

Weekly North Carolina Standard.

"LIBERTY AND UNION, NOW AND FOREVER, ONE AND INSEPARABLE."—DANIEL WEBSTER.

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1869.

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The Weekly Standard.

J. B. NEATHERY & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

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Happy New Year.

Another year has rolled away to join the days and months before the flood, and we stand this morning on the threshold of a New Year. This day was celebrated with great ceremony and festivities by the ancient Romans. Falerian wine was extensively patronized. The Druids also signaled the day by presents to their friends of the charmed mistletoe. In the effusions of the Druid bards, we see constant reference to this holiday. The grand old Knickerbockers also observed it in royal state. Celebrated by all nations, it is a day which we may pause and review the past. It is a time for sober reflection. It is the custom with travelers, especially if they are homeward bound to keep a look out for the mile post on their journey. We have to-day reached a mile post on the high way of time. It calls our attention to the number of years we have already passed in the journey of life; and there is a figure there pointing to our distance from home—legible, however, only to the flickering blaze of life's half-extinguished candle. We are reminded by these time-marks which the old Scythians observed in his flight, that another revolution has been added to the encircling chain that is yearly coiling around us. For so gradual is the progress from stage to stage of the road that is mostly traveled, that the change of scene is almost imperceptible. We are also reminded that this is the season of winter. "Over half the world he is king, rebus supreme." It is winter in the prairies, where the wild winds sweep with angry howl, and the long grass bows and shudders as it passes by. It is winter in the ocean where the noble ship, westward bound, pitches and rolls, or surges through the black waves. The ropes are stiff and slippery with ice. It is winter in the city, the merriest season of the year. Winter in the brown stone mansions, where wealth and fashion hold their court.

More splendid revel was never seen. A night dazzling more than that of day gleamed on walls covered with the triumphs of art. It is winter in the city. Winter, black, bitter, dreariest season of the year. Winter in the tenement house—winter in the garret—winter in the cellar. Winter in the dim and log-house cells where, in miserable compassion, misfortune and penury, vice and crime, hide and buddle together. It is winter over land and over sea—a change has come over the world. The brilliant verdure of a few months ago—the sick foliage on which our eyes feasted, here are they now? It is winter cold and bare. The year 1868 is gone. It was a memorable year. Distinguished for rapid progress in the acquisition of knowledge, increased power over the untamed elements; for the convulsions of long established States, and for the rapidly growing science of Truth and Justice; for the splendid triumphs of modern science in linking the remotest corners of our great Republic in a chain of Railroad communication. We could be ungrateful if in commemorating the blessings of the last twelve months, we forgot mention of the successful issue of a great national election which formed so great a feature in the history of the year! Any looked forward with feeling of undimmed fear at the grand event which was out to take place. Some anticipated an outbreak of lawlessness and rebellion. But wondrously have all their fears and apprehensions been scattered to the winds. Friendship and kindly relations have been attested and cemented all over our land. Doubtless suggestions of a practicable nature are presented themselves to the people of the South! The Southern land is fast becoming a great Temple of Peace and Industry. The customs, institutions and equitable laws of the country are becoming better understood, and the prejudices against "Yankees" (which result most frequently from ignorance or misapprehension) are being gradually removed and softened down. Now we action in the prospect of 1869. Let every North Carolinian glow with pride in the good of his State and country. Let him fervently long to see the old State improved, elevated, animated, clothed with beauty and surrounded with glory. We have now entered upon a new year and any kindly greetings have already passed on to our friend. We also wish our

numerous readers and friends health and happiness, a merry time, and a Happy New Year!

The following beautiful and appropriate lines from the pen of genius are worthy of this glorious time. Tennyson is one of England's sweetest poets, and of all his gems, this is the best:

Ring out wild bells to the wild sky,
The flying cloud, the frosty light,
The year is dying in the night,
Ring out wild bells and let him die.

Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring happy bells across the snow,
The year is going, let him go,
Ring out the old, ring in the true.

Ring out the grief that saps the mind,
For those that here we see no more,
Ring out the feud of rich and poor,
Ring in redress to all mankind.

Ring out old shapes of foul disease,
Ring out the narrowness of land,
Ring out the narrowness of life,
Ring in the common life of good.

Ring out the want, the care, the sin,
The faithless coldness of the times;
Ring out, ring out our mournful rhymes,
But ring the fuller minstrel in.

