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MORNING EDITION.

LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE CITY.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ON 4th PAGE.

MESSRS. GRIFFIN & HOFFMAN, Newspaper Advertising Agent, No. 4, South street, Baltimore, Md., are duly authorized to contract for Advertisements at our lowest rates. Advertisers in that city are requested to leave their favors with that house.

CITY ALMANAC.

MONDAY, Feb. 24, 1873.

Sun rises.....6 37.
Sun sets.....5 49

WEATHER REPORT.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 23d, 1873.

For the Middle States, diminishing northwest winds, and rising temperature. For the South Atlantic States continued low temperature with north west winds veering to northeast during the day, with rising temperature.

CITY COTTON MARKET.

Reported daily by W. C. Stronach, Grocer and Commission Merchant, Fayetteville Street:

RALEIGH, February 24th, 1873.

Price of cotton in our market to-day:
At 12 m. 18¼
At 4 p. m. . . . . .
Sales . . . . . 25 bales.
Receipts. 25
Tone of market dull

HOME AFFAIRS.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

YARBOROUGH HOUSE, *February* 24th.—W. L. DeRosset, Wilmington; Edward Kidder, Wilmington; C. D. Rice, Asheville; Mathew P. Taylor, Wilmington; N. W. Woodfin, Asheville; Thomas D. Johnston, Buncombe; Jones and Bledsoe, Wake; C. Tate Murphy, Sampson; Geo. V. Strong, city; W. P. Welch, N. C.; Jno. Black, Baltimore; V. H. Brown, Norfolk; J. E. Peyton, New Jersey; G. W. Johnston, Franklin; E. H. Hough; Phila.; John E. Brown, Charlotte; J. H. Merrimon, Asheville; Hon. W. A. Smith, Richland; C. J. Voorhees, N. C.; G. A. Smith, Baltimore; A. D. Tapscott, N. Y.; R. R. Bridges, Jr., Wilmington; S. S. Nash, N. C.; Edward D. Herring, Baltimore; W. M. Hardy, Dr. Freeman, H. A. Gudger, Raleigh; W. J. Hawkins, Warren; A. B. Andrews, N. C.; D. J. Diudoman, St. Louis, Mo.; J. B. Campbell, Norfolk Journal; S. B. Alexander, Charlotte; A. Janson, New York Bulletin; G. A. Gulley, Va.; George P. Peck, Goldsboro'; Thos. Green and wife, Wilmington; C. F. Reams, M. R. Sauls, Raleigh.

NATIONAL HOTEL, *Feb.* 24.—A. E. Williams, New York; H. J. Lodge, New York; W. E. Simmons, New York; J. C. Turner, North Carolina; J. H. Renfrow, North Carolina; T. J. Bashford, N. C.; J. A. Porter, N. C.; L. W. Humphrew, N. C.; Anthony Davis, N. C.; J. C. Rhodes, C. B. Beale, Norfolk, Va.; E. B. Hubbard, U. S. A.; N. B. Cobb, Shelby, N. C.; J. J. Jackson, Pittsboro', N. C.; John Reilly, N. C.; S. G. Bilgen, Littleton, N. C.; B. F. Coleman, Cincinnati, Ohio; Thos. Angier, Newark, N. J.; J. D. Hulham, N. C.; Ed. Coulgland, N. C.; J. A. Cheatham, N. C.

CITY HOTEL, *February* 24th.—C. W. Woodard, Richmond, Va.; J. H. Rogers and A. Rogers, Wake county; W. L. Ellington, Apex, N. C.; J. C. Williams and Dr. W. Williams, Wake county.

Senator King occupied his seat yesterday for the first time since his protracted illness.

CROWDED OUT.—In consequence of the lengthy report of the proceedings of the morning session of the Senate yesterday, the report of the night session of that body is crowded out.

