The Sentinel.

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

TERMS:

Daily, one year	$10 00
" six months	5 00
Semi-Weekly, one year	5 00
" six months	2 50
Weekly, one year	2 00
" six months	1 00

SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1872.

STATE POLITICS

The Wilmington *Star* of the 23d inst. has a leader on this subject. The *Star* is inclined to the opinion that the question of constitutional reform is the one upon which the next state election will turn. Every radical in the state from Cully Mayo down to Gov. Caldwell have committed themselves to constitutional reform. The radicals are in for it, and by legislative enactment. There is not likely to be much contrariety of opinion on this subject. Judicial ignorance, drunkenness and corruption will be as prominent in the campaign as the *Morning Star* or Wilmington *Journal* in Wilmington. Executive usurpation, executive veto and contempt of law will not be overlooked by the people. The corruption in every branch of the government as shown by the Shipp committee will be talked of to the people more than constitutional reform. The people now begin to understand that a good constitution and salutary laws availeth nothing with Holden and Caldwell to execute and Logan, Watts, and Tourgee to interpret them.

A bad government may be administered by honest capable men, more to the satisfaction of a people than a good government by the incompetent and corrupt. The malpractices of the federal government, through Carrow, the marshal and his deputies will not be forgotten.

The *Star* is for a state convention to be held the last of April or the first of May. Opposition to radicalism is its platform. For governor the *Star* names Judge Warren, Judge Pearle, Judge Merrimon, Speaker Jarvis, Col. Cowan, Col. Robt. Strange, Gen. Ransom, Gen. Scales, Gen. Leach, Mr. Powell and Hon. Kemp B. Battle. Gov. Caldwell will be opposed to every one of these worthy sons of the state and no doubt would vote for Mabson or Jim Harris, sooner than for either of them. Yet the Governor talks about harmony and conciliation. There is but one way to harmonize with the Governor and his negro and carpet-bag allies, and that is to join them as Phillips and Hanes did. That is what radicals mean by harmony and conciliation.

IMPEACHMENT.

In another column will be found a communication from Charlotte urging the impeachment of Judge Logan. We have no means of knowing what will be the action of the legislature in the matter of impeachment. If it were left to the people of the state who should be first impeached of all the impeachable judges, we are inclined to the opinion that Judge Pearson would receive the largest vote, Judge Watts next, and it would be close polling between Logan and Tourgee.

At the last session we urged the impeachment of all the drunken, corrupt, and incompetent. Judge Pearson and Gov. Caldwell who are impeachable themselves, were exceedingly anxious for Judge Logan to resign. We suppose they would be for impeachment. Many members admit the ignorance of Logan, the corruption of Watts, but declare they will not impeach, but leave the matter with the people at the polls. We love to enjoy our own opinions too well to complain of the legislature for the enjoyment of theirs. Impeach or not impeach that's the question.

RED PEPPER.

We have not read the *Long Perry* in more than a week. A friend informs us that Long Perry had put red pepper in the bread he feeds to his hirelings. Our hired assailants are always gratified when we notice them. If we are silent as to what they say of us, their abuse will remain a secret for the negroe can't read. Most of the carpet baggers have fled, and the *Long Perry* will go begging for readers as it did in the last campaign. In various post-offices throughout the state we have heard of large numbers of the *Perry* left on hand, those to whom they were sent refusing to pay postage or take the paper out of the office. The *Telegram* in many instances fared the same fate, though sent at the cost of Gov. Caldwell, Judge Pearson and the judiciary generally.

The Reporter [supreme court] ought to have exclusive control of what is his own, and for which he is responsible, and besides, there is but one office in the state supplied with proper type for this sort of legal printing.—*Raleigh Carolinian.*

This is cool. The state pays for the printing of the reports and permits the reporter to have extra copies printed from the type she pays for having set, which he sells for his own private gain. And what sort of type is here referred to as the "proper type for this sort of legal printing?" There is not a single printing office in the state, calculated to do any kind of book work that has not plain Small Pica—the type the reports are always printed with.

How well the scum of society adapts to the recent outbreakings [sic] [illegible] Rochester to exhumation of the atrocities of lynch-law, or kuklux law, or any other law that avenged similar outrages in their comparatively unprotected communities. Rochester is the centre of the old abolition spirit, the home of the great apostle of the black man, Fred Douglass; but his teachings do not seem to have made much impression upon the "Dandy Juna" of his race like the misgreant Howard.—*N. Y. Herald.*

"I warn you," said Mr. Sehurz, during the recent debate in the Senate, "that the American people are on the point of demanding an honest government." Well, it is about time they were making such a demand.

MAIL FACILITIES.

In North Carolina there are many counties with only two post offices, if there is more than one post office in Clay county it has been recently established.

