Vice-President Colfax on the Mormons.

Vice-President Colfax, who has availed himself of his summer vacation to make a trip over ing of the Stockholders of the Western Division the Pacific Railroad, took eccasion, says the of the above named road was held in Asheville on Philadelphia Telegraph, during his recent visit the 12th inst. The following Board of Directo Salt Lake City, to denounce polygamy in tors was chosen: G W Swepson, T L Clingman, strong terms, quoting from the Book of Mormon J C Abbott, W W Rollins, R M Henry, George to prove that the practice was unwise and illegal, Gahagan, G W Dickey, R Ammonds, M S Litthose of an ordinary citizen, and that such utter- clined to allow his name to be used for the posi- therefore, proper that I should, at this new beances should be made in the stronghold of Mor- tion. G M Roberts was re-elected Secretary ginning of our yearly meetings, speak a few monism by the second officer of the United and Treasurer, and J C Turner as Chief En-States is a significant sign of the times. Here- gineer of the Road. tofore Brigham Young and his followers have managed to brave the whole power of the Government, and to manage things after their own fashion, without much fear that they would be Interfered with. They were entrenched behind the mountain fastnesses and the great deserts that intervened between them and civilization, and were able to defy both law and public opinion. The Pacific Railroad, however, has now destroyed their isolation, and the future of Mormonism is an interesting problem. Brigham Young, who has kept the system from falling to pieces by the force of his determined will and undoubted genius for organization and command. is now advanced in life, and serious trouble has already commenced in the Church, through the attacks upon polygamy made by the sons of Joseph Smith, who claim as their own the position that Brigham holds.

It would seem from the signs of the times that Mormonism can scarcely last, under its present system of management at least, for many more years: but the whole career of the Church of the Latter Day Saints has been so exceptional and so outside of ordinary rules, that it is impossible to predicate anything of its future. One thing is certain that as the United States is able to assert its authority in Salt Lake valley, a determined effort should be made to break up polygamy even if it causes another exodus; and if the Mormons do conclude to make another move rather than abandon their beastly practices, they should be driven beyond the limits of the United State, and given to understand, for themselves and others, that hereafter no plea for religious liberty will be admitted in extenuation of crimes and degrading customs such as they

The speech of Mr Colfax is a timely warning to the Mormon leaders as to what they may expect in the not far distant future; and if Brigham Young is as far sighted as he has the credit of being, he will make preparations to meet the inevitable onslaught of civilization.

A "Corn" Panie out West.

There is excitement and "downward tendenof that city furnish the following particulars. unloved. The Chicago Journal says:

ments, and there have been but few here who could command money enough to buy to hold the primary cause, but the proximate cause arose in half an hour he was a dead man. in Chicago, There was a good deal of short trading to-day, many being anxious to sell and others equally willing to buy, but with a decided preference for the buyer's option, which made buyer the mouth worth a great deal more than seller do."

With reference to the condition of the banks, under this unfavorable condition of things, the

"The strain on the banks of this city produced by the large amount of grain which has accumulated here has been heavy. The panie in New York deprived the grain and flour dealers doing business, because they could not get accommodations to pay sight bills drawn on them to pay for grain shipped from here. There has been any quantity of orders here to buy grain. to be paid for by bills drawn at thirty days, and increase of capital, to attempt to furnish funds eastern and foreign markets."

At Cincinnati the Enquirer says of wheat: "Advices from other points have been of an unfavorable character, and the orders have generally been withdrawn. The city millers are, in most cases, limiting their purchases to immediate wants, as they have not much confidence in prices, and the present rates for flour afford them no profit. The receipts of wheat have not been large, and the supply has exceeded the demand, and there being more disposition to sell, concessions were in some cases granted.

"Corn-Prices are lower. The distillers have been buying pretty freely at interior points, and are not in the market to any extent at present, and the demand from the local dealers is no equal to the receipts."

The New York Express says:

"The late financial crisis in Wall street, which extending to the channels of legitimate business. falling off in trade, when the fall business ought to be very active. [In Baltimore it is very fair.] beaten by the government troops in Catalonia and He gave it its true position among the arts and Advices from different sections of the country Andalusia. speak of business being unsatisfactory, while in some cases great depression exists. The latter continues in debt to the Western merchant, and the Western merchant in turn is unable to liquidate his indebteduess to the Eastern merchant.

the New York Herald :

fications of which are extensive."

