The Sentinel.

JOSIAH TURNER, Jr., Editor.
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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1871.

GOV. CALDWELL.

Like Phillips and Pool, Gov. Caldwell would fain make men believe, but for a "*technicality*," as meaking John said, he could take the test oath. The governor made stirring speeches in Burke urging his neighbor's children to the fight. When they went out to battle he made them a visit and urged them to defend or die under the "Bonnie Blue Flag that bears a single star!" When they fell, he said, he and the old men would take their places. He did not keep his word, but he sent the soldiers shoes, clothes, and food. These are the "technicalities" which keep the three, Phillips, Pool, and Caldwell, from taking the test oath, swearing they never "gave aid countenance or encouragement to the rebellion."

After the war, in which his son was killed, Gov. Caldwell attempted to parry the odium which attached to his war record in the estimation of negroes, carpet-baggers, and federal soldiers who camped about his house. In a public discussion he said he did make a speech at a certain locality in Burke, but it was to make the d—n scrub volunteer that they might be killed. There were only some half dozen secessionists or democrats in that whole neighborhood, as was proven and can be proven again to-day.

Gov. Caldwell was about to be conscripted and Gov. Vance gave him an easy place. When the war was closed, and Gov. Vance was a prisoner, Gov. Caldwell said, d—n him, he (Caldwell) would like to go to his hanging. These things are told us by gentlemen whose word will not be questioned.

The following resolutions were offered by Gov. Caldwell, at a railroad meeting in 1863. They show of what war, as well as of what mean mettle this man is made. Then he was willing to sacrifice his son and every employee on the railroad to prosecute the war. Now he is willing to go to the hanging of Vance, Davis, and every man who was zealous in its prosecution. But to the resolutions:

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Western N. C. railroad company, held in Salisbury, Sept. 11, 1863, the following preamble and resolution was offered by T. R. Caldwell, Esq.:

Whereas Our country is now engaged in a perilous war, in which she needs the services of all her able bodied citizens within the conscript age; and whereas, we have an abundance of intelligent, experienced and practical business men beyond that age, who would make able and efficient officers in the Western N. C. Railroad Company: Be it therefore

Resolved, by the stockholders of said company in annual meeting assembled that no person ought to be appointed director, engineer, superintendent, conductor, or to any office or post in said company unless he be a non-conscript, disabled soldier, or exempt from the service on account of bodily infirmity and has been so declared by a board of examining surgeons.

After considerable discussion, participated in by Messrs. Caldwell, Kerr, and W. W. Avery, the resolution was amended by W. W. Avery, which amendment was amended by T. R. Caldwell; as follows:

Resolved further, That no person who is a subscriber to the Raleigh *Standard* or *State Journal* be employed in any capacity on said road.

A New York newspaper, commenting upon the assumed vindication of the conduct of Philip H. Sheridan by the failure of the grand jury to indict him,—or even the instrument through whom Colonel Grosvenor was murdered,—recalls the circumstances that several grand juries in New York city have failed to indict Tweed, Connelly & Co., and pertinently asks whether Tweed, Connelly & Co., are also vindicated by this process? The question is a suggestive one for these ignorant or bigoted persons who suppose that the action of a grand jury is infallible and final, as regards all law on and above and below the earth.

The grand jury of Wake have known a corrupt republican legislature to receive $240,000 in the way of bribes for putting a debt of $25,000,000 upon the people of the state. Tim Lee has $10,000 and Judge Watts $5,000 of this money.

When Littlefield was presented for complicity in these frauds, Judge Watts adjourned the court immediately.

When we informed Mr. Peterson Dunn, foreman of the grand jury, where he could find evidence of Gen. Littlefield's bribing Gen. Laflin, a member from Pitt, Judge Watts called up the grand jury and charged them that they had been tampered with and no one but the solicitor and sworn witnesses must speak to the grand jury. This was as vile and wicked as Phillips who, with Carrow, had a magistrate arrested because he had put no seal to his warrant in a criminal case, where there was no law requiring a seal. Samuel F. Phillips should henceforth be called Samuel Seal Phillips.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—NOVEMBER TERM, 1871—FIRST DAY.—Court met at 11 o'clock, Judge Brooks presiding. We understand that Judge Bond will not be present, he being engaged in South Carolina. The drawing of the grand jury was deferred until to-morrow, and after the names of the jury were called, the jurors were dismissed until to-morrow at 10 o'clock. The docket was proceeded with and several cases were called, in which no action was taken. The kuklux cases were continued until next term, and the clerk was directed to renew the recognizances in the sums in which the defendants are now bailed. This order was made with a proviso that if redactio was desired, the matter should come before the court. A number of parties renewed their bail. The case of the United States vs. James H. Hargrove was set for hearing to-morrow. District Attorney for prosecution, and McCorkle for the defence.

