



THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1868.

Have ULYSSES' hand Has slain the traitors, heaven shall bless the land.

Now when the kindred of the unjust shall own, Forget the slaughtered brother and the son, Each future day increase of wealth shall bring, And on the past oblivion stretch her wing, Long shall ULYSSES in his honors rest, His people blessing, by his people blessed. LET ALL BE PEACE!

THE UNIVERSITY

We learn that at the request of the Board, Lewis P. Olds, Esq., has furnished a plan for starting the school at once, with a new curriculum based upon the best systems of the time. The report has been submitted to some of the members of the legislature, and being acceptable, ready co-operation is promised in furnishing the meagre funds required. We are glad at this movement.

We know not whether Mr. Olds will accept the tendered presidency, but shall of course hear by the meeting of the Board in January.—Standard.

CHARITY.

There is in every human heart a chord of sympathy which when rightly awakened ends like hope in fruition; if ever there was a time in the history of the people of our city and county when they needed this result of sympathy it is now. There have been several appeals made by the Board of county commissioners, through their committee on charities, the Clergy co-operating with them, and the merchants have nobly responded (so far as the committee has gone) to the best of their ability. We know that, owing to the fact that not an average crop was made during the last season, and the consequent prostration of trade which is the inevitable result of such failures, the people have done nobly. To the merchants, and the gentlemen who compose this committee are the thanks of the recipients of their charity due, as instruments in the hands of our Heavenly Father, "For the needy shall not always be forgotten; the expectation of the poor shall not perish forever.

THE RIGHTS OF CARPET-BAGGERS.

Carpet baggers, sealawags and negroes are alike denounced by democrats or conservatives, so-called, as persons in no sense worthy of consideration, or in other words entirely beneath contempt and worthy of death without judge, jury or the benefit of the law. Just notice what the Mobile Tribune says of the carpet-bagger. "There is not a right-minded man, North or South, but knows that every one of these men, by the usurpations of which he has been guilty, is deserving of death. Men who steal offices from the people, and appropriate the people's money contrary to their wishes deserve death. Any Southern man might put one of those wretches to death, and retain afterward a conscience as clear as if he had merely killed a snake." About the same spirit is manifested against the sealawags and negroes. What is the consequence? Self defense is the first law of nature. Carpet-baggers, sealawags and negroes naturally cling together for self preservation, and fortunately for them, they are able to do so. Being in the majority, they have been able so far, in most of the revolted States, to elect men to form new constitutions and pass such laws as afford protection to all, and this greatly exasperates the bad blood of the few, who would tyrannize over the many. The property qualification, and the ten-negro qualification to hold office, of former times, have been disregarded by these new fangled constitution and law makers, and hence the cry of office-stealers and treasury-robbers. But this kind of stuff will not go down in these times. It will be found by a little more careful examination of the subject, that the many have right to be regarded, as well as the few, the poor as well as the rich, and the carpet-bagger as well as those born on the soil. Men have not always been elected to office in this country, because born where elected. If this were the case, the distinguished Henry Clay could never have been a Senator from Kentucky, nor Daniel Webster from Massachusetts; Stephen A. Douglas from Illinois, nor Louis Cass from Michigan. It is peculiar to the South and of recent date too, I think this "to the minor-born" doctrine. It is certainly no part of the principles of our democratic forefathers. They set it down as a fundamental law, that a citi-

zen of the United States, should enjoy the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States." Then why are we to have a man born in Ohio or New York or Massachusetts. If he comes here and resides here one year, he is a citizen, by the laws of the State, and by the constitution of the United States, is entitled by all the "privileges and immunities of the citizens" of the State, and so in every other State, to which he may go and reside; the cry about expatriation, to the contrary notwithstanding. This talk about being foreign born, to a man born in New York or Ohio, or Massachusetts and of importing goods from New York or Boston, sounds queer in the ears of an American citizen, who has always been faithful to his government. It seems to imply the necessity of being naturalized and of paying duties at a custom house.

SOLILOQUY

A Card.

Mr. Editor: I beg leave to use a space in your columns to announce myself a candidate for the nomination for Mayor of the City of New Bern in the coming municipal election. In making this announcement I will state that should I receive the vote of a majority of the delegates for that office, I will, with the aid of the Council, see that the pumps, now in a very dilapidated condition, are repaired and kept in order. Will use my influence with them to secure the lighting of the main streets of town if no more. Will allow to all people the same privileges that are allowed to any other corporation of like size and situation, and shall further be glad to lend my influence and support, when that time may come, to the interests of education within the city, and to aid any worthy enterprise in the way of internal improvement that the people may wish to put forward. I will further give assurance to the people that when men have actually committed crime they shall be dealt with, with as little expense as possible to the County, in a manner that will be conclusive proof to them that there is no harbor for criminals here. I will only say further that it is my opinion that the police force might easily be improved without further expense. My claims upon the Republican party for this nomination is not that I have been one of the noisiest politicians in the County or City, but that I was one of the first to defend Republican principles, as well as our flag on North Carolina's soil, and have ever given those principles the straight forward support of a private citizen.

