, Joyner of Johnston, Kelsey, Lassiter, Loftin, Lackey, Martin, Marler, Maxwell, McAllister, McCaslar, McNeill, Morgan of Wake, Nicholson, Ratkin, Rivers, Robbins, Smith of Anson, Smith of Halifax, Tucker of Craven, Willie, Womack, Woolhouse, Young of Wake, York—58.

No quorum being present, on motion of Mr. Jones, of Caldwell, a call of the House was had, but he was allowed afterwards to withdraw it.

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

(Reported for the Sentinel.)

NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE.

MT. ZION, ORANGE CO., N. C., November 17, 1871.

The North Carolina and Virginia Conference met in its annual session at this place to-day, and was called to order by the former president.

The following appeared and took their seats: Ministers Thos. J. Fowler, S. Apple, H. B. Hayes, A. Isley, Wm. S. Long, R. G. Tinnin, J. W. Wellons, A. G. Anderson, C. A. Boon, W. T. Walker, Thos. Troitt, J. W. Hatch and E. W. Beale.

Lay delegates: W. H. Adkins, A. Mottinger, B. Y. Utley, J. G. Langston, Henry May, M. C. Winston, J. R. Farrall, I. H. Flemming, J. G. Garrison, G. W. Maynard, Albert Graham, Alvis King, Joseph Hardie, Benjamin Mathews, R. P. Smith, N. G. Woodell, J. F. Mann, Thos. B. Farrar, M. C. McCauley, W. C. Tarpley, A. Whitsett, Thos. Troitt, M. S. Morring, J. T. Ball, Alvis Stone, Wm. Reid and Jesse Grubs.

Although a large portion of the ministers and delegates had not arrived, a quorum was found to be present, and conference proceeded to the transaction of business.

Religious exercises by Rev. Thomas J. Fowler.

Rev. S. Apple was chosen president, and Rev. W. S. Long, assistant secretary.

On motion of Rev. A. G. Anderson, Rev. W. B. Wellons, of the East, Va., and Rev. D. A. Long, of the Valley, Va., conference, were invited to seats in the conference as deliberative members. Each of these members responded in appropriate remarks.

On motion of Rev. W. S. Long, Rev. C. A. Apple, of the Eastern Virginia Conference, and Revs. Thos. G. Craven, John S. Lawrence, and M. L. Hurley, were also invited to seats in the Conference, as deliberative members, and responded in brief and timely remarks.

On motion, a committee of three was appointed on religious exercises.

On motion, Rev. J. W. Wellons was called upon to deliver the opening address. He answered to the call with an apology that he was suffering with an affection of the throat.

On motion of Rev. A. Isley, Rev. J. W. Wellons was excused from delivering the annual sermon.

A number of members who were not present at the opening of the session now appeared and handed in their credentials.

On motion of Rev. W. S. Long, the letters from the various churches were called for, and pending the reading of the same, conference took a recess of twenty minutes for refreshments.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Conference met at 3 o'clock p. m., the president in the chair.

The reading of the letters from the various churches was resumed and finished.

On motion of Rev. J. W. Wellons, a committee was appointed to examine the various letters and report the statistics of all the churches.

The president of the convention suggested that the conference appoint a committee to prepare a form of a letter from the churches to the annual [illegible]

The suggestion was [illegible] motion of Rev. E. W. Bell, Revs. [illegible] E. W. Beale and Brother P. R. Horden were appointed the committee.

On motion, it was agreed to meet at 9.30 a. m., adjourn at 11 a. m., for preaching, dine after preaching, meet again at 2 p. m., and adjourn at will.

The committee on religious exercises then reported that Rev. D. A. Long would preach to-morrow 11.30 a. m.

Conference then adjourned to meet at 9.30 a. m., to-morrow. Religious exercises by Rev. A. Isley.

SECOND DAY.

Conference in session. The president in the chair. Prayer by Rev. C. A. Apple. Several members appeared and took their seats.

Rev. A. G. Hughes was invited to a seat in the Conference, as a deliberative member.

Conference then went into the election of Fraternal Messengers, and the following were chosen: To the Eastern Va. Christian Conference, Rev's. S. Apple, W. S. Long, and E. W. Beale. Deep River N. C. Conference, Rev's. A. Isley, A. Apple and W. S. Long. To the Valley Virginia Conference, Rev. J. W. Wellons.