Ring out false pride in place and blood,
The civic slander and the spite;
Ring in the love of truth and right,
Ring in the common life of good.

Ring out old shapes of foul disease,
Ring out the narrowness of land,
Ring out the narrowness of life,
Ring in the common life of good.

Ring in the valiant man and free,
The larger heart, the kinder hand,
Ring in the dark of darkness, the land,
Ring in the Christ that is to be.

The People Need Rest.

God knows they do. They have lived on unrest for many years. There was the ante bellum time when "secession" drove the public mind into a tempest—then came the four years of horror and blood of the Rebellion. In fact, there was no rest, and this has been followed by more than three years of effort at reconstruction, when the popular mind has been in a fervent state, almost bordering on delirium. Really the body politic needs repose—and a calm season for review and restoration is demanded by all men but political foes and scoundrels. No wonder we have done foolish and wicked things. This state of excitement has overtaxed the human mind. No wonder private interest and personal welfare are suffering, no heed has been bestowed on them. If it is desirable to preserve what we love or value, we must rest. The people must now, as an act of self preservation, cease their edict demanding of demagogues, all political tricksters and disappointed office seekers, that on pain of banishment, they must assist from their nefarious, wicked and unpatriotic course of obstructing the work of the State and depriving the public mind of needed rest. Every one needs rest. So rapid have been the public movements, and so great the political changes, that the wear and tear, the friction of opposing interests and views so severe that quiet is needed for repair and re-adjustment to new movements.

Even politicians need rest. We use this term in the better sense, those shams and tricksters do not deserve rest, and the sooner they finish their career the better. We speak of those whose high duty it was to steer "the ship of state" during the late disastrous storm, and who never saw the hours in all those dark days when they dared take their hand from the helm. After those terrible alternatives of arm, doubt and hope that wrought their minds to the utmost tension, exhausted mental powers ask for rest—for a season in which they may examine the changes effected in the State—may satisfy themselves as to the propriety of what was done to avert calamity in the moment of utmost need—to take a leisurely sweep of the distant as well as near horizon lying off in the future. After such succession of storms it must needs be—there is occasion for re-adjustment to new events and a new future. Yes, good people, give the men of the State "a rest"—they can serve you better in the future.

The capitalist needs rest. What! rest for bulls and bears? It is not exactly these "beasts" that we had in our minds when we wrote those words, yet may be they had better take it now with all the rest of the land and let us have a real Sabbath. We did mean, however, those men who having money wish to invest it so that while it rewards themselves, also aids in establishing manufactures and in bringing into use the resources of the whole country. The times have driven such capital to uses not so legitimate and patriotic, and we need rest to this class of men that they may feel it safe to invest their capital where it may serve the interest of the State and afford its indirect benefits to all men engaged in industrial pursuits. Let there be a season of rest to those timid men who hold capital until they gain courage to invest it where it has long been driven away, and is now necessary to the beginning of a more prosperous condition of the people.

The men who labor must have rest. All these years, labor was uncertain of its reward. No man could calculate that he should be permitted to realize any plans he should make. Even after the draft and that dreaded conscription were no longer seen in the distance like horrid specters to unfit for the daily duty of earning bread, there followed those years of political excitement, during which labor had to contend for recognition itself—when day and night was demanded for the contest—when organizations had to be formed and meetings attended, and a ceaseless round of devotion to the welfare of freedom's cause had to be made; all this time there was no rest for the man of toil. Now he asks rest—not rest for his plough, nor rest for his hammer, trowel, plane or saw, but for his mind. He wishes a season when he shall be allowed to devote all his time to the shop and his farm—when he can attend to the education of his

children and the comfort of his family. He demands that partisan bitterness shall be abated—that there shall be a few months when an election shall not be ordered and during which he can withdraw his mind from politics.