Very respectfully,
J. M. RULIFSON.
New Bern, Dec. 16, 1868.

LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATE.

THURSDAY Dec. 10, 1868.

The Senate met according to adjournment.

On motion of Mr. Barrow, bill providing for the registration of voters in special elections, was taken up.

The bill passed its several readings, under a suspension of the rules.

The Investigation Committee, consisting of Messrs. Sweet, Robbins and Forkner came forward and were sworn in.

Bill to be entitled "An act amendatory of an act to incorporate the Western North Carolina Railroad Company and acts amendatory thereof," came up as unfinished business of yesterday, the question being on the adoption of Mr. Robbins' amendment to the 9th section: "Providing further, than no other branch shall be begun or built until the main track and the branch road to Point Rock shall be completed."

Mr. Moore, of Carteret moved to reconsider the vote whereby the proviso offered by Mr. Barrow was rejected.—The motion prevailed.

Mr. Barrow's amendment was adopted.

The bill as amended passed by 32 yeas to 8 nays.

Bill to be entitled "an act amendatory of the act to incorporate the Western North Carolina Railroad and acts amendatory thereof," came up for third reading.

The bill passed its final reading.

On motion of Mr. Wynne, the Senate adjourned until 11 A. M., Friday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, December 10, 1868.

The House met at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The chair called attention to Sec. 3, art. 7, of the Constitution and suggested that some action should be taken and reports should be sent to the Senate for action.

The reports were placed on the calendar.

On motion of Mr. French, two members were ordered to be added to the committee on Immigration.

Mr. Sinclair introduced a resolution concerning special clerks in the office of Secretary of State.

Mr. Malone introduced a resolution providing for a committee of conference between the Legislature of North Carolina and the Legislature of Tennessee, concerning railroads. Calendar.

On motion of Mr. Snipes, House bill No. 33, to incorporate the Land and

Lepidol Company of North Carolina, was taken up.

The motion of Mr. Snipes, the bill was amended by adding the provision that the bill shall not be considered to give the company banking privileges.

The bill passed its third reading.

Mr. Snipes introduced a bill to provide for the registration of voters. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The speaker signed the bill to provide for the collection of taxes in the county of Carteret for the year 1868.

Mr. Sinclair introduced a resolution directing the Secretary of State to report to the House the amount of the cost of the volume known as the Code of Civil Procedure, how many of said volumes he has had printed, to what persons he has delivered the same, and in all cases where he has sold and volumes, the name of the purchaser and the price received.

The resolution was adopted.

CALENDAR.

House bill No. 173, chapter 10, Code of Civil Procedure, entitled "Guardians and Wards," came up on its second reading.

Mr. Ellis said the section requires that 12 jurymen shall be summoned to examine causes in behalf of one who is deemed an idiot, imbecile or lunatic.—The bill proposes to reduce the bill to six, in order to save cost.

The bill passed its second reading.

The bill to establish the rate of interest in this State, Judiciary Committee recommended postponement until the next session.

Mr. Pactor moved to concur in the report of the committee.

Mr. Seymour said two bills were before the committee on the navy law—the one just read, and one to change the maximum rate of interest from 8 to 12 per cent. The Judiciary committee have reported in favor of the bill to allow 12 per cent.

On motion of Mr. Seymour, both bills were made special orders for Tuesday next at 11:30 o'clock.

Mr. Laffin called up the joint resolution in relation to paying special clerks in the office of the Secretary of State. The finance committee reported the bill favorably.

The resolution provides for paying H. J. Menninger \$631, the amount paid by him for special clerk hire for the six months ending December 1, 1868.

Mr. Laffin said the Secretary of State had not sufficient clerks, and he had been compelled to pay this sum for assistance.

Mr. Estes said there were two bills before the Finance committee for the payment of clerks for the Secretary of State, one for \$130 and the other to pay H. H. Walton for 108 days at \$3 per day. This bill included the two.

Mr. Leary moved to refer to the committee on Salaries and Fees.

Mr. Snipes asked to have that motion withdrawn. His committee did not desire to take the bill from the Finance committee.

Mr. Estes objected to the withdrawal. He did not object to its going to the committee on Salaries and Fees, but he did object to a bill properly before the Finance committee being taken from them and referred to another committee.

Mr. Welch moved to refer to the committee on Claims.

