

STATE NEWS.

THE SUPREME COURT.—This Tribunal met in their Court Room in the Capitol on Monday morning. All the Judges and officers present. The day was consumed in the examination of candidates for license to practice law, whose names we were unable to obtain before going to press.

EMIGRATION.—Granville and Warren counties seem to be attracting the attention of Emigrants, one agent having recently sold some 1300 acres of land to families from Canada. We are glad to be able to chronicle such facts, and heartily concur with a correspondent of the *Roanoke News* that there is no portion of the State more healthy, and where soil will yield a more abundant return for labor bestowed, than the country adjacent to this place Henderson; and that good settlers will meet with a cordial welcome, no matter from whence they come.

We shall take every occasion to impress upon those of our fellow citizens who have surplus funds, the importance of enlarging the Manufacturing interest of our town. Until our own people exhibit to outsiders a willingness on their part to invest in such undertakings, the capital of outsiders cannot be induced to come to us for that purpose.

The Memphis Sun urges the establishment of the cotton manufacture in that city. Its argument is brief but conclusive, "If it pays to buy cotton in Memphis, ship it to New England, and then reship it back here for consumption in this and the surrounding States, why would it not pay infinitely better to manufacture it ourselves here in this very city?" Why, indeed?

The following circular has recently been issued from the Treasury Department: STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, May 23, 1871.

To the Sheriffs of the several Counties in North Carolina: I have cause to believe that many Agents of non-residents are traveling in the State and carrying on business under Section 29, Schedule B, of "An Act to raise Revenue, without having obtained the license required by said section."

It is the duty of Sheriffs to see that the Revenue Laws are not evaded in their respective counties, and you are enjoined to observe due diligence in preventing a violation of the above section.

Special attention is called to the provisions of said section, which have been transmitted to you with Circular from this Department. You will arrest and carry before the proper officer, any party or parties who may be detected in the violation of the section mentioned, and in case of conviction, enforce the penalty therein prescribed.

Under the significant title of "a constitutional act," the *New Bern Times* says: Late on Wednesday evening, while one of our citizens was in the land of nod, he was startled from his slumbers by a loud knocking at the door, and in answer to his question as to who was demanding admittance, he recognized the voice of a friend. Dismaying his garments, he hastened to the door, and on enquiring the cause for the late visit, was asked whether he had a copy of the Constitution. Replying affirmatively, we went to seek it, and on returning, opened the door when lo! he was confronted by a crowd of some twenty persons, male and female, who politely informed him that they had come to take possession of the premises, which they proceeded to do forthwith, and then transpired the cause. The assaulting party were regular basket carriers, and the contents of the same were quickly spread to view, and fun and mirth set in. The party remained until a late, or rather an early hour, when, as constitutionally as they came, they departed.

We learn from the *Robesonian* of the 1st inst, that on "Monday night last, two negroes who were held to await trial for some petty offense, but who on account of the notorious insecurity of the jail, were kept confined with irons around their legs, which were secured by means of heavy staples driven firmly into the floor, managed, by rather novel expedients, to effect their escape from confinement. They had procured some matches on pretense of using them to light their pipes. With these they kindled a fire, and applying it cautiously to the good immediately around the staples, they soon were able to draw them from their places, when the fire was extinguished with water. Once disengaged from the floor, they soon relieved themselves of the irons, and then, using their shackles as instruments that found little difficulty in effecting an opening through a breach in the walls previously made and imperfectly repaired. The attempt to confine prisoners in our jail in its present dilapidated condition is simply a ridiculous farce, which, we trust, will not be repeated. Let the jail be thoroughly repaired or let our prisoners be sent elsewhere for confinement."

THE OUTLAWS IN ROBESON.—We copy from the last *Robesonian*, the following account of the doings of Lowrey's gang of desperadoes. That paper says: "We learn from citizens residing in that section of our county that the outlaws are daily becoming more and more bold and defiant. It is said that they now take very little pains to conceal their movements, but prout about at will over the neighborhood, manifesting the utmost contempt of the civil authorities, and by frequently parading themselves before the eyes of unarmed citizens, keeping up a constant state of terror and alarm."

A few days ago, four of these desperadoes, all heavily armed, made their appearance at Moss Neck, and quietly stopped near the place to enjoy their noon lunch—two of them seating themselves for this purpose upon the mill dam, near the spot where the lamented Taylor, was murdered, and the other two on the railroad embankment. Having finished their lunch they sauntered slowly away, leaving the citizens who had watched their movements to contemplate in mute astonishment the unexampled boldness and cool impudence of their proceedings."