GET YOUR CORNS CURED.—Dr. J. Lindoman, the Surgeon Chiropodist, has arrived and taken rooms at the Yarborough House where he will Remain a few days. If you have corns, bunions or bad nails he will cure them without pain. Ladies attended at their residences without extra charge. Charges moderate. Give him a call. † †

OUR NEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—It will be seen by the following that we are going to have a pretty handsome postoffice and Federal Court House in Raleigh, and that at least $200,000 will be expended here. We quote from the Washington *Globe* of the 21st inst. On the 20th the miscellaneous appropriation bill being under consideration the immediate question being on an appropriation for public buildings in St. Louis, the following proceedings took place:

Mr. Rogers, of North Carolina. I move to amend by inserting after the clause just read the following:

For completion of a building for post office and court house in the city of Raleigh, North Carolina, $100,000.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio. Is there any law for that?

Mr. Rogers. Yes, sir.

Mr. Garfield. I will hear the gentleman's statement, reserving the point of order.

Mr. Rogers. At the last session an appropriation of $100,000 was made for this building in the city of Raleigh. The Supervising Architect made his estimate and report, recommending an additional appropriation this year of $150,000. The matter was submitted to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds; and upon their suggestion I have offered this amendment for an appropriation of only $100,000. The committee executed to it. I have before me the report of the Supervising Architect and the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury that this be made. I do not ask for $150,000 because I do not with any opposition on the part of the committee. They consented to appropriate $100,000. The site has been purchased.

The amendment was agreed to.

The general bill will pass and carry the Raleigh appropriation with it.

The Daily Sentinel.

VOL. VIII. RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1873. NO. 142.

SUPREME COURT.

State on rel. Jos S. Jones, &c., vs. Jacob F. Brown, from Warren; Moore & Gatling for plaintiff, and Bachelor & Son and Plummer for defendant. Argued.

B. F. Cheatham vs Mark P. Jones *et al.*, from Warren; Plummer and Batchelor, and Edwards & Batchelor for Plaintiff, and Phillips & Merrimon for defendants. Argued.

State vs Simpson Mordecai and Thos. Griffice, from Wake; Attorney General Hargrove and W. R. Cox for the State, and T. Devreux and Batchelor, Edwards & Batchelor and Flemming, for defendants. Argued.

T. C. Utley, guardian, vs. Thos. Young *et al.*, from Wake, (two cases) Batchelor, Edwards & Batchelor for plaintiff, and Busbee & Busbee and Moore & Gatling for defendant. Argued.

Martha Jane Camp vs. Richard H. Smith, Ex'r., from Halifax; Peebles & Peebles for plaintiff, and Batchelor & Son and Ed. Conigland and Moore & Gatling for defendant. Argued.

Three days ago we were enjoying spring weather in Raleigh. On Sunday morning it rained, snowed, hailed and blew—great guns. Yesterday, we think, was the coldest day of the cold winter and it held on last night. Great variety of weather here.

THE SENATE, yesterday, did an enormous amount of work. In addition to the regular order of business, including over an hour's debate during the morning session which closed at two o'clock, some forty bills were acted on, thirty-two of which were finally disposed of. During the night session, from 7:30 till 10 o'clock sixty five bills were acted upon—fifty-five finally—making an aggregate of 115 worked off the calendar, 88 of which were finally disposed of. This is a great days work and is creditable to all concerned; and its magnitude will be better understood when it is remembered that over eighty of these bills were read second and third times. President Brogden presided during the morning session, Senator Moorehead, of Guilford, at night.

SUPREME COURT.

Opinions were filed on yesterday by the Justices in the following cases:

By PEARSON, C. J.

The People of the State of North Carolina on relation of Geo. W. Welker et al, vs M. A. Bledsoe et al. No error—judgment affirmed.

State vs Joseph R. Branch. No error—judgment affirmed.

By READE, J.

The People of North Carolina on relation of Wesley Whitaker et al, vs C. E. Johnson et al. No error—Judgment affirmed.

The People vs P. McGown. No error—judgment affirmed.

The People on relation of Kemp P. Battle vs Alex. McIver. No error—judgment affirmed.

The People on relation of J. Nichols et al, vs W. H. McKee et al. No error—judgment affirmed.

By RODMAN, J.

John H. Powell, administrator vs Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. Error—judgment reversed.

C. S. Wooten administrator vs John V. Sherard and others. Error—judgment reversed.

By BOYDEN, J.

H. D. Carrier vs J. Jones et al, (two cases.) Plaintiff's appeal reversed, defendant's appeal affirmed.

John McCulloch vs James W. Dodge. No error—Judgment affirmed.