We believe the congressional delegation from this state will do what they can to re-establish the post offices throughout the state. But what can they do against radical malignity and hate. When we speak of our congressional delegation we do not mean to include Cobb and Pool. They could have done something if they had only possessed the will. We subjoin what follows from the New Orleans *Times*:

Our Mail Facilities.—It is gratifying to know that our representatives in congress have entered into the work of reforming the mails with an energy and earnestness not only complimentary to themselves but furnishing strong assurance of success. Senator Kellogg writes:

I have received yours of the 13th inst., and am doing all I can to stir up the matter to which you refer, and I hope will get good results soon.

I introduced a bill to-day looking to better facilities for carrying the mail, which, I think, will become a law soon after the holidays.

I have laid your matter before the Attorney-General and he has promised relief.

Under date of December 26, Senator West says:

Yours of 22d received and laid before Post Master General to-day. I learn from him that during January, an officer of high grade and authority will be despatched to New Orleans to give postal affairs a thorough overhauling. I shall take occasion to give the gentleman a letter of introduction to you that he may have the advantage of your experience.

Doubtless you find in this matter that the mills of the gods grind slow—hoping that the rest of the adage may be realized to our advantage, and assuring you that I realize the importance of mail facilities being improved in the southwest.

I am, etc.

Congressman Archer also exhibits a praise worthy interest in correcting the annoying evil:

Your letter in relation to our mail matters, also *Times* containing article on "Texas Mails," are received. I have submitted both to the Post office Department with the recommendation that an officer who is competent, honest and thoroughly versed in postal matters shall be sent from the department to Louisiana and Texas to examine into the condition of the mail service in those states and report to the department what changes are necessary to render it more efficient. The Postmaster General has informed me that he will comply with my request in this particular, and I hope that when this officer arrives in our city you will lay before him all your grievances and afford him such facilities as may enable him to understand our necessities.

The numerous complaints which I receive about the condition of our mail service, like that which you make, are so general in their character that it is difficult to discover the responsibility and apply the remedy. When the postal system, now in practice on Northern railroads, shall be introduced on our roads it will afford our section increased facilities and remove much of the irregularity now complained of. This will be accomplished very soon; so I am informed by the Postmaster General.

Congressman Darrall also writes, volunteering his assistance, as follows:

Your favor of the 10th has been received, and I will gladly lay it before the Postoffice Department, with my own experience as to the facts, being even worse than you state. Living in the country, I know how it has been with all our mails. I shall do everything in my power to have a remedy applied.

Representative Sheldon has also replied, intimating that he has already taken steps to lay the matter before the Postoffice Department, and promising his untiring exertions to bring about an improvement.

It is to be hoped the representations of all these gentlemen will not be lost upon the Department, and that the irregularities of the southwestern mails will be speedily removed.

For the Sentinel.

CHARLOTTE, Jan'y 4th, 1872.

Hon Josiah Turner, Jr.,
Editor Sentinel:

DEAR SIR:—As certain members of the legislature seem to insinuate that the majority of the citizens of Judge Logan's district, whose interests are affected by his alleged maladministration of justice are opposed to his impeachment, and that the conservative members of the bar in presenting a memorial fully endorsed and signed by their republican brethren, have in some unaccountable way been able to repeat the joke of the monkey and the chestnuts, please refer them to the extract from the *Charlotte Bulletin* of January 1st, "Judge Logan" &c.

And also the following resolution of the Mecklenburg county commissioners:

* * * * * * *

To which may be added the following from the *Charlotte Observer*, "Raleigh Ens, &c., &c.

* * * * * * *

It has already been shown that Judge Boyden and Col. Bynum are of the opinion that he should be impeached. So is also Gov. Caldwell, if he is to be judged by his actions. Instance, his appointment of Judge Moore to hold a special term in Judge Logan's district, the Spring Term of Mecklenburg Superior Court having passed by without a single civil case being taken up. And Logan is again ignored in the appointment of Henry to hold a special term in this county on the 20th inst.

The people of this district, without regard to professions or callings, have risen above party considerations, and they demand that their grievances be laid before the high court of impeachment. Is it possible that the legislature will enact a law, and then one branch of it virtually enforce any one, in or out of office, who openly and contemptuously defies it? Instance, Judge Logan's rule upon Schenck, of Lincolnton. To those members who admit Judge Logan's contempt for their laws, and his total incompetency "to fill the position which he now holds," but yet say that it is bad policy to gratify his vanity by the notoriety consequent upon an impeachment and conviction in the highest court in the state, you may tender the assurance that the people of this district will say that it is very bad policy to cast their votes for men who could be so forgetful of their welfare.

MONTROSE.

For the Observer.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Mecklenburg County.