The Sheriff of Guilford, R. M. Stafford, yesterday paid into the Treasury $8,329,07, and the Sheriff of Hyde, H. S. Gibbs, deposited $3,913,17.

ARRESTS FOR ALLEGED VIOLATIONS OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE LAW.

We learn that Mr. R. W. Best, who is commissioner of internal revenue for the Raleigh District, and whose arrival in this city we noticed in yesterday's paper, arrested eight citizens of this place and bound them over for appearance at the next term of the U. S. district court for alleged violations of the internal revenue law. We believe that it is the bounden duty of all good citizens to respect and obey the laws of the country, and that a wholesome punishment is strictly necessary for those who wilfully disregard or refuse to observe them; but in this instance we think that, if there has been any violation at all, it has been more through ignorance of what is really required of the parties than from any intention or desire on their part to evade or disregard the law. We think, and many others are of the same opinion, that the officials themselves have fallen short of their duty in the premises in not giving sufficient publicity to the provisions of the revenue laws and the penalties for a violation of the same. Let them discharge their duty in this respect, by properly informing the business communities of their duties and obligations to the government in the premises, and we venture to predict that revenue officials will find very little cause for complaint in Wilmington.

By the way, we learn that a detective, by the name of Berry, was sent here from Raleigh last week, and it is due to his instrumentality that the arrests alluded to have been made.—*Wil. Star, 24th.*

ATTEMPTED ROW.—On Thursday night last the gound-headed band attempted to raise a row with the gentlemanly proprietor of the Mansion House in this place.

There was a drunken man, by the name of Thomas Tate, in the bar-room in the hotel building, cursing and abusing the bar tender, who told him to get out or hush his cursing. The drunken sot then walked out on the piazza of the hotel in front of the ladies' entrance, and was cuing some of the most obscene language, when Mr. Alexander, the proprietor, went out and ordered him to leave there, but he would not do it until he was taken off.—The Scoggins gang seeing Mr. Alexander order him off rushed towards him with drawn pistols, swearing they would "butcher him," and telling him he "could not abuse a radical, not even in his own house."

Mr. Alexander knew nothing about the drunken man's politics, and would have put a democrat or any other man off the piazza, under the same circumstances.

These cowardly villians were apparently, very brave, knowing that they had a regiment of soldiers to back them. Heretofore they were very cowardly, they would sneak through Shelby like sheep-killing dogs with their tails between their legs, and would not even speak an unkind word to a citizen.

Every dog has his day, and these contemptible scoundrels will repent in "sackcloth and ashes," for their infamous deeds.—*Shelby Banner, 25th.*

For the Sentinel.

MESSRS. EDITORS;—I am now safe. A friend who is able to strike a hard blow proposes to take the fight off of my hands for publishing extracts from the *Telegram* and *Carolinian*. He thinks nothing is more like the *Carolinian* than the *Telegram*, and nothing more like *Telegram* than the *Carolinian*. He proposes too to meet the editor of the *Carolinian*, in any way and at any time. But my mission is peace and to show by comparison that the *Carolinian* and the *Telegram* flow from the same fountain head, and have the same end in view. Nor can we be driven from it by calling us "thief and robber."

So here I come with an extract from the *Carolinian* of last week:

"Our province in this matter is to defend the *Democratic* party.—*Carolinian.*

The following I copied from the *Carolinian* of Nov. 12, which that paper copied from the Asheville *Pioneer*:

Elsewhere in our paper of to-day will be found an account of the horrible outrages commited by the kuklux in Yancey county, which ex-Governor Bragg, Chairman of the Conservative Democratic Executive Committee of the state, in speaking of their diabolism, so pleasingly and poetically styles "a wild species of justice incidental to a disorded state of things." Where is there to be found an honest man whose political prejudices have so blunted his sense of honor that his blood will not tingle with indignation at the recital of the violence done a virtuous wife and mother by this infamous klan?"

The Wilmington *Post* says the *Carolinian* is the organ of the Bragg faction, &c. When the *Post* reads the above he will see that he is mistaken, or that the organ is sadly out of tune.

"Gentlemen may preach the infamy of the radical party, the crimes of its members, the incapacity, corruption and partiality of their judges and other officers of the law the negro and reconstruction has given us, but there is nothing in the history of North Carolina throughout the entire period of the past ten years that can justify or pretend to justify the people in taking the law into their own hands, and whosever so attempts, is guilty of a crime against civil liberty, and they are aiders and abettors of crime who excuse or palliate such conduct in any one.

The time has come for men to speak out plainly on this subject, and the democratic party *must and shall* repudiate these scourgers and assassins, and aid in bringing them to punishment.—*Carolinian Nov. 12th.*"

"Retrenchment and reform with the *Democratic* party mean revolutionary extravagance, official prodigacy and political ruin."—*Telegram, July 1st, 1871.*

"Radicalism was dead in North Carolina last winter until it manifested itself in the Legislature."—*Telegram, July 28th.*

Having the *Telegram* and *Carolinian* at hand I will furnish extracts until you are tired of publishing them.

