The Daily Sentinel.

VOL. VIII. RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1872. NO. 80.

THE SENTINEL.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements will be inserted in the Daily Sentinel at the following rates per square of one inch, or ten minion lines.

One time			$1.00
Each subsequent insertion			50
1 week, $ 5.00	1 square,	7 mos.	$22.00
1 month, 8.00	"	8 "	25.00
2 months, 12.00	"	9 "	30.00
3 " 16.00	"	10 "	34.00
4 " 20.00	"	11 "	38.00
5 " 24.00	"	12 "	42.00
6 " 28.00			

Table for other rates for each additional square or fraction:

For 1 month,	$4.00	For 7 months,	$18.00
" 2 "	6.00	" 8 "	15.00
" 3 "	8.00	" 9 "	14.00
" 4 "	9.00	" 10 "	15.00
" 5 "	10.00	" 11 "	16.00
" 6 "	11.00	" 12 "	17.00

For the Semi-Weekly alone, three-fifths of Daily rates.
For the Weekly alone, two-fifths of Daily rates.
For the Daily and Semi-Weekly combined, sixty per cent. on Daily rates.
For the Daily and Weekly combined, forty per cent. on Daily rates.
For the Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly combined, ninety per cent. on Daily rates.
Special notices, fifty per cent on Daily rates.
Advertisements in Local Columns, 25 cents per line.

HOME AFFAIRS.

COTTON MARKET.—Reported by Lyon Adams, Cotton and Commission Merchant, South Market Street:

RALEIGH, Dec. 11.

Price of cotton in our Market to-day:

12 m.	17 3-8 cts.
4 P. M.	- -
Sales,	125 bale.
Receipts,	125 "

Tone of the Market, quiet.

10 GOOD FARMS FOR SALE IN ORANGE COUNTY.

For Cash or Credit. For particulars inquire at the

SENTINEL OFFICE.

Nov 26, 1872.

HURRYGRAPHS.

Bishop Paine, of the Methodist church was on our streets on Tuesday.

The Wilmington papers are enthusiastic on Katie Putnam's playing, and agree fully with our estimate.

An accident occurred on the Richmond and Danville railroad on Tuesday night, by which an express messenger was killed, We are unable to give particulars.

It began to snow last night, and at the time of writing is still at it.

$75,000 IN CASH FOR $1.—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column, of the Nebraska State Orphan Asyum. Here is a chance for a fortune in a Public Legal Drawing, and at the same time help a noble and worthy institution.

A SUBSCRIBER to the DAILY SENTINEL, at Max Meadows, Va., complains that he does not get his paper regularly. Will the Post Office Department please look into the matter! The paper is regularly mailed from this office.

MISS JEANIE PATTERSON.—This lovely and accomplished Southern young lady gave another very pleasing entertainment in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Tuesday evening. The audience was "select though few," we regret to say. Raleigh should do better than that. Her recitations gave great satisfaction. She was especially happy in Mrs. Caudle's Lecture, No. 2, and Jeptha's Daughter. We regret to say that we have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with this lady who appeals so tenderly to the best sympathies of the Southern heart. We trust that wherever she may go she will meet with a warm, generous and appreciative reception. May heaven's blessings rest upon her and those orphan brothers for whose welfare she is making such touching sacrifices.

THE NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE AND THE BIBLE CAUSE.—During the recent Convention of the N. C. Conference of the M. E. Church in Fayetteville, a special Committee was appointed to report on the Bible cause. This Committee made a report setting forth in brief the results of the Agent's labors during the nine months he has been in the field. Conference recommended that the American Bible Society should employ an additional Agent for N. C., as the field is too large to be successfully cultivated by one Agent. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we heartily approve the efforts of the American Bible Society to supply the word of God to the destitute families in N. C.

Resolved, That we will co-operate with the State Agent in this glorious enterprise and that he is hereby cordially invited to visit our Pastoral charges in advancing the interests of the Bible cause.

