THE OLD North State.

VOL. VI. SALISBURY, N. C., APRIL 14, 1871. NO. 15.

CLEMMONS' STAGE LINES!

WARSAW

To Fayetteville.

LEAVE Warsaw for Fayetteville daily except Sunday. Through Ticket from Goldsboro' via Warsaw, to Fayetteville, $6. Through tickets from Weldon to Fayetteville $10.—Through tickets from Wilmington, via Warsaw, to Fayetteville, $6.

CHARLOTTE VIA WADESBORO. TO HEAD OF W., C. & R. R. R.

Leave Charlotte after trains from Raleigh on the days of [illegible] day, and Saturday. Leave Wadesboro' [illegible] day, Thursday, and Saturday, after train from Wilmington.

CHATHAM R. R. TO FAYETTEVILLE AND WESTERN R. R.:

Leave Chatham Rail Road after train from Raleigh.

Leave Western Road at Jonesboro' after train from Fayetteville, daily except Sundays.

SALEM AND HIGH POINT STAGE leaves each place daily.

Office at Butner's Hotel, Salem, N. C.

E. T. CLEMMONS,
Spet. 16, 1870—tf Contractor.

Time Table—Western N. C. R. R.

TAKES EFFECT 5TH SEPT. 1870.

GOING WEST. Arrive.	Leave.		GOING EAST. Arrive.	Leave.
	5.10 AM	Salisbury,	9.20 PM	
6.02 AM	6.07 "	Third Creek,	8.28 "	8.28 PM
6.55 "	7.10 "	Statesville,	7.20 "	7.25 "
8.02 "	8.07 "	Catawba Sta.	6.23 "	6.28 "
8.55 "	9.00 "	Newton,	5.30 "	5.35 "
9.40 "	9.45 "	Hickory,	4.40 "	4.50 "
10.25 "	10.30 "	Icard	4.00 "	4.05 "
11.10 "	11.15 "	[illegible]	[illegible]	3.20 "
11.59 "	12.04 "	[illegible]	2.36 "	2.21 "
12.48 PM		Marion,		1.42 "
		Old Fort.		

☞ Breakfast and Supper at Statesville.
Sept. 23, 1870. 38-tf

BARBEE'S HOTEL,
HIGH POINT, N. C.
OPPOSITE RAILROAD DEPOT.

Ten paces from where the Cars stop.

Best of porters in attendance at all trains.
Mail Stages for Salem leave this house daily.
Passengers dispatched to any point at short notice by private conveyance.
Grateful for the liberal patronage of the past we hope by strict attention to the wants of our guests to merit a continuance of the same.

WM. C. BARBEE,
Jan. 1, 1870—tf Proprietor.

CAN THE GRAVE BE FOUND?

IF IT CAN, call on the subscriber before the last traces of it has disappeared, and get one of his *Cheap, Durable and Handsome* Monuments, Tombs, or Head-stones, at prices that will *defy* competition.

All kinds of marble work at reduced prices.
Orders solicited and promptly attended to.
Call and examine his work and hear his prices before buying elsewhere. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Yard nearly opposite the Market House.

JNO. H. BUIS,
Jan-3-3m Salisbury, N. C.

Removal!---J. A. Stockton

HAS REMOVED his Tailoring Establishment to the office in Cowan's Brick Row formerly occupied by F. H. Sprague, where he will be pleased to see all his old patrons and others. All work done in the best and latest styles at reasonable prices and satisfaction guaranteed.

☞ Give me a call. nov 18-6m

NORTH CAROLINA, MONTGOMERY COUNTY. } In the Superior Court.

Neill Gillis Adm'r. of Daniel R. Cochran against Calvin J. Cochran and others. } Petition to sell real estate for assets.

(*Order of Publication.*)

In this case it appearing that J. R. Cochran, the heir of George W. Cochran, the heirs of Terry Monroe and the heirs of P. J. Cochran, are heirs at law of D. R. Cochran deceased, and are non-residents of the State of North Carolina. It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the "Old North State" newspaper for six successive weeks requiring said parties to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court for the county of Montgomery at the court-house in Troy on Friday the 21st day of April and answer the complaint of the Plaintiff, or the case will be heard exparte as to them.