Yours, "*No Bushwacker*," but H.

Huxley, the English scientist, says: "The only good that I can see in a demonstration of the truth of spiritualism is to furnish an additional argument against suicide. Better lird a cross-sweeper than to die and to be made to talk twaddle by a 'medium' hired at a guinea a seance."

The cheese factory of Oakfield, Fond du Lac county, Wis., has manufactured eighty-five thousand pounds of cheese this season, and not less than fifteen thousand barrels of cider will be made in the same county.

Legislature of North Carolina.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Nov. 27.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock, President Warren in the chair.

Prayer by Rev. Dr. Mason of this city.

Journal of Saturday read and approved.

Mr. GRAHAM drew attention to an error of the reporters in representing him as asking, on Saturday, leave of absence for the Senator from Randolph. It was Mr. Gilmer for whom leave was asked, to attend Randolph court.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Lehman for one week; Mr. King from Thursday to Monday next; Mr. Merrimon from Wednesday till Friday of next week, and to Mr. Flemming from Wednesday till Monday next—all these senators having to attend their several courts.

PRICE, col., again offered the kuklux resolutions returned to him on Saturday, and entered into a statement of their contents.

The clerk proceeded to read the resolutions and had progressed till the name of a senator was reached connected with alledged kuklux crimes, when

Mr. ROBBINS, of Davidson objected to the further reading of the paper, it being manifestly disrespectful.

Mr. GRAHAM, of Orange, said it never had been the custom of the senate or the house to permit its members to be libelled under a pretense of the right of petition. He dwelt at considerable length on the character of the present paper which called for the expulsion of members without a particle of proof of any kind to justify it. The standing of members of assembly was not to be affected by idle rumors from without: and Mr. Graham instanced the case of Mr. Dixon, (whom he would not and did not name,) who occupied a seat in the other branch of the assembly, and at its close was elevated to a seat in congress, upon whom the charge of murder rested, and whose case was then pending in the courts, and yet no notice was taken of the matter by a legislature largely republican. They took the proper view of the case and presumed, as the law does, that the person charged was innocent till proved guilty. Mr. Graham offered a resolution in regard to such papers as that before the senate.

Mr. McCLAMMY supposed from the fact that the memorial had been withdrawn for examination as to its character that it was respectful and hence he offered no opposition to its being read, until it reached a point where its language was clearly disrespectful. Now he objected to the reception of the memorial, if for no other reason, because it contained charges against members of the other branch of the Assembly, in regard to which the senate had nothing to do. The question might be presented, by a proper course of proceeding, whether the senate could try one of its body on charges preferred by Price's constituents and in advance of a conviction by the courts; but the senate clearly had no right under the rules to receive any communication reflecting upon the character of a member. As to the meeting at which the resolutions were said to have been passed, he, Mr. McClammy, had heard nothing, though in Wilmington the day after it is reported to have been held, and for a week subsequent. No disorders like those complained of were ever known to have occurred in New Hanover. Disorders of a different character had been committed there—colored men being whipped for remaining away from the polls, and he had never heard of a meeting being called to condemn them. The good people of New Hanover needed no defence at his hands. Mr. McClammy, on behalf of the people of New Hanover repudiated this memorial. The character of that people placed them above a suspicion of presenting any communication disrespectful in its language or that would brand as felons and murderers members of either house. He hoped the memorial would be rejected.

PRICE claimed the right of the people to assemble and to apply to their representatives for redress of grievances.

Mr. SPEED denied that the paper before the senate was a petition. For one he would not permit certain people who did not have courage enough openly to make charges, to skulk behind the scurf of party in obscure political meetings and throw their filth and poison into this body. The senate was not bound to receive such a paper as this. Let those who make these charges openly show their hands and come forward and make their charges good. The courts were open—federal courts, all over the state, as numerous as constable's courts, with their swarms of detectives. He protested against the senate being used for the lowest of party purposes.

Mr. LATHAM said the senators from counties where those meetings are alleged to have been held should share the responsibility of the course pursued. The senator who introduced this paper did not seem to realize his responsibility on that floor. He was not only not bound to introduce, but was not justified in introducing a paper not proper in its character. It was not a paper on which the senate could act—the names of petitioners were not to it. He moved that the paper be returned to the senator who presented it.

Mr. GRAHAM, of Orange, said it called upon the senate to usurp power forbidden by the constitution—it called upon that body either to punish without conviction, or to try and convict and punish without authority of law. He proposed to modify his resolution so as to put on record the reason for refusing to receive the paper.

Mr. MURPHY thought the paper should be read to get at its full contents, and the senate could then reject it if found to be improper in its character, and even censure the introducer.