The Rev. P. A. Strobel, the State Agent addressed the Conference in a brief, but pertinent speech, Bishop Paine responded in an affectionate address; endorsing fully the American Bible Society, as one of the noblest institutions in our land, and assuring the Agent of his personal good will, and that of all the members of Conference in his arduous work.

Dr. C. F. Deems, of New York, rose to say that he was in frequent intercourse with the officers of the Bible Society in New York, and he felt it due to brother Strobel and to the Conference to say that brother S. enjoyed the full confidence of the officers and that they were much gratified with the ability and industry with which he had performed the duties of his Agency.

Legislature of North Carolina.

SENATE.

DEC. 11, 1872.

The Senate met at the usual hour, President Mordecai in the chair.

The chair announced Messrs. Respess, Waring and Ellis of Columbus, as the Senate branch of the special commission on the affairs of the penitentiary. Also Messrs. Cramer, Todd and Nicholson as the committee on engrossed bills.

Mr. Merrimon from the committee on constitutional reform, reported a bill to amend the constitution of the State.

On motion of Mr Merrimon, the bill was taken up, ordered to be printed and made the special order for 11:30 o'clock to-morrow.

Reports from standing committees were submitted by Messrs. Merrimon, Troy, Ellis of Catawba, Love, and Cowles.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

Mr. Ellis of Catawba, from the committee on printing, reported a bill to regulate the compensation of the public printer, and moved the suspension of the rules to put the bill on its passage. Concurred in.

Mr. Ellis, explained that the only change made in the law of last session was in increasing the pay for composition from sixty to eighty cents per 1,000 ems, leaving the presswork as it stood, at fifty cents per token. The bill was unanimously recommended by the committee, he said, and the necessity for its immediate passage arose from the fact that the present contract expired on Friday next. The increase was the result of a thorough examination into the subject, the committee having consulted practical printers in other parts of this State and out of the State.

Mr. Waring followed in support of the bill. The price paid the present printer was notoriously inadequate and the committee believed they had fixed upon a price just to the State and only fair to the printer.

Pending the consideration of this bill the special order for 11 1-2 o'clock was reached—the bill to provide for the election of Superior Court Judges by the qualified voters of the several judicial districts, which, on motion of Mr. Powell was postponed till 11 1-2 o'clock on Friday.

The printing bill was then resumed.

Mr. King opposed the bill. He favored the letting out of the public printing to the lowest bidder.

Mr. Waring explained that the employing printer was bound to pay his journeymen a certain price for setting type, &c., and that any margin he could look to must be in excess of that sum.

Mr. Respess opposed the bill. The people were not in a condition to bear laws which would enable the public printer to make money out of them

Mr. Welch offered an amendment to prevent the retrospective operation of the bill.

Mr. Ellis, of Catawba, accepted the amendment.

Mr. Murphy admired the gushing patriotism of Mr. Respess' heart. It was true it was new-born, but still it was the no less admirable. But he could not overlook the fact that Mr. Respess was on records as assenting to a sum nearly double the proposed rates of printing in days not long ago. In fact, that Senator knew in his heart that the present price was injurious to the printer, and that the sum proposed was hardly adequate to save the printer from loss.

Mr. Merrimon regretted that the committee had not accompanied the bill with a report of the facts which induced them to recommend this apparently extraordinary increase. His understanding was that the journeymen printers received for their labor fifty cents per 1000 ems, leaving a margin of ten cents for the public printer. He considered the proposed increase too much and would vote against the bill if it could not be satisfactorily explained.

Mr. Waring reminded Mr. Merrimon that the type-setting was but a part of the expenses of the public printer. An intelligent proof-reader had to be paid out of the ten cent margin, rents had to be paid and lights and fuel provided, with wear and tear, &c. His own knowledge of the business left it extremely doubtful with him whether eighty cents per thousand would save the printer harmless.

Mr. Welch's amendment was adopted.

The bill then passed its second reading without a division, and on motion of Mr. Cunningham was recommitted to the printing committee with instructions to report the reasons for their action and that the report be printed.