Christian men must have rest too. They do not expect the rest that remains for them here, but after the agitation and unrest of eight or ten years they need rest. It is really necessary that after the storm they may have recourse to their chart to learn how far they may have been driven from the straight path that leads to their haven. It may be very presumptuous in a secular journalist like ourselves to speak in this way, and it may make us justly liable in some quarters to the charge of profane intrusion upon sacred matter, but it is our candid belief that rest from the outward harassments that have flowed from the evil times just passed would result in benefit to the Christian cause. We are bound to say that the result of this period of unrest and strife has been very disastrous to Christian unity and greatly marred the peace of the church. There have been engendered also much bitterness and alienation incidentally, for which there was and can be no proper occasion. Would not rest allay this spirit of bitterness? Would there not possibly occur opportunities to revive ancient relationship? Would not the better parts of men re-assert their pre-eminence so that reconciliations would follow? Perhaps, may we be pardoned for the words, there would in those hours of repose, be time found for self examination that show cause for repentance. It might lead also to such a judgment, calm and unprejudiced judgment, on the conduct of brothers as would show it to be Christianlike and becoming to forgive real or supposed defects or inconsistencies. We do not imagine that we can be in error when we think our Christian friends need rest from worldly turmoil, that some further attention be turned to secure the prosperity of the church. But we must forbear for this service needs to be performed by other pens.

We were in the act of writing that the ladies must have rest, but we feel inclined to draw back from the assertion. We do not know that they would authorize us to say so much. Besides, this journal would shrink from placing them in a false position. We are still mindful of their efficient services during the late troublesome times and the encouraging smiles that were, in the recent canvass, bestowed on those who panegyrized treason and who incited to new rebellion, to believe that they require rest. We are aware of the delicate ground on which we tread and we desist from our purpose of an appeal to the ladies to aid in giving rest to the tired and suffering State. Who would not rise up and call them blessed as the lovely peace-makers should pass about as ministering angels to promote peace among brothers—peace on earth and offer rest to all the weary sons of toil and wrong.

"Bankrupt Advertising."

A little, insignificant country sheet published somewhere on the low-grounds of Roanoke river near "Weldon's old orchard," and devoted to the interests of the "Lost Cause," is very much troubled at Judge Brooks' order designating the STANDARD as the official journal of the United States Court for the publication of Bankrupt advertisements. It falsely asserts that this "has been the main, if not the only support" which has enabled the STANDARD to pursue its career, and is rejoiced at a false rumor that Judge Brooks had revoked his former order and given permission to Clerks of Courts, Registers, &c., to publish their notices in papers of their own choice.

Judge Brooks has made no such order, or given such permission. THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD and the Asheville Pioneer alone are the official journals in North Carolina.

We are gratified to be able to state that the STANDARD is not dependent on the patronage of the United States Government, or the State Government for a support, but is liberally supported by the people of the State, and will doubtless live to publish the obituaries of many little, spiteful, experiments at journalism which are eking out a precarious subsistence in this State, squinting venom and dealing in personal abuse of gentlemen who exercise the right to think for themselves.

THE STANDARD will continue to pursue the even tenor of its way, give the news from all quarters, discuss public issues in a fair and dignified manner, inform, instruct and endeavor to improve the condition of the people of the State, and as these little contemptible barques on jural nihilism drop in to their filthy graves we shall publish their epitaphs:

"Here rests its head upon a lap of earth,
A paper to Fortune and Fame unknown,
Fair Science frowned not on its humble birth
And Billingsgate marked it for her own."

Gov. Holden and the Railroads.

There seems to be a misapprehension as to the powers of the Governor over the Railroads in which the State has an interest. The Governor is limited by the Charter of the Corporations and by the law. He appoints Directors and proxies, and there his power ceases. It is not his duty nor his right to interfere in the details of the running of the Roads. Whatever opinion he may have on the subject, he has no authority to regulate freights or to prescribe the terms on which certain Railroad Companies shall operate with or against each other.

A little reflection will make this plain to the commonest understanding. It is, therefore, neither fair nor just to involve Gov. Holden in controversies between corporations of the kind referred to.

Aims or Poor Houses.

It is not ill-timed and we trust not impertinent to call the attention of all whom it may concern to the condition of the county Poor-Houses. No other State Constitution provides so fully for the welfare of the poor and the unfortunate as our own. It is declared to be one of the first duties of a civilized and a Christian State to make beneficial provision for the poor and the unfortunate. It is further made part of the particular duty of the County Commissioners to exercise a general supervision and control of the charitable institutions of the county. It would not be proper at this stage of their new duties to hold them responsible for the present condition of the several penal and charitable institutions now placed in their charge while it may not be amiss to indicate what will be expected of them in the future in this respect.

The day has passed away when the public can be indifferent to the treatment of the poor. An advanced civilization demands that the unfortunate poor should be cared for in such manner as to accord with its advance in refinement and comfort. The high demands of Christian obligations insist that we should do unto them as we would they should do unto us in reversed circumstances. He who said, "the poor ye have always with you," intended that His religion should always afford them a sanctuary with its care and comforts.