Witness, C. C. Wade, Clerk of said Court at office in Troy on this the 3d of March 1871.

C. C. WADE, C. S. C.
Montgomery County.

S. J. PEMBERTON, Attorney for Plaintiff.
10-6t-p. f.-$10pd.

Southern Land Agency,

PERSONS WISHING to purchase SOUTHERN LANDS, will do well to call on Messrs. Crawford & Dunham, who are prepared to give all necessary information as it regards location, price, quality, &c.

All letters addressed to them, at this place will receive prompt attention.

CRAWFORD & DUNHAM, Land Agents.
nov 18:1y Salisbury, Rowan county, N. C.

SPRING AND SUMMER IMPORTATION

1871.

RIBBONS,
Millinery and Straw Goods.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
BONNET, TRIMMING & VELVET RIBBONS,
Bonnet Silks, Satins and Velvets
Blonds, Nats, Crapes, Rushes, Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments
STRAW BONNETS
AND
Ladies' Hats,
Trimmed and Untrimmed,
Shaker Hoods, &c.
237 & 239 *Baltimore St.*,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Offer the largest stock to be found in this country, and unequalled in choice, variety and cheapness, comprising the latest European novelties.

Orders solicited, and prompt attention given.
March 10, 1871.—10w.

R. W. BEST & CO.,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
AUCTION & COMMISSION Merchants,
Solic't Consignments of
Corn, Flour and Produce Generally.

Particular Attention paid to Auction Sales.

REFER TO
R. R. ADDERTON, Cashier State Bank, Raleigh, N. C.
R. H. ADERSON, " Citizens' " "
JNO. G. WILLIAMS, " State " "
W. R. & R. S. TUCKER & Co., Raleigh, N. C.
MARCH 17—3m

Disolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between RING & COBLENS was this day dissolved by mutial consent.

M. RING,
R. C. COBLENS,
L. GOLDSMITH.

March 6, 1871.

RING & COBLENS assume all liabilities of the firm, and would respectfully call attention to their spring stock, which they are daily receiving, some soon, come early and give us a call.

M. RING,
DANIEL C. COBLENS.
L. GOLDSMITH.

March 6, 1871.—10-3t.

THE

HOWE SEWING MACHINE

WHAT WE CLAIM.

Will last a Lifetime, Before made of Hardened Steel—Some [illegible] Iron in Machines—Range of Work [illegible] Present.

[illegible] SECURITY.

Perforation [illegible] Loop Up—The [illegible] Shuttle.

THE WORLD RENOWNED

HOWE SEWING MACHINES

are the oldest established of any in the world.

They being the first Sewing Machine ever made, and having been constantly improved ever since, they have received the highest recognition at the Paris Universal Exposition of 1867, among the many official decorations awarded the

ELIAS HOWE SEWING MACHINES,

may be mentioned the following:

The Imperial Exhibition of all Nations, London, 1862, a Gold Medal.
New York State Fair, 1866.
[illegible]

Cross of the Legion of Honor, to Elias Howe, Jr., as a [illegible]
Ohio State Fair, 1865.
New York State Fair, 1868.
New Hampshire State Fair, 1868.

[illegible] Howe before our purchase, [illegible] Mr. Howe was the original inventor of sewing Machines, and gave 20 years of his life to perfecting the Machine.

In range of work this Machine cannot be equaled. Will work equally woollen thick or thin goods, from gauze to heaviest beaver coatings, or even leather, without change of needle, tension or thread. We will warrant them to do this. Our fine work is equal to any, and our heavy work excels that of any other machine in the world.

This machine makes the celebrated Lock-Stitch, the stitch invented by Mr. Howe, alike on both sides.

What we claim, in substance, is, that this is an honest machine, and, if put in your family, will do any and all of your work perfectly, will last a life time, is a willing and ready servant, and is not subject to FITS.

Persons who have tried all machines are unanimous in declaring this to be the easiest learned of any in the market. In the majority of cases our customers learn from the instruction-book without further aid.