A message was received from the Governor transmitting a communication from U. S. Attorney General Williams asking for a report of the criminal prosecutions in North Carolina for 1871.

On motion of Mr. Welch, the message and accompanying document were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A message was received from the House announcing the passage of a resolution of instruction to the State Geologist—(requiring him to report the cost of a pamphlet setting forth the mineral and other resources of the State)—and asking the concurrence of the Senate. Concurred in.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Respess introduced a bill in relation to bastardy.

Mr. Murray a bill to authorize the Commissioners of Guilford county to levy a special tax for the erection of a new court house.

Mr. Waring introduced a bill for the appointment of a special commission to contest the election of Tod. R. Caldwell and other State officers in August last.

Mr. Ellis, of Columbus, moved the bill be printed.

Mr. Respess called for the ayes and noes.

The Senate refused to print—24 to 17.

The bill was then referred to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Cowles introduced a joint resolution providing for a contract under which the public grounds, &c., of the state in the city of Raleigh, other than those of the asylums and penitentiary, may be taken care of. Concurred in and the resolution was transmitted to the House.

Mr. Dunham, a resolution to provide for the cancellation of vouchers in the public offices. Adopted under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Murphy, a resolution of instruction to the committee on the Asylum for the Insane, looking to further accommodations.

On motion of Mr. Grandy, the bill to incorporate the New York, Norfolk and Charleston Railroad company was ordered to be printed.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

The bill to amend the general incorporation act, limiting the number of acres of land to be held by corporate bodies was put upon its third reading. The amendment proposes to put mining and manufacturing companies on a footing with railroad companies, which are not limited to 300 acres.

Mr. Worth explained the object of the bill as above.

Mr. Murphy offered a substitute repealing the entire general inborporation act.

Mr. Worth opposed the substitute. The act was a constitutional requirement.

Mr. Welch thought not.

Mr. Murphy said that if so, it was a requirement impossible in its character. The law was almost a copy of the New York law and was a dead letter, and secured as I intended to prohibit the formation of corporations. He quoted from our State law to show its absurdities.

Mr. Gudger opposed the substitute. The constitution directed the enactment of a general law, and if the present one was imperfect it was the duty of the Legislature to amend it. The object of the statute was good and more good had resulted from it in compelling the time of the General Assembly. It could do no harm on the statute book. If we cannot incorporate under it there was a remedy in applying to the General Assembly.

Mr. Norwood said there was a difficulty to be encountered in the settlement of this question. The constitution peremptorily forbids the Legislature to pass a special incorporation law except the incorporation cannot be effected under the general law. Repeal the general law and you place it beyond the power of the Legislature to pass any special act at all. You may pass a special law, he repeated, if the general law be found insufficient, but the constitution prohibits the Legislature from doing so if there be no general law. He thought the matter better as it stood. The general law could be amended where needed.

Mr. Worth concurred with Mr. Norwood.

Mr. Stilley also concurred in Mr. Norwood's views.

Mr. Love said he was the first man who ever introduced a general incorporation bill into the General Assembly, the one in question, and it was drawn from the law of Pennsylvania, the purpose being, as had been done in that State, to perfect it as its defects became developed. He showed the uselessness of much of the special acts of incorporation and their enormous cost to the State. He was opposed to the substitute.

Mr. Dunham favored the substitute. In reply to the constitutional objection, he maintained that the Legislature was prohibited from passing special acts only when a general law existed. If there was no general law, the Legislature clearly had power to pass special acts. Among the reasons in favor of special legislation in these matters was the importance of the Legislature retaining in its hands the granting of corporate powers as a matter of prudence, looking to the interests of the State. He considered it exceedingly dangerous to delegate these power or to place the interests of the people in the hands of superior court clerks without regard to qualification. He cited the dangerous character of corporations if not carefully watched.