We, the commissioners for said county, having seen a memorial of the Bar in reference to the Hon C. W. Logan, Judge of the 10th Judicial District, do hereby endorse the same, and in doing so, believe we express the general sentiments of this county.

Therefore Resolved, That the chairman send a copy of these proceedings to our representatives in the legislature, with the request that the same be laid before their respective bodies.

THOS L. VAIL, Chairman.
S. WATSON REID,
R. M. OATES,
R. L. DeARMOND,
R. R. KING,
Commissioners.

Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 1st, 1872.

Legislature of North Carolina.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 3.

The Senate met at the usual hour, Senator Latham in the chair, the President being still sick.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Reports from sundry committees were made by Messrs Dargan, Graham, of Alamance, Albright, Linney and Moore.

Mr. McLAMMY introduced a bill to incorporate the bank of New Hanover. Referred.

Mr. MERRIMON, a bill to amend an act to incorporate the Raleigh Fertilizing Company.

On motion of Mr. Merrimon, the bill was put upon its passage and passed its several readings, and was engrossed.

Mr. LINNEY rose to a question of personal privilege. He said:

MR. PRESIDENT: I feel it my duty to notice as a personal privilege, an article in this morning's *Carolinian*. That article, as I understand it, does me injustice in referring to a recommendation of Mr. Davies as a man of social position, democratic antecedents, &c. Now, that the political antecedents of Mr. Davies have been just such as stated, I do not deny. I had no regard for him. But how to attribute social position and democratic antecedents to Mr. Davies can be tortured into an endorsement of the *Carolinian*, I am not able to see. Mr. Davies, or any other man, may be of good democratic antecedents to day, but to morrow he may enter upon quite a different political course. Washington could and in all probability would, have considered Arnold an American patriot, a short time before he turned traitor, and would it not be dangerous to charge him with an endorsement of such treachery? I do not understand an endorsement of one's antecedents to embrace his subsequent conduct. Moreover, Mr. President, I think the fair made of that recommendation by the *Carolinian* places those senators who signed it (at least myself) in a position never intended. Just before the recess it was announced by that paper that Mr. Davies had gone west to take Christmas. Mr. Davies' social position and political antecedents were well known to the people of the west. I cannot see what could have been the object of publishing this recommendation unless it was to have the *Carolinian* to appear endorsed by a number of conservative democratic senators, and thus furnish testimonials of its sincerity in its pretences to democracy. I for one never intended an endorsement of it, and I am desirous of avoiding even the appearance of evil in this respect. In another part of that article, the editor challenges a comparison of records. I was sincere in all I said in reference to the office and purposes of the *Carolinian*, and my mind has undergone no change. Among the first numbers of that paper, if I am not very much mistaken, for I speak from recollection of then only will be found, by irresistible inference at least, an amount or vituperation falsehood and slander against the whig element that constitutes a portion of the conservative democratic party, almost without a parallel. In my humble judgment, no old whig would feel easy or contented in a party, the leading organ of which attributed to him such grevious faults; viz. the e of violence, disorder, &c. Still it does seem to me that it would require a vast stock of effrontery for any one thus to attack an element in his party, (which is probably in the ascendency and second to none in intelligence and patriotism) under the idea that this is the way to purify and strengthen the democracy of the state. This much I have thought necessary to say. I dislike very much to have to notice newspaper attacks. But with my conscientious convictions of the evil effect of the *Carolinian*, and the great amount of evil a talented enemy, fighting in disguise, has always been able to accomplish, I have felt constrained to express myself as I have.

Messages were received from the House transmitting sundry engrossed bills, &c.

A message was also received refusing to concur in the Senate amendments to the bill to provide for the collection of taxes.

Mr. GRAHAM, of Orange, moved the Senate insists upon its amendments and propose a committee of conference. Adopted.

The unfinished business, the resolution to hold no more night sessions, was resumed.

Mr. THOM moved to indefinitely postpone. Adopted.

Leave of absence was granted Messrs. Moore and Currie.

The bill to amend chap. 178, laws of 1868-'69, passed its second reading.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The bill to promote immigration and the material interests of the state, being the special order for 11 o'clock, was taken up for its second reading.

Mr. GILMER said the bill was a most important one, embracing most of the material features of the plan adopted by the States of Virginia, Georgia, Tennessee, &c., but as several senators who take an interest in the measure were absent, he did not propose to urge the bill on its passage, desiring merely the adoption of the committee's amendment, and then he would propose to print and make the bill the special order for 12 o'clock Monday next. The amendment was adopted and the order made as suggested.

The bill to incorporate the town of Whitakers in Edgecombe and Nash, passed its second and third readings, on motion of Mr. Bellamy.

The Senate refused to concur in the house amendment to the bill to amend the charter of the town of Rutherfordton.

