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The Daily Sentinel

VOL. VIII.

RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1873.

NO. 320.

ADVERTISING RATES. Advertisements will be inserted in the Daily Sentinel at the following rates per square of one inch, or less, unless otherwise specified.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ON 4TH PAGE.

PETTINGILL & CO., 10 State Street, New York, N. Y. Agents for procuring advertisements for our paper in the various cities, and authorized to contract for advertising at our lowest rates.

Post Office Directory.

MAILS TO BE DELIVERED. (Close hours from 7:30 a. m. to 7 p. m., during the week except when the mails are being distributed.)

W. W. HOLDEN, P. M.

WASHINGTON, July 1, 1873. For the South Atlantic and Gulf States southerly winds, rising temperature and numerous local rains.

CITY ALMANAC

July 2, 1873. Sun rises 4:49. Sun sets 7:19.

METEOROLOGICAL.

REPORTED AT PINK HARTON'S CHINA STORE. RALEIGH, July 1, 1873.

City Cotton Market. Reported daily by W. E. Starnock, Grocer and Commission Merchant, Fayetteville Street.

RALEIGH, July 1, 1873. Price of cotton in our market to-day.

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HOME AFFAIRS.

Acknowledgment.

We return our thanks to Hon. M. W. Ransom, for a large lot of public documents.

Cotton Bolls.

This is the season for announcing the appearance of cotton bolls. We mentioned one yesterday, and now Mr. R. H. Jones, of Cary, send us one found on his plantation on 30th ult.

Fishing Party.

A fishing party left the city yesterday for the classic banks of the Neuse. We have been requested to inquire why the movement was executed so quietly.

Runaway.

The horse attached to Mr. Thad Bosher's buggy took fright, yesterday, on Fayetteville street and ran down Wilmington street at fearful speed. Fortunately he was stopped at Market Square before any damage was done.

Cleveland Mineral Springs.

In another column will be found an advertisement of the Cleveland (N. C.) Mineral Springs. We are informed by those who have tried this water that it is, without doubt, the best south of the Virginia Springs.

Attention Hook & Ladder Co. No. 1.

All members of this Company intending to go to Fayetteville on the coming 4th, are notified to be present at the meeting this evening at Freeman Hall at 8 o'clock, in uniform.

Peace Institute—Correction.

In the local notice of this institution that appeared in our issue of yesterday there was an error as to the time at which the Fall session begins. It begins on the 1st September.

The Letter of "Republican."

We publish a letter to-day that ought to attract attention—especially of Mr. Richard Badger. It is written by a well known member of the Grant party. It is too specific to be ignored. Read it.

Personal.

We had the pleasure of a visit on yesterday from Col. Caldwell, Mr. Malone and Capt. Jos. J. Davis, all of whom are in attendance upon the Supreme Court.

Suspended.

Work on the new building of Messrs. Williamson, Upchurch & Thomas is greatly retarded on account of the scarcity of bricks. Yesterday the hands had to stop entirely. O'Neal is a "swift" and if our brick masons would keep pace with him they might spur up.

Complimentary to the Sentinel.

Our clerk called at the post-office yesterday to pay postage on our exchanges and was informed that the Messrs. Harper Bros. had pre-paid the postage on their two papers sent to us—Harper's Weekly and Harper's Bazaar. We acknowledge the compliment and will reciprocate.

Ocean House, Beaufort.

We return thanks on behalf of the SENTINEL staff for an invitation to visit the Ocean House, Beaufort, during the Summer. This is a pleasant place to visit and health seekers would do well to bear it in mind. Maj. Englehard, of the Wilmington Journal has engaged rooms for his family for the season.

Off for Ireland.

Our friend John Armstrong, Esq., one of our wealthiest citizens, left yesterday for Ireland. He goes to visit his aged father, now eighty odd years of age. We trust he will find him among the living and in the enjoyment of vigorous health. A pleasant trip and a safe return for our friend say we.

Col. T. C. Fuller.

The local editor of the Fayetteville Eagle, who recently visited Raleigh, says of Col. Fuller's speech in the Kerrigan case:

"The speech of Col. T. C. Fuller in behalf of the defendant is spoken of by all who heard it as one of the best efforts of his life."

By some accident our notice of our friend's speech in the SENTINEL report, was omitted, and the omission was not discovered until next day. He made a capital speech.

Hon. A. M. Waddell.

We announced a week or two ago that Col. Waddell, member of Congress from the 3d district, would deliver the annual Literary Address at Randolph Normal College. The commencement has taken place, and we find the following notice of our friend Waddell's effort in an exchange:

"The address of the 'Franklin Literary Society' came off in the evening. The honorary President, the Hon. A. M. Waddell, of Wilmington, N. C., gave us an address, replete with good sense, delivered with an ease and grace which he made the attraction of his large audience. He made some capital hits at the present condition of our government, exhorting the young men of Virginia to do well their part in making the 'Mother of States and Statesmen' as glorious in the future as she was in the past."