Conference then went into a committee of the whole to consider the subject of education. Short, but earnest addresses were made upon this important subject by Rev's. W. S. Long, A. Isley, C. A. Apple, Capt. Smith, Rev. W. B. Wellons.

Conference then adjourned to listen to preaching by Rev. D. A. Long.

The committee on "religious exercises" then reported that Rev. W. B. Wellons of Suffolk, Va., would preach at Mount Zion to-morrow, (Sunday) 11 a. m., and Rev. C. A. Apple, of Level Green, Va., at the same place at 2 p. m., and that Rev. D. A. Long of Harrisonburg, would preach in the Presbyterian Church at X Roads at 11 a. m.

Conference then adjourned to meet at the appointed time.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Conference met at 2:30 o'clock. The president in the chair.

On motion of Rev. W. S. Long, a committee of three was appointed to examine church records.

On motion of Rev. W. S. Long the ministerial reports were called for, and

On motion of Rev. A. Isley, were handed to the recording secretary, who will condense them and publish the same in the Christian Annual.

It was decided that the next annual session of the conference will meet with the church at Shallow Well, Moore county, N. C., on Friday before the third Sabbath in November, 1872.

Rev. A. G. Anderson was chosen to deliver the next annual address before the conference.

It was decided to publish the proceedings of the conference in the Christian Annual.

After some other business of minor importance was transacted conference adjourned to meet again on Monday next, at the usual hour.

NEGRO LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

The raising of the wind may be an agreeable pastime, but when it runs into an unmanageable storm then that is, we imagine, a rather unpleasant state of affairs. The conferring upon the negro the right of suffrage was thought by white radical politicians to be an admirable little gale for waffting them into places of trust and emolument; but when that breeze increased to such a degree as to blow negroes into position too, without the power of prevention, things are not fancied by them so well. Whatever may be the opinion and determination of his white brother as to his fitness or fuitness to hold office, the colored man is decidedly convinced that, if he is not more so, he is at least as capable as he is to fill any place within the gift of the people. "All work and no pay or play" will not do for him, or in other words, all voting to elevate men, where they can benefit themselves without ever being allowed to suck the public teat himself, is a thing with which this newly qualified voter and office holder does not intend to put up. The colored man in several states has reached nearly the highest state offices. To say nothing of a negro United States Senator from Mississippi, and members from elsewhere to the National Congress, Louisiana, has a negro lieutenant governor, and South Carolina both a negro for her lieutenant-governor and one filling the position of justice of her supreme court. As unpleasant as it is to think of such things as remote, yet it is an undeniable fact that the negroes have an eye to the first, governorship of North Carolina. They will be satisfied at their next convention with nothing less than one of their color for that office. While radicals may, from their innate disgust for the negro, or their disposition to gobble it up themselves, grin at it, but it is no go, they have got to bear it. They designed only to make him an instrument to elevate themselves; but he is too progressive in his ideas and too ambitious to play the slave any longer. The storm raised by them has got beyond their control.—*Tuscarora Southerner.*

Pray brother Biggs how much worse off would you be with Cuffy Mayo or Cardoza for Governor than you are? Gov. Caldwell votes and thinks politically with these two "*Gentlemen*," and all three see through the same glass darkly.

A BOOTBLACK'S GOOD FORTUNE—HIS GRANDMOTHER BEQUEATHS HIM OVER ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.—Six years ago a boy, then only fourteen years of age, left his home in Milltwaht, Ireland, and worked his way to New York. He left behind only two relatives—his mater nal grandmother, then an old woman, named Armstrong, and his paternal grandfather, named White. The boy's name is William A. W. White. He arrived in New York about six years ago without a dollar in his pocket, but being determined to make a living, and not finding anything else to do, although he had received a fair education, he went to work blacking boots about the Battery and Washington street. After he had been at that about two years he added to his business by selling news papers in the evening. Being a steady and economical boy, he saved in nearly six years almost $2,000 which he had placed in the savings bank in small sums. Two months ago a gentleman who had been his regular customer in the boot blacking line advised him to go to Philadelphia, and he did, and there obtained a situation as assistant barkeeper in Mr. Cole's saloon. White had been there only two months when Mr. Cole showed him a copy of the Philadelphia *Ledger* with the following advertisement: "Wanted—If left to William A. White by the death of his grandmother. A letter is in the Philadelphia post office for him." "That must be you, William," said Mr. Cole. White hurried to the post office and found that he was heir to $23,928, bequeathed by his grandmother, Mrs. Armstrong. The letter also contained a draft for $2,000 in gold, and a photograph likeness, by which he was identified. Fortunately for him, he was in good hands, and Mr. Cole gave him money and advised him to come to New York to place his case in the hands of the British consul. White did so, and all the papers necessary were safely lodged with Mr. Archibald yesterday.—*New York Standard, November 17th.*

AN OLD BUT DESPERATE WOOER.