By SETTLE, J.

State vs W. H. White. No error—judgment affirmed.

State vs Hucker. *Venire de novo.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIME! LIME!! LIME!!!

145 Barrels No. 1 Lime just received at Depot. Also, Land Plaster and Hydraulic Cement.

Feb 25-1w JAMES M. TOWLES.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR RENT.

The Residence in this City, formerly occupied by the Rev. Wm. E. Pell, situated on West Street in the Western Ward. The House has four large rooms, Piazza in front and has recently been throughly repaired. For further particulars apply to W. E. Pell at Cart, or to Thos. Briggs, Ral.

Feb 25-d1w W. E. PELL, Adm'r.

The People's NATIONAL BANK

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Feb. 22, 1873.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL STOCK.

THIS Bank having authority to increase its Capital Stock to $150,000; Notice is hereby given that Books of subscription are now open for the authorized increase of $75,000, and will so kept open until the amount is subscribed or until 1 July 1873. Payments on subscriptions will be omitted to interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, from date of payment to the close of books of subscription.

A. McLEAN,
feb 24-dw&w1f Cashier.

ON CONSIGNMENT.

Hay, Shucks, Fodder, and Oats, Irish Potatoes, Mountain Butter, Mountain Butter, Eggs, &c.

WAYNE ALLCOTT,
Grocer and Commission Merchant.

Feb 22

LIME! LIME!!

A new supply of prime Rock Lime, just received.

JNES M. TOWLES,
feb 1-w Commission Merchant.

Legislature of North Carolina.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Feb. 24.

The Senate met at the usual hour.

PERSONAL PRIVILEGE.

Mr. Murray rose to a question of personal privilege and said:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I notice in the *Era* of the 22d inst., a slanderous fabrication signed "M," affecting the citizens of my county. I have, sir, been in attendance at Alamance court for several days and did not hear one word of the allegations made by the writer. I saw the citizens mentioned by "M," as well as many others from that portion of the county, and I heard not one word of disturbance of any kind, nor do I believe their is one word of truth in that writer's whole statement. The grand jury was discharged on Friday and I think that of itself is evidence that the state of things is not as represented by "M." I do think, sir, that if there is a citizen of Alamance so debased as to slander his own countymen, his name should be given, so that he could be held up to the gaze of the world as a vile, malicious traducer of his own people. I pronounce, sir, the whole statement a malicious and slanderous fabrication.

Indefinite leave of absence was granted to Mr. Grandy on account of illness; also to Mr. Love, if found necessary, on account of the serious illness of a member of his family. Mr. Waring was reported absent on account of sickness.

Mr. Flemming from the committee on the judiciary asked that the committee to be discharged from the further consideration of the bill to regulate the tariffs of freight and passengers on railroads, for want of time, with the promise of the matter being brought before the Senate at an early day next session. Granted.

Reports from standing committees were presented by Messrs. Murray, Seymour, Love and Todd.

BILLS, &C., INTRODUCED.

Mr. Norwood introduced a bill to organize the fire department of the city of Wilmington. Referred.

Mr. Moorehead, of Guilford, a bill supplemental to and explanatory of all acts of incorporation passed this session of the General Assembly.

[The bill provides that nothing contained in any of these acts of incorporation shall be construed to empower or to permit them to hold, purchase or convey any real estate, except so much as is usual and necessary to carry on their proper and legitimate business; nor shall the exclusive privileges given, as to location to railroad, steam or navigation companies, construction companies, telegraph companies, express companies or other transportation companise, be deemed to apply to mountain gaps, to bridges of rivers or crossings of peninsulas or swamps; nor shall anything in such charters be so construed as to relieve any of such corporations from taxation for a longer time than twenty years, nor to empower or permit any of them to trade or traffic in any kind of property, real or personal, or choses in action; nor shall any bank charter or charter of loan association, or insurance company take, hold, or receive, or sell any real estate other than what is necessary for the purposes of carrying out the legitimate objects of its charter, *provided* these shall not apply to such real estate as may be acquired by reason of any mortgage or deed in trust given to secure debts due such corporation; nor shall any of said acts be so construed as to relieve persons acting in a fiduciary capacity from his or her obligation under his or her bond; nor shall any such corporation take or charge in any transaction connected with its business a rate of interest exceeding that allowed by the general law; nor shall any such corporation be relieved from any taxes levied in any schedule of the revenue acts of this General Assembly.]