Mr. Merrimon considered the requirements of the general law—which must be strictly conformed to—a better safeguard than the action of legislative bodies in their frequent hasty action and under the influence of lobby members, &c. The mode of granting important corporate powers should be such as to secure the watchful care of the judiciary.

Mr. Cramer called the previous question.

Mr. Murphy's substitute was rejected.

The bill then passed its third reading 35 to 5.

On motion of Mr. Avera the resolution for the relief of Simon Goodwyn, tax collector for Johnston county, passed its several readings.

By leave Mr. Price introduced a bill to amend section 269, chapter 2, title 11 Code of Civil Procedure. Referred.

The bill to amend the charter of the Wilmington and Planters' Railroad Company passed its third reading. (Empowers this company to consolidate with existing lines in Virginia and South Carolina to form one through line from Norfolk to Charleston under one set of officers, &c.

On motion of Mr. Cramer the Senate adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow.

NOTE.—Mr. Barnhardt occupied his seat during the past two days having somewhat recovered from his illness.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 11, 1872.

Pursuant to the adjournment of yesterday, Mr. Speaker Robinson called the House to order at 10:30, a. m.

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

Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Bennett, from the Judiciary committee, Mr. Waugh, from the committee on Counties, Towns, Cities, &c., Mr. Carter, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, Mr. Gudger, from the committee on Printing, Mr. Stanford, from the committee on Finance, Mr. Moring, from the committee on Engrossed Bills, Mr. Bryson, from the committee on Railroads, Post-roads, &c., Mr. Gidney, from the committee on Finance, and Mr. Settle, from the committee on Constitutional Reform, submitted reports.

By Mr. Bennett: A resolution raising a joint committee to examine the accounts of the Treasurer, placed on calendar.

By Mr. Bennett: A bill to provide for the enforcement of decrees in suits in equity rendered prior to a certain act of 1806; referred.

By same. A bill to cure defects in certain judicial proceedings arising from mistakes of jurisdiction and other cases; referred.

By Mr. McGehee: A bill for the more effectual security of life and property on Railroads, &c.; referred.

By Mr. Craige: A bill to amend homestead and personal property exemption &c.; referred. [The bill provides where the homestead has been laid off by one creditor it cannot be laid off again by another.]

By Mr. Rhodes: A bill to repeal sections 25 and 37, chapter 189, laws of 1871-'72; referred.

By Mabson, col.: A bill to alter section 25, chapter 189, laws of 1871-'72; referred.

By Mr. Norment: A bill to incorporate King Solomons Lodge No. 313, F. A. M., Robeson county; referred.

On motion of Mr. Joyner, the rules were suspended and the bill for the relief of Simon Goodwin, tax-collector of Johnston county, was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr Gidney, the rules were suspended and the resolution in favor of Wear & Moler was taken up and passed its several readings.

CALENDAR.

The resolution in favor of A. S. Hill, Sheriff of Cherokee county, was taken up and passed its several readings.

The bill to amend section 1, chapter 48, Revised Code was taken up and, on motion of Mabson, col., was laid on the table.

The bill to amend the act in relation to criminal proceedings was taken up and, on motion, indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Freeman was announced as having been confined to his room by sickness for the past several days.

The bill to regulate the salaries of the Governor and Treasurer was taken up. [The bill gives the Governor $3,000 per annum, and the Treasurer $1800.]

Mr. Bowman moved to refer the bill to the committee on Salaries and Fees.

Mr. Morrison hoped the reference would not be made. The bill had been once referred to that committee but as it appeared that the committee would take some time before acting on the matter, at his request it was withdrawn and placed on the calendar. It was very important that the bill should be acted on before the adjournment for recess, and gentlemen well knew that if the measure was not perfected before the adjournment it could not be done at all.

Mr. Goodwyn urged the reference to the committee in remarks of some length.

The yeas and nays were called on, the demand of Mr. Gorman, and the House rejected the motion by a vote of yeas 58, nays 56.

Dudley, col., moved to amend by striking out "3000" and insert "4000."