Mr. ROBBINS, of Davidson, only regretted that he did not object to the reading sooner than he did, on the statement of its contents by Price. He did not recognize the right of a senator to introduce under the guise of the sacred right of petition, any kind of stuff. The senate must protect itself against everything like disrespect.

PRICE insisted that the paper be read—he was ready to take the responsibility.

Mr. McCLAMMY did not concur in the views of Mr. Murphy. The reading had been stopped at the proper time.

Mr. LATHAM concurred with the views of Mr. McClammy. The statement of the introducer was sufficient to cause the rejection of the paper. He moved the previous question, but gave way to Mr. Lindsey.

Mr. LINDSEY concurred with Mr. Murphy, that the paper should be read to ascertain if it did not contain all the elements of a petition.

Mr. FLEMMING would not be drawn into doing what was not right by a fear of being considered an endorser of the acts of violence referred to by those who concocted these resolutions. He did not endorse any such acts, but regardless of what might be thought to the contrary he intended to do his duty as a senator. He never would be guilty of doing any act to abridge the right of petition; but this was no petition. It was a paper demanding the expulsion of a member of the senate without proof or trial even. No faction in New Hanover or elsewhere had a right to dictate to the senate what course it should pursue to maintain its own dignity. If any senator has a charge to make against another, let him boldly prefer it and demand an investigation, and not screen himself behind such a paper as this.

Mr. Jones said that the matter involved the dignity of the senate and he viewed it as in no way personal to himself, and he trusted that no feeling personal to him would actuate any friend he had on the floor in his course in regard to the paper. At the proper time he would have something personal to say, but he now desired the paper to be read.

Mr. ROBBINS, of Rowan, thought the paper ought to have been read and laid on the table long ago. The motive of the originators was base and not patriotic, but he desired to avoid even the appearance of interfering with the right of petition.

The question was on the reception of the paper, and it was rejected by the following vote:

Those who voted in the affirmative were:

Messrs. Albright, Bogden, Cook, Edwards, Eppes, Flythe, Hyman, King, Lehman, Linney, Love, McCotter, Murphy, Norment, Olds, Price, Robbins, of Rowan, and Worth—18.

Those in the negative—

Messrs. Allen, Battle, Beasley, Brown, Council, Currie, Durgan, Flemming, Graham of Alamance, Graham of Orange, Latham, Mastey, McClammy, Merrimon, Morehead, Robbins of Davidson, Skinner and Speed and Waddell—19.

All the conservative senators voting, we did so to get the paper before the senate that they might vote it down.

Mr. MERRIMON in explanation of his vote said, that whether the paper was asked to be read was received or not, he felt quite sure, from the statement of its contents made by the senator who offered it, that the final vote of the senate upon it would indicate that in the opinion of the senate its language was disrespectful to that body, and especially so to one of its members. He regarded this as an attempt to introduce party political questions into the deliberations of the senate, and he thought the senate should steadily set their faces against every attempt of the kind. The courts, both federal and state, have jurisdiction of the crimes which the senator offering the paper states are mentioned in it, and it was proper that such matters should be investigated there—not here. He would vote against receiving the paper.

Mr. Jones rose to a question of personal privilege. He said

Mr. President, I rise to a question of personal privilege. I have taken no part in the discussion of the motion to reject the so-called petition of certain citizens of New Hanover county, for I have long since marked out for myself a course of action that was in no way involved or not affected by the fate of this petition. For some time past a set of mean, paltry, sneaking cowards have been assailing my name through the medium of resolutions of county meetings, skulking and sheltering themselves from responsibility, behind the action of a class of political associates who are as base and as they are irresponsible.

And who, Mr. president, are these men? I have authority for saying that these resolutions were prepared in Washington city, and sent to this city for distribution through the different counties.

They are almost indentical in language and bear upon their face unmistakable evidence of having emanated from a common source. They are worthy of the source from which they emanated concerved as they are in cowardice and malignity and framed in falsehood. They charge me, Mr. President with complicity in the commission of crimes, and I say that I would not stoop even for a moment to notice them, did I not think that the dignity of this body required it. I say that I would not notice their charges, for I thank God that in the opinion of every good man in this state, every man whose good opinion I value, or whose opinion is worth valuing, my character unsupported by a scintilla of proof would outweigh even the sworn oaths and dying declarations of a hundred thousand such creatures as the base instigators of these resolutions—Men, no not men but base compounds of men, devoid of every instinct of gentility or even of manhood, malignant enough by frame and to circulate calumny, but too cowardly to face the responsibility—steeped in falsehood and lepers with crimes themselves, they set themselves up as guardians of the purity and the morality of this general assembly—just as the agents for the work Mr. President, as would be Judas Iscariot for the presidency of a national bank or Littlefield, of a railroad. From the declarations of such men I have nothing to fear, they dare not provoke me even to anger. I know that they have the inclination to injure me, and they have all the machinery and power of the federal government to back them in their designs, and with full consciousness of this, I have dared them to the proof of a single syllable of their charges, though let them bring the whole legion of their purjured witnesses. I stand ready to meet them all, and in conclusion I say, Mr. President, that whoever charges, directly or indirectly, or ever intimates that I ever raised my arm or my voice otherwise than to protect and defend the soil, the integrity, the peace, the good order and the laws of North Carolina is a cowardly calumniator, and a base sneaking black hearted villain.