Schenck is the antipode of Butler. He is the revolution broke out. and subtle. He is as slow and phlegmatic as his friends of Isabella? We may rest assured that rival is mercurial and electric. Schenck is even both of those factions are eagerly watching the below the average of intelligent humanity in the course of events. It is not at all impossible that possession of ideas, and it is the most farcical both are giving secret encouragement to the renotion in the world that such a man should lead publicans. It is their interest to break up the such a House. Butler sees this ridiculous side power of Serrano and Prim. Anarchy will give of the point with an impatience that gives him both Isabella and Don Carlos another opportunity. great relish for the forthcoming chance to give It may also give the people the power and ban-

North Carolina News.

The N. C. Conference, M. E. Church South, will meet in Newbern on the 24th of next month. Bishop Doggett will preside.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING .- Let the Stock holders of the North Carolina Railroad remember that the 11th day of November is the day for their meeting. Let those who do not attend send their proxies to such friends as will not sacrifice the road by leasing it to the Raleigh & Gaston Company for \$240,000, when other Roads will give \$300,000 or even more .- Ral.

FIRST OF THE SEASON. -There was a slight spit" of snow on Wednesday morning, the 20th at Ridgeway and other points along the R. & G. Railroad. This was quite in contrast to the watermelons we saw brought in from the country on the same day. "North Carolina has all varieties of climate."-Ruleigh Sentinel.

There are at present about fifty prisoners n the county jail in this city. Of this number several have more than one, and one as many as five, charges against them .- Wilmington

The Hillsboro Recorder says: Two negro men were found hanging dead about 9 miles from here last week. On their backs From the valley of the Yadkin, appeared the was placarded, "For barn burning and threats."

We are sorry to have to record, says the Wilmington Journal, a sad accident which occurred Tuesday night, 19th inst., and resulted in the death of one of the crew of the "Cuba." About 9 o'clock one of the seamen sprang from a fourth story window of the Seamen's Home, where the erew of the "Cuba" was stopping, and after lingering for two hours died, his skull having been fractured by the fall

Around his death bed stood many of his comrades, and we noticed Commodore Higgins, and Capt. Ingraham also present.

The Rev. Mr Patterson was called in, but came just as he breathed his last and offered up a prayer over his remains-all present kneeling around the humble cot which held their dead shipmate, and the sobs that came from many a ey" in the grain market at Chicago. The papers brave man proved that the deceased was not

DEATH BY THE STING OF A HORNET .-"Grain comes in more rapidly than wanted for The Milton Chronicle says : "A few days ago shipment, under our recent pecuniary derange- a colored man near Yanceyville, while plowing, Our weakness has reacted on New York and sent him in the temple, probably penetrating an that market down, while Liverpool has caught artery. The poor fellow gave up the attack, and and its second President, Richard H. Smith, o the same infection. Wall street gamblers was laid himself down in the corner of a fence, and Halifax, and two of the first Vice Presidents, N

A HORRIBLE OUTRAGE.-We hardly know how to keep up with the times, says the Hills boro Recorder. A horrible outrage is now re- future, as in the past, to co-operate in every enlated us as having been perpetrated by a negro terprise, which will advance the interests of agupon the person of a young white girl in Chatham riculture, the honor of this Society, and the county, week before last. As told to us, we can prosperity of the State they love so well. May but sicken at the black villainy of the offence and shudder to think of the awful punishment that followed. If there be in the account we give, any incorrectness, we hope to be informed. and we will be quick in placing it before our readers. It was told us as follows: The young The counties of the State, delighted to send to white girl had been over to a neighbor's-about of New York city and State of the facilities for three miles off-and was returning when intercepted in the road by a negro man who dragged her into the woods. He carried out his helish purpose and tied her to a tree. There he kept her all night. The next day he brought her something to eat. He told her he would be back it is useless for the banks of this city, without an at night. But in the evening her friends who were on the hunt, found her and she told them for the whole of the transactions in grain from what the negro had said. They placed a guard the hands of the producer to the consumer in the | in ambush and caught him when he came. They asked the girl what they should do with him, and she said "skin him alive." And they skin- aroused. The best things of one region were

Spain-Alarming State of Things.

can members, who are said to have participated | State. in the rebellion, are to be prosecuted. Salvochea and Paul, two noted republican leaders, are said in those good old days. I recall particularly the they have erected the republican standard. The early years, and middle age had been spent in has demoralized speculation, is now gradually for some days, has been stormed and taken pos- old age, he employed his leisure hours in the The New York merchants complain of a steady hours' hard fighting and a capitulation. It is suit the same clear judgment and patient attenalso said that two republican bands have been tion which had made him famous as a lawyer.