Mr. Morrison took the floor in advocacy of the bill. He was sorry that the gentlemen of the other side seemed determined to make this a party measure. The Raleigh *Era* saw fit some time ago to allude to this bill as "mean" and "contemptible" and, with characteristic truth, credited the introduction of the measures to Judge Merrimon's brother and a cousin to the defeated candidate for Treasurer. Now every one knew he was no kin to Judge Merrimon, but he pleaded guilty to the second count in the indictment. He would cry "shame" upon any man who would introduce and advocate a measure of this kind influenced by party considerations.

Mr. Morrison read the following list of salaries of Governors in other States:

Louisiana, $8,000; California, $7,000; Nevada, $6,000; North Carolina, $5,000; Arkansas, $5,000; Virginia, 5,000; Kentucky, $5,000; Massachusetts, $5,000; Pennsylvania, $5,000; Alabama, $4,000; Georgia, $4,000; New York, $4,000; Ohio, $4,000; South Carolina, $4,000; Indiana, $3,000; Minnesota, $3,000; New Jersey, $3,000; Tennessee, $3,000; Iowa, $2,500; Maine, $2,500; Missouri, $2,500; Kansas, $2,000; West Virginia, $2,000; Florida, $1,500; Illinois, $1,500; Oregon, $1,500; Wisconsin, $1,250; Delaware, $1,333 33; Connecticut, $1,100; Michigan, $1,000; Nebraska, $1,000; New Hampshire, $1,000; Rhode Island, $1,000; Vermont, $1,000.

Here were great and wealthy States paying much smaller salaries to their governors than North Carolina crushed under a debt of nearly $40,000,000. Here the State, utterly prostrate under an enormous load of debt, making no effort to relieve herself, was paying her Governor a much larger salary than that of New York.

Mr. Morrison continued for some time upon the plain necessity of the passage of this measure. It was an economy dictated by sound prudence and common sense, and which the tax-payers of the State had a right to expect at the hands of the General Assembly, &c.

Mr. Gudger moved to amend the amendment by striking out the "$4,000" and inserting "$3,500."

Dudley, col., spoke in opposition to the original bill and in favor of his amendment.

Mr. Gorman charged that the bill was strictly a partisan measure.

The gentleman (Mr. Morrison) in giving a list of the salaries of the Governors of of other States took care not to state that in those States houses, furniture, &c., were furnished. He agreed in the main that $5,040 was too much, but did not think that $4,000 was a dollar too much.

Mr. Gorman, after complimenting Gov. Caldwell's close attention to business, stated that the Executive office under Gov. Worth cost some $2,000 more than it has under Gov. Caldwell.

Mr. Stanford was opposed to both amendments. He was no low salary man but in order to carry out his record of last winter, had to give this bill his support. The salaries of all the Executive officers, with the exception of the Governor, was reduced last winter. This salary could not then be reduced, but it was promised it should be done this winter.

Mr. Bowman would support the amendment offered by Dudley, col.

Mr. Goodwyn was opposed to all the amendments and to the original bill.

Mr. Brown, of Davidson, was in favor of paying the Governor $3,500 and thought $2,500 was sufficient for the Treasurer.

Mr. Bryan, of Alleghany, would support the $4,000 amendment and $2,500 for the Treasurer.

Mr. Jones, of Caldwell, would go for $4,000.

Mr. Houston thought that $3,000 per annum for the Governor and $2,500 for the Treasurer was amply sufficient.

Mr. Moring would support the $4,000 amendment as he thought it a fair and just compensation, &c.

Mr. Gorman thought it would be doing the State an irreparable injury to reduce these salaries to a beggarly and niggardly pittance, &c. He appealed to the good sense of the House not to do it.

Mr. Morrison called the previous question. The call was sustained and the question recurred upon Mr. Gudger's amendment to Dudley's amendment.

On motion of Mr. Heaton the yeas and nays were called and the amendment to the amendment was rejected by a vote of yeas 6, nays 101.

The question recurred upon Dudley's amendment to give the Governor $4,000 per annum.