In the past, provision for the poor, of a comfortable, large and well ventilated building has to great extent been neglected. In many counties the hovels and huts in which this unfortunate class of persons is crowded really are not fit for swine, and no thrifty, well-to-do and skillful farmer will think them suitable for stables for horses or cows. They are often damp—are without means of ventilation and light, when the air that must be inhaled is noxious and unhealthy to a sickening degree—intolerable for stench to those coming in from the pure air without. In many cases, besides this, the inmates are crowded together to a degree that makes it uncomfortable for want of room were there no objection on the score of want of cleanliness. We are not of those who advocate the erection of palaces for the paupers, but we insist that a decent regard for their health and comfort should be had in all cases. A house or houses affording ample room to accommodate all decently and comfortably should be erected by each county—a building plain and substantial—well ventilated and safe against fire, and to be destroyed by fire, and should be kept always scrupulously clean. A proper regard for the fair fame of a county should require this, and when this is a neglect public opinion being directed to it, should at once correct the evil.

Beside this matter of complaint, there is another almost as prevalent and as loudly demanding redress. It is the miserable incompetency of those who are placed in charge of the county poor houses. In the choice of a person to fill this very important place, the questions of his peculiar fitness for the position are rarely canvassed by those whose duty it is to make the selection. One of two facts usually decide the question of appointment—party adhesion or the cost of the service. While these might be secondary considerations, they should never determine the selection of an official who has really a delicate and solemn trust reposed in him. That a man belongs to the ascendant political party is no proof that the comfort of the respectable poor can be safely confided to him. Worst of all, the selection of the man who will perform the service cheapest. A cheap article of any kind is generally worthless, be it new or merchandise. This mode of selecting the superintendents of our almshouses has, in many cases, resulted in placing over those often aged and helpless beings, coarse and unforgiving tyrants. There is this hour in our State doubtless more than one poor house, whose unhappy inmates are ruled over by men whose temper and morals utterly unfit them for any such service, and to whom no humane man would consign his mules. It is a matter of first importance in every county that the commissioners find men of good moral character and amiable disposition to have the charge of these institutions, and when they are not to be had in the party, find them out of it. When you cannot get them at a low figure, pay them fair wages and there will be less inducement to steal, or stint the paupers. We are not speaking at random on this point, and we ask the gentlemen who are empowered to set this matter right, to examine carefully into the fitness of the superintendent of the Poor House. He should be honest toward the county. All that he receives for the poor should be seen to reach them. He should treat kindly, although he must be firm and prudent. He should look well to their health and comfort. It should be his duty and disposition to make the stay of the poor, the aged, the unfortunate and the friendless as much like a Christian home as possible. Still another matter in this connection, we humbly conceive, demands the attention of the County Commissioners. Our Poor Houses, at least in some counties we know of, have been made a receptacle for diseased pauper prostitutes. Embodiment of filth and impurity that are imposed upon the aged, respectable and virtuous poor, who cannot shun the society and corrupt talk, much as their souls may revolt at it. Surely it is not right to outrage every sense of decency of the virtuous because they are poor. It is burden enough to have to find a home in the Poor House for the respectable poor, without being made to herd with those who have made themselves infamous, and whose very presence is disgusting. Immediate steps should be taken either by the General Assembly or

by the united action of several counties to provide hospitals for the reception and treatment of such cases as these under consideration, and others that might be mentioned. We are surprised that the moral sense of the public has not long ago demanded a correction of this great evil, but the public is usually so engrossed with its own interests that it has no time to look after the wrongs of a handful of poor creatures who have been stowed away in the almshouse out of sight.

We conceive this matter of the proper conduct of our Poor Houses so important that we may at some future time resume its consideration. At the present time it is sufficient to have directed public attention to some of the most prominent of the evils that attend the present management of our Poor Houses under the old system. As a new system is about to be inaugurated, we hope that large improvements will also be made, until our manner of caring for the poor becomes a matter of just pride instead of reproach, as it now is.

Important Injunction Case.

A bill was filed on the 29th of December, by A. J. Galloway, Esq., before His Honor Judge Watts, at Chambers, for an injunction restraining David A. Jenkins, Public Treasurer, from issuing \$2,000,000 of State bonds appropriated by the State Legislature in aid of the completion of the Chatham Railroad from the Gulf in Chatham county, to Cheraw in South Carolina.