A religious debate ensued, participated in by Messrs. Estes, Snipes, Welch, Leary, Durham, Mendenhall, Downing and others.

Mr. Estes moved to recommit to the Finance committee.

Mr. Leary submitted whether that motion took precedence of the pending motion to refer to the committee on Claims.

The Chair (Mr. Post) decided that it did.

Mr. Seymour to bring the question to a vote, moved to amend the bill by adding fifty cents, and called the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

On motion of Mr. Harris of Wake, the House adjourned until 11 o'clock tomorrow.

AFTER ELECTION.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

[From the Atlantic Monthly for January.]

The day's sharp strife is ended now, Our work is done, God knoweth how! As on the thronged, unrestful town The patience of the moon looks down, I wait to hear, beside the wire, The voices of its tongues of fire.

Slow, doubtful, faint, they seem at first: Be strong, my heart, to know the worst! Hark!—there the Alleghenies spoke; That sound from lake and prairie broke! That sunbeams of triumph rent The silence of a continent!

That signal from Nebraska sprung, This, from Nevada's mountain tongue! Is that thy answer, strong and free, O loyal heart of Tennessee?

What strange, glad voice is that which calls From Wagner's grave and Sumter's walls?

From Mississippi's fountain-head A sound as of the bison's tread! There rustled freedom's Charter Oak! In that wild burst the Ozarks spoke! Cheer answers cheer from rise to set Of Sun. We have a country yet!

The praise, O God, be thine alone! Thou givest not for bread a stone; Thou hast not led us through the night To blind us with returning light; Not through the furnace have we passed, To perish at its mouth at last.

O night of peace, thy flight restrain! November's moon, be slow to wane! Shine on the freedman's cabin floor, On brows of prayer a blessing pour; And give, with full assurance bless, The weary heart of Freedom rest!

The women of Concord, N. H., hold a suffrage convention, December 22 and 23

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

NOON DISPATCHES.

From Washington, D. C., Dec. 16.

Today the House passed a bill repealing the act forbidding notice to the reconstructed States except through the Reconstruction Committee. This is an important bill, not that passed by the Senate yesterday.

The Senate is considering the resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the extraordinary decision of Judge Underwood of Virginia, in excluding voters of Counties whose officers were ineligible under the 13th amendment, the argument being on the law of the land and constitutionality.

The Speaker today is discussing the late Mayor of New York's death.

Home News.

New York, Dec. 16.

Flour little better. Wheat 1 1/2c better. Corn dull and dropping. Mass Pork quiet. 25 1/2c. Steam Lard firm. at 1 1/2c. Cotton more steady. Middling Uplands 27 1/2c. Turpentine quiet and steady at 44. Hops more active at 2 1/2c. 2 1/2c for strained cotton. 2 1/2c for good strained. Freight dull.

Stock market steady with an upward tendency. Money steady at 7. Exchange 94 (gold 11). U. S. bonds at 91 1/2. U. S. new 6 1/2. Va. ex coupon 5 1/2. new 57. Texas ex coupon 6 1/2. new 6 1/2.

London, Dec. 16.

The government is engaged in making a list of political offenders, and many arrests have been made here and in the interior, including some well known persons.

Telegrams were at Havana on Sunday counting with Laramendi, and returned Monday, with reinforcements. Additional troops will be forwarded, 2,000 troops expected from Spain to-morrow.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

From Washington, D. C., Dec. 16.

The President has nominated Walter M. Matthews, Post Master at New Orleans, Fred W. Decker, Attorney for Florida and Gordon Adam Attorney for the Southern District of Missouri.

The Committee appointed to inquire into the charges of the Maryland government, takes evidence during recess.

The total estimates for the next fiscal year, \$301,000,000, including \$175,000,000 for interest on the public debt, and \$28,000,000 for pensions.

Gen. J. E. Bryant, Chairman of the Executive Republican Committee of Georgia, utterances statements that he is opposed to Sumner's and Butler's bills, and will oppose any measure throwing Georgia back under military government.

Gov. Bullock was before the reconstruction committee to-day. The committee gave the Mississippi republican delegation their concluding hearing. Should either the Senate or House bill repealing the law forbidding militia pay, a pocket veto, during recess, will kill it.

Congressional.

Washington, Dec. 16.

SENATE—The word "extraordinary" was stricken from the resolution regarding Judge Underwood's decision, when the resolution passed.

Resolution directing the Secretary of the Senate to pay Southern Senators from the commencement of the 40th Congress meeting, signed and passed.

The Judiciary Committee reported adversely on some and favorably on other bills relieving political disabilities.

Mr. Morton spoke on his financial bill and offered a resolution censuring the financial views of the President's Message. Mr. Hendricks moved to substitute, saying: "The Senate cordially endorsed the President's views regarding the inviolability of the public debt, and expressing the views expressed in the New York platform. Voted down. Consideration of the original resolution was resumed, but without action the Senate adjourned."