On motion of Mr. Flemming, the bill to incorporate the village of Excelsior in the county of Burke was taken up and passed its several readings.

Mr. COOK introduced a bill concerning constables. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Skinner, the bill to amend the charter of the town of Edenton was taken up and passed to several readings.

The bill to amend sec. 18, chap. 229, laws of 1869-'70, was put upon its second readings.

On motion of Mr. Gilmer the bill was tabled, the revenue bill providing the remedy sought.

The bill to change the time for holding the superior courts of the 12th district was passed over informally, in consequence of the continued illness of Senator Love.

FEDERAL OCCUPATION.

The following message, &c., were received from the governer:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, N. C., Jan'y 5th, 1872.

To Hon. T. S. J. Warren,
President of the Senate:

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a resolution adopted by the honorable body over which you preside on the 21st December, 1871, calling upon me for such information as I may have concerning the capture, removal and detention of Charles Blanton, A. E. Warren and William Lowery, citizens of Cleaveland county, by soldiers of the U. S. army, without warrant of law, &c., &c. Said resolution was transmitted to me on Friday the 22nd December, just upon the eve of an adjournment, and before I had time to reply thereto, the Senate had adjourned to the 2d of January, this therefore is the first opportunity I have had to respond.

I now have the honor to transmit herewith a communication received by this Department from the Attorney-General of the U. S. bearing date 26th December, 1871.

The only information I have received on the subject of the arrest of citizens of Cleaveland in addition to the above from the Attorney-General and that contained in my special message of the 28th of November, was a verbal statement made by Lee M. McAfee, Esq., a member of the House of Representatives, on the same day and before the special message above alluded to was transmitted to your honorable body. Mr. McAfee's statement was the same in substance as that contained in the communication or memorial from certain officials or citizens of Cleaveland county, which I suppose you had been forwarded by me to the President of the United States.

I have the honor to be,
Very Respectfully,
Your ob't. Serv't.,
TOD R CALDWELL,
Governor.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, Dec. 26, 1871.

His Excellency, Tod R. Caldwell, Raleigh, N. C.

SIR: On the first instant the President referred to me for investigation, a memorial endorsed by you, from certain officials and citizens of the county of Cleveland, North Carolina, complaining of the arrest and imprisonment of one Allen Bettis, Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of that county.

I have made investigation, and learn that Bettis was arrested by the military upon overwhelming proof of his connection with the kuklux klan in York county, South Carolina. At the time of his arrest it was supposed by the officer that he was a citizen of South Carolina; but it was afterwards learned that he lived in Cleaveland, North Carolina, and very near the state line. On the 24th of November last, he was turned over to the United States marshal, and by the marshal taken before Samuel T. Pointer, United States commissioner, and released by the commissioner, on giving bail to appear before the United States circuit court for South Carolina, and answer to any indictment that might be preferred against him for violation of the enforcement acts of Congress.

It thus appears that no law has been violated by the United States authorities in the case of Mr. Bettis, and that he is held to answer a regular accusation of crime.

The statement of the memorialists that Bettis is willing to be tried by his peers in his own state, and claims that he, in justice, should be tried in his own state is entirely inapplicable to the facts. His alleged offences having been committed in South Carolina, he is triable for them in that state only.

The memorialists probably conceived, that, under the Enforcement Law, no arrest could be made by the military outside of the district in which the *habeas corpus* is suspended. You will perceive, however, by the examination of section third of the act of April 20th, 1871, that the right to employ the military in making arrests is not limited to such district. In the present case, the President being authorized to use the military for the suppression of the unlawful combination in South Carolina, a member of such a combination in that State is not protected from military arrest by getting over the State line. Mr. Bettis has been delivered to the Marshal of the proper district to be dealt with according to law; which is exactly what the third section directs to be done. The proper district is that in which the alleged offences were committed.

Very respectfully,
A. T. AKERMAN,
Attorney General.

MR. GRAHAM of, Orange, said as the response of the governor had no relation whatever to the subject of enquiry, he moved to lay the papers on the table.

MR. BROGDEN said they contained all the information the governor had.

MR. DARGAN concurred with Mr. Graham. No response whatever had been made to the enquiry of the senate in regard to the seizure and detention of three citizens of Cleveland by troops from another state. If this condition of things was to exist there was no safety for any man.

MR. GRAHAM, of Orange, complained that instead of the information asked for, the governor had undertaken to thrust upon the senate the opinion of an attorney general who had been kicked out of an office he was unfit for and had disgraced, with the universal consent of the people of the United States. There was now another attorney-general in office, and he may take a different view of the matter.