The *Marion S. C. Star* informs us that the wife of Henry Berry Lowrey visited Shoe Heel, on Thursday last, on a shopping expedition. After purchasing two dress patterns, she departed per Railroad for Sealetown.

A French *avant* likens the quickness of volition in an animal to the telegraph. When a whale is harpooned, he says, the nerve telegraphs to the creature's brain: "Harpoon in tail!" upon which the brain telegraphs back: "Jerk tail and upset boat."

The *Telegram* learns from a private letter that Elder EARLE, the celebrated Divine, will preach in this place on Friday evening, the 23rd inst. He will arrive here during that day. He has an appointment to preach in Norfolk, Va., on the Sunday following, and hence will only stop here one night.

The United States Circuit Court commenced its June Term, Monday, sitting in the Senate Chamber. The grand Jury was drawn, sworn and charged by His Honor Judge Brooks. Judge Bond we understand will be here on to-morrow, and assist in holding the Court.

Several gentlemen of the bar from a distance are in attendance, and it is understood the Term will be an important one.

MEMORIAL EXERCISES.—The 30th ult. (Tuesday last) was generally observed throughout the United States, as a day to commemorate the memory of the Soldiers of the Federal Army who fell in defence of Liberty, and the perpetration of the United States of America.

In Raleigh, the occasion was properly observed. An address at the U. S. Cemetery, was delivered by Dr. H. J. Menninger, which for originality of thought, and beauty of language, did credit to the Author, and was well received by the large audience who gathered around the stand, and gave almost breathless attention during its delivery.

Free from party, and party bias, every sentiment uttered was well weighed, and calculated to soften their prejudices of a sectional nature, which have, more than any other cause proved the greatest barrier to that thorough reconstruction so much "longed after" and sought by the good men of both sections of our country. We would willingly praise the noble sentiments uttered by Dr. Menninger on the 30th ult. before our readers and commend them to their careful study.

Capt. Albert Magnin, poet on the occasion, acquitted himself handsomely, and the exercises closed with the pleasing ceremony of strewing flowers on the graves of fallen warriors.

ANOTHER SPEECH FROM JEFFERSON DAVIS.—HE ACCEPTS NOTHING. We give our readers this morning a special report of the speech of the famous "Jeff Davis" at Atlanta, Ga., yesterday, and the proceedings on the occasion of his reception there by his admiring fellow citizens of that city.

It will be seen that Mr. Davis does not accept the situation; he only submits to the powers which he can no longer resist. He does not recognize the authority of the war. The war, in his estimation, has settled nothing; or, if it has settled anything, it is only for the time being. He still pleads the constitution and the constitutional principles, and the liberty of State sovereignty. He still believes in "the lost cause," and that it is only lost for a time. He does not counsel another Southern appeal to arms. He has had enough of that, but he advises the people of Georgia to patience, and to the development of their material interests and the husbanding of their political strength until the time shall come when they can use it effectively as a balance of power in the recovery of their Constitutional rights and their State sovereignty. We see, too, from the enthusiastic welcomes given to Mr. Davis by the sympathizing citizens of Atlanta and other Southern cities and straggled towns, that the sentiments of the mass of their people identified with the "lost cause." But still the question recurs, are these speeches of Mr. Davis calculated to do them any good? What will Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, think of the expediency of this "lost cause" war? Will the Pennsylvania democracy think of it after accepting the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments? What will Mr. John Quincy Adams think of this speech after his apparent success in bringing around the Northern democracy to the acceptance of the "lost cause" of the war? We judge from the reception of this speech of Mr. Davis at Atlanta that he holds the Southern democracy within his grasp, and that they will not join the democracy of the North on the platform of Mr. Adams, Vallandigham and Chatham.

Notice is hereby given, that the above mentioned property was seized by John B. Chesson, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue of the 6th Collection District of North Carolina, on the 20th day of May, 1871, as forfeited to the uses of the United States, for violation of the Internal Revenue Laws, and the same is labelled and prosecuted in the Circuit Court of the United States for condemnation for the causes in the said Label of Information set forth; and that the said cases will stand for trial at the Court Room of said Court at Raleigh on the 19th day of June next, if that be a jurisdiction day, and if not, at the next day of jurisdiction thereafter, when and where all persons are warned to appear to show cause why condemnation should not be decreed, and to intervene for their interest.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS. [We commend the following lines to the strong minded progressionists, male and female, with whom history is foolishness and the Bible, a fable.]—EDITOR.