Mr. Waddell's address was a decided success. It is evident that a Commencement occasion furnished in the public such addresses to be given by Col. Anderson, Attorney General Ruffalo and Hon. A. M. Waddell.

Granville Tobacco.

The crop was poor last year, but some of the weed still brings good prices. The Milton Chronicle records the following sales:

Granville tobacco sold at the Exchange Warehouse, in Milton, on Tuesday last, at prices ranging at \$50, \$60 and \$75 per hundred.

Our New Fair Grounds.

The local of the Fayetteville Eagle, who was in Raleigh last week, thus speaks of our new Fair Grounds:

"The buildings on the Fair Grounds of the Raleigh State Agricultural Society, some distance from the city, near the N. C. Railroad, seem to be going up quite rapidly and when completed will present a very fine appearance. These buildings it is said, will exceed any in the State for beauty and convenience."

The Medical Brief.

Such is the title of a 32 page "Monthly Journal of Practical Medicine, Chemistry and Pharmacy," published at Wilson, N. C., and edited by Dr. J. J. Lawrence, the inventor of Rosaldis, K skoo and other patent medicines. It has a remedy for dyspepsia which we mean to test. Price \$1 a year in advance.

New Colored Deaf and Dumb Institution.

Mr. Isaac O'Neal, the Salisbury contractor, commenced work yesterday on the new institution for the colored deaf, dumb and blind. The bricks used are made at the penitentiary, and are said to be of a superior quality. The wood work, executed by Messrs. Betts and Allen, is all ready to put together, and it is thought the building will be completed in thirty days.

Ice.

Yesterday was one of those hot, sweltering days, such as make a man wish for a "ledge" in the arctic regions. We did our utmost to keep cool, but could not until friend Blake, the ice man, came to our aid with a huge chunk of Boston ice. For the benefit of suffering humanity, we will state that Blake's Ice House is on the corner of Fayetteville and Martin streets, opposite the postoffice.

Oxford Female Seminary.

There are but few schools in North Carolina that will rank with this one. It is under the joint management of Miss Mitchell and Mrs. Grant, the two intellectual and highly educated daughters of the late Professor Mitchell of the University. The writer has means of knowing the uncommon excellence of this institution and gives it his most unreserved commendation.

Dr. J. A. Moore.

Relying upon a local editor in Richmond, Va., we announced the death of Dr. J. A. Moore, of Alamance, a few days ago. "Our beloved," Governor Holden, once said that "he could kill and he could make alive." We are equal to the occasion and can do as great things in our day, for having helped to kill Dr. Moore, we now bring him to life. A gentleman from Company Shops assures us that on Monday night he was living and had read our notice of his death. Long live the Doctor!

Supreme Court.

Met at the usual hour, Judge Boyden still absent.

The following cases from the 10th district were argued:

State on relation of G. Springs and D. M. Furbush for plaintiff and R. P. Armfield for defendant.

J. A. Teague and wife vs. W. W. Downs from Caldwell. R. F. Armfield for plaintiff and — Folk for defendant. Adjudged to A. M. this morning.

On Dit.

It is currently rumored that Messrs. Horner and Graves will remove their High School to Hillsboro. The editor of the SENTINEL will no doubt be glad, whilst the Associate will say to himself—"It is wise to let well enough alone."

Scott and Scotland were not more closely associated than Horner and Oxford. Scott, in story and song, celebrated the glories of his native land. Horner brought fame to the county-seat of his native county whilst making his name a sort of household word in Carolina.

The Southern Magazine.

We have no idea of praising a publication simply because it is Southern, with praise would be as dishonest as valueless. The monthly published in Baltimore, the name of which we have written above, has genuine merit. It is not a pictorial like Harper and Scribner; nor is it as brilliant as the Atlantic, but it has merits of its own. The July number contains several articles worthy of reading.

To give the reader an idea of the value of its contributors, we may mention that the July number contains articles from four Southern professors in Colleges and Universities, viz: Prof. F. Schaler, University of the South; Prof. G. H. Henshaw, University of Va.; Prof. Kemper of Hampden-Sydney and Prof. Holmes, University of Va. The editor, Mr. H. H. Brown, is one of the most accomplished literary men in the South. Price \$2 a year. The original matter of this publication is equal to that of any Northern magazine we have examined, the Atlantic alone excepted.

Prospects in Wilkes.