MR. GILMER supposed this was but a temporary disposal of the papers which was proposed. He hoped the senate would at the proper time give this matter due consideration, for it contained a doctrine, seemingly endorsed by the Governor, and from this man Akerman, which if held to be law, good bye to liberty in America.

The motion to table prevailed.

The bill to enable the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad Company to complete its road and to extend it to the Tennessee line passed its 2nd reading.

The bill to change certain township lines in Ashe and Guilford counties passed its several readings.

MR. FLEMMING moved to rescind the order making the bill for the relief of the Eastern Division of the Western N. C. R. R. a special order for a future day, and to suspend the rules and consider the bill.

Messrs. Flemming, Cowles, Merrimon, Gilmer and Graham of Orange, favored the motion. Messrs. Dargan, King and Moore were opposed.

The question was divided, and was taken on rescinding the previous order, and it was adopted.

The motion to suspend the rules was withdrawn, and the bill was made the special order for to morrow at 12 o'clock.

Mr. BROWN moved to reconsider the vote rejecting the resolution in regard to additional rewards for the Lowry outlaws. The Senate refused to reconsider.

A message was received from the governor transmitting an additional report of the commission to settle the affairs of the Western Division of the W. N. C. R. R. Co. Ordered to be printed.

The bill to incorporate Warren Lodge, F. A. M., at Kenansville, passed its 2d reading.

Also, the bill to change the dividing line between the counties of Mitchell and Yancey.

Also, the bill to incorporate the Waters Steamboat and Transportation Company.

Also the Wilmington and Atlantic Steamboat Company.

The bill to ratify sales of real estate made for partition, where such sales were irregularly made, passed its second reading.

By leave, Mr. Robbins, of Rowan, introduced a bill to facilitate the capture of the Robeson outlaws.

On motion of Mr. Robbins, of Rowan, the Senate adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Jan. 5th, 1872.

House called to order at the usual hour.

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

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

Mr. Reid was announced as being detained at home by sickness.

Mr. Cloud presented a petition from certain citizens of Davidson county in regard to the prohibition of the sale of liquor within two miles of the Davidson High School; referred.

Reports from various standing committees were submitted.

Mr. Cloud introduced a bill to incorporate Davidson High School; referred.

Mr. Johnston, of Buncombe, introduced a bill to abolish the office of Supreme Court Reporter and for other purposes; referred.

On motion of Mr. Sparrow the bill of the House was granted to the Young Men's Christian Association for Maj. Bingham to deliver a lecture on Monday night.

Senate bill to incorporate the Wilmington Library Association, passed third reading.

Senate bill relative to the Western Railroad Company, was read a second time.

Mr. Withers objected to that section of the bill which allows counties and corporations to take stock in the railroad, he thought the section should be stricken out.

On motion of Mr. Broadfoot the section was stricken out and the bill passed its several readings.

By Mr. Sparrow: A bill to enable three or more persons to organize corporations; referred.

By Mr. Hargrove: A bill to amend the charter of the town of Henderson; referred.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Senate bill to amend constitution of the State, being the special order for this hour was taken up and read.

Mr. Ashe offered an amendment to decrease the number of supreme court judges to three on and after the first day of November, 1876.

Mr. Johnston, of Buncombe, opposed the amendment. He argued that the committee had thoroughly discussed this matter, and their object was to leave the court as it is at present organized until a re-election or vacancy should occur by reason of death or resignation.

Mr. McAfee moved to amend the amendment by saying the proposed decrease of the judges shall take place as soon as the people ratify these amendments to the constitution; lost.

Mr. Ashe said, he regretted feeling obliged to offer any amendment to this bill. It had doubtless been prepared with care, with all the care that the committee, composed of perhaps the best material in either house, could bestow upon such a grave and important subject. But the best of us are liable to error. He conceived that the proposed amendment was open to objection, great objection. It proposed to strike out the clause in the constitution with reference to the composition of the Supreme Court and to insert these words. "The Supreme Court shall consist of one Chief Justice and two associates, provided that this shall not apply to the Justices during their present term of office unless by death, &c."

Suppose the change to be made. In 1875, what will be the composition of the court? The answer is "one Chief Justice and four associates." But why, why do you say so? Is there anything in the Constitution on the subject? If the proviso has the effect intended, *the only clause in the Constitution regarding the Supreme Court will* not apply to the present Court, and there will be no constitutional provision with reference to its composition. What authority will there be for the court to consist of four associates—none whatever. The present clause establishes the four associates, this alteration strikes it out. His amendment continues it in, while this provides for the composition of the court during the continuance of the present incumbents and afterwards. But the committee provides for the composition of the court after the expiration of the term of present incumbents, and not during their term. So there would be no clause in the constitution defining what shall be the court during that period. This is on the supposition that the proviso accomplishes the object desired. But what is the proviso? that the clause defining the court shall not apply to the justices!! It does not apply to the *justices anywhere*—it refers to the COURT. But the constitution will read, "This clause shall not apply to the justices [composition of the court] during their *present* term of office, unless," &c. When is "their present term of office?" Will it be in 1880, in 1890, or when? Why *we mean* that the "present term" will be applicable in 1874, and not in 1880. The *present term* of office will be whenever that clause happens to be read

Mr. Ashe suggested these matters to show that the proposed alteration is defective. His amendment cured these defects. In his opinion, there were other amendments that should be made to any radical defects in the bill and in the constitution.