On motion of Mr. Heaton the yeas and nays were called and the House adopted the amendment by a vote of yeas 76, nays 33.

Dudley, col. offered an amendment to the second section of the bill, (of which notice had been given before the call of the previous question) making the salary of the Treasurer $3,500 per annum instead of $1,800 as the bill provides. The amendment was adopted and the bill then passed its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Bennett, the rules were suspended and the Senate resolution to authorize the Joint Select Committee on the sale of the Western N. C. Railroad to take testimony under oath, was taken up and passed its several readings.

By Mr. Heaton: A bill to amend section 43, chapter 199, laws of 1871-'2.

On motion of Mr. Morrison, the rules were suspended and the bill to regulate the salaries of the Governor and Treasurer was taken up in its third reading.

Mr. Gorman moved to amend by striking out in section 2, "$1,800" and insert "$3,000" as the salary of the Treasurer; lost.

Mr. Anderson, of Clay, moved to amend section 1 by giving the Governor $3,500, instead of $4,000, as the bill now provided; lost.

Mr. Heaton was in favor of the reduction of the salary of the Governor to $4,000 per annum because it was right and just, &c.

Mr. Brown, of Davidson, moved to amend the first section of the bill by giving the Governor $3,600; lost.

Mr. Settle moved to amend the second section giving the Treasurer $3,000 per annum instead of $2,500 and to allow him to employ an additional clerk at a salary of $1,000; lost.

The bill then passed its third reading. [As the bill now stands the Governor gets $4,000 per annum and the Public Treasurer $2,500.]

Adjourned.

THE PUBLIC PRINTING AGAIN.

We hope the Legislature will take some immediate steps in regard to public printing. The contract of T. N. Ramsay expires on the 13th, to-morrow. He will then have completed what he agreed to do, but at a considerable loss to the editor of the SENTINEL. Sixty cents per thousand ems have not proved an El Dorado exactly. A private individual has been compelled to bear the loss when it should fall upon the State. State work should be paid for at "live and let live" rates. It is bad policy as well as bad ethics to demand the performance of certain work without allowing a fair, remunerative compensation. In other words, the printing for the State should be done at the expense of the State, and not at the expense of a private individual.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

For a full report of the important proceedings of the Senate yesterday see Senate report.

The only measure of importance before the House of Representatives on yesterday was the bill, introduced by Mr. Morrison, of Lincoln, to regulate the salaries of the Governor and Treasurer. Mr Morrison made an able speech in advocacy of the bill, a synopsis of which will be found in the reported proceedings. The original bill gave the Governor $4,000 per annum salary, and the Treasurer $1,800, but it passed its third reading as amended so to give the Governor $4,000 per annum and the Treasurer $2,500.

ACCIDENT.—On yesterday morning a colored man by the name of Burwell Whitaker, had his left hand badly injured by the saw of Bledsoe's cotton gin. Dr. James McKee dressed the wound and pronounced it, we hear, a very severe one.

Alexander Dumas was the most extravagant author who ever lived. He earned millions, and died leaving twenty francs. Had he possessed the wealth of the Rothschilds he would have spent the whole of it in a twelve month, and would have been glad to borrow ten sous for coffee and a roll.

Edmund Yates says the secret of George Eliot's charm lies, to a great extent, in the fact of her thorough acquaintance with the life which she sets herself the task to describe; in the hands of such is a heaven gifted genius, the details of rural life, the sayings and doings of farmers' wives and agricultural laborers, the merest trivial occurrences, noted with an all observant eye, and narrated with infinite wit and skill, are invested with indescribable interest and pathos.

R. V. Stoddard makes the *Aldine* a thing of beauty, and a joy to those who can appreciate the best literature embellished with the best illustrations. Usually this magazine excels all others in elegance but in the December number it excels itself.