The Memphis *Appeal* gives the following:

A most shocking affair took place near Madison, Arkansas, lately. An old citizen, about sixty years of age, by the name [illegible] became enamored of a widow [illegible] made frequent offers of marriage to her, which were rejected by her self, and more strenuously opposed by her son. On the day mentioned above he paid Mrs. Bennett a visit at at her house, and insisted again that she should marry him. On being refused, he took a bottle of strychnine out of his pocket, and held it up to her, saying: "If you do not marry me I will drink this." She told him she could not help it. He then went out of the house to a tree, where he had left his gun, got it and walked to where young Bennett was working near by, and deliberately shot him. He then swallowed a large dose of strychnine, and proceeded home, (but a short distance off,) and told his children what he had done. A physician was sent for, who arrived too late to save him. He expressed no remorse of conscience, but said he was willing and anxious to die. He left a letter to his children, telling them he was unhappy, which had caused him to do the fatal act, and exhorted them to love each other, and to watch after the youngest ones, who are very small. Young Bennett—a fine promising young man, about twenty years of age—fortunately was not seriously injured, the shot taking effect in the arm and breasts. He is reported as doing well. Kirkle leaves a large family to mourn his loss.

THE ROAD STEAMER, now on exhibition at the Wilmington Fair comes fully up to the most sanguine expectations of its friends. The *Journal* says of it:

At 2 o'clock the road steamer was exhibited, and the trial of it, so far as we could judge, was a perfect success. It glides over the ground almost like a thing of life, leaving behind it, even in our sandy soil, but a slight indenture, and is easily turned as short as can be done with a horse and a buggy. The official report of the committee selected to attest its merits will be made to-day.

The *Star* says:

The famous road steamer was on exhibition during the day, and attracted universal attention. A trial of its capacities by running it back and forth on the grounds, satisfied all that it will prove a grand success. The ease with which it can be turned while under full speed was particularly noticeable. The engine will be on exhibition during the week, and we advise everybody to go and see it.

The road steamer will be on exhibition at the Fayetteville Fair next week.

Judge Cloud, at Henderson court, has a "hung" jury in the case of Adairs, for the murder of a negro family in Rutherford county. It is said the jury stands 10 for conviction and 2 for acquittal. Judge C. notified the jury that, unless they returned a verdict by Tuesday last, he would take them with him to Swain county, his next and last court. Better fix it, boys. It's a mighty bad road to "foot it" for 75 miles—*Asheville Citizen, 16th.*

Later news gives the conviction of all the Adairs.

Mr. D. D. Home, the famous medium, was recently married to the youngest daughter of the late Basil de Gloumeline, Councillor of state to the Emperor of Russia.

1871. 1871.

SECOND PURCHASE THIS FALL.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO., HAVE bought and are opening their *Second Stock* of Goods for the *Fall and Winter Trade* (which will be replenished weekly.)

A GENERAL STOCK OF DRY GOODS.

12 Cases of 25,000 Yds. New Style Prints.
10 Bales 4-4 Brown Shirting 3 yds. to the point for 12½c.
DeLaines and Alpacas for 20c. per yard.
New assortment of these beautiful striped Ottoman Shawls and Scarfs.
Fancy Berlaques for Sacks and Cloaks.
Plain and corded velvets for trimming.
Colored and Black Silk Reps for trimmings.
nov 8 tf

L. D. SINE'S GIFT ENTERPRISE

The only Reliable Gift Distribution in the country!

$60,000.00

IN VALUABLE GIFTS!

TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN

L. D. SINE'S

22nd REGULAR MONTHLY

GIFT ENTERPRISE,

To be drawn Monday, Nov 27th, 1871.

TWO GRAND CAPITALS OF $5,000 each in Greenbacks!

