The Old North State

SALISBURY, FRIDAY, NOV. 12, 1869.

THE NORTHERN ELECTIONS—PARTIES.

Elections were held in Pennsylvania, Ohio and one or two other States, in October, with what result our readers know. In Pennsylvania the Republican candidate for Governor, though by no means a very popular man, beat Packer, the Democratic candidate, a man of great popularity, more than four thousand votes. In Ohio the majority of Gov. Hays, Republican, was increased from two to seven thousand, while the complexion of the Legislature was changed from Democratic to Republican. On Tuesday last elections were held in a number of other States North, but with no result indicating any change in the political sentiment of any one of them.—New York was carried by the Democrats by a majority somewhat smaller than that by which Gov. Hoffman was elected a year ago, and not much greater than that by which it was carried by Mr. Seymour. The Legislature was secured by the Democrats. In Illinois the Republicans triumphed, electing a large majority of the members of the Constitutional Convention. Maryland was triumphantly carried by the Democrats, as a matter of course. In Massachusetts the Republicans were triumphant, electing their candidate for Governor and their entire State ticket. In Minnesota the Republicans likewise swept everything before them, electing their candidate for Governor and their entire State ticket by very large majorities. In New Jersey the Democrats carried the Legislature by a small majority in each branch. In Wisconsin the Republicans made large gains.—One thing to be remarked of the result of the elections in the Western States, is the fact that the *quasi* repudiation scheme of paying the national debt in greenbacks, has utterly failed to work the revolution in parties there, which it was claimed it would. Even Pendleton, the originator of it, was defeated by a much larger majority than the last Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio. And all of this too, in an election at which a greatly diminished number of votes were thrown.

When we view the situation, and the surrounding circumstances, we see nothing to be surprised at in the result. The great rallying point with the Northern Democrats, has been the horrors of reconstruction. The worse it was, for us of the South, the better was the chance for the Northern Democracy to obtain political power. While professing great sympathy for us, the Northern Democrats were secretly wishing that reconstruction might be made ten times more odious than it was, and were doing all in their power, to make it as much so as they could. The moderate Republicans in Congress were opposed to the harshest features of the Reconstruction Acts, as actually passed. The Republican party was divided between qualified and unlimited suffrage for the negro. The Democratic members held the balance of power, and united with the Stevens wing of the Republican party, to make the bill as odious as possible. *To the Democratic members of Congress, therefore, are we indebted for universal manhood-suffrage.* After having assisted the ultra Radicals to engraft it in the bill at the last hour of the session they could not have prevented its passage, had they even desired to do so. With the political capital manufactured out of the Reconstruction Acts the democracy made some gains at the elections in the Fall of 1867. But the stock in trade thus obtained was all expended by November 1868, when Gen. Grant was so triumphantly elected to the Presidency by the Republican party.

Many predicted that great changes would be made manifest at the elections just held, but they have been sadly disappointed. And the reason is obvious. The reconstruction question has been settled by an acceptance of those measures by the Southern people. The Democracy can no longer harp upon that string. Old feelings and old passions, engendered during the war, have carried many back to the Republican ranks who abhored the reconstruction policy. In all of this there is nothing unnatural.—These passions and prejudices will only die with the present generation. *No party is likely to succeed, during the present age, which recognizes the Copperheads at the North and the old Secessionists as the South as its national leaders.* There are thousands of Northern men, not Republicans, who will never support men like Pendleton and Vallandigham for the Presidency, any more than the Secessionists of the South would have supported John M. Botts for the same office if the Confederacy had been established.—To ignore this fact is to shut our eyes to the simplest laws of human nature.

There is no doubt that a very large proportion of the Republican party is tired of following the lead of Sumner, Butler, Logan and the other Radical leaders, but they will not desert them to follow the lead of those who were opposed to the Union during the late war. The Democratic party, too, is at strife within itself. Nothing but mutual antagonism and the pressure of surrounding circumstances keeps the two organizations together as compact and and distinct parties. Without that pressure it may be doubted whether they could be kept together for six months longer. If there was no *Democratic party* in existence all the probabilities are that the Republican party would speedily dissolve and go to pieces, and the discordant elements of which it is composed array themselves in opposition to each other. In the present condition of things, then, is it not a most opportune time for the organization of a great LIBERAL PARTY in conformity to the wants and emergencies of the times? The great need of the country now is to heal the wounds and repair the mischiefs wrought by the war. To this end *expedients*, rather than principles, are needed. Such a party would at once unite all the moderate and properly conservative men of all the present parties against the extremists and the impracticables of all. Such a party would restore peace to the country and inaugurate an era of good feeling, which neither of the present parties can do.

THE KNOXVILLE WHIG declares that Tennessee will not repudiate—that the State debt has been incurred, and it must be met, and will be met, no matter what cost or sacrifice. And its correspondent at Nashville, who has mixed a good deal with the members of the Legislature, writes that the suggestion of repudiation is odious and monstrous.