LATEST NEWS

MARKETS

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Cotton irregular; sales 2,766 bales; uplands 19 5-8; orleans 20 1-8. Southern flour unchanged, $7.10a 7.15; common to fair extra $6.20a12; good to choice 9.20a12. Whisky steady at 95. Corn fairly active, 1 2a1 cent higher, 64 1-2a65 1-4 steamer western 7 1-2. Pork dull, $13.00a13.25. Beef dull, $10a12, new plain mess $12.13.50; new extra do. Lard quiet, firm. 7 5-8a8 1-8. Rosin quiet at $3.85a3.90. Freights quiet, firm.

Cotton—Net receipts to day 131; gross 2,507.

LIVERPOOL, December 10.—Cotton opened dull; uplands 10; orleans 10 1-4a 10 3-8.

WILMINGTON, December 10.—Spirits of Turpentine dull at 55. Rosin quiet $3 25 for strained.

Crude Turpentine steady, 3 20 for hard; 5 20 for yellow dip and virgin.

Tar market steady at $4 00.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 10.—Cotton quiet; low middlings 18 1 2.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 10.—Cotton quiet; middlings 19a 19 1-8.

NORFOLK December 10.—Cotton steady; middlings 18.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, December 10.—The Secretary of the Treasury sent a communication to the House of Representatives today recommending an amendment to act to regulate and secure safe keeping of public money entrusted to disbursing officers of the United States, passed in 1866. The Secretary encloses the draft of a bill so as to include every clerk or agent, with every disbursing officer in the provision, making it a penal offence to convert to his own use or to lend, with or without interest, the public moneys, and also making any banker or broker or other person, who shall knowingly receive loans of public moneys from disbursing officers, liable to be tried for embezzlement.

In the case of the United States against Hartwett, the penal or latter clause of the third section of act 1866 has been held by the Supreme Court of the United States to be limited in its terms to the officers named in the act and cannot be construed to apply to any others; hence the recommendation of the Secretary to include every clerk, agent or person.

In the case of Kellogg against Warmouth, which was before the Supreme Court of the United States on Monday, the Court to-day granted leave to file one petition, and ordered that argument on the motion for a rule to show cause against Judge Durell be heard on Thursday.

Secretary Delano has gone to Cuba for his health.

The President has gone to Philadelphia, to a wedding.

One Four's Cabinet meeting to-day.

It is stated on the street that the Cabinet decided to support Pinchback as Governor, *pro tem.*, of Louisiana.

No nominations or confirmations to-day affecting the South.

SENATE.—Cole offered a joint resolution to amend the constitution, so as to elect the President and Vice President and Senators of the United States by a direct vote of the people.

A bill passed for the relief of Tinsley, Van Horne & Co., Overall & Co., J. N. Henderson & Co., of Louisiana and Missouri.

HOUSE.—Bills were introduced amending an act of March 17, '69, regulating the collecting of import duties, allowing steamships to unload at night, and establishing a new scale of compensation for Custom House officers; repealing the bankruptcy act, repealing tax on retailers of leaf tobacco, repealing the stamp duty on bank checks, repealing the enforcement act, to bridge the Ohio at Owensboro, pensions and Indians, occupied the balance of the day.

SENATE.—Trumbull presented a petition by the lumbermen of Minnesota against the bill to perfect the navigation of the Mississippi as inimical to their interests.

Senator Stevenson was appointed regent of Smithsonian Institute vice Davis deceased.

A bill bridging Ouchita, near Arkadelphia passed.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

COLUMBIA, December 10.—John I. Patterson was elected United States Senator to-day. Since his election Patterson has been arrested and is in jail, charged with bribery.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

The undersigned offer for sale their entire stock of

HORSES AND VEHICLES,

including rents of Stable for one year. Any one wishing to go into the Livery would do well to call and examine our stock soon, as we wish to close out by January 1st, 1873.

dec. 12 d1w*. S. M. DUNN & CO.

A NOBLE CHARITY.

Omaha Lottery

IN AID OF THE

NEBRASKA STATE ORPHAN ASYLUM

To be Drawn in Public, Dec 30th, 1872.

