at al orders in all cases where they can be procured

V ast, home letters containing money registered by the

To DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS. - We have on our ooks a number of subscribers to the Register, who are in greaters. Notice is hereby given to all such that their names will be stricken from the list on the 1st of September, if payment is not made by that time.

No attention will be paid to come walest accompanied by the names of the writers.

We cannot undertake to return rejected com

J. D. WHITE, Postmaster at Greens boro, is an authorized agent for this paper, to receive subscriptions and advertisements

Dr. J. L. Johnson, of Abbotts Creek, N. C., is our authorized agent for the RE-GISTER.

THE DAILY AND WEEKLY RALEIG REGISTER.

REGISTER OFFICE, RALEIGH, Feb. 12th, 1868.

Since the outside of this issue went to press the Proprietor of the Register has pur chased the power press and all the material thereto belonging to the late publishers of the Daily Press of this City. On and after Monday next, the Daily and Weekly Register will be published by the RALEIGH REGISTER ASSOCIATION.

The Raleigh Register has acquired a repu tation and influence far greater than the pecuniary patronage it has received. Its publication, though prompted by a regard for the general welfare ought not to be a bur then to its proprietors and editor. Thus far it has been a heavy tax upon the purse of the former, and upon the time of the latter, with out other compensation than the satisfaction of doing good. There are thousands of the best men in North Carolina who feel as deep an interest in the cause it advocates as we do; and who would regret to witness its sion or failure. We call- npon all such to exert themselves in its behalf. If ench friend of the Register will obtain one or more subscribers its success will be placed beyond contingency. May we not hope that the friends of Equal Rights for all, of freedem, peace and union, in a word of Republicanism, in the true acceptation of the term -will give a few hours of leisure to the work of canvassing for the Register?

Though Republicans before the party was formed, and at all times since, we are not the slaves of party. We are free to discuss public measures upon their merits; and to criticise the character and motives of public men. Though the loyalty of the editor and preprietor to the Union was conspicuous during the late disastrous war-so much so that neither of us could have resided in the South at that time-we cherish none but the kindest feelings towards the whole people Our aim is to convince and persuade, by an appeal to reason, that freedom for all is best for all; and that the perpetual Union of all the Angle-American States is essential to the highest prosperity and happiness of their people. We desire to see every law-abiding man in the State released from political disabilities, on the condition of swearing allegiance to the United States and State Goveruments; and we are utterly opposed to the idea of engrafting into the State Constitution a clause which proscribes any man on account of race, color, or former condition.

The Register devotes a large portion of its space to the kindred causes of Agriculture and Internal Improvements. We feel a profound interest in them, and shall continue to labor for their advancement. We have an excellent travelling correspondent, "Itinerant," whose letters abound in valuable information and graphic delineations of scenery. We shall continue to present in brief the news, local and general, while there will be a column set apart for poetry and miscellaneous literature.

the month, as follows:

Single copies 60 cts. To clubs, at 50 cts. WEEKLY subscribers, single copy, one year -59 numbers \$3; Clubs of five, \$12, Ten copies, addressed to names of subscribers, \$20.

An extra copy will be sent to the getter up of each Club of ten.

The name of the Post Office and County should, in all cases, be plainly written.

All communications on business should be addressed as follows:

TO THE REGISTER.

Raleigh, N. C.

REMOVING "DISABILITIES."

We see it stated in a dispatch from Washington, that the Reconstruction Committee have reported in favor of removing disabilities, incurred by participation in the rebellion, from General Longstreet, ex-Governors *Orr. of South Carolina, Johnson of Georgia and Holden, of North Carolina; also from General Dockery, Generals Rufus and Victor Barringer, and one or two others of less note in this State. We are in favor of relieving each and all of these men; but why confine the act of amnesty to them? We speak now for North Carolina, whose people we best know, and we affirm that there are thousands of men in this State, whore patriotism and love of the national flag during the trying hours of the rebellion, was as conspicuous as that of General Longstreet, or as that of Governor Orr, Governor Johnson or Governor Holden.