WHAT ARE WOMAN'S RIGHTS? The right to wake when others sleep; The right to watch, the right to weep; The right to confound in distress; The right to soothe, the right to bless; The right, the widow's heart to cheer; The right to fry the orphan's tear; The right to feed and clothe the poor; The right to teach them to endure.

OWNERSHIP OF LAND IN GREAT BRITAIN.—Less than thirty-one thousand persons own all the real estate in England, including all the owners of city houses and building lots, and one half the land is owned by one hundred and fifty persons! England is said to have fifty-one thousand square miles; taking one half of that and converting it into acres, it will average over one hundred thousand to each person. In Scotland nineteen and a half millions of acres are owned by twelve persons. This is as if all the land in Massachusetts were owned by three persons, each having about five millions of acres.

CHEAP ADVERTISING.—WE WILL insert an advertisement in Eight Hundred American Newspapers, for six dollars per line, per week. One line one week will cost six dollars, two lines will cost twelve dollars, and ten lines will cost sixty dollars. Send for a circular to GEO. F. ROWELL & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41, Park Row, N. Y. June 8, 1871.

The *Old North State* says that J. Edwin Moore, of Martin county, Hon. W. N. H. Smith, Edward Conigland, N. W. Woodfin, Daniel G. Fowler, R. Tyler Bennett, J. M. McCorkle, and Joseph B. Batchelor, all conservative lawyers, are opposed to the proposed convention on the ground of its unconstitutionality, so it is informed. We fear Bro. Hanes is losing his regard for prudence. Upon what good authority does he use the names of these gentlemen in such a manner? We feel satisfied that they never authorized such use of their names, and, what is more, with the exception of Mr. Moore and Mr. Smith, (the latter at present residing in Virginia) we feel safe in the assertion that every one will rise for the convention under this very act. We know whereof we speak in two instances, and have quite as good reason to think it all, as Mr. Hanes has to proclaim them as his friends in his anti-union position. We advise a cautious friend not to attempt to bolster up his false theory by unauthorizedly appropriating democratic thunder.—*Raleigh Sentinel*.

The *Sentinel* has misunderstood what we said in reference to the gentlemen named. We did not say, at least we did not mean to say, that any of them were opposing the convention except Mr. J. Edwin Moore. We did not know that the other gentlemen agreed with Mr. Moore in the opinion that the law is unconstitutional. Some of them, for all we know, may regard the necessity for a convention as being sufficiently great to justify its call in an extra-constitutional way and go for it. Judge Fowler, we know, is unknown to us, and may have changed his opinion since the passage of the act.

One of the gentlemen named is the author of "CIVIS." Four of them declared to us during the pendency of the bill, that it was unconstitutional, and that they have not taken to it, really that they intended to vote against the convention on that ground, also, that a third one would do the same. All of them were reported to us by some of the ablest and best men in the State as having expressed themselves against the constitutionality of the bill, while it was pending, in such public manner as to justify us in publishing the fact.

There is a fence standing in German town, which was in its present location in revolutionary days, and bears marks of the battle there. The boards were originally one inch in thickness, but constant exposure to the weather has reduced them to one third of that.

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Post Office Directory.

Raleigh Post Office Arrangement.—Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M., during the week (except while the mails are being distributed) and from 8 A. M. to 9 A. M. on Sundays.

Time of Arrival and Closing the Mails. WESTERN.—New Orleans, La., Augusta, Georgia, Columbia, S. C., Charlotte, Salisbury, Greensboro, Salem, Chapel Hill, Hillsboro, etc., due at 6:30 A. M. Close at 6 P. M. EASTERN.—Charleston, S. C., Wilmington, Newbern, Beaufort, Goldsboro, Fayetteville, etc., due at 7 P. M., close at 6 P. M. NORTHERN.—New York, New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Washington, Richmond, Petersburg, Norfolk, Weldon, etc., due at 4:30 P. M., close at 8 A. M. Northern via Greensboro, due at 11 A. M. Monday and Thursday, due at 11 A. M., close at 1 P. M. Roxboro, every Wednesday, due at 11 A. M., close at 1 P. M. Leachburg, every Wednesday, due at 11 A. M., close at 1 P. M.