After some little debate, Mr. Ashe's amendment was put to a vote and lost.

Mr. Lollin moved to consider the bill by paragraphs; lost.

Mr. Waring offered an amendment that the Judges and other officers provided for by this bill, hold their offices for life.

Mr. Waring took the floor in advocacy of his amendment, and in remarks of length, urged its adoption. He contended that giving judges a life tenure in office was the means of elevating the bench above party politics and keeping the judiciary pure.

Mr. Withers was not opposed to going back to the old way, but intended to support the bill just as it came from the committee, in order to economize time and money. He hoped the discussion on these amendments, which were neither profitable or beneficial to the people, would cease and that they would be voted down and the bill passed as it came from the committee.

Mr. Ashe supported the amendment.

Mr. Mills offered a substitute for Mr. Waring's amendment making the offices of Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court elective by the General Assembly to hold their offices during good behavior.

Mr. Mills said that his substitute did not ask the trial of any new and dangerous experiment, but simply went back to the custom which prevailed in the state for many years.

He adverted to the higher character which our judiciary bore in former times when they were put on the bench in this manner. The present manner of choosing judicial officers necessarily made politicians out of them. He was not afraid to go before the people in this matter and to properly compare the merits of the two systems he had only to hold Judges Ruffin and Gaston in contrast with Saybird Jones and Geo. Logan. On motion of Mr. Lockey, the further consideration of the bill was postponed until Wednesday next at 12 o'clock.

By Mr. Dunham: A bill to incorporate the Wilson Collegiate Institute; referred.

Mr. Strudwick moved that vote yesterday on the bill in relation to the printing of the Supreme Court Reports be verified. Carried. The chair appointed Messrs. Sandwick and Hargrove to verify the vote.

On motion of Mr. Womack the bill to prohibit the sale of liquor within two miles of Sylvan Academy and Cane Creek Church, Chatham county, was taken up and passed its several readings.

By Mr. Sparrow: A bill to incorporate the Neptune Fire Company, Washington N. C.; placed on calendar.

On motion of Mr. Shull, the bill to amend the charter of the Raleigh Fertilizing and Manufacturing Company was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Rankin, the bill to make Reedy Fork Creek, Guilford county, a lawful fence was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Johnston, of Buncombe, the resolution in favor of delinquent sheriffs was taken up and referred to the finance committee.

On motion of Mr. Gambel the bill to legalize the acts of the county court of Alleghany held in 1868, was taken up and passed its several readings.

Mr. Strudwick, from the committee to verify the vote on the bill in regard to the supreme court reports, reported that the vote should have stood yeas 40, nays 39, instead of "yeas 40, nays 38." The mistake arose from the fact that Mr. Ashe of New Hanover was not recorded in the negative as he should have been.

On motion of Mr. Hardy the bill to regulate an act in reference to the line between the counties of Wayne and Greene, passed during session of 1860-'61, was taken up and passed its third reading.

Adjourned.

SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, &c.

RALEIGH FEMALE SEMINARY.

The Fourth Session will open on Monday, Jan. 15th, 1872.

This institution combines the comforts of home with the advantages of a First Class Female School.

Instruction thorough; teachers experienced and successful; every facility offered for acquiring a thorough education; charges moderate.

For Circular containing full particulars, apply to the Principal.

F. P. HOBGOOD, A. M.,
nov 30-1f

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE
MURFREESBORO' N. C.

The Spring Session of this well known institution begins February 10th and ends June 19th 1872.

FACULTY:

Rev. Paul White, President and Prof. of Moral and Mental Philosophy.
John Murray, A. M. (now of Va.) Prof. of Mathematics and Natural Sciences.
Edward A Allen, (Grad. "School of Latin" University of Va.) Prof. of Languages.
John Kreber, (Grad. Royal Conservatoire of Music, Munich, Bavaria, Prof. of Music.

Location healthy. Building large and comfortable. Course of study extensive and instruction thorough.

TERMS:—Per Session payable one half in advance.