The case will be argued before Judge Watts at the Supreme Court Rooms in this city, on Monday the 4th. We learn the Judges of the Supreme Court will be invited to sit with Judge W. in determining the case.

Messrs. Fowle, Badger and Haywood appear for the complainant, and Messrs. Phillips, Merrimon, B. F. Moore, W. H. Battle, K. P. Battle and R. H. Battle, Jr., for the respondent.

The decision of this case involves the question whether the General Assembly has the power, under Article V, section 5 of the State Constitution, to issue bonds of the State to aid in the completion of the Chatham Railroad, without submitting the subject to a direct vote of the people of the State, while our bonds are below par.

The first of section 5 evidently means as it expresses that the "General Assembly shall have no power to contract any new debt in behalf of the State, unless it shall in the same bill levy a special tax to pay the interest annually," which the General Assembly have already done by a special act ratified the 18th ultimo.

Under the second part of said section it provides that the "General Assembly shall have no power to give or lend the credit of the State in aid of any person, association or corporation, except to aid in the completion of such Railroads as may be unfinished at the time of the adoption of the Constitution or in which the State has a direct pecuniary interest."

In the first place the General Assembly has the power under the Constitution to build a new road out and out, to subscribe money or sell bonds to raise money for such purposes, provided it provides in the same bill for the payment of the interest.

In the next place it is admitted that the Legislature has no right to loan its credit or endorse bonds for any new work not already under charter or process of construction but this clause has no application to the road in controversy. The Chatham and Cheraw Railroad is an independent State work, to build which bonds have been authorized by the Legislature to be issued and the interest provided for—so that we incline to the opinion that the learned Judges will have little difficulty in settling the question to the satisfaction of the public, and that our bonds by such a judicial decision will command, in market as they deserve, a higher rate.

Blindness and Venom.

We have heard that in the month of August, just before shedding its skin, the species of serpent known in the South as the "highland moccasin," becomes blind, and maddly strikes at everything which moves near it. It still continues, however, to lick the dust and crawl about in its slime, and leave the trail of its filthy and accursed carcass on the green grass and bright flowers.

We have also read of the Cobra de Capello, a highly venomous reptile of the East. Indian, supposed by some to be "the deaf adder," spoken of in the Scriptures, "which will not hearken to the voice of the charmer charming never so wisely."

When we heard of the one and read of the other of these reptiles we felt that the great first curse rested heavily on these poisonous and apparently senseless creatures, but we thought even they had cause to be grateful to God that He had not seen fit to make them both blind and deaf.

These thoughts occurred to us after reading the *Sentinel* of yesterday, wherein the editor seems to have been cursed with the blindness of the moccasin, the deafness of the adder and the venom of both. Unlike the moccasin his blindness lasts all the year, and unlike the Cobra de Capello he strikes so often that he has long since worn out his fangs and is now only a laughing stock of disappointed malignity, and inexhaustible venom. Poor Jo! Very poor *Sentinel*!

William Curtis, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of Pennsylvania, died suddenly in Philadelphia on the 27th.

Henry W. Longfellow, the American poet, spent the Christmas in Rome, where he declined a public dinner.

Semi-official Spanish journals say that Spain will not even consider the subject of the sale of Cuba to the United States.

BANKRUPT.—The *Sentinel* of yesterday says: "No Howard amendment bans it [the *Sentinel*] justice and truth only shall ban it." &c. Really, we begin to sympathize with the poor *Sentinel*! Only to think of its being interdicted, prohibited, proscribed, anathematized, reviled and execrated by those cardinal virtues Justice and Truth! What great crime has the *Sentinel* committed that it should be banned by both Justice and Truth? Have these attributes of Deity risen up in judgment to take vengeance on the poor *Sentinel* for the sins of its editor? We would pursue the subject further but our guardian angel whispers:

"Hush, Mr. STANFORD, put up your pen, let the *Sentinel* alone."

The Devil knows who belongs to him, and he'll take care of his own."

Cotton is King.