ACCESSORIES FURNISHED.

Each family machine is furnished with a hemmer, braider, gauge, 12 needles, 6 bobbins, 2 screw-drivers, oil can, belt and 2 wrenches, and an instruction book for using the machine.

QUALITY.

All machines are accurately and equally well made. The difference in prices is due solely to ornamentation of the machine, style and finish of cases.

INSTRUCTION.

Every purchaser will be thoroughly instructed in the use of the machine, and is at all times entitled to and will will receive prompt attention and all the information required.

N. N. SHEPARD, Raleigh,
General Agent for N. C.

L. C. HANES, Agent, Lexington, N. C.

☞ Agents wanted in every county in the State. feb 24—1y

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR

The symptoms of Liver complaint are uneasiness and pain in the side.—Sometimes the pain is in the shoulder, and is mistaken for rheumatism, the stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness, bowels in general costive, sometimes alternating with laxness. The head is troubled with pain, and dull, heavy sensation, considerable loss of memory, accompanied with painful sensation of having left undone something which might to have been done. Often complaining of weakness, debility, and low spirits. Sometimes many of the above symptoms attend this disease, and at other times very few of them; but the liver is generally the organ most involved.—Cure the Liver with

DR. SIMMONS' **LIVER REGULATOR,**

a preparation of roots and herbs, warranted to be strictly vegetable, and can do no injury to any one. It has been used by hundreds, and known for the last 40 years as one of the most reliable, effectual and safe preparations ever offered to the public. [illegible] Regulator [illegible] Price, $1; by mail $1.25.

For sale by T. B. KELLOGG & CO., Sole Agents.
Feb 24—1y Salisbury, N. C.

The Old North State

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

LEWIS HANES.

Editor and Proprietor.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

ONE YEAR, payable in advance	$3.00
SIX MONTHS, " "	1.50
5 Copies to one address	12.50
10 Copies to one address	20.00

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Square, first insertion	$1.00
For each additional insertion	50

Special notices will be charged 50 per cent higher than the above rates.

Court and Justice's Orders will be published at the *same* rates with other advertisements.

Obituary notices, over six lines, charged as advertisements.

CONTRACT RATES.

SPACE.	One Month.	Two Months.	Three Months.	Six Months.	One Year.
1 Square.	$2 50	$3 75	$5 00	$8 50	$13 00
2 Squares.	4 50	6 25	8 50	13 00	22.00
3 Squares.	6 00	9 00	12 00	20 00	30.00
4 Squares.	8 00	11 00	15 00	25 00	37.50
¼ Column.	11 00	16 00	20 00	30 00	45.00
½ Column.	18 00	24 00	30 00	45 00	75.00
1 Column.	28 00	40 00	50 00	80 00	130.00

REMARKS OF

HON. F. E. SHOBER,

In the House of Representatives in Defence of the People of North Carolina, Saturday, April 1st.

The day having been set apart for the discussion of the Ku Klux Bill, Mr. Shober said:

Mr. Speaker, I have no argument to make as to the power of Congress to pass this bill. The simple statement of its provision forces the convictions upon my mind, as with axiomatic truth, that it violates the plainest principles of the Constitution. It is, in fact, but one of a series of measures which the "party of progressive ideas" has forced upon the country, and which are invariably leading to concentration of power in their hands and the complete annihilation of the sovereignty of the States. It is, perhaps, not more flagrant in its assault upon the fundamental law than the enforcement act. That provides, with the power of the bayonet, to direct and control the citizen in the exercise of his highest privileges. This makes it possible for the President to prohibit their exercise entirely. But both are equally destructive of the liberty of the one man power.

A great leader of the Republican party a few days ago, in his place in the Senate, denounced the President in words of burning eloquence for his usurpation of the "kingly prerogative." They were words fitly spoken, and worthy of the best days of the Republic; words full of solemn warning as to the danger of intrusting large discretionary power in the hands of the Executive.—I needed no such admonition, but rejoice that it was given for the benefit of those who are so eager to impose "kingly prerogatives" upon an Executive who has proved himself so ready to usurp them. Sir, I am the friend of law and order, and I will go as far as he who goes farthest to enforce their observance; but this bill will not do that, for by its aggressive and revolutionary character it will but increase discord and the very evils it professes to remedy.