Board, (including washing, lights &c.)	$75.00
Tuition in English Studies (including Mathematics and Sciences,)	25.00
Tuition in English Studies (in Primary Classes,)	20.00
Tuition in Languages each	10.00
" " Music, Vocal or Instrumental	20.00
" " Vocal Music (in class)	5.00
Use of Piano,	5.00

For full particulars address,
REV. PAUL WHITEHEAD,
President.
Murfreesboro' N. C.

REFER to Hon. W. N. H. Smith, Norfolk, Va.; Hon. D. A. Barnes, Jackson, N. C.
jan 5 1t

FINLEY HIGH SCHOOL.

CLASSICAL,

MATHEMATICAL, AND COMMERCIAL.

LENOIR NORTH CAROLINA.

E. W. FAUCETTE, Principal.
H. C. DIXON, Associate Principal.
M. A. BLANKENSHIP, ASSISTANT.

Spring session will open Jan. 17th, 1872. Board, from $10 to $12 per month. Tuition from $10 to $25 per session of five months.

For particulars apply for Circular.
dec 19 sw5w

HENDERSON MALE INSTITUTE,

HENDERSON, N. C.

WM. J. ROBARDS, PRINCIPAL.

The undersigned will open a Boarding and Day School for boys, in the Academy recently occupied by the Messrs. Fetter, on Monday January 8th, 1872.

Terms per session of 20 weeks, payable half in advance. Balance March 15th, 1872.

Tuition and Board including Fuel,	$100.00
" in Primary Department,	20.00
" " Higher English,	25.00
" " Classics,	25.00

For further particulars address the Principal at Henderson, N. C., who will furnish Circulars on application.
nov 21 dcod2m WM. J. ROBARDS.

Randolph Macon College,

ASHLAND, VIRGINIA.

Session opens Thursday, Sept. 28, 1871.

For further information, catalogue, &c., Address, WM. WILLIS, Richmond, Va., or Prof. H. ESTILL, Ashland, Va.
july 18-tf

BINGHAM SCHOOL,
MEBANEVILLE, N. C.

COL. WM. BINGHAM, SUP'T.

The Spring Session of 1872 opens Feb. 9th. The organization is military; the course of instruction is Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial. dec 24 1m

WESLEYAN ACADEMY FOR BOYS,
RALEIGH, N. C.

REV. S. R. TRAWICK, Principal.

The exercises of this school will be resumed Jan. 8th, 1872.
For particulars see Circular.
Apply to the principal.
jan 2 1m

TRINITY COLLEGE.

The Spring Session commences January 1st. Boarding accommodations of the best character, and abundant, at $13 per month, including furnished room and servants.
dec 31-2w B. CRAVEN.

CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

The exercises of my school will be resumed at the Lovejoy Academy, on Monday, Jan. 8th.

TERMS:

Tuition per month $5.00.
jan 3-tf THOS. R. BAILEY, A. M.

POWELL'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

NASH SQUARE ACADEMY.

The 3rd Session begins January 9th, 1872. Tuition from $15.00 to $27.50.
jan 3-1w W. C. POWELL, Principal.

CARY HIGH SCHOOL—MALE AND FEMALE.

The next session will open the 11th of January, 1872.

Tuition from $15 to $35 per session. Board in good families $12 per month, including washing, lights, fuel, &c.

For particulars address
A. H. MERRITT, A. M.,
dec 29 law 3w* Principal.

SELECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
HILLSBORO', N. C.

The Misses Nash and Miss Kollock will resume the exercises of their school on Friday, Feb. 9th, 1872, and close June 27th. (Twenty weeks.)
Circulars furnished on application
dec 19 d&w8w*

RALEIGH FEMALE INSTITUTE.

Dr. and Mrs. Lacy, Principals,
Assisted by a corps of competent teachers. The twelfth session of this school will be opened on Friday, 2nd February, 1872. Circulars sent on application.
dec 29-1-Feb 2

OXFORD FEMALE ACADEMY, OXFORD N. C.

Miss. M. E. Mitchell, Principal.
Mrs. E. N. Grant, Associate Principal.
Mrs. W. H. Morrow, Teacher of Music.

The exercises of this Institution will be resumed January 10th, 1872.
Circulars with terms, &c., on application.
References:—All friends of the late Prof. Mitchell, of the University of North Carolina.
dec 23 d & sw-3m

OXFORD HIGH SCHOOL,

OXFORD, N. C.

J. H. HORNER & R. H. GRAVES, Principals.

The Spring Session of 1872 will open the second Monday in Jan.
For Circulars apply to either of the Principals.
dec 16-d&sw1twkw

MISCELLANEOUS.

KINGSLAND & MILLER'S

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,

RALEIGH NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.

Buy, Sell, Rent and Exchange

HOUSES, LOTS, PLANTATIONS AND LANDS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Stocks, Bonds and Railroad Shares bought and sold.