We repeat, that we would restore all these men to the fullest rights of citizenship; but at the same time, let us restore every man who voted against secession, in the Winter and Spring of 1861, and every law-abiding

citizen who voted the other way. It is well known that Bartholomew F. Moore, of Raleigh, never for a moment, dur-

ing the flercest storm of the popular passions, interests of the people, he disqualified himself, or became disqualified, by a subsequent HALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 20, 1868. act of Congress, from holding office. There is our honest and impracticable friend Dawid F. Caldwell of Greensborough, who was mobbed in the streets of that town for his lovalty to the Government; who disqualifled himself to hold office, by seeking and accepting a seat in the Legislature, for the two-fold loyal purpose of getting out of the rebel army, into which he had been maliciously conscripted; and that he might de something to terminate the war. There are John Pool, Robert P. Dick, Nathaniel Boyden, Todd R. Caldwell, Lewis Haines, there are nearly all the Judges of the Courts-and we know not how many hundreds-yea, thousands more, whose complicity with the rebellion was either nominal, like that of Caldwell, or forced; and whose yearnings for the restoration of the Union were as sincere as those of General Longstreet and the other parties named above. Will a just Government "peddle out its amnesty" in this pitiful way, or shall there be a general act of amnesty for all loyal and law-abiding

If Congress will not grant general amnes ty, in Heaven's name, let it act on the principle, that hostility to secession and rebellion while those elements of discord were dominant shall be the most acceptable recommendation to favor; and that after-born patriotism and devotion to freedom, shall stand next in

Congress cannot without a prostitution its great powers, make a mere profession of party allegiance the touch stone of patriotism, and the condition of restoration to the rights of citizenship. It cannot declare to the world that felicity to the Union, by Southern men during the rebellion, is a virture which wieghs less with the majority of its members, than adhesion to the Republican party since the rebellion. To act on that principle, is to put a premium on political prostitution; and to offer citizenship as the

price of time-serving. We may add to these considerations which address themselves to the honor and conience of men, a remark, which appeals to the passions of the mere partizan. It is this that the most liberal course is the most poli-

tic. The Reconstruction Acts have settled the question as to who shall ratify the Constitution to be framed by the Convention .iberality, therefore, cannot increase the number of voters on this question, nor in any way endanger the cause of ratification. On the contrary, liberality cannot fail to have the effect of reconciling the people to the new order of things. The wider the act of amnesty, the better will be the temper of the people, and the weaker will be the opposition to the Constitution. A man must be very ignorant of human nature who cannot see that this is true; and his ignorance must be caused by the littleness and meanness of his partizanship. Or he must be actuated by other motives than those which are found

ed in a regard to Reconstruction. Will not the Convention call upon Con gress to embrace the whole body of men who were known to be loyal during the war, and all who are now law-abiding, in its act

Especially do we call the attention of Congress to the importance of removing disabilities from the Judges, all of whom are honorable, trust-worthy, and good citizens of the United States; and not one of whom, so far as we know, was an original secessionist. There are no materials out of which to organize the Judiciary, under the new State Government, unless the Judges and leading lawyers shall be released from their disabilities. Gen. Sickles tried in vain to find a competent lawyer to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Merrimon; and Governor Worth and Gen. Canby have been engaged for three months in finding a successor to Judge Fowle. After several trials they have selected a highly respectable gentlemen, who came to the State as a Union officer, and has since applied himself to the study of law. He DATLY subscribers will be supplied by spectable Judge; but it will be impossible heathen nations, ancient and modern; and, to find more than two or three other men for the circuit bench, who would not disgrace it; while there is no material out of which to manufacture a Supreme Court.

If Congress would avoid bringing utter disgrace upon its scheme of reconstruction. it must forthwith release the Judges, and some of the leading lawyers of the State from their disabilities. Otherwise we shall see low pettifogging demagogues clothed with the ermine of the Supreme bench, which once was fitly worn by a Taylor, a Henderson, and a Gaston; while men will be elected by universal suffrage, to preside on the circuits, whose chief merit will consist in their capacity to imbibe and to distribute whisky among the voters.

EQUALITY OF HUMAN RIGHTS.

The Sentinel comments at some length, in its Saturday's issue, upon our notice of the debate in the Convention relative to the forever prohibited." equality of human rights. That journal insists, in the first place, that Mr. Jefferson, and those who put their names to the Declaration of Independence, of which he was the author. could not mean what they said, viz: "that all men are created equal," and that he could only have meant that all freemen are created equal. But we will suffer the editors to speak for themselves, as follows:

"In view of the extraordinary character of the occasion, and the necessity for impressing upon American freemen, as British subjects, their equal dignity and claims to the rights of freemen, with those who lived under the home government, much latitude of expression and force of diction may be allowed to Mr. Jefferson in this instance, in which we simply understand him to proclaim the equality of rights of all freemen, and not of all mankind."