It is now no longer doubtful that the repubis particularly applicable to the grain trade at We hear of the republicans in the east, in the and science. On this account he was from the Chicago and other lake ports. Under the heavy south, in the heart of the country at Madrid, beginning a fast friend of this Society. He decline in grain at the West producers are not and in the west, close to the borders of Portugal. sending their grain to market freely at present. The Northern provinces are not so republican, and this is clearly seen in the decreasing carn- but that danger is apprehended even there is grand representative of the good old days. With ings of the Western railroads, while the farmer manifest from the fact that Napoleon has deemon the frontier. It may still be possible for the Though on occount of the infirmities of age, his government to put down the insurrection. So person is not among us, with the same hand, that Thus it will be seen that the depression in the far as we have heard the troops are still faithful. grain trade affects injuriously the great railway How long they will continue faithful is the great | al and legal opinions he has written as words of and mercantile interests of the country, the rami- question of the moment. The widespread disaffection which now exists must soon touch the well wisher more sincere than Thomas Ruffin hearts of the soldiers. The popular cause is, THE NEXT CONGRESS .- In the next session after all, their cause. If defection but begins it of the House of Representatives a warm contest will prove contagious. The events about to take resignation of Judge Ruffin. The President is expected for the leadership-both Schenck place cannot fail to rouse the popular spirit. The and Butler desire to wear the mantle which fell trial of the deputies and the punishment of the from the shoulders of Thad Stevens when that Valencia insurgents may have the desired effect gentleman shuffled off this mortal coil. Says on the army. In such a case the popular cause will have a fairer chance than it has had since

as dull and heavy in thought as Butler is clear | Where is Don Carlos now? Where are the the chairman and his whole committee a roast- ish royalty and regency forever from Spanish soil .- N. Y. Herald.

Speech of K. P. Battle, Esq., THE WESTERN N. U. RAILROAD .- A meet- Before the N. C. Agricultural Society at Rus righ, October 20th, 1869.

Fellow-members of the North Carolina Agricu tural Society, Ladies and gentlemen ?

Nine times have seed time and harvest come and passed away since we met together at an Thou and that it ought to be abolished. The official thefield, A T Davidson, Joseph Keener and A Annual Fair. Nine years so crowded with position of the Vice-President will give his words H Jones. The Board of Directors elected Gen. strange and momentous events that they loom greater weight with the people of Salt Lake than M S Littlefield as President. Mr Swepson de- up in the memory like a generation! It is, words of history and of explanation.

On the 18th of October, 1852, less than hal a hundred enlightened men, realizing by experience, that those engaged in the industrial arts, to be most effective, should be organized, assembled in this city to form the North Carolina Agricultural Society.

It is alike interesting and mournful to read over the names of its founders, and to note how many fail to appear among us to-day. Some after long lives of usefulness and honor, other cut off in the prime of manhood, all well remembered by the good deeds they have done, sleep peacefully under the green earth. There was the venerable William Boylan, who, with ster ling good sense and far-seeing enterprise, was one of the fathers, not alone of this Society, but of the Railroad system of the State. There was Charles L. Hinton, long occupying the chair of Treasurer of the State. against whose spotless integrity, private malice nor political rancor ever breathed a whisper. There was John A. Gil mer, as a statesman wise, as a lawyer able and adroit, whose heart was always open and impulses ever kind. I notice the name of one whose clear intellect and sound judgment needed only ambiton to have made him one of the most conspicuous statesman of his time, Lewis Thompson, of Bertie. From the foot of the Blue Ridge came the cloqueut and astute John Gray Bynum generous and genial John A. Lillington. I see the names of Col. Roulhac, of Raleigh, famed for his public spirit and unbounded hospitality. and of our estimable friend, Robert W. Haywood, whose body we have but lately followed in sorrow to the grave. In the list, too, may be found the names of that excellent man Sidney Weller, of Halifax, one of the founders of grape culture in North Carolina, of Wm. F. Collins, so long the Comptroller of the State, of the veteran Editor and well read scholar, Thomas J. Lenny, and we pause with a peculiar pang over that of another, who, leaving a successful political career, plunged into the late deadly struggle, and on the rugged heights of Sharpsburg, in the meridian of a brilliant life, fell in a cause to which which he had given all the energies of his nature. Your hearts tell you, I speak of the lamented General Branch