LOANS NEGOTIATED AND MONEY PROCURED ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEERS, SURVEYORS AND ADJUSTERS.

Maps made of City and Country property and land laid out in Town lots.

N. B. No charge made for renting City Houses, Rooms, &c., or for advertising or making maps or for surveying. Houses owners would be benefitted by reporting to us property to let.

A Register is kept for the information of those wanting houses, lots, rooms, &c., open and free to all.

For the present we will be found at the Commission House of W. H. Jones & Co.

KINGSLAND & MILLER.
jan 4 tf

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY

Informs the public that he has removed to the

CITIZEN'S NATIONAL BANK,

and will devote his attention exclusively to the sale of

PIANOS, ORGANS AND MUSIC,

of which he will always have great stock on hand.

WM. KNABE PIANOS.

BEHNING & KLIN, PIANOS.

NEEDHAM'S SILVER TONE ORGANS.

PELOUBET AND PELTON'S STANDARD ORGANS.

Please apply to Agent,

PROF. A. LUGE,
jan 4 tf Raleigh, N. C.

KEEP OUT THE WEATHER BY USING OUR TIN ROOFING.

KEEP FROM THE FEAR OF DANGER By using "Pratts' Astral Oil."

KEEP OUT OF THE COLD BY Using our Stoves.

JULIUS LEWIS & Co.,

Dealers in

Every Description of Hardware,

jan 4 tf Raleigh, N. C.

FOR SALE, RENT, &c.

FOR SALE.

One No. 1 two horse wagon and cover for sale at
dec 28 tf W. H. JONES & CO.

FOR RENT.

For the year 1872, the Rex Hospital Buildings and 20 acres of land. Rent payable semi-annually.
W. H. JONES & Co.,
nov 2 tf Agents.

FOR SALE.

A No. 1 Surface Planer in good and complete order, will be sold cheap. For further particulars apply to Mr. O. D. Lipscombe at R. & G. R. R. Shops.
dec 30-1w D. M. RENNO.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

Will be sold at auction at the Court House door on Tuesday, the 30th day of January, house and lot in Western Ward, at present occupied by William Jeffrys (col). House contains four rooms and lot ½ acre land.
dec 28 3w M. A. PARKER.

SALE OF VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY!

Will be sold at the Court House in Raleigh, on Saturday, 3d February, 1872, by virtue of a decree of the Probate Court of Wake county, a tract of land containing between 40 and 50 acres in the western ward of the city, west of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, and north of the lot of R. S. Tucker, Esq., the Saunders lots.

This is very valuable property, containing some of the most desirable building lots in the city.

KEMP P. BATTLE,
JOS. E. HATCHELOR,
jan 1 4td Commissioners.

N. C. CHEESE.

Just received from Forks of Pigeon, Haywood County.
dec 14 tf W. H. JONES & Co.

90 GROSS Matches.
dec 15-tf W. C. STRONACH & Co.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S

COMPOUND FLUID

Extract Catawba

GRAPE PILLS.

Component Parts—Fluid Extract Rhubarb and Fluid Extract Catawba Grape Juice

FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS, JAUNDICE, BILIOUS AFFECTIONS, SICK OR NERVOUS HEADACHE, COSTIVENESS, Etc. PURELY VEGETABLE, CONTAINING NO MERCURY, MINERALS OR DELETERIOUS DRUGS.

These Pills are the most delightfully pleasant purgative, superseding castor oil, salts, magnesia, etc. There is nothing more acceptable to the stomach. They give tone, and cause neither nausea nor griping pains. They are composed of the purest ingredients. After a few days use of them, such an invigoration of the entire system takes place as to appear miraculous to the weak and enervated, whether arising from imprudence or disease. H. T. Helmbold's Compound Fluid Extract Catawba Grape Pills are not sugar coated, from the fact that sugar coated Pills do not dissolve, but pass through the stomach without digestion, consequently the medicine produces the desired effect. THE CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS, being pleasant in taste and odor, do not necessitate their being sugar coated. PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER BOX.

EXTRACT

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

Will radically exterminate from the system Scrofula, Syphilis, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, Sore Mouth, Sore Head, Bronchitis, Skin Diseases, Salt Rheum, Cankers, Runnings from the Ear, White Swellings, Tumors, Cancerous Affections, Nodes, Rickets, Glandular Swellings, Night Sweats, Rash, Tetter, Humors of all Kinds, Chronic Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, and all diseases that have been established in the system for years.

LIFE

Being prepared expressly for the above complaints, it will blood purifying properties are greater than any other preparation of Sarsaparilla. It gives the complexion a clear and healthy color and restores the patient to a state of health and purity. For purifying the blood, removing all corrupt constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of pains and swelling of the bones, Ulcerations of the throat and legs