☞ What has become of the Henderson *Index*? We have not seen it for several weeks.—Neither have we seen the Rutherfordton papers for some time, except the Christian *Union*.

☞ We learn from the *Standard* that C. H. Brogden, Esq., of Wayne County, succeeds the defaulting Estes as Collector of Internal Revenue in the Wilmington District.

THE KU KLUX AND LEAGUE OUTRAGES.

We see that certain editors and newspaper writers are devoting much space to this subject, and, we fear, with no good effect. They seem to be endeavoring to palliate, if not to justify, the Ku Klux by parading the many similar crimes committed, as is alleged, by the members of the Loyal League. Those outrages, among which may be mentioned the murder of Col. Nethercutt, the Foscue family and others in Jones and Lenoir, and the barn burnings, others still worse, in Orange, cannot be defended or paliated. Nor can it be claimed that the State authorities acted with proper and becoming energy in their efforts to ferret out and bring to justice the guilty parties. We shall certainly not defend them in the premises, but rather censure them for their remissness, if nothing worse. But what good can possibly come of the course now pursued by certain papers of both parties? Retaliation only begets retaliation; crimination only begets recrimination; violence, under whatever pretence, only begets more violence. And shall this thing be continued? Is there to be no end to these disturbances? Are the outrages of the one party to be forever kept before the public as a justification for those of the other? As long as this is so peace will never return to bless our borders, but perpetual strife will prevail. How long will they persist in kindling into a flame the dying embers of hatred that but for such kindling would before now have ceased to glow? Never while the extremists of either party bear sway in State politics. Surely the day for moderation and conciliation—for peace and harmony—has come if only those in authority, and out of it, would cultivate it. Some of the Judges it is said,—we know of no case of it ourself—exhibit their partizan feelings on the bench. As long as this continues, if it be so, peace will never come in their judicial districts.

JUSTICE.

We publish the article below from the Wilmington *Journal* as an act of justice to the District Judge. We are frank to say that with the *single* exception of his conduct in relation to the bankrupt printing we have heard nothing but praise of him as a Judge; and, with the *Journal*, we join in the wish that we had more such:

"JUDGE BROOKS.—The patience and impartiality which His Honor, Judge Brooks, has exhibited, especially during the session of the U. S. District Court over which he presided last week, has been such as to win for him the respect and good will of the members of the Bar and all who have been connected in any manner with his Court. The justice which he has ever manifested upon the bench since his elevation thereto, has been such as to impress our people with the fact that he is among the few now-a-days who are incorruptible. The Bar here bear for him a decided respect, and he is believed to be and known among them and the community from whence he came as a man of strict integrity. Among Radical Judges he is regarded as the most worthy, and the wish is general that we had more such. Convinced, as we have been, that Judge Brooks sits upon the bench in the honest discharge of his duty as he conceives it, without the display of partizan prejudices or feelings, we take pleasure in acknowledging the fact and wish with our friends that we had more such, and that our State Courts claimed none worse than he."

THORINGTON vs. SMYTH & HARTLEY.—We learn that the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in this case, just delivered and involving the validity of contracts based on Confederate currency, will be reported in full in the November number of the *American Law Times*, published in Washington City. We suppose that gentlemen of the Bar desiring it could obtain it by applying at once to Rowland Cox, P. O. lock-box, No. 29, Washington, D. C. The opinion in the celebrated Yerger case will also appear, and other important decisions of the Supreme Court.

A HOME ENTERPRISE.—The first number of the second volume of the *Carolina Farmer* is on our table. This really meritorious journal has been changed from a monthly to a weekly, and contains eight pages of choice original and selected reading matter for the farm and fireside. It has a beautifully engraved head, and handsome rule border with tastefully designed corner pieces. In typographical execution it is a credit to Southern skill and enterprise. Published at the low price of $2 per year. Address Wm. H. Bernard, editor and proprietor, Wilmington, N. C.

DEMOREST'S MONTHLY.—A splendid Christmas number. This favorite periodical for ladies improves with every issue. Its reliable fashions, its numerous full-sized patterns, its admirable illustrations, and great variety of useful and interesting reading matter, render it by far the most desirable magazine of the day, and in fact indispensable to ladies living away from the metropolitan centers. It is also the cheapest magazine at $3 per annum, with a handsome premium, which, for a limited time, may, we see, be a large and magnificently engraved copy of Lillie M. Spencer's "Fourth of July Pic-Nic"—a picture worth three times the cost of the magazine. Published at 838 Broadway, N. Y.

THE EDINBURG REVIEW for October is on our table. It is unnecessary to say any thing more of it than that it fully sustains the high reputation of that publication. Address the Leonard Scott Pub. Co., 140 Fulton st., N. Y.