The *Memphis Appeal*, in a recent review of the condition of the planters of the South, concludes that they are better off than ever before, and that their prospects could not well be improved. The largest cotton crop ever raised was in 1859-'60, which was about 2,000,000 bales, realizing at \$50 a bale, \$250,000,000. This year the crop will be about 2,000,000 bales; it is worth \$100 a bale, and in the aggregate \$200,000,000, or only one-fifth less than the crop of 1859-'60. Now, to the profits of this year are to be added some important items. Their expenditures do not include interest on the money which the laborer, as a slave, was worth; nor taxes on the same; nor food for the idle, the sick, the young, or the aged. More than this, their money has not been sent North for the purchase of provisions, for whatever food their people require has been produced from their own soil in the greatest abundance. Hence, it is asserted that the present crop will bring in as much money as was received by the South from this source in her palmy days, though it is admitted that there are some temporary drawbacks growing out of the late unpleasantness. Another condition is equally favorable. Formerly, the commission merchant in a measure held a mortgage on all the planters' positions, for he made advances on a crop before it was grown, and this continued from year to year, without a prospect of deliverance. But now, through the instrumentality of the Bankrupt law, a modern jubilee has dawned, making one man as good as another. Thus, the South has a new and a fair start; and with the certainty of reaching to the stars, the planters of \$200,000,000 worth of cotton year after year a large portion of which will be retained among themselves by reason of their newly established thrift and the enlargement of the list of farm products, they are evidently entering upon a course of unexampled prosperity. This is said of a staple crop of cotton alone; but there will be improvements from sugar, rice and tobacco, and it is declared that of themselves they would be able, in fifteen years, to pay off the whole of the national debt. But if they are wise enough to take care of themselves, this \$200,000,000 coming in every year will be invested in railroads and other improvements, which will induce immigrants, who will add to their population and wealth, and in time to give them that which the North now possesses—political power. In view of these brilliant prospects, the North is destined to be undeceived, and instead of carpet-baggers coming in every year, will be invested in railroads and other improvements, which will induce immigrants, who will add to their population and wealth, and in time to give them that which the North now possesses—political power. In view of these brilliant prospects, the North is destined to be undeceived, and instead of carpet-baggers coming in every year, will be invested in railroads and other improvements, which will induce immigrants, who will add to their population and wealth, and in time to give them that which the North now possesses—political power.

JO. TURNER'S PRESENTMENT.—The new editor of the *Sentinel* in his issue of yesterday makes a lame reply to the Card of Judge Tourgee which appeared in the STANDARD on Tuesday. The only point which he makes is one of veracity between himself and Mr. Geo. Laws, the Clerk of the Court. Mr. Laws certifies to Judge Tourgee that no such presentment was made as the editor of the *Sentinel* published in his paper, and the editor aforesaid says such a presentment was made.

We have heard that the "paper writing" alluded to was prepared by Mr. Jo. Turner, Jr., and that he tried to have it brought forth as a presentment at Person Court, and failed.

As it has been published to the world by the editor of the *Sentinel* that such a presentment was made, by the Grand Jurors of Orange county, at the Fall Term 1868, and as the Clerk certifies there was no such presentment made, we think that Mr. Laws and the Grand Jurors owe it to themselves and to the public to state what they know about the matter. Will they do it now, or will they wait to be called on the witness stand at the next term of the Court to testify and the truth to say in regard to it? We will see.

HOPKINS.—The new editor of the *Sentinel*, in his issue of Tuesday, hopes for a number of things among the past. Webster defines "Hope to be a desire of some good, accompanied with at least a slight expectation of obtaining it;" * * * to look forward to as a thing desirable. Hope, then, as understood by Webster is a prospective desire of good, but as understood by the new editor of the *Sentinel* it is a retrospective desire of good with no expectation of obtaining it. Verily, as Jo said of Judge Tourgee's letter, this is "ridiculous!"

INTERNAL REVENUE.—Attorney General Evarts has declared that every compromise made in the case of a seizure under the internal revenue laws was a fraud, and the parties implicated were guilty of compounding a felony.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Supreme Court of Georgia has given a decision sustaining the decision of a lower court which held that the consideration of a note given for borrowed Confederate money was a good and valid one. The plea was the failure of consideration that Confederate money was an illegal currency—not money or any other thing of value.

Minister Rosecrans was recognized by President Juarez on the 10th instant. Meetings have been held in Mexico in favor of the Cuban insurrection. Escobedo is pushing his movements in Tamaulipas.

City and State Items.

BROKE JAIL.—Three colored men confined in the jail of Chambers county, escaped on Tuesday night the 23d inst.

GLAD TO HEAR IT.—The Norfolk Journal says that the Norfolk and Edenton Railroad bids fair to be completed at an early day.