Others might be added to this list of honored dead, but these will suffice to show the character of those who stood at the cradle of our Society I will not call over the names of those who have been spared to witness the revival of our stopped his plow to molest a hornet's nest-one Fair. I cannot forebear however, to offer my of the enraged insects made at him, and stung heartfelt congratulations, that the first President dustry of her people for four years, and a large of the Society, John L. Daney, of Edgecombe. W. Woodfin and William R. Pool, are now or will be with us, during this week, still active and most valuable members, still ready, in the their shadows never grow less !

Under the auspices of such men as I have mentioned, our institution sprang at once into widespread popularity. Its success was beyond the expectations of its most sanguine friends. its annual gathering, their best and most intelligent representatives, our citizens exerted themselves to make the Fairs worthy of North Carplina. Each successive year witnessed an im provement on its predecessor. All classes Society, the young and the old, sedate matrons and blooming damsels, the rich and the poor flocked to learn lessons of wisdom from the ex hibitions of our natural products and the fabries of our industry. Different sections were brought into familiar acquaintance; views were interchanged; enterprise stimulated, inventions disseminated over others. The Society grew larger and stronger every year. It became more and more a favorite with our people. It was grows more critical every day. The Cortes have dearly cherished, abounding in usefulness, in-

I remember well the pleasant meetings we had to be in the neighborhood of Malaga, where Fair of 1859. Our President was one whose insurrection continues in Bejar, a thriving little close study of legal principles, which, retained town in Leon. Madrid, according to a late re- by a memory of extraordinary power, made him port, is practically isolated from the rest of Spain, one of the first jurists of the age. For years as the railroads and telegraph lines having been Chief Justice of our Supreme Court his opinions destroyed for miles all round the city. As an were sought in distant lands for guidance in the offset to these reports we learn that Valencia, most intriquate questions of law. When he which has been in the hands of the insurgents stood on the table land which divides youth from session of by the government troops after some | practice of agriculture. He brought to this pursciences. He regarded it as the most important in which men engage. He used all means to lican spirit is vigorously active all over Spain. encourage the application to it of intelligence still lives, enjoying at the age of more than four score years the respect and veneration of all, a mind still clear and strong, he wacthes with encouragement, and assurance that we have no

At the meeting of 1859, I witnessed the reluctance with which the Society received the elected in his stead, though a far younger man, has gone to his rest. He too was one of our warmest friends. He never missed an attendance on our meetings. From the green matures of the Jersey settlements always came his noble Devous, the admiration and delight of all spectators. He was a large-souled and intelligent and progressive farmer. He was a kind and generous neighbor. The State lost a good eitizen and the Society a valuable member, when death knocked at the door of Dr. Wm. R. Holt.

When the Society adjourned in October, 1860. none doubted but that we should meet again in October, 1861. Anticipations were had of a Fair still more interesting and instructive. The ing towards our mountains, opening up new and hardship, perhaps, to pay one-tenth of their income, Oct 11, 1869

other States, had in a measure ceased to flow. We were becoming a wealty and prosperous

That Fair was destined never to be held. In the spring of 1861, when the bright sun was warming the earth, and quickening into life the seeds, which slept in its bosem, when the flowers were blossoming, and the birds singing among the half formed leaves, when nature was beautiful and the gift of God so kind, the passions of men flashed into consuming flame like gun powder at the touch of the electric spark. burst upon us with all the suddenness and tremendous fury of a tropical storm. For four long years all the energies of our minds and the resources of our wealth were diverted to the work of destruction. The ploughshare was beaten into a sword and the pruning hook straightened into a bayonet. Men dug into the ground, not as a means for beautifying and adorning the earth, not to aid us in the progress towards more advanced civilization, but to obtainmaterials for artillery and rifles, supplies for the numberless demands of vast armies. The old fable of Cadmus seemed reproduced in reality. So suddenly did our people rush from the pursuits of peace to deadly conflict, that even the very stones appeared to change into armed men. All classes and ages, the high and the low, the wise and the foolish, gray haired men and beardless boys, in sad ignorance of its countless evils and trials, dashed with reckless bravery and shouts of defiance into war.