Thus much for this pack of yelping curs. At the proper time if I have any influence with this body, these creatures shall have an opportunity of proving their allegations before a committee of the senate. I am far from shrinking from an investigation, I desire and demand it.

Mr. LOVE, from the committee on propositions and grievances, reported back the bill in relation to *peridiem* and mileage, with a recommendation that it do not pass.

A message was received from the house transmitting the report of the state librarian with a proposition to print three copies for each member. Concurred in.

Also a message transmitting sundry engrossed bills which were referred to appropriate committees.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS, &c.

By Mr. GRAHAM, of Alamance, a bill to transfer certain suits from the old courts of equity to the trial dockets of the superior courts.

By Mr. EDWARDS, a bill in relation to costs in cases of contested wills.

Also, by Mr. EDWARDS, a bill concerning joint contracts.

These bills were referred to the judiciary committee.

By Mr. CROWELL, a bill to authorize the commissioners of Lincoln county to issue bonds.

By Mr. WORTH, a memorial for the relief of Swift Island Manufacturing Company.

By Mr. LOVE, a bill to authorize the collection of arrears of taxes for 1868, '69 and '70, in the county of Jackson.

These bills, &c., were referred to the committee on propositions and grievances.

By Mr. BATTLE, a resolution authorizing the governor to offer a reward of $200 for the arrest of Luke Johnson, a convicted murderer, escaped from Nash county jail. Lies over one day.

CALENDAR.

The following bills passed their third reading:

A bill to amend the charter of the Raleigh & Gaston railroad company. [Electing the president by the stockholders, etc.]

A bill to incorporate Excelsior Fire Company, Newbern.

A bill to change the time for holding Alamance Superior Courts.

A bill to amend the charter of the city of Newbern, &c.

A bill concerning the jurisdiction of the courts. [Parties seeking relief may apply in or out of term time at their election, in cases where the superior courts now have jurisdiction during vacation.]

A bill concerning the probate of deeds and the private examination of married women beyond the limits of the state.

Mr. Speed introduced a resolution granting further time to John S. Wood, sheriff of Pasquotank, in which to settle his taxes. Laid over one day.

Mr. Robbins, of Rowan, introduced the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, It is declared through the press of this state that citizens of North Carolina have been seized by federal troops or officials and carried beyond the borders of the state and imprisoned without a hearing in violation of the dignity of North Carolina and the personal liabilities of her people. Therefore,

Resolved, That the governor be requested to furnish the senate with any information he may have upon this subject, and also what steps he has taken to enquire into the facts and vindicate the dignity of the state.

Resolved, That the clerk of the senate transmit a copy of these resolutions to the executive office.

Mr Robbins said, in support of these resolutions, that, in addition to the reports on this matter in the newspapers, which he supposed other senators had seen as well as himself, he had information from private sources of the highest character, which left no doubt on his mind that citizens of this state have been abducted by federal troops from our soil and carried to prison in South Carolina where they still remain. Last night I was informed by a gentleman who vouched for the fact, that the chairman of the board of county commissioners of Cleaveland county was a short time since seized in that county without warrant of law and carried away over the border, and without a hearing cast into jail in South Carolina by the mymidons of the federal administration, and that he is now in prison there. Furthermore, that a memorial, signed by citizens and officers of that county of both political parties, had been sent to Governor Caldwell, a-presenting the situation of things. Also that several citizens of North Carolina have been thus treated.

I wish to know Mr. President, and it is time for the country to know, if such things are to be tolerated, if the humblest citizen is to be thus outraged. Have we power in this free country, dared thus to erect itself upon the ruins of the constitution and trample affects down all personal liberty? If liberty is dead, it is time her lovers were in the Bastile, or in their graves. The dignity of a free state is also insulted. For less than this the fleets of old Kingland would pour fourth their thunders in the troubled seas. Shall not our state be roused once to vindicate the honor of our old mother state and defend the rights of her people? Since the governor is silent upon this subject in his message, let us speak and have this matter inquired into. If we would remain freemen we cannot speak too soon.

Mr. GRAHAM said that but one instance of such outrage occurred in the days of the confederacy, under the "Jeff Davis despotism," as it was called, and in that case a demand was promptly made by the governor of this state and the man was at once returned to the state.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The bill to restore the law of evidence under the act of 1866-67, was put upon its second reading, but pending its consideration the senate adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, November 27, 1871.