Admitting the power of Congress over the subject, do the alleged disorders in the South demand any legislation from us? Have the southern States failed to apply the proper remedy, or are they unable to enforce it? Not at all. Every one of those States, and particularly North Carolina, has stringent and special enactments for the punishment of organized crime. The Executive of North Carolina, in his message of last November, declares:

"The power of the State government to protect, maintain, and perpetuate itself has been tested and demonstrated."

And again:

"Peace and good order have been restored to all parts of the State."

To the same effect are declarations of a recent date from the Governors of the southern States. Where the necessity, then, for our interference?

Sir, Congress itself declared but a few days since that there was no necessity for this legislation. It solemnly declared that before undertaking to do this thing an investigation must first be had, that before casting about for authority to do it, it must first be ascertained whether sufficient reasons existed to demand its exercise. And accordingly it was resolved by joint resolution of the two Houses to appoint a committee for that purpose. But when the President, who seemed by his silence to be in entire accord with our action on this subject, sent in a special message demanding immediate legislation, without even communicating any additional reasons therefor, his "faithful commons" make haste to respond by reporting this bill. The gentlemen on the other side cannot escape the conclusion which these remarkable facts force upon every candid mind, that it is not so much the peace of the country which concerns them as the exigency of party, which, as a forlorn hope, seeks to inflame the public mind by Ku Klux horrors and to touch the popular heart by the cry of protection to loyal citizens.

But there are still further reasons against this proposed legislation. And first, the evils complained of, when subjected to an honest and candid scrutiny, plainly appear to have been, for base purposes, grossly magnified, and their true meaning and significance shamefully perverted. Especially is this true as to the troubles in my own State, and which have recently been the subject of investigation by a committee of the Senate. As a son of North Carolina, devoted to her people and their interests, and jealous of their honor and fair fame, I stand here and raise my voice in their vindication.

Sir, I repel the slanders which have been uttered here or elsewhere against them. They have suffered much; they have been despoiled of their political rights by strangers; they have been ruled, plundered and made taxable by a Government not of their own choosing and placed over them by force; they have been outraged in their homes, in their property, in their honor; they have suffered by the hands of the murderer and the incendiary; they have borne such an accumulation of ills and losses as would have driven any other people to despair. And yet, sir, they have held their souls in patience through it all, and with a patriotism beyond all praise have religiously kept the peace. There is not to-day a more orderly and law-abiding people anywhere than the people of North Carolina.

I do not ask you to take my unsupported statement for it, but I produce the record. The statistics of crime in North Carolina, according to the last census, show the number of convictions for the year ending June 1, 1870, to have been 3,068; the number of criminals undergoing punishment in prison, 294. The population of North Carolina is something over one million. Now compare this record with that of Massachusetts, whose population is about a million and a half, and whose people have been admitted to be the very embodiment of all the virtues.—The convictions in this State for the same period numbered 12,929, and the documents show 1,933. This is a record which the Old North State, and a common humanity, may well blush to own. Many other illustrations of the truth of my position might be adduced, but I forbear.

It will not do to say that crime is not punished in North Carolina. The testimony of all the witnesses examined by the Senate investigating committee as to Ku Klux outrages there agrees that justice is administered with scrupulous fidelity in that State; so that if all the alleged outrages committed by the so-called Ku Klux, which the majority of the Senate committee estimate at about one hundred, and for which they say no convictions have been had, are added to the criminal statistics of North Carolina (and these outrages run through a period of several years) it will not change the result.