JOHN MURRAY, the London Publisher, announces that the "*London Quar. Review*" for October will contain hitherto unpublished Letters from Lady Byron to Mrs. Leigh, in 1816, which completely disprove Mrs. Beecher Stowe's story. The elder Murray having been Byron's Publisher, any statement emanating from this well known house is authoritative.

The Review will be republished by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., early in November; and all who wish to secure a copy of this number should make immediate application, either direct to the publishers, or to a local agent.

THE CAROLINA FARMER.—The October number of this valuable work is on our table, filled with articles of interest and profit to the farmer. This number closes the first volume, and is the last of the monthly series. On the fourth of November the first number of the Weekly will appear; and in its new form it will no doubt prove much more acceptable to its many readers. It will contain eight pages of five columns each; and in addition to a largely-increased amount of agricultural matter, will give miscellaneous, family reading, market reports and the general news of the day. The subscription price ($2 00 per year) will not be changed. Address, Wm. H. Bernard, Editor and Proprietor, Wilmington, N. C.

From the Sentinel.

MR. EDITOR:—The repeated allusions in your paper, editorially and through correspondents, to that *monstrosity*, that most outrageous of all the operations of the "Ring," to-wit: The Catawba Lime Bed Branch Railroad, suggests the idea that it would be well for you, and your readers, to know something of its history, particularly as to who were its steadfast friends, those that stood by it when the question came as to whether it should be immediately constructed, or put off to some indefinite period, far in the future, if ever to be built at all.

The last Legislature passed a bill ratified the 29th day of January, the 15th Section of which reads thus:

"That said Western North Carolina Railroad Company shall have power to make or discontinue branches of said Road at will, and it may use the branches as will best promote its convenience and interest: *Provided*, nevertheless, this section shall not confer any power to interfere with the Branch Road to Paint Rock, *and no other branch shall be begun until the main Trunk to Duck Town, and the branch to Paint Rock, shall have been completed.*"

Under this section of the act the Lime bed branch was placed among the improbabilities; but we will go on and show how it was made whole, and who made it so.

The same legislature passed another act ratified the 15th day of April, amending the 15th section, of the bill above mentioned, which was presented to a meeting of the Stockholders of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company in the following manner, as taken from the written proceedings.

"The meeting assembled at the expiration of the half hour."

"Judge Merrimon then introduced the following resolution."

"*Resolved*, That the private Stockholders of the Eastern Division of the Western North Carolina Rail Road Company, the stock of the State not being voted, do hereby accept the act, and all the provisions of such act, passed by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina at its last session, entitled, "an act to be entitled an act amendatory of the act to incorporate the Western North Carolina Rail Road Company, 1855 and all acts amendatory thereof," in the words and figures following, that is to say."

Now comes that which together with the foregoing resolution made the Lime Bed Branch a fixed fact as far as the action of the legislature and of the Stockholders of the Company could do it.

This is the document of which on that occasion Judge Merrimon seems to have been the special guardian, produced by him then and there, from the safe recesses of a breast pocket. Here it is, as the Judge says "in words and figures following.

SECTION 1. *The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact*, That the provision in section 15 of said act, *shall not be so construed as to prevent the immediate construction of the branch Road leading from a point near Catawba Station, in Catawba county, to the Lime beds as provided for in section 1st of said acts;* and in all meetings hereafter held by the Stockholders of the Eastern Division of said Company, the State stock, if represented, shall vote as provided in the 11th section of the act ratified the 29th day of January, 1869, for the "Western Division," of which this is amendatory, and the adoption of these and further amendments shall be left to the private Stockholders of the Eastern Division.

Nothing now prevented the "immediate construction" of the Branch. I will give the vote upon this last amendment and resolution and leave the public to judge of the conduct since, of some of those whose names are recorded as having voted for them.

"The Committee to superintend the ballot through Gov. Vance "reported as follows:

"Affirmative—F R Kyler, 5 shares; B A Berry, 10 shares; Wm M Walton, 30 shares; Thos G Walton, for self and as proxy for others, 878 shares; John Carson, for self and as proxy 599 shares; W W Fleming, for self and as proxy 480 shares; M L McCorkle, for self and as proxy 559 shares; R A Caldwell, for self and as proxy 2,180 shares; J A McDowell, for self and as proxy, 546 shares; N W Woodfin, for self and proxy 408 shares; J W Wilson, for self and proxy 7,088; A S Merrimon, 5 shares; Conley & Neal, 353 shares; J A Caldwell, 16 shares; W P Fortune, 230 shares; J W McElrath, 3 shares; J A Hunt, 970 shares; Z B Vance, 5 shares; W F McKesson, 335 shares; Jos Brittain, 5 shares; R F Simonton, 50 shares; Geo. P Erwin, 5 shares."

It is unnecessary to give the names of those who voted in the negative. C.

THE LATE DISASTER.

Recent Mississippi River Calamity—The Burning of the Steamer Stonewall—Statements of Survivors—Horrible Scenes—Incidents, &c.