Two Prizes $1,000 } Each in
Five Prizes $500 } GREENBACKS!
Ten Prizes $100 }

WHOLE NUMBER OF CASH GIFTS, 1,000!

1 Horse and Buggy, with Silver mounted Harness, worth $600.
One Fine toned Rosewood Piano, worth $300!
Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each!
Five Heavy Cased Gold Hunting Watches and Heavy Gold Chains, worth $300 each!
Five Gold American Hunting Watches, worth $125 each.
Ten Ladies' Gold Hunting Watches, worth $100 each!
800 *Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches (in all) worth from $30 to $300 each.*
Ladies' Gold Leontine Chains, Gent's Vest Gold Chains, Silver plated Castors, Solid Silver & Double Plated Table and Teaspoons, Ivory Handled Dinner Knives, Silver plated Dinner Forks, Silver Vest Chains, Photograph Albums, Ladies' Gold Breastpins and Ear rings, Gents' Gold Breastpins, Shirt Studs and Sleeve Buttons, Finger rings, Gold Pens, (silver extension,) etc.

WHOLE NUMBER GIFTS, 6,000. TICKETS LIMITED TO 60,000.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL TICKETS, to whom Liberal Premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets $1; Six Tickets $5; Twelve Tickets $10; Twenty-five Tickets $20.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

L. D. SINE, Box 86,
101 W. 5th St. CINCINNATI, O.
oct 2 nov 20

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY!

Capital, Surplus and Reserve Funds, Gold, over $30,000,000.00

Assets in United States over $5,000,000.00.

Losses paid in State of North Carolina from Oct., 1868 to July, 1871, $88,961 12.

Chicago losses amount to a little under $2,500,000 currency, and are now being paid in full. Assets held in the United States, amounting to over $5,000,000.00, will not be used in payment of above losses.

This Company pays up Losses in Cash promptly on proof, without deduction for interest and not as is usual with the great majority of companies, sixty or ninety days after proof.

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John G. Blount.....do.....Washington.
F. A. Newberry.....do.....Magnolia.
Cooper & Williams.....do.....Oxford.
Alex. Sneed.....do.....Kinston.
nov 14 3m

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

On Friday, December 15th, at 12 o'clock M., on the premises, at Chapel Hill, I will sell the valuable House and Lot at present occupied by W. W. Harris, Esq., to the highest bidder. It is a valuable residence. The lot consists of about two acres, and the buildings are commodious.

Terms of sale one-third cash, one third at 90 days, and one third at 6 months. Title reserved till all is paid.

J. W. NORWOOD, Agent.
nov 14 ditawtdos

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WAKE COUNTY.

In the Superior Court, Fall Term, A. D., 1871.

THE HOWE MACHINE COMPANY, plaintiffs.
vs.
N. N. Shepherd, defendant.

This action is brought to recover of the defendant the sum of sixty four hundred and sixty-seven 36 100 dollars ($6,467,36,) and the interest thereon, which he owes the plaintiffs for goods and merchandise so d and delivered to him at his request by them. And in this action the plaintiffs have applied for and obtained a warrant of attachment against the property of said defendant, returnable to the regular term of the Superior Court, for the county of Wake, to be held in the Court House, in Raleigh, on the 8th Monday, after the 2nd Monday in August, 1871.

J. N. BUNTING, C. S. C.
BRAGG & STRONG, Plaintiffs Attorneys.
sept 16 tf

WANTED. LOOK HERE.

Profitable employment furnished every man willing to work in his own neighborhood; (no lazy persons wanted). Profits 150 to 200 per cent. Enclose $1 for samples and particulars. Sales rapid. JONES & METZGAR, Pittsburgh, Pa.
aug 23 tf

THE WATT JUSTLY TRIUMPHANT AGAIN.

The single and double Plows, both received the first premium over all competitors at the last Fair. "The Dixie" was considered no where in comparison in the estimation of the Judges. We give 30 days trial and will refund the money if they do not prove all that we claim for them. "The proof of the Pudding &c."

Send in your orders to secure them in time, as I have not been able to keep in them, although ordering several times a week. A supply just at hand but most all engaged.

JAMES M. TOWLES,
nov 6 tf Agent.

PURE CORN WHISKY.

50 bbls Pure N. C. Corn Whisky.
nov 14 tf G. T. STRONACH.