The bill was placed on the calendar without reference.

Mr. Flemming, a resolution in favor of Jas. H. Ennis. Referred.

Mr. Seymour, a bill in regard to the fees of inspectors of turpentine. Referred.

Mr. Cunningham, a bill to incorporate the Central Fire Insurance Company of North Carolina. Referred.

BILLS ON THEIR PASSAGE.

The following bills and resolutions passed their several readings:

Senate bill to repeal secs. 6, 7, 8 and 9, and to amend secs. 10 and 11 of chap. 9, revised code, entitled Agriculture and Geology.

Senate bill to authorize the sale and transfer of corporate property in certain cases.

Senate bill to empower county commissioners in certain cases to declare water courses lawful fences.

Senate bill to prevent the obstruction of natural water courses under certain circumstances.

Senate bill to extend the time for the registry of grants, deeds of conveyance, &c.

House bill for the better protection of oysters and terraplus.

House bill to authorize the imprisonment of United States prisoners in the State penitentiary.

Senate bill to amend the bastardy law. [Repeals sec. 2 of chap. 12, revised code.]

Senate bill in favor of the heirs of Jesse McCoy.

Senate bill concerning the right of way to churches and other places of public worship.

House bill in relation to the fees of county officers.

House bill to amend the act in relation to procedure in special cases.

Senate bill to amend the act in relation to the issue of civil process from courts of justices of the peace where one or more of defendants reside beyond plaintiff's county.

BILLS, &C., LAID ON THE TABLE.

The following bills were reported unfavorably and were tabled:

Senate bill to amend chap. 199, laws of 1871-'72.

Senate bill to repeal the act to provide a turnpike from Salisbury west to the Georgia line.

Senate bill to define the duties of Superior Court Judges in certain cases.

Senate bill in relation to homesteads and personal exemptions.

Senate bill in regard to the registration of deeds, conveyance, &c.

Senate bill to increase the powers of justices of the peace.

Senate bill for the better protection of life on railroads in the State.

Senate bill to prevent obstructions in the French Broad river.

Senate bill to amend sec. 289, chap. 5, title 11, code of civil procedure.

Senate bill in relation to Bastardy.

Senate bill in relation to frauds in the elections of 1872.

Senate bill to repeal chap. 138, public laws of 1871-'72—general railroad incorporation act.

House resolution requesting the Governor to issue his proclamation in regard to emigration from the State.

Senate bill in relation to attorneys at law.

Senate bill to establish a chronic insane Asylum at or near Charlotte.

THE STATE DEBT.

The bill introduced by Mr. Welch to ascertain the real debt of the State and to provide for the payment of the same, the special order, was taken upon its second reading.

Mr. Welch addressed the Senate. He said:

The condition of North Carolina to-day, Mr. President, is well calculated to excite the sympathy of all her citizens, and more especially should it command the anxious consideration and solicitude of those occupying seats in this Assembly, whose highest ambition should be to relieve her from the embarrassment under which she has too long travailled. Never in the history of our commonwealth has so wide-spread dissatisfaction prevailed amongst our people. The present indebtedness of the State is an incubus that paralyzes every energy, and so long as it continues, there will be but little prospect of advancement in any of the material interests of the country. Something must be done, and that speedily or our ship of State is for ever stranded upon the shoals of financial ruin. The exigency is upon us—our duty imperative. The subterfuge of equivocation in reference to a matter of so grave importance can no longer be successfully continued. Our people demand decisive action at the hands of their representatives and will be content with nothing less. The policy of non action which has so long obtained in these halls only adds to our embarrassment and aggravates the disease. Time but multiplies and complicates the difficulty. There is no escape other than by "rising to the height of this great argument" and meeting the issue like men. The gordian knot must be cut and I, for one, can see no other way than that proposed in the bill now under consideration.