The full accounts furnished by the telegrams published in the *Sun* of Friday and Saturday leave but few of the main facts to record. The causes which prevented an extinguishment of the flames, the appalling scenes inseparable from all such dire calamities, and the hair breadth escapes and death struggles of the passengers, as furnished by Western exchanges, are, however of painful interest. The St. Louis *Republican* gathers its facts from survivors who returned to that city by the Belle Memphis, and from the columns of that paper the following extracts are made:

DEPARTURE OF THE BOAT.

The Stonewall left St. Louis at six o'clock on Tuesday evening, with thirty-five cabin passengers, one hundred and sixty-five deck passengers, seventeen officers, thirty-eight deck crew, twenty cabin crew, and freight of five thousand barrels of flour, five hundred sacks of oats, one hundred and fifty bales of hay, a large quantity of bacon and pork, some petroleum, and one hundred and fifty mules. At a quarter past six o'clock on Wednesday evening the Stonewall reached a point opposite Neeley's Landing, one hundred and twenty miles below St. Louis.

THE FIRST ALARM.

Here the cry of "fire" was given by one of the deck passengers, who shouted to Geo. W. Fulton, the engineer, then on duty. Darkness had set in and the alarm came with a terrible significance. The boat was at a point where the river is one and a half miles wide, with much that was combustible on board, and with no means of escape except what might be obtained by running the vessel against the bank. Fulton rushed out and saw a bale of hay in the aft portion of the boat burning. So small was the fire that it could have been extinguished with one or two buckets of water if they had been at hand, but these were not there.

SPREAD OF THE FLAMES.

The hay was piled up to the boiler deck and the flames spread with great rapidity, extending from bale to bale of hay, communicating next to the dry woodwork of the boat, and it was seen at a glance that the Stonewall was doomed. The majority of the deck passengers were at the time congregated aft, and a panic which rendered them powerless to do anything to prevent the impending destruction ensued among them. Fulton left his engines, and, unaided, except by one or two persons, essayed to prevent the spread of the devouring element. He got the section hose and went over to the donkey engine to attach it. His efforts were, however, fruitless. The people had become frantic, and moved rapidly in a dense stream forward. Fulton found that he could not advance aft one step and he gave it up in despair. Previous to this he had shouted through the speaking trumpet to Folkerson the pilot, to land the boat as soon as possible. The boat was rounding towards the Missouri bank when it grounded on a reef called Tea Table bar, and remained immovable some two hundred yards from the shore, with deep water intervening. In five minutes after the alarm the flames had extended over all the aft portion and a considerable part of the forward portion of the boat. The deck passengers rushed towards the forecastle, every inch of which was covered with a shrieking and dreadfully affrighted mass of humanity. To complete the general consternation the mules dashed among the people, trampling on and crushing them to death.

PASSENGERS LEAP INTO THE RIVER.

While this scene was transpiring on the main deck, what were the cabin passengers doing? They had just set down to supper when a terrible turmoil arose, and they learned at once that the boat was on fire. In that awful moment they vainly looked for a loophole to escape from the fate which threatened them. Below, aft and forward there was a furnace of untold fierceness, and on each side there was a waste of waters, which indeed offered a preferable fate to the other. The cabin passengers chose to accept the risk of the milder fate, and they jumped from the boiler deck into the watery chasm, between land and land, below.

The deck passengers also leaped into the river as they became more and more hotly pressed by the flames. In ten minutes from the first alarm the Stonewall was enveloped in flames from stem to stern, from main deck to pilot house—a vast funeral pyre. By this time all who could had jumped off the boat and were struggling for life in the rapid current.—Very few were able to save themselves. The great majority were, it is feared drowned almost immediately.

EFFORTS TO ESCAPE.

While the deck passengers and crew were huddled together on the forecastle, E. P. Watson, the carpenter of the boat, endeavored to get some of them to assist him in putting the stage plank overboard. It would have floated, it was believed, one hundred persons to the land, but the passengers were struck helpless by the prospect of the horrible fate staring them in the face, and failed to launch the plank. Fifteen feet of it was pushed over the side.—About twenty persons got on if, some were pushed off, and about sixteen managed to cling to it until they were taken off in a skiff which was sent from the shore.

Fulton, the engineer, stayed at his post until he was driven from it by the flames and jumped overboard. He started to swim towards the land, but found the mules so numerous in the water that he could make no progress, and so swam into the wheel-house. He clung here in fancied security until the lines holding the levers burned off and the wheel commenced to revolve. It made three revolutions, and he was caught by it and considerably bruised.

BUT ONE SKIFF AVAILABLE.

There was only one skiff available to take passengers from the burning wreck. It made several trips from the boat to the land. Besides being the means of escape for those on the stage-plank, it was used to take Fulton from his perilous position. He was the last brought away; after that no one escaped from the boat. It was feared that some, hemmed in by the flames, were burned to death, and rumor had it that some met with such a dreadful fate in the cabin. How many, will never be known. It can only be hoped that they all succeeded in jumping into the river and got to shore.