House called to order at the usual hour. Prayer by Rt. Rev. Bishop Paine, of the M. E. church.

Journal of Saturday read and approved.

Messrs. Willis, (col.,) Luckey and Loftin were granted leave of absence.

Mr. Anderson presented a petition from the citizens of Clay county to change the line between Clay and Macon counties. The petition was read and appropriately referred.

Mr. Crawford, from the committee on engrossed bills, reported various bills and resolutions as being correctly engrossed.

Mr. Maxwell, from the committee on propositions and grievances, submitted a report.

By Mr. Dickey: A resolution in favor of J. W. Cooper; referred.

By Mr. Welch: A resolution in reference to adjournment; placed on calendar. [The resolution adjourns the legislature *sine die* on the 24th December.]

By Mr. Jones, of Caldwell: A resolution having 200 copies of the constitution printed for the use of members of the House; placed on the calendar.

By Mr. MARLER: A resolution instructing the finance committee to report what amendments are needed to the revenue act; placed on the calendar.

By Mr. Ashe: A resolution instructing the judiciary committee to report whether there is such a transfer of property by section 41, acts 1848-'49 as prevents the state from assigning her property in the N. C. R. R. and whether there is any contract created by the section; placed on calendar.

By Mr. Ashe: A resolution raising a joint committee to remodel the senatorial, judicial and congressional districts and apportion members of the House.

By the same: A resolution instructing the judiciary committee to inquire whether there is anything in the constitution of the U. S. inhibiting cumulative suffrage; placed on calendar.

By Mr. Houston: A bill to amend sections 301 and 303 C. C. P.; referred.

By Mr. Dunham: A bill to incorporate the Wilson Loan and Building Association; referred.

By Mr. Welch: A bill for the relief of sheriffs and tax collectors; referred.

By Newsome, col.: A bill to authorize the commissioners of Hertford county to levy a special tax; referred.

By Mr. Anderson: A bill concerning the annexation of a portion of Macon county Clay county; referred.

By Mr. Withers: A bill to charter the Bank of Caswell; referred.

By Mr. Withers: A resolution in reference to the clerk keeping at his desk copies of the acts of the General Assembly for the use of members; placed on the calendar.

CALENDAR.

The resolution instructing the judiciary committee to inquire whether there is anything in the constitution of the U. S. inhibiting the practice of cumulatative suffrage in cities and towns of this state, was taken up and passed its second reading.

The resolution instructing the judiciary committee to inquire whether there is anything in section 41, acts of 1868-'69, which prevents the state from assigning her property in the N. C. R. R., and whether any contract is created by the said section, was taken up and passed its second reading.

The resolution instructing the committee on finance to report what amendments are needed to the revenue act, was taken up and passed its second reading.

The bill preventing the sale of liquor within three miles of Shiloh church, Anson county, was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Welch, the rules were suspended and the bill for the relief of sheriffs and tax collectors, for the year 1871, was taken up.

Mr. Settle moved to postpone the consideration of the bill until the 5th of December.

Mr. Welch had no objection, and accordingly the motion to postpone was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Jones, of Caldwell, the bill was re-referred to the committee from whence it was withdrawn.

CALENDAR (continued.)

The resolution requiring the clerk to keep copies of the public laws on his desk for the convenience of members, was taken up, amended, discussed for a half an hour and passed its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Ashe, the rules were suspended and his resolution raising a joint committee to remodel the senatorial, judicial and congressional districts of this state and apportion members of the house, was taken up.

After some debate, in which Messrs. Ashe, Johnston of Buncombe and Jones of Caldwell participated, the resolution passed its second reading.

By Mr. Houston: Resolution to amend the rules of the house; placed on calendar.

The resolution directing the secretary of the state to have 300 copies of the constitution of state printed for the use of the members, was taken up.

Mr. Robinson moved to indefinitely postpone the resolution; carried.

Mr. Robinson said that he would move to reconsider the vote by which the resolution redistricting the state was adopted in order that he might offer a resolution asking the opinion of the attorney general, as to the power of the general assembly to redistrict the state.

After some little debate Mr. Robinson withdrew his motion to reconsider, and offered a resolution asking the opinion of the attorney general in the matter. The resolution passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

By Mr Ashe: A joint resolution that the secretary of state be directed not to allow the auditor's report to be published with and annexed to the public acts of the state. On motion of Mr. Ashe the rules were suspended and the resolution was taken up, amended and passed its several reading.

Mr. Settle moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution amendatory of rule 54 was adopted. The motion was put to a vote and carried. The resolution was then rejected.

Adjourned.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

COL. FULTON, WATER AND FULTON STS., N. Y.