satisfy the editors of the Sentinel that their occumbed to the spirit of Seccession and understanding of the Declaration is a misun-Rebellion; yet, by accepting, not an office, but | derstanding. He says, in reference to slavea temporary duty, of auditing the accounts ry, "And with what execuation should the of the State in 1861, in order to save the statesman be loaded who, permitting one half the citizens thus to trample on the rights of the other, transforms those into despots, and these into enemies destroys the morals of the one part and the amor partria of the other; for if a slave can have a country in this world, it must be any other in preference to that in which he is born to live and labor for another: in which he must lock up the faculties of his nature, contribute, as far as depends on his individual endeavors, to the evanishment of the human race, or entail his own miserable condition on the endless generations proceeding from him. * * And can the liberties of a nation be thought secure, when we have removed their only firm basis-a conviction in the minds of the people that these liberties are the gift of God? That they are not to be violated but with his wrath? Indeed, I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just; that his justice cannot sleep forever; that, considering numbers, nature, and natural means only, a revolution of the wheel of fortune, an exchange of situation, is among possible events; that it may become probable by supernatural interference ! The Almighty has no at tribute which can take side with us in such

Mr. Jefferson wrote much and often, hi views of slavery, but this extract will show the spirit in which he penned the Declaration of Independence, as well as a volume could

Dr. Franklin, who revised and signed the Declaration, the year before his death, wrote an "Address to the Public," as President of the Pennsylvania Society for the Abolition of Slavery, from which we make the following extract :

"Slavery is such an atrocious debasemen of human nature that its very extirpation, if not performed with solicitous care, may sometimes open a source of serious evils."

Mr. Madison, in his report of the Debates in the Convention which framed the Constitution, records the following remark of his

"Mr. Madison thought it wrong to admit, in the Constitution, the idea that there could This sentiment of Mr. Madison prevailed.

The words slave and slavery were excluded from the Constitution; and the institution of slavery finds no sanction in it. In another place, Mr. Madison says that the American people fought during the Revolution for the rights of human nature.

These sentiments of Jefferson, Franklin, and Madison, ought to satisfy the editors of the Sentinel, that when Jefferson declares that "all men are created equal," and that "they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights." he meant to include the human family, of all races and colors.

The Sentinel still insists that this doctrine of the egality of human rights is of infidel origin; and yet it fails to quote a passage of scripture in support of its theory .-We reiterate such passages as the following, as proof pesitive, from holy writ, that at the bar of eternal justice, all men are held to have conal rights:

Gen., 1, 27.-So God created man in his

Mal., 2, 10.-Have we not all one father? Hath not one God created us? Luke, 6, 31,-And as you would that men

should do to you, do ye also to them like-

Acts, 17, 26-Says that God "hath made of one blood all the nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth." Matthew, 23, 8 .- But be not ye called

Rabbi ; for one is your master, even Christ ; and all ye are brethren.

I. Pet., 2, 17 .- And if ye call on the father, who, without respect of persons, judgeth according to every man's work.

Now we hold that these texts of Scripture assert the doctrine of human equality of rights, and that all men are to be judged by this standard, at the bar of eternal justice. We hold further, that the opposite doctrine; which denies that all men have equal rights, is an infidel doctrine. It was the doctrine of will doubtless make an honorable and re- the heathen Grecks and Romans, of all of the modern infidels, such as the author of "Ariel"-a book which we have not seen. but which is said to maintain the blasphemous doctrine that negroes are not men.

The Sentinel cannot rebut the texts above to a theory which is as irreconcileable with of the Old and New Testament.

There was quite a flutter in the Convention on Saturday, arising out of the following proposition : Mr. Durham moved to insert an additional section, to come between sections 33 and 34.

to read as follows : distinct by nature and color: therefore, all inter-marriages between the Caucasian, or white race, and the African, or Black, are

The Republicans "put their foot in it" by at first agreeing to call the yeas and navs; but after some little scampering took place. there was a rally, and the majority reconsidered the vote by which the year and nays

We must say, that we cannot see how a prohibition upon whites and blacks, can with any propriety be inserted in a declaration of rights. If the propesition had been the reverse of what it is, it would have been the concession of a long prohibited right; manifestly illogical. From Mr. Durham's stand-point, and with his Conservative apjority of the Convention is so obdurate as to refuse its assent to such a clear right. But for the life of us we cannot see how a man's rights are guaranteed by a clause which debars him from doing what he is supposed by its terms to be very anxious to do. Nor are we clear in the opinion that a new prohibition of marriage would prevent what is called miscegenation, or a mixing of the blood of the races. Certainly the old prohibition under slavery had no such effect. So the question arises, whether it is better for white men and black women to live together without the sanction of marriage than with it. It may be hoped that the Senior Editor of the Sentinel will give this matter his serious consideration.

WHERE WERE YOU-JOHN READ?-The white men of Warren county want to know where John Read, Esq., was on Monday last when the Kosvenshun voted on Major Graham's amendment to the Militia Articles, that white folks and niggers should be mixed up in the same companies, and that niggers should not be placed as officers ver white men.