The provisions of this bill are plain. The Governor is simply directed to appoint a commission of efficient gentlemen to ascertain and estimate the interest the State holds in railroads, canals, and other improvements; to ascertain the debt contracted before the war, as well as the amount actually expended for the legitimate purposes for which appropriations were made of the bonds issued from the Public Treasury during and since the war, that, after this shall have been ascertained, the said commissioners are empowered to assign all the interest which the State may have in said public improvements to the parties holding such legitimate claims against the State in such proportion as the aggregate interest of the State in such improvements bears to the ascertained aggregate claims, in consideration of the surrender of all claims against the State, that the people of North Carolina in their representative capacity declare that they solemnly protest against any other compromise of their liabilities. An honest surrender of all the works of internal improvements, built up by means of the money realized in the issuance of bonds, is all that our creditors should expect, after our misfortunes. Nothing more can be done without ruin to the State and bankruptcy to our people.

In presenting this measure for the adjustment and final settlement of our financial troubles I know full well, Mr. President, that I am subjecting myself to the severe criticisms and animadversions of a certain class of political casuists who denounce in high sounding terms everything looking towards even partial repudiation as unworthy of this body, and derogatory to the character of the State. But I would ask these gentlemen what plan have they proposed to settle this vexed question? What policy have they indicated as the surest and best for the relief of a tax ridden and impoverished people? The burden is rapidly accumulating—our session is drawing to a close, and as yet no plan has been suggested other than to rest quietly until Congress in its magnanimity assumes the debt. Yes, sir, this is the *ignis fatuus* (for in my opinion it is nothing more) which is now blinding the eyes of Senators. 'Tis an illusion that attracts but to deceive. But will Congress do this? Ought she to pay off these entire claims? The marplots and bloated bondholders would doubtless rejoice to witness so great an exhibition of generosity, but should we, who know that most of this debt was contracted through fraud and in the interest of rings, be willing even for the United States to be thus imposed upon and that too for the sole benefit of men who have done so much to trample in the dust every interest of our people?

There is no proposition, however, before Congress to relieve the State absolutely from the payment of what is claimed as her indebtedness. The only plan suggested is virtually in the change of the nature of creditors. The State will be required after four years to meet regularly the interest on the United States bonds to be loaned in lieu of her own bonds, while the entire debt in the end is thrown upon our posterity. What man with a soul would be willing to leave such a legacy to his children?

Our indebtedness, according to the most reliable calculation, reaches the enormous sum of thirty-seven millions of dollars—equal to at least one-third of the assessed value of the entire real property of the State. Were all this legislation, and its creation sanctioned by the people, or had the State received a fair and adequate consideration by an honest expenditure of this vast sum in the enterprises for which the appropriations were made, who will say that North Carolina in her impoverished condition can pay it?

The interest accruing annually is more than two million of dollars. Because of the scarcity of money and the meager compensation received for labor and its products gross complaint is made against the taxation collected as a revenue to defray the ordinary expenses of a government complete in itself and essential to the wants of our people. Add to this the interest on the public debt—enforce its collection, and you may say farewell to the cherished homesteads of our toiling masses. The sun of Carolina's prosperity goes down forever—her peasantry in a few short years become the serfs of lordly bondholders, and chained to a slavery more intolerable than freemen tamely submit to who have once tasted the sweets of liberty.

Anterior to the late unfortunate conflict of arms between the two sections of our country, the old North State was more than able to meet all her just obligations. Her fields blossomed with the fruits of honest toil. Abundant harvests rewarded the labors of her children. Prosperity smiled o'er the land and peace and quiet and happiness blessed our hearthstones. But the destroyer came and his footsteps were marked with desolation and ruin. North Carolina emerged from that dire conflict torn and bleeding, but, thanks to the noble hearts of her brave sons, with no taint of dishonor upon her escutcheon, her brow wreathed with a halo of glory. And in the darkest hours of her humiliation—though robbed of that wealth which she had accumulated by years of honest toil—with a resignation and a manhood unsurpassed in the annals of history, she went gallantly to work to rebuild her waste places. Had she then been left alone to repair undisturbed the misfortunes of the war, in a few more years she would have regained something of her former prosperity and splendor.