The contest was such as might have been expected from the angry clash of American descendants of the fiery, proud and energetic elements of the best races of the world. History records no more terrible struggle than that which for so many weary years demanded the offerings of all our energies and our wealth. All institutions, whose object was the development of the country into a higher refinement and more abundant prosperity, went down before the storm or

dwindled into moribund weakness. This Society shared the common fate. In a few days after Southern artillery thundered on Sumter, these grounds were filled with volunteer troops drilling for the conflict. Since that time our buildings have experienced uses totally alien from the peaceful purposes of their construction. They have been barracks for gay and thoughtless soldiery. Over them for a long time floated the vellow flag of the hospital service. They have been converted into military dungeons. Instead of the grateful music of lowing Devons, or the shrill neighing of noble thorough breds, their walls have resounded with the loud orders of drill sergeants, the shouts of soldiers' revelry, the ful sighing of captives pining for the free air of

heaven, the ceaseless tread of armed sentinels. None of her sister States put forth a more earnest and determined effort, or suffered severer losses than North Carolina. Tens of thousands of her stalwart men, all the proceeds of the inproportion of their personal property, their provisions and merchandise, their horns and cattle, were either consumed or exchanged for securities, which have become worthless in their hands. When the crash came on Johnston's surrender, the sun which rose from his Ocean bed on the morning of the 27th April, 1865, shone ou a people, almost destitute of the pecessaries of life. with their circulating medium become waste paper, with implements of husbandry worn and broken, with fields waste and badly drained, with ditches filled and fences decayed, with defective animal power, and worse than all without capital wherewith to purchase these requisites to successful production.

What was not least in this calalogue of calamities was the sudden change in the system of Jabor. A race, whose fathers' fathers had been bondsmen, were lifted in a day from slavery to freedom. The land owner, who from childhood had been accustomed to despotic power over his dependants, found himself confronted with the unaccustomed task of sudden dealing with his former slaves as hired laborers. The contemplation of this difficult problem had filled the wisest philanthropists with dismay. On one side was the life long habit of arbitrary rule, on the other the training of unquestioning obedience. When suddenly the material power of the dominant race was broken and the servient race became lifted up to equality in political rights, the most enthusiastic advocates of social progress trembled at the likelihood of jarring discord, perhaps bloody strife to result from the clash of variant

I hope I may be pardoned for saving that the his Our news shows that the situation in Spain developed into an institution, widely known, tory of the world will not show a parallel to the wonderful good sense and good feeling displayed by discontinued their sittings. Seventeen republi- fluencing for good the remotest limits of the both races under these adverse circumstances. They have not as a general rule suffered the angry animosities, inspired by their losses of property, on the one hand, or on the other revengeful feelings engendered by fancied oppression, to prevent their harmonious co-operation in the new relations of employer

When the cloud of war lifted, throwing aside all supine repining over past losses, our people made a determined effort to attain renewed prosperity. With stout hearts they put their shoulders to the wheel. The meagre treasure, which the temptings of want, or of delusive speculation, had not been able to disturb, nor the searching eyes of the plundering bummers discover, were brought from their hiding places in stumps of trees or deep dug graves, to be exchanged for provisions and implements, for mules and guano, and other necessities to successful labor. The close of 1866 witnessed a tardy return of cheering confidence and hope. As neighbor shook neigh-bor's hand, it was agreed that all was not lost, and

that thereafter our path would be upward. The events of 1867 overwhelmed our stricken people again with despair. After a, by no means, favorable spring, when the young crops were struggling to attain the necessary vigor, in the early days of July, the portals of licaven were opened and the floods poured upon the land. The yellow waters rushed down the declivities, mocking all the devices of hill-side cultivation, dragging with them the costly manures which had been spread over the fields. Dry ravines became roaring torrents, petty branches swelled into foaming rivulets. From all quarters ed it necessary to station a c rps of observation zealous interest the progress of the times. the hurrying streams gathered into vast masses which spread over the low-grounds, submerging all of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of the richest fields and most promising crops. It was Groceries and Dry Go for three score years, penned learned constitution- admitted that not since 1797, has there been more universal ruin, more atter devastation than was

caused by this tempestuous season. The evil was intensified by other causes, some of which were seemingly accidental, others the result of mistaken policy. Never before had investments so heavy been made in artificial manures. The high prices of 1860 had largely extended the culture of cotton, while the area devoted to breadstuffs was diminished. The Autumn of 1867 developed an extraordinary fall in the price of this staple, so that the unfortunate planter found bimself overwhelmed by a combination of misfortunes, entirely unprecedemed, which no foresight could provide against and in no case was able to avert, never before had a return so meagre followed the farmer's labor.