Speak out Johnny-show your hand-let us know whether you are a white man or s nigger. Worth Carolinian,

It is due to Mr. Read that the inferences from the above discourteous paragraph should be negatived. We happen to know that he left Raleigh on Saturday for his home in Warren, and that he returned on Monday evening so that he caunot be accused of intentional absence, for the purpose of avoiding a vote upon a question which had not arisen when he went away.

We are authorized to say, further, that Mr. Read does not favor the idea of forcing white men and black men into the same military companies, or regiments. There can be no necessity for such an arrangement and its effect would be to render the militia system odious, unpopular, and efficient.

GERRITT SMITH ON THE SITUA. TION.

The Hon. Gerritt Smith of New York, in a letter to Frederick Douglas, says that neither the South nor the North has repented of the sin of slave holding. He holds both to be guilty. He thinks the Reconstruction Acts about the best that could be done under the circumstances; but blames Congress for not appropriating fifty or one hundred millions dollars to the purpose of invigorating Southern industry. We like the spirit of the following:

" Fifty or a hundred millions of dollars, judiciously expended for the benefit of all her classes, would have set our poor sister on her feet again. It would have done, too a thousand fold more than this. For it would have been an example of penitence on the part of the Pro-Slavery North, which the Pro Slavery South would not have refrained from following. And it would have been an expression of sisterly sympathy, which would have won for us her melted heart. She would have given us no more trouble. In the matter of "reconstruction," she would have put into our hands a carte blanche : so assured would she have been that we would write nothing upon it but what justice and love dictated. Oh, was there ever before-or will there ever be again-so favorable an opportunity for profitably investing fifty or a hundred millions of dollars?

This was the way which the Republican party should have taken to bring about a speedy, cordial and enduring peace between the North and the South: to restore the national credit; to make our currency as good as gold; and to prevent these infamous threats of "repudiation." How lamentable that it did not take this way! Because it did not, the nation is still in great perplexity and sorrow; and, worst of all, in danger

of the ascendancy of the Democratic party. Horace Greeley pities the South. In bailing Jefferson Davis he felt that he was bailing the South. And yet even he, with his "bushel of brains, deep sense of justice and glowing hilanthrophy," can keep on saying to the South : "Root hog or die !" I. certainly would have nothing done to supersede or in any degree relax the self-reliance of the South. But, because of her deep poverty and of our large measures of responsibility for it, and because, withal, she is our sister. I would have the North extend a helping hand to her.

It is true that the South has come -to her ruin through her wickedness. But, as we were partner in it, and encouraged and sustained her in it, and shared with her the proquoted by a single passage of Scripture : and fits it becomes us not to reproach her with it is to be lamented that its editors will cling the wickedness, but to help her up, as far as we can, out of the ruin which has come from the historical, as with the doctrinal teachings it. Were Mr. Greeley, in an unguarded hour, to enter into a partnership with his neighbor for building gambling-houses and dram-shops, and we to enterprise the result ruinously to his neighbor, while he himself remained rich-who believes that Mr. Greeley would, instead of condemning himself, and pitying and helping his guilty partner, say to him : "Root hog or die?" would not say so to him. Neither should the North say so to the South. It is true "The Caucasian and African races are that the oppression which the South practiced was a worse business than building raming-houses and dram-shops. But now the has come out of this worse business very poor, nothing can be more ungracious than for her partner, who is still very rich, to say to her "Root hog or die?"

> In the letter of the Hon. Gerritt Smith elsewhere quoted, he thus indicates his pref-for circulars, giving full particulars, terms, &c., erence for Chief Justice Chase for the Presi- to dency:

I see in the newspapers that you are warm-ly for the election of Gen. Grant. I hope he recognizes the great political as well as moral truth that "a man's a man." No nation can prosper or permanently endure. that fails, cordially and practically, to recognize this vital truth. I am, often asked whom I would have for President. My but to engraft the old disability into the answer is, that one might about as well ask new Bill of Rights, as its fitting place, is an affectionate husband who is his preference among women. I have known Chief Justice Chase a long time, and intimately. stand-point, and with his Conservative ap-prehension of social equality, and negro su-prefound wisdom; so deep is my love of premacy, there might be a propriety in him for his many virtues; and, in my view, urging the adoption of a clause declaring so strikingly supplied is he with all the ele-

Let not your mind be troubled, or your body become enfeebled by the pangs of Neuralgia, Nerve-ache, or any other nervous complaint; but on the first appearance, rartake of Dr. Turner's Tio-Douloureux, or Universal Neuralgia Pill. It stimulates the nerve fluid, and defeats these diseases. Apothecaries have it. Principal depot 120 Tremont St, Boston, Mass. Price, \$1 per package; by mail, two postage stamps extra.