DEATH OF A MEMBER.—The *Sentinel* learns that Mr. Richard Short, a member of the House of Representatives from Pitt county, died suddenly at the residence of his mother, in Nash county on the 24th instant, of heart disease.

SPECIAL TERM FOR CRIMINALS.—A special term of the Superior Court for Crimin will commence on the 18th January, to continue until all the cases are disposed of. We learn that there are some serious cases to be tried.

GOV. HOLDEN'S DECISION.—The Chicago Post says that Col. Robert M. Douglas, son of the late Judge Douglas, will be appointed by Grant to a lucrative position abroad.

RELEASED ON RAIL.—Thomas Tinsale and John L. Brodie whose commitment to jail was noticed in Tuesday's STANDARD, were released on yesterday, on bail, no evidence appearing against them.

ARRESTED.—A man by the name of Joseph Holliman was arrested in Norfolk on Monday morning by parties from Jackson, N. C., upon a charge of stealing \$110 in that place. The fugitive was locked up to await a regulation from Governor Holden.

MISSING NUMBER.—An liberal price will be paid for one copy each of Numbers 7, 8, 10 and 27 of the Weekly STANDARD for the year 1868. Any person having any of these numbers will please forward to us by mail at once, as they are required to complete our file for the year.

ELECTION ORDERED.—His Excellency Governor Holden, on yesterday, issued his proclamation ordering an election for a member of the House of Representatives, from Pitt County, on the 18th of January, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Richard Short, Esq.

THE OLD STORY.—Jas. A. Stanley, Esq., formerly of New Bern, but now of California, writes to a friend in New Bern that California is the last place to go, unless the person going has plenty of capital, or is willing to perform manual labor—the only employment that is at present in demand or at all remunerative. Mechanics can at all times obtain plenty of work.

COLORADO DEPARTMENT.—The Colorado Department of the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind will be opened on the first of January. As heretofore stated, the school buildings in the South Western part of the city have been secured for the purpose, special teachers appointed, and everything done to render these unfortunate comfortable while acquiring an education.

LAW SCHOOL.—Hon. Will H. Battle, for many years professor of law in the University of North Carolina, gives notice in another column of his resignation of the resignation of the exercise of his law school in this city on the 18th of January. Particular attention will be given to Pleading and Practice.

RELIC OF CHIVALRY.—Cock fighting is all the rage in Norfolk Va. A match was closed on Friday to fight a main of eleven cocks, Virginia against North Carolina, fifty dollars on each fight, and \$500 on the odd. The fight to take place on the 17th and 18th of February, in or near Norfolk.

AGRICULTURAL.—Our agricultural friends will thank us for publishing the eminently practical and common sense address of Dr. Nereis Mendall before the Springfield Agricultural Club of Guilford County. Our farmers may all read it with pleasure and profit.

DEATH OF REV. HENRY MANLY, D.D.—Dr. Henry Manly, Sr., a distinguished minister of the Baptist Church, died at the residence of his son in Greenville, South Carolina, on Monday morning, the 31st inst. Dr. Manly was a native of Chatham county in this State, and a brother of Ex-Gov. Charles Manly of this city, and of Judge M. E. Manly, late Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the State.

DENIES THE STATEMENT.—Senator Sawyer publishes a letter, denying the statement recently published, charging Gen. W. T. Bennett with having obtained his appointment as Revenue Inspector for North and South Carolina, on fraudulent recommendations. He also pronounces as false, the statement that Gen. Bennett has been called to Washington to answer these or any other charges.

LEGISLATIVE REVENUE.—We learn that Richard Clayton, Esq., member of the House of Representatives from Chowan, has resigned his seat on account of ill health.

We presume that Gov. Holden will issue a writ of election in this case, as well as in that of Pitt county, as soon as he is officially notified by the Sheriff of Chowan of the resignation of Mr. Clayton, and by the Sheriff of Pitt of the death of Mr. Short.

DEATH OF WM. K. LAKE.—We learn from the Goldsboro' News that Mr. Lake, a prominent citizen of Wayne county, and for many years a representative in the Senate, died at his residence in Goldsboro' on Monday morning last.

TO BE HANGED.—We learn that Augustus Holden, colored, convicted of the murder of a colored man some months since, will be hanged in Tarboro' on Friday, the 1st of January. Gov. Holden was appealed to, in behalf of the prisoner, but declined to commute the punishment, there being, in his opinion, no mitigating circumstances in the case.