But mark the sequel. No sooner had the true soldiers of the Union returned to their distant homes than a horde of vampires from Northern dens, like the locusts of Egypt, spread over the land to devour the small pittance left by the magnanimity of their predecessors. These cowardly miscreants, too ignoble for the files of the federal soldiery, by pandering to the prejudices and exciting the baser passions of that unfortunate class of our citizens who had just been released from the shackles of slavery—had but little difficulty in foisting themselves into positions of honor and trust. The entire policy of our government was changed. Time honored institutions, endeared to the hearts of our people by recollections of a glorious past were prostrated in the dust. Innovations in antagonism to the very genius of our government were incorporated into our fundamental laws, and all that was old and grand and revered was forced to give way to the march of a blind and biggoted fanaticism. The treasury was depleted, our noble University dismantled, and the credit of our people wasted by the most prodigate and irresponsible legislation known to ancient or modern times. Scarcely a relic was left of what we once were as a landmark to future generations. Nor were these men alone the authors of our ruin. Ready allies, with hearts equally corrupt, were found among our own people to assist in the horrid work, and well did they perform their work.

Everything around us attests the poverty of North Carolina. The whole State feels the chilling, withering curse of the rule that has been over us. All the instincts of self preservation demand that ere we are swept away by this maelstrom of accumulated misfortunes, Something should be done to resuscitate the crippled energies of our people. Our entire system of public improvements has been destroyed. Trade languishes. All the incentives to industrial pursuits are enervated. Efforts for the development of our natural resources meet with no encouragement. The condition of our unfortunate deaf and dumb and blind and insane is pitiable in the extreme. Not more than one-eighth of this charge have been supplied with even reasonable accommodations. Hundreds, aye, thousands of poor orphan children in every part of the land call loudly for help. Denied the means of education these are left to grow up in almost total ignorance—their only schooling such as leads to crime and wretchedness and want. Shall this thing continue? Will the representatives of a once great State, by this suicidal policy of "masterly inactivity" give their sanction to the continuation of a condition of affairs so shameful? If so, the future of North Carolina is gloomy indeed. Every enterprise for good is thwarted and a reign of intellectual darkness inaugurated that will blight for all time every prospect for the prosperity and happiness of our people. This tide must be stopped. Seminaries of learning for the dissemination of knowledge and the diffusion of moral principles must be built up on the spots now disgraced by jails and houses of correction. Wipe out this debt to the full payment of which we are bound by no moral obligation, and a new era will be made to dawn, giving security and hope where there is so much to dishearten and depress.

No people in this beautiful world have been blessed with a more lovely land than ours. It is indeed a "land of hills and valleys," with a climate as varied and salubrious as was ever enjoyed beneath Italian skies,—soil rich in all that produces food and comfort for man,—rivers opening into the wide Atlantic upon whose placid bosoms float the commerce of nations,—mountains in whose gigantic sides repose mineral treasures of untold wealth, and blessed throughout the entire domain—stretching as it does from the lovely shores of the ocean, hundreds of miles to far west—with a population as honest and law-abiding, as generous and noble-hearted as live under the broad aegis of our common country. Relieved from the shackles which this debt has thrown around her, and at no distant day North Carolina will proudly take her position in the front rank of her sister States.

In conclusion Mr. W. said he understood the meaning of the efforts to stave off a vote on this bill. The committee had made no report and the matter had been delayed too long already. It was folly to say the State about to pay all the old debt, the property upon which it had been based having been swept away, and so far the new debt he was opposed to paying any of it, as it was fraudulently contracted. The telegrams from New York had been numerous, he had no doubt, by the introduction of this bill, and were intended as a scare-crow. His purpose was to enable the State to relieve herself of her burdens as individuals do in taking the bankrupt law—surrendering all they had. He was opposed to all delay and demanded a direct vote on the bill.

Mr. Cunningham thought the proposed action premature, and that to pass the bill would be to put a stain upon the character of the State. He moved the bill be referred to the committee on the State debt. Adopted 23 to 18.

Senate bill to regulate mortgages by corporations was next taken up.

Mr. Flemming explained the bill to be to authorize railroad corporations to mortgage their property, &c., and prospective earnings to complete their works.