THE HOUSEHOLD REMEDY:

As the hot weather progresses, cholera morbus, diarrhea and dysentery will be found very preva-lent. These diseases are indigent to the season, and, if neglected, often terminate fatally. It is therefore necessary for every family to be provided with a reliable antidote to these dangerous maladies. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has been proven, by past experience, to be the greatest household remedy of the age. No preventive of disease, or restorative of health, has ever achieved half the popularity of this safe and yet powerful agent. It acts directly upon the liver and digestive functions, removing all troubles of a bilious tendency, regulating the escretions and toning and strengthening the stomach. When the neryous system has become impaired, and the patient experiences a fretful and excitable temperament, he will find this a soothing and health-restoring preparation, as it acts like a charm upon the worn lown and weary system, without reaction or excitement of the brain, which is often the case with other preparations.

The virtues of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are acknowledged throughout the country for Fever and Ague, and diseases arising from miasma, giving relief when all other remedies have failed, soothing the sufferer from nervous debility, and imparting strength to the weak and shattered constitution. In cases of dyspepsia it has proved invaluable, and is generally used wherever its health-restoring qualities are known.

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IN INTEREST \$1,393,711.58.

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SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 12 o'clock M., Wednesday the 26th inst, for cleansing, repairing and keeping in repair the Wells and Pumps of the City for twelve months from he date of contract.
The Commissioners reserve the right to accept or eject any offer that may be made.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.

W. D. HAYWOOD, Mayor.

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Owing to the unprecedented popularity of this Work, a small English abridgement, in duodecimo form, of about 600 pages, has been reprinted in this country in larger type, and spread over 800 octavo pages, evidently—by making a larger book than the original-to give the impression easier that it is our edition. It has less than half the reading matter of ours, and is sold considerably higher than the English edition of the same book palm off this juvenile edition for ours. Teachers, students, retired clergymen, farmers

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[Jan28 2m]

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OF NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD CO. All persons holding Coupons off any of the Bonds issued by the Company, are hereby notified that the same will be paid, if presented at the Office of the Company; and interest, at the rate of six per cent per annum, will be allowed thereon, from the time they were due to the first day of February, 1868, after which date interest will cease. The United States tax of five wer cent will be retained.

The interest on all Bonds given for money borrowed will be paid every six months if present-

All persons, having unliquidated claims against the Company, are hereby notified to present them to the Secretary of the Company, for adjustment and, on their failing to do so, on or before the 1st day of April, 1868, they will find their demands resisted by every means in the power of the Board of Directors,

W. A. CALDWELL,

Treasurer feb 5-3t THE ANTIDOTE in all cases where the nerve luid requires stimulating, or where Neuralgia, Nerve ache, or any other nervous complaint exists, is Dr. TURNER'S TIC-BOULOUR-EUX or Universal Neuralgia Pill. The most violent attack of any of these maladies is silencec by this medicine. Apothecaries have it. Principal depot, 120 Tremont St., Boston, Mass. Price, \$1 per package; by mail, two postage stamps extra.

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Irish Potatoes, at TONNOFFSKI'S 50 Kits No. 1 Mackerel, daily expected, at TONNOFFSKI'S. Everything cheap, at TONNOFFSKI'S.

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North Carolina... Thomasville..... Wadesboro. Washington.... Yanceyville Farmer's Bank of North Carolina, (old,) Greensboro Mutual Insurance Co..... Merchant's Bank, Newbern

Miner's and Planter's Bank CORN MEAL, made from New White Corn, jan 24-tf W. H. JONES & CO. W. H. JONES & CO. A NOTHER lot of FLOUR, in sacks and har-

1 rels. Just arrived. W. H. JONES & CO. jan 24-tf TATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WAKE COUNTY, January 23, 1868.

Wm. J. Brown. Weldon N. Edwards, et al., It duly appearing upon the oath of the plain-tiff that Geo. B. Waterhouse and Michael Bowes, two of the defendants in the bill of complaint filed in the court of equity for Wake county and State of North Carolina, by William J. Brown against Weldon N. Edwards et al, are residents of another State, and are absent from this State, so that process cannot be personally served upon them, the said Waterhouse and the said Bowes are hereby notified to be and appear at the term of the said court to be held for said county, at the court house, in the city of Raleigh, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March next.

taken pro confesso as to them.

W.M. S. MASON, jan24-w6w C, and M. in-Equity. NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF

then and there to plead, answer or demur, accord-

ing to the course of said court, or the bill will be

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