Office hours for Registered Letters and Money Order Departments, from 8 A. M. to 4:30 P. M. Postal Rules.—Many errors occur by persons not observing the following regulations in depositing letters, papers, or miscellaneous publications in the office for mailing: Money should never be enclosed in an ordinary letter. Valuable letters should be carried to the Post Office, where the money is to be remitted, a Postal Money Order should be obtained. If from points distant, the letter should be addressed to the Post Office, and the money remitted to the street and number, as well as the post office, county and State.

Letters upon letters, the county in which the office is located, and errors in superscription might be detected, and mistakes in mailing avoided. Head letters with the names of the writers, county and State, street and number, should then be full name and request that answers be directed accordingly. Foreign letters, or letters to be delivered within the city, must be prepaid by postage stamps, at the rate of 1 per cent 1/2 ounce or under. Prepayment by stamps and the office is to be placed in the United States, at the rate of 3 cents per ounce or under. Full prepayment by stamps required on all transient printed newspapers and domestic, civil letters not prepaid by stamps, all such as are received in the office with stamps cut from stamped envelopes, or with such postage stamps as are attached to letters, or with revenue stamps on them, are treated as "unmailable," and are sent to the dead letter office. Packages containing poisons, acids, or other explosive, liquids, or anything calculated to injure or destroy, or transmitted, postal money orders, to secure the safety in transmission, should, when practicable, be obtained. Letter postage is to be prepaid by stamps, or by circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever. A letter once delivered to any one authorized to receive it, or to the office, is not to be returned, unless the sender has provided for its return, in which case it will be treated as unmailable, and sent to the dead letter office. Manuscripts for publication, or for other uses, must be prepaid at letter rates of postage. None but Book MSS. can pass at rates prescribed for transient printed matter.

Postal Rules.—The single letter rates of postage is three cents, throughout the United States, for 1/2 ounce or under. An additional rate of three cents is required for each additional 1/2 ounce, or fraction thereof. The following are the quarterly rates of postage, when paid quarterly or yearly, in advance, on letters of direct communication, by circulars, or more frequently, and sent to actual subscribers from a known office of publication. (One copy only not exceeding one ounce in weight, except by circulars, or more frequently, and sent to actual subscribers from a known office of publication.) One copy only not exceeding one ounce in weight, except by circulars, or more frequently, and sent to actual subscribers from a known office of publication. One copy only not exceeding one ounce in weight, except by circulars, or more frequently, and sent to actual subscribers from a known office of publication.

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State Government.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. John R. Caldwell, of Burke, Governor. Tob R. Neathery, of Wake, Private Secretary. Henry J. Menninger, of Craven, Secretary of State. Andrew Syme, of Wake, Clerk. David A. Jenkins, of Gaston, Public Treasurer. Donald W. Bain, of Wake, Chief Clerk. A. D. Jenkins, Teller. James Adams, of Davidson, Auditor. A. J. Partin, of Wake, and H. H. Roberts, of Wake, Clerks. S. S. Ashley, of New Hanover, Superintendent of Public Instruction. C. L. Harris, of Rutherford, Superintendent of Public Works. Abel W. Fisher, of Bladen, Adjutant General. The State Executive officers are the Governor's Council. J. C. Kerr, of Mecklenburg, State Geologist. James H. Moore, of Wake, State Printer. Patrick McGowan, of Wake, Keeper of the Capitol.

SUPREME COURT. Richmond M. Pearson, of Yadkin, Chief Justice. Edwin G. Reade, of Person, Associate Justice. Robert P. Dick, of Guilford, Associate Justice. David H. Boyden, of Rowan, Associate Justice. Wm. M. Shipp, of Mecklenburg, Attorney General. J. M. McCorkle, Reporter. William H. Bagley, Clerk. The Supreme Court meets in Raleigh on the first Mondays in January and June, and holds sessions until the business is disposed of.

SUPERIOR COURTS. The State is divided into twelve Judicial Districts, and for each, a Judge and Solicitor are elected, who are required by the Constitution to reside in their several Districts. The terms of the several Superior Courts held in each year, at the times herein stated, and are required by law to continue to be held for two weeks (Sundays and legal holidays excepted) unless the business be sooner disposed of.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT. C. C. Pool, of Pasquotank, Judge. J. W. Allertson, of Perquimans, Solicitor. Bertie.—On the first Monday in March and October. Currituck.—On the third Monday in March and October. Gates.—On the fourth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. Perquimans.—On the eighth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. Pasquotank.—On the tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. Camden.—On the twelfth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. Currituck.—On the fourteenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October.