This well known favorite hotel has recently been renovated, remodeled and refitted in a style throughout. It is kept on the European plan, and has ample accommodations for four hundred guests.

The location is more accessible to all parts of New York and Brooklyn than any other house in the city. The Broadway Stages pass the hotel every three minutes, besides numerous of Street Cars, one of which into every other route in New York.

It being but two blocks from Fulton Ferry, makes it convenient for those wishing to visit the "City of Churches," as from this ferry diverge all the principal Railroad routes in the city of Brooklyn.

GEO. N. TERRY, Proprietor.

nov 25 d3m*

COME AND SEE

NEW JEWELRY, NEW JEWELRY, &c.

I have increased my stock of Watches, Jewelry, Plated and Silver Ware, Clocks and Spectacles of all kinds. Any and everything in Shell Ornaments, &c., all new and fashionable.

I have a large assortment, call and see and buy. Will sell as cheap as any and sell Gold Watches, Chains and Jewelry reported at Sorrel's old Store.

JOHN C. PALMER,
Raleigh, N. C.

nov 24 tf

L. D. SINE'S GIFT ENTERPRISE

Principal Office 101 W. Fifth St., Cincinnati, O. The only Reliable Gift Distribution in the country!

L. D. SINE'S EIGHTEENTH GRAND ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION, *To be Drawn Monday, January 1st, 1872.*

$200,000.00 IN VALUABLE GIFTS!

TWO GRAND CAPITAL PRIZES!

$10,000 IN AMERICAN GOLD! $10,000 IN AMERICAN SILVER!

Five Prizes of $1,000 each! Ten Prizes of $500 each! GREENBACKS!

One Span of Matched Horses, with Family Carriage and Silver Mounted Harness, worth 1,500!

Five Horses and Buggies, with Silver Mounted Harness, worth $600 each!

Five Fine-Toned Rosewood Pianos, worth $500 each!

25 Finally Sewing Machines, worth $50 each! 2500 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches (in all) worth from $60 to $300 each.

Ladies' Gold Leontine and Gent's Gold Vest Chains, Solid and Double Plated Silver Table and Teaspoons, Photograph Albums, Jewelry, &c., &c., &c.,

Number of Gifts 25,000! Tickets limited to 100,000!

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

Single Tickets $3; Six Tickets $10; Twelve Tickets $20; Twenty-five Tickets $40.

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

OFFICE, L. D. SINE, Box 86,
101 W. 5th St. CINCINNATI, O.

nov 22-d&w5w

FLOUR! FLOUR!!

Paragon Family,
Virginia "
N. C. "
" Super,
" Extra,

Ready for delivery at

A. C. SAUNDERS & Co's.,
No. 2, Martin Street.

nov 25 tf

HORSES! HORSES!!

One good Family Horse,
" " Draft "
" " Brood Mare,
" " Farm Horse.

For sale at A. C. SAUNDERS & Co's.,
nov 25-tf No. 2, Martin Street.

SUGAR! SUGAR!!

Standard A,
Extra C,
C. Yellow,
Demerara,
Porto Rico,

For sale very low at

A. C. SAUNDERS & Co.,
nov 25 tf No. 2, Martin Street.

COFFEE! COFFEE!!

Rio Best,
" Good,
" Ordinary,
Laguira,
Old Gov. Java in pockets going very cheap at

A. C. SAUNDERS & Co.,
nov 25 tf No. 2, Martin Street.

BACON AND LARD.

N. C. Hams,
" Sides,
" Lard,
Bulk Sides,
Bulk Pork,
Canvassed Hams in great abundance at

A. C. SAUNDERS & Co's.,
nov 25 tf No. 2, Martin Street.

COTTAGE HOTEL.

Eight or ten members of the Legislature can be accommodated with good board and lodging at the Cottage Hotel. A separate room for each gentleman if desired, without extra charge. Terms very moderate.

I also have two good rooms for rent, (with out board) on Hargett St., near the Masonic Lodge.

THOS. JENKINS.

nov 22-1w

FOR SALE.

AN ELEGANT MANSION

And grounds covering about three acres, delightfully situated on Newbern Avenue, only ten minutes from State-House. The house is ornamented with from seventy to eighty oaks—the most beautiful grove in the city. The Dwelling House is two story and large, 40 feet front by 44 feet deep, with ample verandas in the rear of 30 by 30, porches with large columns on all sides of the house, both first and second story. Large halls 10 feet wide, and 10 rooms, fire places in all except 2. All the doors and halls on first and second floors are ceiled Black Walnut with Turkish floors, so that carpets can be dispensed with if desired. The basement is of dressed stone, ceiled and plastered same as upper story, containing large dining room 32 by 22 feet, store room, wash room, laundry, large butler's pantry, wine cellar, milk cellar, &c., &c. The out buildings consist of a large carriage house and stable combined, with second story for feed, hay, &c. Large poultry house, two story house for servant quarters, smoke house, chicken house, &c., enclosed by the best walls of white oak in the State. The house, grounds, buildings, fences, &c., are all in the most perfect order, from $15,000 to $20,000 having been spent on this property in the last two years to make it a desirable and elegant residence. The place is now offered for sale at less than it cost for the lot, just one third of its original cost. For particulars address

E. KING LAND,
State Land Office.

CASH OUR TERMS!