Then by a curious perversity, which baffled the most astute political economist, not in the history of cotton culture, had the staple commanded a price so insignificant in the proportion to the cost. The inflated labor market and excessive purchases of artificial manures, swelled the expenses of raising the erop to a point above the experience of the oldest cultivator. Moreover, in all the dreary catalogue of mous a tax on the labor of the agriculturalist as was the Publishers, or levied on cotton in the year of which I speak. The Publishers' Superior of the speak of the Publishers of the speak State was growing rich. Railroads were hastenHebrews, under the ancient theoracy, judged it no Alfred Williams, State Depository, Raleigh, N. C.

fertile regions, developing the resources of our forests and fields, our minerals and metals. The streams of emigration which for so many years depleted our strength and filled with the children of North Carolina, the highest places of the poverty and want of credit of the unfortunate victims. victims, rendered them more unable to bear their reverses, than when in the olden times, the deficits of one year were made good from the accumulations of those which preceded it.

The disasters of the cotton planters were paralleled by those of the tobacco and corn growers. Manufacturing and mining and other industries, and professions, all of which are supported by agriculture, had their own losses to encounter, and will long look back with shuddering horror to the dark

and bitter year of 1867. I recall these things to your minds, my friends, not to set bleeding anew, wounds now, I hope, healed forever; but to unfold the causes of the long delay in holding our Fair, and the reasons for any deficien-

cies which may be observed. Speaking for the Executive Committee, and the other officers, especially of our very active Corresponding Secretary, who seems to have the muscles of Hercules and the winged feet of Mercury, and of our collectors of funds, who have performed their thankless office with the same zeal and success which in honorable trade have enabled them to build lofty stores on the streets around our Market Square, and to those fair ladies who have cheerfully lent a helping hand, in the decoration and arrangement of Floral Hall, I will say, that we have done what we could to revive an institution, which we hope will be of such signal service in advancing the industrial arts in North Carolina. The long rows of new made stalls and pannels of fence, alt of lumber, whose color, fresh and saffren, shows that a few days ago it was standing untouched and green, in the stately pine forests of Johnston, or the shady vales of the Dark Corner of Wake, are some evidence that we have not been idle. We began our task under many disadvantages, with not a few discouragements. Our grounds had become an open common where stray cattle grazed. | Our buildings were filled with a numerous and untidy tenantry. Floral Hall had been torn down and scattered to the four winds of heaven. Every vestige of our track had become obliterated. Even the title to our land had reverted by the conditions of the grant to the city of Raleigh. Worse than all, interest in the Society seemed to have faded from the minds of men, and our Treasury was barren of funds. Thanks to the kindness of our City Fathers, and

to the generosity of the citizens of Raleigh, the title to our grounds has been again secured, and they have been prepared for whatever articles worthy of exhibition may be offered. While there will be no lack of objects of interest, at this beginning of a new era, we venture the confident hope, that hereafter our march will ever be upward and onward. Our State has great natural advantages. We have At blessings of the earth and the skies, of the field and the forest. Neither tornadoes, nor earthquakes, nor bitter cold, nor torrid heat; neither caterpillar, nor locust, ever turn our willing landscapes into a blighted wilderness. Above us the sun sheds his genial rays, around us play health bearing breezes; from the ground spring the numerous varieties of the vegetable kingdom, useful to man. Beneath us are the choicest minerals and metallic ores. Fat cattle browse on the perennial grasses which clothe the summits of our lofty mountains, while luscious fruits ripen without fear of frost. On the rich lands of our Eastern counties grow rank great corn crops, which calls to mind the famed fertility of the valley groans of the sick and the wounded, the sorrow- of the Nile. Never do the boll worm, or caterpillar, or inundations completely destroy the gold bearing plant in the broad fields of our cotton belt. Intelligent industry seldom fails to reap rich rewards in the grain and tobacco lands of our middle counties Our rivers as they rush in rapid descent from their sources in our mountain defiles, and break headlong over the barriers of the primitive rocks, supply water power illimitable. Fuel under the ground and above the ground is accessible and cheap. Whatever may contribute to our comfort or luxury, whatever may aid us in the great struggle to subdue the forces of nature, our generous mother will amply furnish us, if we make an honest effort to obtain them. Give us intelligent industry guided by science and few States will surpass North Carolina in the race of which wealth and refinement and happiness

It is to incite to this industry and create or quicken this intelligence, that we are assembled together now. "As iron sharpeneth iron, so does a man the countenance of his friend." By our annual gatherings, improved breeds of animals will be more widely distributed, new processes of culture made known, our dominion over the material world extended by new application of machinery, mental rust will be rubbed off, faults detected and rectified, old erroneous ideas exploded. In a word, in the largest sense we will educate one another.