The coal oil—fortunately not a large quantity—and the bacon burned very fiercely.

The Stonewall was burned to the water's edge in about one hour and a half after the fire was discovered. But long before this there was no living soul in it.

A TERRIBLE SCENE.

The scene was a terrible one—one never to be forgotten by the survivors. The lamentations, groans and shrieks of dying men and women mingled with the noise of the cracking timbers, and to intensify the horror of the moment, burning spars, fenders and beams, fell over into the water, where nearly two hundred beings were trying to save themselves from the jaws of death.

AID FROM THE SHORE.

There were numbers of people on the shore who had flocked from the houses in the neighborhood of the landing, but they were unable to give any assistance except what a few could render with the tiny skiff before mentioned.

They saw many an unfortunate passenger taking his last leap, and, as some who had managed to get hold of a spar or piece of timber drifted from the wreck, they eagerly sought to give a helping hand to some poor fellow as he neared the shore.

They did all they possibly could to mitigate the horrors of the night, and at different points of the river, for a mile below assisted persons to get on shore. The number so saved, it is regretted, was but small.

[By Telegraph.]

FURTHER FROM THE DISASTER ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

St. Louis, Oct. 30.

The *Republican* has a dispatch from Captain Taylor, one of the committee that left here last night for the wreck of the steamer Stonewall, late burned in the Mississippi, which states that no bodies were found to-day. Three were buried yesterday; names unknown. Several persons were picked up below here yesterday alive, but their names are not ascertained. The wreck was still burning. The freight in the hold is uninjured, but being stolen rapidly. If the board of underwriter's had sent a tug down $50,000 worth of property would have been saved. The safe of the boat has been taken out, and is now in the keeping of Henderson, a justice of the peace.

A SEVERE WINTER PREDICTED.

The coming winter, says the Petersburg Index, it is predicted will be a very hard one. Old hunters and woodsmen on this continent and scientific calculators both here and in Europe have adduced signs and tokens of an early and severe season. Founded upon the observation, experience and study of years, which cannot be rejected. Animals that house themselves away in the cold season have advanced their preparations for the frost, while the fearful tempests that recently raged upon sea and land, are regarded as no equivocal warning.

It will doubtless be remembered by all what a remarkably mild winter the last was. Much of the time the temperature was that of early spring, and save at intervals but little increase of clothing was needed in this climate; and the suffering among the poorer classes was comparatively trifling.

In point of mildness the winters of 1797, 1822, 1828 and 1834, are the only ones within the last three-quarters of a century that approached it.

A distinguished *savant*, writing to the Bulletin of the Scientific Society of Europe, tells the world that since the atmospheric perturbations of 1859 '60, the years have been warmer, clearer and dryer, and the barometer pressure lighter than before. The anomalies, he thinks, cannot fail to find their compensation ere long, the winter before last closely corresponding with that of 1828, and everything betokening that about 1870 we shall have a great winter like that of 1828-30.

The *savants* are not invariably right, but there is accumulated evidence in their favor to show that on general indications, and careful comparisons kept up for years past, they can make some fair predictions concerning the year to come.

These predictions may not fall unpleasantly upon the ears of those whose business it is to sell winter wear and winter material—especially when comfort and plenty fill their homes—but to the poor they are alarming. We trust for their sake the season may not be exceptionally severe. But at any rate, whether the predictions are fulfilled or not, it would be both wise and politic to be prepared as far as possible for what may come. At least no harm can result from such precautions.

GEORGE PEABODY.

His Career and his Benefactions—Characteristic Anecdotes—His Sojourn at the Springs—The Southern Education Fund.

GREENBRIER WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, August 25th, 4669.

The precence of Mr. Peabody within our borders for the first time since he became specially eminent suggests the thought that a brief review of the career and benefactions of that great philanthropist, together with some notice of his present sojourn at our favorite fountain, may prove interesting.—With this idea in view we have, through the kindness of the relatives and friends of that gentleman who attend him here, gained trustworthy information as to all the facts to which reference will be made. He, fortunately, needs no partial pen to impress the world with the greatness of its obligations to his benevolence.

George Peabody comes of an ancient English family, settled in America as early as 1635, and was born in Danvers, Mass., on the 18th of February, 1795. He commenced business as a clerk in a store at the early age of eleven, and continued to thus serve in several places in New England for six years. At the age of seventeen he formed a partnership in the drapery business, in Georgetown, D. C., with Mr. Elisha Riggs, who furnished a capital of $3,000, young Peabody having the management of the business. That this partnership was mutually satisfactory the following anecdote sufficiently proves: At the time it was formed the age of his youthful partner, already six feet high and unusually mature in appearance, was unknown to Mr. Riggs, who, in conversation with him some time after its establishment, remarked that many men improperly entered business when too young, assuming responsibilities for which their experience did not qualify them, etc. Mr. Peabody at the time made no reply, but upon coming of age recurred to this remark of his associate, and informed him that though they had been in partnership nearly four years he was now only twenty-one. Mr. Riggs heard this with astonishment, but without complaint, and a few years after, upon the winding up of the concern, received $150,000 as his share of the profits on the original capital of three teousand.