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT. J. E. Moore, of Martin, Judge. Joseph J. Martin, of Edgecombe, Solicitor. Tyrrell.—On the first Monday in September and February. Hyde.—On the second Monday after the third Monday in September and February. Columbus.—On the fourth Monday after the third Monday in September and February. Beaufort.—On the sixth Monday after the third Monday in September and February. Edgecombe.—On the tenth Monday after the third Monday in September and February.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT. William J. Clarke, of Craven, Judge. John W. Sherrard, of Wayne, Solicitor. Wayne.—On the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September and February. Tyrrell.—On the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September and February. Onslow.—On the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in September and February. Currituck.—On the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in September and February. Hyde.—On the ninth Monday after the fourth Monday in September and February. Wilson.—On the eleventh Monday after the fourth Monday in September and February. Jones.—On the thirteenth Monday after the fourth Monday in September and February. Currituck.—On the fifteenth Monday after the fourth Monday in September and February.

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT. Daniel L. Russell, Jr., of Brunswick, Judge. John A. Richardson, of Bladen, Solicitor. Robeson.—On the fourth Monday in August and February. Bladen.—On the second Monday after the fourth Monday in August and February. Brunswick.—On the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in August and February. Sampson.—On the tenth Monday after the fourth Monday in August and February. Duplin.—On the twelfth Monday after the fourth Monday in August and February.

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT. Ralph P. Buxton, of Cumberland, Judge. Neil McKay, of Harnett, Solicitor. Harnett.—On the second Monday in August and February. Moore.—On the second Monday after the second Monday in August and February. Montgomery.—On the fourth Monday after the second Monday in August and February. Richmond.—On the twelfth Monday after the second Monday in August and February.

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT. Samuel W. Watts, of Franklin, Judge. William R. Cox, of Wake, Solicitor. Franklin.—On the second Monday in August and February. Warren.—On the second Monday after the second Monday in August and February. Franklin.—On the fourth Monday after the second Monday in August and February. Sixth District.—On the sixth Monday after the second Monday in August and February. Nash.—On the tenth Monday after the second Monday in August and February. Nash.—On the twelfth Monday after the second Monday in August and February.

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT. Allison W. Tourgee, of Guilford, Judge. J. R. Bulla, of Randolph, Solicitor. Guilford.—On the first Monday in March and September. Rockingham.—On the second Monday after the first Monday in March and September. Caswell.—On the fourth Monday after the first Monday in March and September. Person.—On the sixth Monday after the first Monday in March and September. Chatham.—On the tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and September. New Hanover.—On the twelfth Monday after the first Monday in March and September.

EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT. J. M. Cloud, of Surry, Judge. A. H. Joyce, of Stokes, Solicitor. Surry.—On the first Monday in March and September. Yadkin.—On the third Monday in March and September. Davie.—On the second Monday after the third Monday in March and September. Rowan.—On the fourth Monday after the third Monday in March and September. Forsyth.—On the eighth Monday after the third Monday in March and September. Stokes.—On the tenth Monday after the third Monday in March and September. Mecklenburg.—On the eighth Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September. Geo. W. Logan, of Rutherford, Judge. W. P. Bynum, of Lincoln, Solicitor. Lincoln.—On the second Monday in March and September. Rutherford.—On the fourth Monday in March and September. Cleveland.—On the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September. Lincoln.—On the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September. Gaston.—On the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September. Mecklenburg.—On the eighth Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.

NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT. Anderson Mitchell, of Iredell, Judge. W. P. Caldwell, of Iredell, Solicitor. Iredell.—On the first Monday in March and August. Alexander.—On the third Monday in March and August. Wilkes.—On the fourth Monday after the third Monday in March and August. Caldwell.—On the eighth Monday after the third Monday in March and August. Iredell.—On the tenth Monday in March and August. Forsyth.—On the twelfth Monday after the third Monday in March and August. Jones.—On the twelfth Monday after the third Monday in March and August. Henderson.—On the twelfth Monday after the third Monday in March and August. Henderson.—On the twelfth Monday after the third Monday in March and August.

State Government.