Let us then determine that each annual Fair shall be hereafter greater than its predecessor. Let us Cigars. Genuine N. C. Corn and Rye Whiskins seek to extend the popularity and influence of our Society. Let us not be discouraged by beginnings smaller than we hoped for. Let us aim at a grander success and more abundant usefulness. Let us follow the counsels of America's greatest poet. Let us not "look mournfully into the past." Let us "wisely improve the present," "Let us like true and undaunted Americans," go forth to meet the shadowy future, without fear and with a manly heart."

The Great Flour House. W. J. BLACK

Is constantly receiving large lots of the most favorite orands of FLOUR. He makes this a specialty, and guarantees to give satisfaction in price and quality. Oct 18, 1869.

Taken Up. Some time last Spring, in Sharon neighborhood, red colored cow, with strenks of varied colors, about 9 years old, and was with calf when taken up The owner of said Cow is requested to come forward prove property pay charges and take her away, or she will be dealt with according to law. Oct 11, 1869 3w HUGH KIRKPATRICK.

Mr. SAMUEL GROSE is North buying a large stock of Goods for SAMUEL GROSE & CO., a part of which they are now receiving. Call and see them before purchasing elsewhere! S. GROSE & CO.

GROCERIES.

Candy, Preserved Fruits, &c. 100 Boxes assorted Candy, 1,000 " Sardines, 100 Jars genuine English Chow Chow, 500 Cans Tomatoes, 500 " Peaches, SAMUEL GROSE & CO'S. Oct 4, 1869.

Horses and Mules Wanted. I wish to purchase one hundred head of Herses and Mules. Can be found at the Charlotte Motel or McMurray, Davis & Co.'s Store at all hours. Oct 11, 1869. WM. STEGALL.

At Bryant's Store, PROVIDENCE, N. C. The undersigned has just purchased a full Stock Groceries and Dry Goods.

Hardware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, which he offers to the public at Low Prices for Cash or in exchange for Produce.

All persons indebted to me by Note or Account will please call and settle, as I need the money. Oct 4, 1869. STATE UNIFORMITY.

A S. BARNES & CO., cor. William and John Sts., New York, publishers of the National Series of Standard School Books, Comprising the following, adopted for uniform use in the Public Schools of North Carolina, viz: Parker & Watson's National Readers & Spellers. Davies' Arithmetics.

Publishers' Descriptive Catalogue, Price List, pecimen copies of "Educational Bulletin," mailed free. For special introductory rates, or other parrevenue exactions; there cannot be found so enor- ticulars concerning this admirable Series, address

Monteith & McNally's Geographies.

Beers' System of Penmanship.

Montieth's History of United States.

When the Democracy Ruled the Nation. In a leading editorial, the Cincinnati Gazette tells this truth:

"The Democratic party enjoyed a supremacy n this country for many years.' Well would it have been for the country and

its people if this rule had continued. During the many years of Democratic suprem. acy, there was no vast National Debt to eat out the substance of the people.

No Government tax gatherers were to be seen no stamp act was in force no tax on all the poor man eats, wears and consumes. No States were out in the cold, and denied their constitututional rights within the Union. No standing army was retained at a vast ex-

pense, to enforce negro suffrage on an unwilling The President of the United States received no presents, as a means of securing office to the

Government vessels were then used for legiti. mate purposes, and not to carry the President and his friends to watering places, at the cost of

Talent then ruled the nation. Honesty in public officers was the rule then and not the exception.

The country was respected abroad, because it asked nothing that was not clearly right, and it submitted to nothing wrong.

Lumber Wanted I want to purchase 5,000 feet of Black Walnut

Plank, from 1 to 11 inch thick-about 2,000 feet seasoned. Any person having such Lumber for sale can secure a good price by applying immediately to Agent Char., Col. & Augusta Railroad, Charlotte, N. C.

For Sale. POUNDS SHOT, by the Bag, at BREM, BROWN & CO'S

Hardware Store. Cotton Cards. Just received 100 dozen Cotton Cards, at BREM, BROWN & CO'S.