House—The bill prohibiting transportation of Petroleum on passenger vessels was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Bill was passed relieving the political disabilities of certain parties, including the Lieut. Governor of Tennessee.

A bill was passed extending the time for the payment of tax on tobacco on hand, from the 1st of January to the 15th of February.

A resolution allowing females employed by the government the same pay as is allowed males when they perform the same service, passed.

The bill bridging the Delaware river between Philadelphia and Camden was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The Speaker announced that 18 members desired to speak on the eulogy of dead members.

Secretary Seward reported that no Commissioner had been sent to Spain by the Executive.

The House adjourned.

Alabama News.

Mobile, Dec. 16.

The races will commence to-morrow, which were postponed on account of bad weather.

Georgia News.

Augusta, Dec. 16.

A destructive fire at Elberton, this State, to-day, destroyed the town. Loss \$100,000.

Florida News.

Altoona, Dec. 16.

The New Era, a Republican paper, opposes further Congressional interference. In the reconstruction of Georgia.

From Fortress Monroe.

Fortress Monroe, Dec. 16.

A Northerner storm is prevailing here.

Home Markets.

New York, Dec. 16.

Cotton steady, sales 2,800 bales at 51; Flour \$7.20-\$8.25; Wheat 2 1/2c better; Corn heavy 1 1/2c lower, white Southern \$1.04-\$1.07; Provisions firm; Lard, kettle 17 1/2; Turpentine 44 1/2; Rosin, \$2.37-\$2.50.

Foreign News.

London, Dec. 16.

Reverly Johnson, in a letter to the working men's society, justifies his intercourse with Laird and other friends of the South during the war by the example of Sherman and Grant. He attributes the attacks on him in American papers and elsewhere to a secret dislike for the preservation of the peaceful relations of the two countries.

Toronto, Dec. 16.

Whidem, who was convicted of the murder of Melrose is to have a new trial.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, designed to be the most efficient, that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Pure Sarsaparilla, as combined with other substances of still greater medicinal power, so as to afford an effective medicine for the skin, a Sarsaparilla is prepared to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Scurvy, Rheumatism, and that one which will thoroughly cleanse the system, and remove all impurities from the blood. This compound will do it. It has been proved by a long and successful experience, to be the most effective of all the remedies for the following complaints:—

Scarcely a day passes without a case of Scurvy, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Puffiness, Swelling, Itching, Blisters, Hives, Eruptions, Skin Diseases, and all the various ailments of the skin, arising from impurities in the blood. It is a most valuable remedy, and one which will do more for the skin than any other medicine. It is a most valuable remedy, and one which will do more for the skin than any other medicine. It is a most valuable remedy, and one which will do more for the skin than any other medicine.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the food poisons which enter in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely application of this compound, the impurities are expelled from the blood. It is a most valuable remedy, and one which will do more for the skin than any other medicine.

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Foreign News. London, Dec. 16. Reverly Johnson, in a letter to the working men's society, justifies his intercourse with Laird and other friends of the South during the war by the example of Sherman and Grant. He attributes the attacks on him in American papers and elsewhere to a secret dislike for the preservation of the peaceful relations of the two countries.

Toronto, Dec. 16. Whidem, who was convicted of the murder of Melrose is to have a new trial.

N. Y. Advertiser.

New York, Nov. 3, 1868.

To the People of the Southern States.

When the people of the Southern States, as a whole, know the merits of the Sarsaparilla, they will be able to determine the value of the medicine. It is a most valuable remedy, and one which will do more for the skin than any other medicine. It is a most valuable remedy, and one which will do more for the skin than any other medicine.

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Advances on Cotton! WE WILL ADVANCE \$50 to \$75 per bale ON COTTON AND HOLD THE SAME ANY LENGTH OF TIME DESIRED, AT A Moderate Rate of Interest. S. T. Jones & Co. nov 5-17

James Conner's Sons, United States Type and Electrotype Foundry and Printers' Warehouse, Nos. 28, 30, and 32 Centre Street, New York.

A LARGE STOCK of English and German Faces, and all the latest improvements, kept on hand. All orders for this establishment, to be executed from the Metal known as CONNER'S UNQUALIFIED Hard Type Metal.

Every article necessary for a Perfect PRINTING OFFICE, kept on hand. All orders for this establishment, to be executed from the Metal known as CONNER'S UNQUALIFIED Hard Type Metal.

AGENTS WANTED. \$75 to \$100 per Month!! Or a commission from which takes that amount can be made by selling the following valuable and useful FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. Price \$19. For Catalogue and Terms, address C. BOWERS & CO., 230 North Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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