Sheriff Furgis in company with S. G. Ginnings, his deputy, who added one more to the number of boarders at the Republican hotel, reported the wheat crop of Wilkes county as indifferent, in fact rather bad. They report their Senator, Phil. Horton, as in good health, salting and attending to cattle. That is good and wholesome for any senator in vacation. The fruit crop in Wilkes was short. The great frost and continued rains of the Spring had made against the corn, still Wilkes was looking up and hopeful. Dr. York, was hard at work and much interested in physics, agriculture and bees. Wilkes is a good county. Her white people are too much divided. Her negroes are about equally divided, one-half of them vote the democratic ticket.

Another Boarder.

Sheriff Furgis, of Wilkes county, brought yesterday to the Penitentiary, Geo. Graham colored. George was sentenced to be hanged on the 27th of June last for the murder of Margaret Seamon, of Iredell county, a white woman who was found in the woods with her throat cut. Caswell Dalton, a negro was the main witness against Graham, he swore that George Graham told him that he cut her throat. The Governor commuted the sentence to imprisonment for life. It may be that George Graham was improperly convicted, if so, he should not be imprisoned for life. If he cut the throat of a poor white girl in the woods, he should be hung, if he did not, he should not be imprisoned for life. The Governor should have pardoned him and set him free or had him hung dead, dead.

Alarm of Fire.

Yesterday afternoon our usually quiet city was thrown into a fever of excitement by the alarm of fire. The fire was said to be on Market Square, and Oliver rang the bell vigorously. Fremont, with their engines and other apparatus, citizens, little negroes and dogs all rushed frantically to the scene of the supposed conflagration. When the firemen had steamed up, connected their hose, and placed them in position for work, they were coolly informed that the building was not on fire—that a greaser had sold a few pounds of coffee to a customer, and to be accommodating, was parching it for him. There were some mad frenzies and three disappointed locals.

Declined.

As will be seen from the following letter, addressed to the committee of arrangements, the Hon. W. A. Smith will not accompany the Rescue Fire Company on their excursion to Fayetteville. The letter is characteristic and is another proof of the Major's liberality:

STAYESVILLE, June 28, 1873.

Your favor of June 23d is at hand. I am truly sorry I can not be with the Rescue on the 4th July. Nothing would give me more pleasure, but a suit has been brought against the Road for which I am Receiver, and it will be heard at Chambers before Judge Dick in Greensboro on the 5th of July. It is imperative that I should be present as the interest of the road is at stake, and I would be derelict of duty should I fail to be there to represent the road. Therefore you must, one of all, excuse me as I know nothing of this suit when I promised to be with you. But while my bulky body cannot be with you, assure the boys that my spirit will be moving with them and willing them all the pleasure possible. Put me down for my share of the expense, and if any of the boys are "short," you pay their way and I will foot the bill.

I enclose you a check for twenty-five dollars. Yours fraternally, W. A. SMITH.

Closing Exercises of the Raleigh Female Seminary.

Last night, agreeable to previous notice, the closing exercises of the Raleigh Female Seminary took place at the Salisbury street Baptist Church. The audience was one of the largest and most elegant ever assembled in this city. The Organ Solo, performed by Prof. Denton, was the young ladies of the Seminary entered the church very beautiful, and, but for Dr. Pritchard's request that no such demonstration be made, would have been heartily applauded.

Rev. Dr. Pritchard offered a most fervent prayer, at the close of which the excellent choir, assisted by Miss Eady and Josie Lee, sang the chorals and solo, Gloria in Excelsis Deo. We have five heard this piece of music performed, but we are sure to esteem that we have never before heard it executed so grand and beautiful a manner. We were particularly struck with one voice—a voice which reached the highest notes and which, for richness and sweetness, we have never heard equalled.

The songs were well written and well read, and fitted comments from all present.

After the diplomas had been presented to Miss Grady and McDaniel by Prof. Denton, Rev. Mr. Mangum, of the M. E. Church, on behalf of the Trustees of the Seminary, presented the two young ladies each with a beautiful Bible. Mr. Mangum made a most able speech, which will no doubt be long remembered by the young ladies.

Dr. Pritchard pronounced the benediction.

TAX ON SOLVENT CREDITORS.

Important Decision of the Supreme Court.

As will be seen from the following opinion just filed by the Supreme Court, the Legislature has the right, constitutionally, to tax solvent credits (amongst which are general deposits of U. S. Treasury notes in Banks, &c.) absolutely, and also U. S. Treasury notes, until forbidden by Congress:

OPINION.

Ruffis vs. Commissioners of Orange. The plaintiff listed for taxation "\$15,000, money on deposit," taking from the bank a certificate of the form following:

The Bank of Mechanicsville, Charlottesville, N. C., 1873.