FALL TRADE, 1871.

J. P. GULLEY & BRO.,

CORNER FAYETTEVILLE STREET AND SOUTH SOUTH EXCHANGE BANK,

RALEIGH, N. C.

For the purpose of making room off their entire Stock of Dry Goods only, at unprecedented sacrifices, we have a lot of very pretty and nice Goods fresh and Cheap, such as Delaines, Alls and Delaines, Cashmere and Black Alpacas, Lawns, Brocades, Poplins, Striped Brilliants, Plaids, Empress cloths, &c.

Take pleasure in announcing a fresh arrival of Domestic Dry Goods, direct from New York market. Notions, Umbrellas, Ladies' Gents' and Misses' Hats, Gent's Hats, Caps, and Ladies' and Misses' Shoes. Stock Ready made a Clothing, of which we make a specialty. Neat Clothing made to Order from $10 to $20. Cassimere Suits and Overcoats and Tailoring to please any one, and this

An extensive Stock of Boots and Shoes, most of which we are just receiving. Would call special attention to our own brand of Boots, imported from Jones Sill Polish Shoe at $2.50 per pair, which is unequaled. Will also have on hand a Special Call lot of Boots at $3.00 per pair, cheap. Hoop Skirts, and Misses' Jenkins made Hoop Skirts a specialty. Also, Misses' Lasting Congress and Morocco Shoes for Ladies' Misses and Children, all fresh Goods and cheap.

Our Store is full of Goods, and I know anything that can be found in a First Class Dry Good Store.

We solicit a call from the public generally, before purchasing elsewhere. We flatter ourselves that we can induce all to purchase from us, Good Goods and at prices guaranteed.

Very respectfully,

nov 24 tf J. P. GULLEY & BRO.

NOTICE.

The Gorrell Manufacturing Company have enlarged operations, and are now ready to fill all orders for paper on short notice. Delinquents will please settle their accounts as we desire to close the old book.

W. F. ASKEW,
nov 22 1m Proprietor.

City papers please copy.

FINE TIDE WATER AND RIVER LANDS FOR SALE.

5,000 acres in Kershaw Co., 10 miles below Camden, South Carolina, on Wateree River. 4,000 acres Pine Lands, mostly well timbered, round trees within 4 miles of good landing with the road. Steamboats running constantly to the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, only 30 miles by water. 1,000 acres rich river bottoms, fine for Cotton, Corn or Stock, mostly cleared, under fence, plenty fine oak timber, residence, negro quarters. Pine lands sold separately or all together. Every assistance given to purchaser. Price only $5,500, a great sacrifice. Apply soon to

E. C. BOBY,
nov 23-d1w* Camden, S. C.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

By virtue of a Mortgage executed to the Mechanics' Building and Loan Association, I will sell at public auction for cash, in front of the Court House, a House and Lot, the property of Michael and Catharine T. Kelly. Sold lot adjoins the Fair Grounds and is known as lot No. 7 as laid down in the plot of lots laid off by authority of the city commissioners, and contains about one half an acre.

The sale will take place on Saturday, December 16th at 12 o'clock m.

WM. SIMPSON,
nov 17 d1m Secretary.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

The Dwelling, Out Houses, and lot at present occupied by Gen. Heath and Col. Corley, known as the "Tucker Place" is for sale, or will be rented if not previously sold, for the year 1872. House is furnished.

Apply to

nov 15-tf. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & Co.

HAVING PURCHASED MR. DOUGLAS Bell's interest in the Coal business, and having already on hand a stock of our own, we are prepared to deliver the best "Reubsah" Coal in any quantity at the shortest notice.

nov 25 tf W. C. STRONACH & Co.

DWELLING HOUSE FOR RENT.

From the 1st of January 1872, the house lately occupied by J. M. Heck.

Apply to

nov 25 1w* THOS. D. HOGG.

CORN-FIELD PEAS

25 Bushels of Cow Peas in store

JAMES M. TOWLES,
nov 25-1w Com Merchant

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE!

I offer for Sale my new frame DWELLING HOUSE, situated on Halifax Street, in the Northern end of Raleigh. The House is well built and handsomely finished, and is furnished and at present occupied by me.

Persons desiring to look at the property will find my servants there at any time.

For further particulars apply to the subscriber office next to the Tarborough Hotel.

nov 25 tf DOUGLAS BELL.

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10 BBLS. SODA AND E