During his residence in Georgetown the war with Great Britain was going on, and the young merchant for a time became a soldier, serving in a volunteer artillery company in defence of the capital. In 1815 the house of Riggs & Peabody was established in Baltimore. The style of the firm subsequently became Peabody, Riggs & Co., and branch houses were opened in New York and Philadelphia. In the year 1837 Mr. Peabody fixed his home in London, where he has ever since resided, though still claiming to be a citizen of the United States. He has crossed the Atlantic fourteen times, and if his health permits, will next spring make his fifteenth passage.

His business in London was that of a banker and commission agent, and his sagacity in all financial concerns was soon conspicuous. It seems only less wonderful than his liberality because it is oftener paralleled. The foundation of his fortune, for example, is said to have been due to his extensive purchase during the crisis of 1835 of Maryland bonds, the State being then in danger of repudiation—an act by which he saved her credit, and himself realized largely. He also rendered similar service subsequently to various States and corporations in America. Numerous railways in the United States are indebted to him for their speedy completion; he supplying them with iron and taking their bonds in payment. In this way, while adding greatly to the wealth of his native land, he is understood to have acquired no small part of his private fortune.

Mr. Peabody's extraordinary liberality, if not before evinced, developed itself as early as 1851, when he assumed the entire expense of arranging the American department in the Great Exhibition in London, and in 1852, when he gave $10,000 to defray the cost of the second expedition in search of Sir John Franklin. The same year he bestowed $20,000 (since increased tenfold)—his first educational grant—to found the Peabody Institute in his native town, then celebrating the centennial anniversary of its corporation. The Legislature of Massachusetts has recently changed the name of this town from Danvers to *Peabody*. It is, however, within eighteen years past that his benevolence has been most striking, and whatever may before have been the case, all that he has done in that time has not been the result of impulse, but the carrying out of a pre-conceived plan. This is indicated by the following incident:

Mr. W. W. Corcoran, of Wasington city, his friend for half a century, and a gentleman well known for his great wealth and numerous noble charities, had signalized himself by providing for the wants and transportation to the far West of a large body of Hungarians who had just been landed at New York in a state of utter destitution. Mr. Peabody, in a letter from London to Mr. Corcoran, dated October 3, 1851, uses the following language:

"However liberal I may be, I cannot keep pace with your noble acts of charity at home, but one of these days I mean to come out, and *then*, if my feelings regarding money don't change, and I have plenty, I shall become a strong competitor of yours in benevolence. * * * You acted nobly by the Hungarians."

How the pledge thus given has been redeemed, the world knows. The only change in his benevolent intentions regarding the United States, as then entertained, that is known to have taken place, is that funds which were designed to advance education in the whole country he has since the war devoted entirely to the South. His own words to a member of the Board of Trustees of the Southern Education Fund, on the occasion of his last great donation, were: "I do this for the South for the benefit of the whole country."

Mr. Peabody is known to be charitable on principle, to recognize his obligations to God as having prospered him above others, and to consider himself merely a steward of his bounty. He says that he gives according to his means; Great, however, as is his liberality, *he entertains applications for aid from strangers, and habitually declines to answer letters containsng them.* On one occasion he committed to the flames as many as 4,000 such letters. One of his most striking characteristics—more or less illustrated in every gift he has made—is a freedom from sectional or sectarian prejudice and bigotry; a catholicity of spirit and large-hearted benevolence. He declares that he never has bestowed benefits upon any particular religious denomination as such, and that he never will do so, and he has distinctly expressed the wish that this policy should obtain the apportionment of the fund for education in the South. He is not a member of any church, though educated a Presbeterian.

The total amount he has given away in the last seventeen years is but little short of ten millions of dollars. His splendid gifts to the poor of London—about two millions of dollars in the aggregate—are still fresh in the minds of all, and the letter and miniature of herself sent him by the Queen everywhere remembered. A well-written and most interesting account of the manner in which this money has been bestowed is found in Appleton's Journal for July 31, 1869. The city of Baltimore, for twenty years his home, has received for educational purposes not less than a million of dollars, and the cause of southern education double as much. Most of his other donations in the United States have been in the North, chiefly New England, and are too numerous to detail here.—He has distributed among his living relatives in America more than two millions of dollars, and has built in Georgetown, Mass., as a memorial to his mother, a new church at a cost of a hundred thousand more.