Office of U. S. Currency, which will be paid to or order on the return of this certificate, with interest thereon at the rate of per centum per annum, if not on deposit not less than thirty days.

No.

The plaintiff subsequently applied to the Commissioners to correct her tax list, assigning as the reason that the deposit was made in U. S. Treasury notes and National Bank bills, and that they were not subject to taxation by the State.

The amount of the tax was \$162, and she asked for have the amount stricken from her tax list; or, if U. S. Treasury notes are exempt and National Bank bills are not, then that \$81 shall be stricken from the list.

The commissioners refused to alter the list, and the plaintiff appealed to the Superior Court, and that Court directed the commissioners to correct the list by striking out \$162. His Honor held that neither U. S. Treasury notes nor National Bank bills were subject to taxation by the State.

Whether that be so or not seems not to be necessary to the decision of the case, because it is plain that the plaintiff had neither United States Treasury notes nor National Bank bills "on hand" or "on deposit." It is true she had deposited \$15,000 in bank, but it was not a special deposit, as a package to be kept for her and returned in kind when called for, if so, the money, the very money deposited, would have remained hers. But it was a general deposit, entered to her "credit," not returnable in kind, but "payable" to her order, with "interest." So it would seem that she had no money at all and ought not to have listed any. But still, having listed it improperly as money, the question remains what the defendant strike it out? Suppose it was wrong to list it as "money," and right to list it as a "credit," and the tax is the same on each, it would seem to be a vain thing to strike it out of one column and put it into another. What the plaintiff desires and what she asks for, to have the item of \$162 deducted from the aggregate. If the aggregate is not to be changed then it makes no difference to her in what column the items stand. The plaintiff's counsel answers this view by the suggestion that if treated as a credit, she would be entitled to deduct from the amount any debt which she may owe. And that is true. This difficulty might have been avoided if she had alleged in her petition that she was not liable to list it as money for the reasons given, or as a solvent credit; because she was indebted in such a sum. But she makes no such allegation; and, therefore, we suppose the fact is not so, but still it seems not to have been considered in this light either in the court below, or by the commissioners, or by the plaintiff in her application, she ought to have an opportunity of showing that she does owe debts which ought to be deducted from her "credits."

We think his Honor was in error in holding that the plaintiff's deposit remained her money, either as U. S. Treasury notes, or National Bank bills, and that "on hand" or "on deposit," and that she was not to be treated as a "credit," and that the plaintiff was not to have had an enquiry as to that part. The judgment below is reversed. And if the plaintiff move, the case will be remanded that the fact of the indebtedness may be enquired into.

The point most discussed at this bar was whether U. S. Treasury notes and National Bank bills were liable to taxation by the State. And although as we have seen it is not necessary to the decision of the case, yet as the Honor's judgment was based upon it and as it is a matter of general interest, it may be proper that we should express our opinion upon it. It seems to be settled by numerous cases in the U. S. Supreme Court, cited in plaintiffs brief, beginning with McCulloch vs. Maryland, that U. S. Treasury notes cannot be taxed by the State, because of the means used for the support and administration of the U. S. Government. And if a State could tax them, then nationally it might so tax them as to destroy their usefulness; and in that way, and to that extent, destroy the U. S. Government. And it is equally well settled that the U. S. Government cannot tax any of the necessary means used to administer the State government. But whether a State can tax National Bank bills seems to be a debatable question. The case cited against the power of the State is Yeazle Bank vs. Feno, 8 Wal. 51. We do not think that case supports the position. It is there decided by a divided court that Congress may tax the circulation of Bank charters by the State. And that should the tax be so heavy—about 10 per centum—to destroy them. It is not pretended that this tax would have been imposed, if the Bank had been chartered by the use of the State, and as a means of administering its government. But it is put upon the ground that they are corporations for private profit. And as the power of Congress to tax the circulation of State Banks, depends upon whether they are for the use of the State government, or for private profit; so are they authorized by Congress as a necessary and useful for circulation, just as State bank bills are authorized by the State. But in neither case have they necessarily any connection with the government. The act of Congress authorizing the circulation of State Banks, depends upon whether they are for the use of the State government, or for private profit. It is true they are authorized by Congress as a necessary and useful for circulation, just as State bank bills are authorized by the State. But in neither case have they necessarily any connection with the government. The act of Congress authorizing the circulation of State Banks, depends upon whether they are for the use of the State government, or for private profit. It is true they are authorized by Congress as a necessary and useful for circulation, just as State bank bills are authorized by the State. But in neither case have they necessarily any connection with the government. The act of Congress authorizing the circulation of State Banks, depends upon whether they are for the use of the State government, or for private profit. 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