Mr. Morehead, of Guilford said the effect of the bill would be to enable the companies to sacrifice the holders of the first mortgage bonds, and other creditors and throw unfinished works into the hands of ring railroad managers when they should get possession of a majority of the stock. He moved to amend by providing that the debts due from any corporation prior to, or at the execution of any mortgage or deed of trust by any such corporation, shall have a prior lien upon the property rights and franchises of said corporation.

Messrs. Merrimon and Gudger were opposed to the bill.

The amendment of Mr. Morehead was adopted, and then the bill was tabled.

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

The bill to amend the act providing for a Board of Public Charities was called up.

Messrs. Allen, Merrimon, and Morehead of Guilford supported and explained the bill.

Messrs. Seymour and Harris, colored, objected to it and urged its postponement and printing.

The provisions of the bill seem to be to elect a Board of Public Charities to consist of fifteen members for four years' terms, the board to be made a body politic and corporate, and to have given to them in charge the Asylum for the Insane, the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, the Penitentiary, and all other charitable and penal institutions of the State; the board to be empowered to appoint sub-committees to take charge of the separate establishments, &c.

Mr. Morehead, of Guilford, called the previous question on the second reading of the bill. The call was sustained by a vote of 28 to 11, and the bill then passed its second reading and on motion of Mr. Morehead, of Guilford, was ordered to be printed and made the special order for 11 o'clock to morrow.

Senate bill to regulate the time for the election of justices of the peace was taken up. The bill introduced by Mr. Troy proposes to hold these elections biennially at the time of the general State elections, saving, as he said, $45,000 to $50,000 to the State expended in holding these special elections.

The bill passed its second reading and was referred to the judiciary committee to report on its constitutionality.

The Senate then adjourned till 7 1-2 p. m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Feb. 24.

The House met at the usual hour, the Speaker in the chair.

Mr. Hanner was allowed to record his vote in the affirmative on the constitutional amendments.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. Gant, of Alamance, arose to a question of privilege in regard to a communication which appeared in the *Era*, Saturday evening, in reference to certain citizens of that county, and by implication, to himself. He denounced the insinuation as false in every particular. He had recently returned from home, and not one of the allegations of the articles had reached his ears while interchanging views with his constituents. He had seen some of the citizens spoken of in the communication in the *Era*, signed "M." as well as others from that portion of the county, and he did not hear one word of the reported disturbance, and he did not believe that there was a word of truth in the statement. He thought that any citizen of Alamance who would slander the people to serve a particular purpose, ought to have his name given to the public, and not be permitted, assassin like, to skirk the responsibility under the garb of an anymous slanderer. He pronounced the whole statement to be false.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. Scoggin, a petition from citizens of Granville asking the passage of a bill to allow the county of Granville to subscribe to the capital stock of the Granville Railroad Company.

Mr. Brown, of Mecklenburg, a petition from citizens of Mecklenburg county praying the passage of a law submitting the question of the sale of liquor to the people.

BILLS.

By Mr. Bennett, a bill to amend an act incorporating the real estate and loan association of Wilmington.

Also a bill in regard to salaries and fees of Supreme Court Clerk.

Senate bill to incorporate the Great Western Air Line Railway Company passed its several readings.

Mr. Darden was granted indefinite leave of absence on account of sickness.

Mr. Dudley introduced a bill to provide for extra terms of Superior Court for Craven county.

Senate bill to allow commissioners of Randolph county to levy a special tax failed to pass second reading—yeas 34, nays 34.

On motion of Mr. Carter, the rules were suspended and House bill to appropriate certain lands to the colored department of the Asylum for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, and appropriating $5,000 to meet the necessary buildings on the land, &c., was recommitted to joint committee on the Institution of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind.

Mr. Gant rose to a question of privilege and pronounced false a letter in the *Era* of Saturday, relative to alleged Ku-klux outrages in Alamance county.

SPECIAL ORDER.

House bill to incorporate the Transmontane Railroad Company, being special order, was taken up and postponed until Wednesday next at 11 o'clock.

The bill to allow a special tax in Camden county, passed its second reading—yeas 39, nays 6.

On motion of Mr. Richardson, a bill to change the line between the counties of Columbus and Bladen, was taken up and passed its several readings.

The bill to require the State Auditors to give bond in the sum of $20,000 was taken up and passed its several readings.