But it is insisted that these outrages have been committed in North Carolina and that the people generally are responsible for them. I shall not attempt to analyze the voluminous testimony taken by the Senate committee upon this subject. That has been thoroughly and ably done in the Senate by a noble son of Delaware, to whom my people will forever be grateful for his devotion to the cause of truth and their vindication. About fifty witnesses were examined by this committee. Those "for the prosecution" consisted, in the language of the minority report—

"of editors of Radical newspapers, State officers, judges, solicitors, sheriffs, constables, all apprehensive of a constitutional convention which shall deprive them of their salaried offices or party spoils, each man speaking more or less vehemently in his own interest, but not one testifying facts within his own knowledge, tending to prove North Carolina to be less safe, as a place of residence, than any portion of the Union lying north of her boundaries."

On the other hand, some of North Carolina's most honored sons testified in her defense; some of them not partisans, some of them supporters of the present Administration—all of them without prejudice or passions, and if any candid inquirer after the truth will read their testimony he will find it. Has a single gentleman on the other side examined that testimony carefully and without prejudice? If so, I appeal to him to rise above party regardless of "kingly prerogatives" and candidly declare if there is any evidence to this existence of any conspiracy to be driven from their homes, and if there is any in the other Southern States to justify in the Union, and one raging eighty-seven counties, so all this outrageous disorder to have been committed except in six or eight of those counties, and those not recently, but twelve or eighteen months ago; that this organization was the result of the negro suffrage, the enjoyment and maintenance of which they were depraved for enjoyment and maintenance, and that the organization of the League in North Carolina was the first step toward these disorders.

Sir, as a citizen of that State, and deeply interested in her welfare, I have been a close observer of events there, and I bespeak for my statements upon this subject a candid consideration. My conviction is, and the evidence confirms it, that the troubles in those six or eight counties in North Carolina did not grow out of hostility to negro suffrage, the reconstruction acts, or to the national Government. The true solution of their cause is to be found in a supposed necessity, in the minds of some, that organization was necessary for the protection of life and property, which were menaced by a hostile organization, and which were not adequately protected by a weak and corrupt State government. This is the key to the whole mystery.

I repeat, therefore, that the exercise of the suffrage by the negro was not in itself the cause of trouble. It is true that, in the exercise of a just discretion we opposed the whole scheme of reconstruction, and that we regarded the conferring of suffrage upon the negro with great disfavor. But the Democratic party long since in North Carolina acquiesced in both, and by resolutions, platforms, and official addresses, it has accepted them as a finality. That party would not to-day deprive the negro of the ballot if it had the power to do it, not because of his fitness for its exercise, but because of the great danger to the peace of society in reopening such a question.

As to his free exercise of this high privilege, I assert that he does it without let or hinderance in my State, and deny that he is debarred therefrom by any system of intimidation through the agency of the Democratic party there. I know this charge is freely and persistently made, but the evidence of its truth is wanting. It is said that in our late election there was a large falling off the colored vote as registered, and therefore intimidation must have been resorted to. The answer is that no general registration took place in North Carolina last year, and that since the proceeding registration thousands of these people have left the State to seek the cotton-fields of the South; and, further, that thousands, both white and black, distrusting their party leaders in their desperate efforts to maintain power by the aid of Kirk's bayonets—the leagues being no longer able to exercise compelling force—absented themselves from the polls.

I have seen as much of the conducting and management of elections in my State since the negro became a voter as any citizen there, and I solemnly declare that I know of no instance in which he was hindered or molested in the free exercise of his privilege, except by those of his own color when he voted against them; and there is manifold evidence that in numerous instances in images and bowed violence have been inflicted upon them for such temerity. On the contrary, he goes to the polls without hesitation or fear, and it is in communities where his people are in the minority.

Now, if the Democratic party in my State, and in all those States of the South, having by repeated public and official declarations recognized the citizenship of the negro, it is false to charge that that party gives countenance to any attempt to obstruct his enjoyment of it. Further, sir, the Democratic party in my State has in the most solemn manner, by legislative action, [illegible] to every part [illegible] of its [illegible] expression [illegible] and all other [illegible] persons who [illegible] It is false [illegible] that the Democratic party there is responsible for them.