The first donation in behalf of southern education, made in 1866, was $1,000,000 in cash and $1,100,000 in Mississippi State bonds. The second donation, made within the last eight weeks, was $1,000,000 in cash and $486,000 in Florida State bonds. The nominal amount, therefore, is more than $3,500,000, though only $2,000,000 are at present available. This is judiciously invested, and yields annually about $130,000. In special recognition of the former of these donations, the Congress of the United States, on the 16th March, 1867, voted to Mr. Peabody a magnificent gold medal, since made and presented to him. This testimonial, though called a medal, is more properly a piece of symbolic statary about one foot in height—an exquisite work of art. It was manufactured in New York, and cost, $7,000.

Some notion of the policy pursued in its distribution by the almoners of Mr. Peabody's bounty to the South seems in this connection appropriate, and will be briefly given.

It being of course impossible, with the means at their command, for the Board of Trustees to assist all schools, or even all those of one class worthy of their aid, they have, afer mature deliberation, and with the approbation of the great donor, determined for the present to confine the benefits of the fund to public free schools for elementary instruction, believing that in this way the neediest portions of the whole population can be most readily reached. The entire cost of maintaining schools is in no case met by the Board, but communities are encouraged to establish them by a contribution from the Board of a part—generally a small part—of the money necessary for that purpose. A school being established, the portion contributed by the Board is applied by the same municipal agents, that control the outlay of the rest, the economical administration of which, as it is produced by taxation, the people are sufficiently jealous in guarding. All expense to the trustees in making this contribution available is thus avoided, and a system of schools introduced which, being entirely controlled by the organs of the people and those immediately interested in their success, are generally acceptable, and likely to be perpetuated even when the aid in question is withdrawn. The fund being, as before intimated, wholly insufficient to assist all needy communities, it should be added that the plan of the Board thus far has been to concentrate it upon cities and towns where the largest number of children are accessible, thus employing it most efficiently—exhibiting models to the surrounding country of a successful system, and encouraging the foundation of similar schools elsewhere.

Mr. Peabody's gift being designed for the benefit of both races, the inquiry is suggested, and has been often made, whether "mixed schools" are contemplated by him or his representatives. To this question a pointed reply can be given. The Board, as indicated above, assume no control whatever over the the arrangement of the schools to which assistance is accorded, leaving all such matters entirely with the local authorities, who establish and chiefly maintain them; consequently no portion of the fund can be expended on mixed schools except by the sanction of those authorities—a sanction which, so far as is known, has been uniformly withheld. In point of fact, much the larger part of the help hitherto given has been to white schools, those for colored children having been to a large extent provided for from other sources, and the Board always affording their aid where it is most needed.

Mr. Peabody is attended at the Springs by his nephew, Mr. George Peabody Russell, and Mrs. Russell, of Salem, Mass., as well as by the Rev. B. Sears, D. D., LL. D., of of Staunton, Va. This gentleman was formerly Superintendent of Public Instruction in Massachusetts, and subsequently succeeded the celebrated Dr. Wayland as President of Brown University, at Providence, R. I., an office which he resigned to assume the duties of General Agent of the Southern Education Fund. For this position his talents, experience, and character, eminently qualify him. He is known to possess the entire confidence of the distinguished gentlemen composing the Board of Trustees—a confidence which Mr. Peabody has confirmed in the warmest terms to the present writer.

Mr. Peabody shares with ex-Governor Wise the uppermost cottage in Baltimore Row, and sits at the same table with General Lee, Mr. Corcoran, Mr. Taggart, and others. He is now in his seventy-fifth year, and is, fortunately for the world, a bachelor.—Being quite infirm, he has been seldom able to come to parlor or dining-room, though he has received many ladies and gentlemen at his cottage, and seems fond of society. His manners are singularly affable and pleasing, and his countenance one of the most benevolent we have ever seen. It is also indisputably handsome. It is pleasant to know that he is particularly gratified with the reception he has met here, and with the considerate attention that has been on every hand shown him. Such evidence of regard are highly appreciated by a man who has steadfastly declined titles and decorations at the hands of the greatest sovereign in Europe.

MARRIED:

At Cottage Home, Lincoln county, on the 2d inst., by the Rev. A. W. Miller, D. D., Col. John E. Brown, of Charlotte, and Miss Laura P., daughter of Rev. R. H. Morrison, D. D.

In Cabarrus county, on the 2d inst., by the Rev. J. E. Pressly, Mr. James A. Bradford and Miss Margaret C. Johnston.

In Forsythe county, on the 19th ult., Mr. Jno. Ledford and Miss Clementine Spaugh.

DIED.

In Steel Creek, in Mecklenburg county, on the 23d ult., Mrs. Dorcas Grier, wife of James Grier, deceased, aged 77 years. She was the last one of 8 or 10 children of John Neely—all of whom lived to an old age.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Allen's LUNG BALSAM,

THE REMEDY FOR CURING

Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis, Asthma and Croup,

As an Expectorant it has no Equal.