The bill to allow a special tax in Pitt county passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Brown, of Mecklenburg, the bill to alter the constitution in regard to the judicial powers was taken up and failed to pass its first reading—yeas 35, nays 46.

The bill to alter the constitution in regard to County Commissioners was taken up and failed to pass its first reading—yeas 39, nays 44.

The bill to alter the constitution in regard to the abolishment of townships was taken up and failed to pass by a vote of yeas 50, nays 42.

Bill to alter the constitution in relation to pay of members of the General Assembly failed to pass first reading—yeas 77, nays 27.

Mr. Guyther moved to reconsider the vote whereby the bill failed to pass first reading. Moved to make the motion to reconsider special order for to-morrow at 11 a. m.

Mr. Dudly moved to lay motion on the table. Lost.

Mr. Dudly moved to indefinitely postpone the motion to make special order. Lost.

The motion to postpone and make special order prevailed.

Bill to alter the constitution in relation to public schools and public institutions failed to pass first reading—yeas 60, nays 43.

The bill to alter the constitution in regard to judiciary and judicial districts failed to pass first reading—yeas 59, nays 41.

Bill to authorize the commissioners of Hertford county to levy special tax passed several readings.

Senate bill to incorporate the Mechanic's Bank of Fayetteville, was amended and passed several readings. [The amendment to this bill is to fix the rate of interest as now allowed by law.]

On motion of Mr. Settle, the rules were suspended and the bill to authorize to Auditor and Secretary of State to employ additional clerical force was taken up and passed second and third readings.

Mr. Settle moved to reconsider the vote by which this bill passed its third reading and to lay the motion on the table.

House adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

House met at 7 1-2.

Mr. Badger asked and obtained indefinite leave of absence for Mr. Cox on account of sickness in his family.

Mr. Moring obtained permission to record his vote in the affirmative on the constitutional amendments.

Mr. Shackelford asked permission to record his vote against allowing the Secretary of State and Auditor additional clerical assistance.

On motion of Mr. Stanford the rules were suspended and a resolution to provide for a casual deficit in the Treasury passed its several readings.

Senate bill 407, House bill 462, an act to incorporate the Haw River and New Hope Transportation and Manufacturing Company.

House resolution 217, resolution for the protection of fish in the waters of North Carolina.

Senate bill 525, House bill 502, an act to incorporate the Rabun Gap Short Line Railway Company.

Senate bill 336, House bill 538, an act to prevent the destruction of timber. On motion of Mr. Guyther the bill was tabled.

Senate bill 664, House bill 546, a bill to be entitled an act to amend the charter of the Halifax and Scotland Neck Railway Company passed second reading.

Senate resolution 574, House resolution 200, resolution in favor of J. A. Manton of Cleveland county. Tabled.

House bill to allow commissioners of Onslow county to sell former site of poor house in said county, passed several readings.

House bill 424, a bill for the relief of the sheriff and tax collector of the county of Forsythe, passed several readings.

Mr. Bennett from joint committee on Western North Carolina Railroad Company, submitted a report from said committee which was ordered to be transmitted to the Senate, with a proposition to print.

House bill 370 to authorize the Secretary of State to furnish documents and for other purposes.

Senate resolution in favor of the counties of Brunswick, Edgecombe and Northampton, passed several readings.

House bill to prevent the adulteration and sale of spirituous liquors. Referred.

House bill to be entitled an act to validate the sale of certain lands in the county of Wilkes.

Senate bill to authorize a special tax on the county of Beaufort. Amended and passed third reading.

A bill to abolish the Scotch Fair near Laurel Hill in Richmond county. Passed with amendments.

The resolution to print the muster roll of the war 1812, passed its several readings.

House adjourned.

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

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1 square, 1 week,	$3.00	1 square, 7 mos.	$32.00
1 " 1 month,	8.00	1 " 8 "	36.00
1 " 2 mo's,	12.00	1 " 9 "	40.00
1 " 3 "	16.00	1 " 10 "	44.00
1 " 4 "	20.00	1 " 11 "	48.00
1 " 5 "	24.00	1 " 12 "	0.02
1 " 6 "	28.00	1	

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