Hardware Store Plow Moulds, Plow Plates, &c., BREM, BROWN & CO'S. Hardware Store

Hardware. We have the largest stock of Hardware that we Oct 18, 1869 2w BREM, BROWN & CO

J. J. WOLFENDEN & CO., DEALERS IN Flour and Grain, NEWBERN, N. C.

Refer to J. A. Guion, Cashier National Bank, Newbern: T J. Latham and Rountree & Webb, Newbern.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! McMurray, Davis & Co. Have now in Store their FALL and WINTER

Oct 18, 1869, Chesapeake Guano. Tens of the above Fertilizer, suitable for Wheat or Cotton. For sale by

STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO. Oct. 4. 1869.

Baskets,

One of the largest assortments ever brought to this market, (embracing anything from the largest sixed laundry Basket to a toy basket,) for sale by JAMES HARTY

SPRINKLE & BRO., (SIGN OF CATAWBA HOUSE,)

Opposite Harty's China Hall, Trade Street, Charlotte, N. C. Retail dealers in Wines and Liquors, Brandies and

always on hand. Old Fashion Distilled Whiskey from the Mountain Distillery of O. P. Gardner & Co. Rutherford county. We compound no Liquors; buy the genuine and sell the same. The Dining Department is now opened and under the management of that celebrated Caterer WASH

INGTON BLAKE. Our friends and acquaintances of the City and County are respectfully invited to give us a trial. Meals served at all hours of the day. SPRINKLE & BRO.

State of North Carolina, Mecklenburg county. In Superior Court.

W. B. Sloan and wife and others, heirs at law James Wallace, Sr., against Thomas W. Will and wife, heirs at law of James Wallace, Sr. Special Proceedings to Sell Land for partit In this case it appearing to the setsfaction Court, that the defendants, Thos. W. William wife, (name unknown,) heirs at law of James

lace, Sr., are not residents of the State and can be reached by the ordinary process of law, ther fore, it is and red by the Court that publication be made, for six weeks successively, in the "Wester bemocrat,' a newspaper published in the City Charlotte, notifying the said Thos. W. Williams and wife, (name unknown,) heirs at law of Jas. Wallace Sr., to be and appear before the Superior Court of said County, at the Court House in Charlotte, at the expiration of six weeks from the date of this publi cation, to answer the complaint of the Plaintiffs is this action, or said Plaintiffs will apply to Court for judgment pro confesso as to them

Witness, E. A. Osborne, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Charlotte, this the 15th day of October, E. A. OSBORNE, Clerk Superior Court

V. L. SPRINGS. JAMES OSBORNE, L. W. SPRINGS SPRINGS, OSBORNE & CO., Commission Merchants, 141 Market Street, Philadelphia.

Consignments of Cotton, Yarns, Tobacco, Dried Fruits, and Southern Produce generally, solicited Prompt returns made. REFERENCES -R M Ontes & Co., Hutchison, Bur

roughs & Co., M L Wriston & Co., E M Holt & Co., Churlotte, N. C. Oct 4, 1869 Im Notice to Trespassers.

Depredations, in various ways, having been frot ime to time committed on our premises, this is, therefore, to give notice to all persons, without distinction of race, color or previous condition, to crase in future from such depredations either in the way of hunting with or without dogs, fishing, or even passing through our fields, especially those under cultivation, as we are determined to enforce the law against all offenders. C. A. HOOVER, ALEXANDER GRIER, H. A. QUERY,

W. W. ROBINSON. R. G. KINDRICK. W. M. ALEXANDER. F. LEE ERWIN. JNO. R. SMITH, ROBT. W. McDOWELL, WM. STEADMAN, THOS. WINGATE, JOHN W. STIRLING, M. B. SWANN, JOHN H. NCDOWELL, J. STARR NEELY, F. G. SIMBIL, S WATSON REID,

Steel Creek, Oct .11, 1869

W. H. NEIL, JNO. M. POTTS, THOS. I. GRIER, A. G. NEIL, WM. SMITH, M. N. HART, D. H. HART, I. J. PRICE, J. R. ERWIN. A. R. BRIARD, R. H. SWANN, THOS. P. GRIER, J. LEE GRIER.

4wpd

S. W. GRIER,

J. M. STRONG,

W. M. PORTER,

I J. SLOAN,

J. D. SHITH,