It is composed of the active principles of roots and plants, which are chemically extracted, so as to retain all their medical qualities.

MINISTERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

Who are so often afflicted with throat diseases, will find a sure remedy in this Balsam. Lozenges and wafers sometimes give relief, but this Balsam, taken a few times, will insure a permanent cure.

With all those afflicted with Coughs or Consumption, give this Balsam a fair trial, they will be pleased with the result, and confess that the *Sure Remedy is found at last.*

It is sold by DR. G. B. POULSON, Salisbury, N. C. 45—

PAIN KILLER.

We ask the attention of the public to this long tested and unrivaled

FAMILY MEDICINE.

It has been favorably known for more than twenty years, during which time we have received thousands of testimonials, showing this medicine to be an almost never-failing remedy for diseases caused by or attended upon—

Sudden Colds, Coughs, Fever and Ague, Pleurisy, Bilious Fever, Pains in the Side, Back and Bowels, as well as in the Joints and Limbs, Neuralgia and Rheumatic Pain in any part of the system, Toothache and Pains in the head and face.

As a Blood Purifier and Tonic for the Summer,

It seldom fails to cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Acid Stomach, Heartburn, Kidney Complaints, Sick Headache, Piles, Asthma or Phthisic, Rheumatism, Boils, Felons, Whitlows, Old Sores, Swelled Joints, and General Debility of the System.

It is also a prompt and sure remedy for Cramps and Pain in the Stomach, Painters' Colic, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Summer Complaint, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Scalds, Burns, Sprains, Bruises, Frost Bites, as well as the Stings of Insects, Scorpions, the Bites of Poisonous Insects and Reptiles.

See Directions accompanying each bottle.

Benefits of Life Insurance.

The North America Insurance Company pays its premiums promptly without charge.

W. H. HOLDERNESS, Agent,
North America Life Ins. Co.

THOMASVILLE, N. C.

Dear Sir:—You will please accept my sincere thanks for your prompt payment, without *charge*, of the amount of the policy of Insurance on my Husband's Life, amounting to the sum of three thousand dollars. At your earnest and repeated solicitation he was induced to insure in your Company, and now we are the recipents of its benefits.

To you and the North America Life Insurance Company we shall feel under obligations, such as only the widow and fatherless can feel and express.

May you have success in inducing others to insure in your most liberal company, and may the Lord of the widow and orphans bless you and prosper you in your good work.

MARGARET C. BARBER,
of Rowan Mills, N. C.

Mr. Holderness is also agent for the Liverpool, London and Globe Fire Insurance Company, which insures all kinds of public and private buildings, Railroad Depots, Bridges, Factories, Founderies, Mills and Merchandise, and pays all its losses promptly.

All letters addressed to Mr. Holderness at Thomasville, N. C will receive prompt attention.

A CARD.

A Clergyman while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Disease of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any who needs it, *Free of Charge.*

Address, JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D., Bible House,
Oct. 1—6m New York City

OW HOSTETTER'S BITTERS CURE DYSPEPSIA.

THE WHOLE STORY IN A NUT-SHELL.

The office of the stomach is to convert the food into a cream-like semi-fluid, called CHYME. This is effected partly by the action of a solvent, called the gastric juice, which exudes from the coating of the stomach, and partly by a mechanical movement of that organ, which churns, as it were, the dissolving aliment. The CHYME passes from the stomach into the duodenum, or entrance to the bowels, where it is subjected to the action of the bile, and the nutritious portion that if the great solvent, called CHYLE, which eventually becomes blood.

Now, it is evident that if the great solvent, the gastric juice, is not produced in sufficient quantity, or if the mechanical action of the stomach is not sufficiently brisk, the first process of digestion will be but imperfectly performed. It is also clear that if the liver, which plays such an important part in changing the nourishing portion of the chyme into the material of the blood, is congested, or in any unnatural condition, the second process will not be thoroughly accomplished. The result of the two failures is dyspepsia, complicated with biliousness.

The mode in which HOSTETTER'S BITTERS operate in such cases is this: they invigorate the cellular membrane of the stomach, which excites the gastric juice, thereby insuring an ample sufficiency of the fluid to completely dissolve the food. They also act upon the nerves of the stomach, causing an acceleration of the mechanical movement necessary to reduce the food to a homogeneous mass. They also act specifically upon the liver, strengthening it, and so enabling it to produce an ample and regular supply of bile, for the purpose of converting the nutritions particles of the Chyme into Chyle, and promote the passage through the bowels of the useless debris.

In this way, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS cure Dyspepsia and liver complaint. The explanation is plain, simple, philosophical, and true.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC SALE.—I WILL SELL at Public Auction on the premises, November 30th, 1869, at the Correll farm, near the Yadkin River, Rowan county, formerly known as the Bradshaw place, the following property, viz:

200 Bushels of Corn, Oats, Hay, Fodder, Hogs, Cattle and Stock, One 2 Horse Wag