TO THE WHOLESALE TRADE OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,

We desire to call our attention to the largest stock of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS

THE STATE OF VIRGINIA.

Embracing everything adapted to your wants, and consisting in part of

BROWN COTTON,
BLEACHED COTTON,
BROWN SHEETINGS,
BLEACHED SHEETING,
COTTON FLANNEL,
COTTON OZNABURGS,
COTTON DRILLS
PLAID DOMESTICS,
BED TICKTS,
STRIPED SHIRTING,
RED, WHITE AND YELLOW FLANNELS,
SHEEP'S GRAY,
KENTUCKY JEANS,
CASSIMERES, DRESS GOODS,
TULLED CLOTHS,
HEAVY TWILLS,
SATINETS,
PRINTS,

ALSO,

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

YANKEE NOTIONS!

Having a resident buyer (one of the firm) in New York we are enabled to keep our stock at all times

COMPLETE

We buy our goods entirely from manufacturers and their agents, and are thereby enabled to offer our goods as low as any

NORTHERN JOBBER.

We guarantee to sell goods at Baltimore prices and Baltimore terms.

TERMS LIBERAL. ORDERS SOLICITED

DAVIS, DRAKE & CO.,
Jobbers of Dry Goods,
Corner of Bank and Sycamore sts.,
Petersburg, Va.

Office 95 Franklin street, New York.
oct 14 tf

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL

DRESS GOODS.

We call attention to our new and beautiful stock of DRESS GOODS, embracing in part

ELEGANT IRISH POPLINS,
BEAUTIFUL FRENCH POPLINS,
ALL SHADES OF SATIN CLOTH,
EMPRESS CLOTHS, (all shades)
STRIPED AND PLAID POPLINS,
OLLOMAN VALOURE.

ALSO

The largest and cheapest stock of

PLAIN BLACK SILK

seen in Petersburg since the war.

ALSO

to our stock of

BLACK DRESS GOODS

consisting of

Black Irish and French Poplins,
Black Bombazine,
Black French Merino,
Black, all Wool, Cashmere,
Black Tamise,
Black Crape Cloth,
Black Poplin Alapaca.

AND

the best makes of

PLAIN BLACK ALPACAS,

of all grades. All of which we will offer at our proverbially low prices.

DAVIS, DRAKE & CO.,
Corner Bank and Sycamore streets,
oct 14 tf Petersburg, Va.

SPECIALITIES.

DRESS GOODS.

The rapid increase in the demand for certain styles of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

has compelled us to largely increase our stock and we have now on hand an assortment which no Southern House can excell or equal, viz:

All the fashionable tints in the following Dress materials,

Solid and Black Silks,
Japanese Silks,
Silk Chain Irish Poplins,
All Wool Velours,
French and English Satins,
All Wool Serges,
Silk and Wool Epleglines,
Diagonal Suitings,
Tartan Plaids,
Elegant Silver Greys and Traveling Dress Goods,
Empress Cloths,
Parislan Mohairs,
Metz Cords and Alapacs,
Black and Colored Velveteens,
Silk Reps for Trimmings.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.
oct 9 tf

WESLEYAN ACADEMY FOR BOYS, RALEIGH, N. C.

The second term of this school will close Nov. 30th 1871, but no recess will be given. The exercises will be continued until the first week in June, 1872, except a week at Christmas, at the usual rates of tuition.

nov 15 d1m S. R. TRAWICK, Principal.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!!

40 sacks Coffee. Government, Java, Laguire and Rio.
50 bbls Sugars. "A," "B," Ex. "C" and P. R.
100 boxes of assorted Candies.
50 boxes Fresh Canned Oysters.
300 sacks Salt.
100 bbls Flour. All grades.
100 bbls Fish. Mullets and Mackerel.
50 bbls Molasses.
10,000 lbs Bulk Meat.
3,000 lbs Hams.
75 boxes Cheese.
100 boxes Soap.

nov 14 tf G. T. STRONACH.

NEW NOVEL!

MORTON HOUSE.

By author of "Valerie Aylmer" with Illustrations.

Price in cloth 1.50; paper 1.00.

For sale by J. A. JONES, Bookseller,
nov 4 tf Raleigh, N. C.

DIXIE PLOW FOR SALE.

Excelling the Watt and all