Tickets $1 Each, or Six for $5

Tickets sent by Express C. O. D., if desired.

1 Grand Cash Prize,	$75,000
1 Grand Cash Prize,	25,000
1 Grand Cash Prize,	15,000
1 Grand Cash Prize,	10,000
1 Cash Prize,	5,000
1 Cash Prize,	4,000
2 Cash Prizes, $3,000 each,	6,000
4 Cash Prizes $2,000 each	8,000
2 Cash Prizes, $1,000 each,	2,000

For balance of Prizes send for Circular.

This Legal Enterprise is endorsed by the highest authority of the State and best business men

The limited number of Tickets on hand will be furnished those who apply first.

All Prizes will be paid in full. AGENTS WANTED. For full particulars address

J. M. PATTEE,
General Manager,
Omaha, Nebraska.

dec12-1m*

A CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

The spring session of A. P. Pickard's School will open on the first of January, 1873, and close on the twenty-first of May. He was educated at the Bingham school, has fifteen years experience in teaching a classical school, can give ample testimonials of his competency and aptness to teach. The school is in a moral and intelligent community. His Academy is quite commodious, and so arranged as to contribute to the comfort and convenience of the students. Boys prepared for College, and for the ordinary business of life. Board in good families; washing, fuel, &c.—everything that is usual, (except light) will be furnished for $8 per month. Tuition in the language, &c., $15. English Grammar, &c., $12.50 per session. Board and tuition must be paid in advance, per half session. Boy arriving at Hillsboro on Monday or Thursday before noon, will be conveyed to the school, a distance of twelve miles, for $1 50, by letting the proprietor know, a few days previous, on which day they will be at the depot.

A. P. PICKARD,
Oaks, Orange Co., N. C.

REFERENCE:

Col. W. M. Bingham, Mebanesville, Orange County, N. C. dec1-w8t.

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Dr. J. Johnson will always be found at his well-known office on Hillsboro' Street, while Dr. Hines may be found for the present at the Yarborough House or at Dr. Johnson's office.

CHAS. E. JOHNSON, M. D.,
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Raleigh, Dec. 1, 1872.
dec 2 1m.

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The valuable lot in Raleigh on New Bern, Blount and Edenton streets, consisting of half an acre, being the eastern part of the old State Bank Lot.

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RALEIGH, Dec. 11th, 1872—tf.

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APPLES:	
Green	$1 50
Dried	
PEACHES:	
Green	
Dried	
BUTTER	35
BACON:	
N. C. Hams	20
Sides	17
Shoulders	15
Western Shoulders	
Bulk Shoulders	14
Sides	
Bulk Sides	19
BAGGING	17
COTTON:	
Low Middling	17
Good Ordinary	16
Ordinary	15
CHICKENS	25a35
CHEESE:	
Eastern Cutting	17
CORN	1 10
CORN MEAL	1 10
EGGS	20
N. C. FLOUR	9 50
LARD	18
TIES	9½a10
SOLE LEATHER	32
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sept 14-tf

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For terms &c apply to

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nov 19-tw1m

MISCELLANEOUS.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE

On Wednesday, the EIGHTEENTH day of December next, at the late residence of

Dr. J. Brinton Smith, Dec'd.

we will, by virtue of certain mortgages to the St. Augustine Normal School, T. H. Briggs and others, sell at public auction all the land belonging to the estate of the deceased, consisting of

THE VALUABLE RESIDENCE,

with its appurtenances, about 205 acres of land near the

N. E. COR. OF THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Several small lots in the Eastern part of Raleigh, and about 40 acres of land 1½ miles West of Raleigh, adjoining the land of James Dodd and others.

The sale will be in parcels to suit purchasers.

TERMS:—One-third cash, the remainder on a credit for 12 months.

At the same time and place the Administrator of said J. B. Smith will sell the remainder of the personal effects of the estate.

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200 Bushels Clay Peas.
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45 Barrels White and Brown Sugar.
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dec 5 tf

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