Now, sir, as to the character and extent of this Ku Klux organization. I have said that it was a political association. It was a political association, which had for its object the consolidation of the negro vote, to effect which it became necessary to stimulate minds of these poor people with an intensity of hatred toward their white political opponents. Into this League the negroes were systematically and universally invigled by its vile and unprincipled managers. Their untutored minds were fascinated by its mystery; and, because of the fancied importance which its membership gave them, they were not slow in asserting themselves in the most offensive and insulting manner, not as the equals of their white fellow citizens, but as their superiors.—Meanwhile they were steadily piled by their miscreant managers and masters, low address citing all their bad passions of hate, cupidity, and lust. They were told that the property of their former master belonged of right to them, that these white aristocrats must be driven out of the country and their lands divided; and there were darker hints of more dreadful import, touching female honor, which I forbear to dwell upon. What was the result? Need any one ask? The negroes, in a large degree, became vagabonds. They roamed through the country in idleness, and depended upon theft instead of labor for their support, and in many sections organized themselves into bands for the perpetration of robery, arson, and murder. Sir, is it not a miracle that anarcy did not rise its horrid front in that devoted old State? And yet what prevented it? The patience and forbearance of those very people whom you are so swift to visit with bitter denunciation.

In some sections of the State where outrages on the part of these roving marauders were more frequent and violent, retaliation swiftly followed, and some hot-headed, impulsive men organized themselves into societies for this purpose and object of the Ku Klux Klan made plain. That they committed great wrongs, no one can deny; but it unmistakably appears that in nearly every instance the outrages they committed were by way of punishment for crimes or for the instigation of crimes against society. This whole subject was thoroughly examined last summer by the judges of our supreme court. The testimony as to the purposes of the Ku Klux organization was subjected to a rigid scrutiny, but it completely failed to give it a political significance.

The statement that this organization prevailed throughout the State is simply false. I have an extensive acquaintance there, and have engaged more in politics for some years past. If this organization were so extensive, penetrating into every county of the State and operating in the interests of the party to which I belong, it is reasonable to suppose that I would know something of it or of its members personally; and yet I have no such knowledge. My Democratic colleagues in this House will so declare for themselves, and we represent more than one half of the people of the State. Does this signify nothing? Sir, it vindicates her people in a country and the Democratic party from the foul imputation that it is in league with crime.

The last reason I offer against this proposed legislation is, that these troubles are rapidly passing away, that peace and order are restored within her borders, that the State government is able to protect, maintain, and perpetuate itself. From all the other southern States come the same assurance. In my own State neither League nor Ku Klux Klan any longer finds abiding-place. The old feeling of kindness and good will between the races in the South is re-established. The white citizens, generally not so much incensed against the poor, deluded African against those who duped and misled him, now that his better nature has resumed its sway, give him on every hand substantial tokens of their sympathy for him and of their desire to aid him in his efforts to improve his condition and to get on in the world. And although gentlemen may prate about the negro and his wrongs from the white men of the South, he will tell them to-day that his best friends are to be found among those against whom he voted. And I tell him that so long as he performs the duties of good citizenship these friends will protect him in voting for whomsoever or whatsoever he may.

It seems to be clear, therefore, that in no aspect of this question are we called upon to interfere, but that it is the part of wisdom and sound statesmanship to leave its solution to the soothing influences which are now exercising their potent charm in quieting and pacifying all classes of the southern people. Let us not, by further irritating legislation, disturb these hopeful promises, by words of peace and charity, hasten the day of their complete and happy consummation. Send to your southern brethren words of love instead of hate. Give them amnesty instead of menaces. Give them amnesty and you will give them peace. Give them amnesty and you will give them strength. Give them amnesty and the people will say 'Amen." Give them amnesty,

"And all the clouds that lower'd upon our house"
Will be
"In the deep bosom of the ocean buried."

From the Telegram.

CAPTIONS

OF

ACTS AMD RESOLUTIONS

OF THE

General Assembly, passed at the Session of 1870-71.

(Continued.)

Feb 27 An act in relation to taking fish from the N. E. Branch of Cape Fear River, and for other purposes. Provides that during the months of February, March and April, no seine, drift net, set net, or pod net or snare shall be used in the river from its mouth to where the Goshen empties, from Wednesday morning sunrise until Thursday morning sunrise; also no seine shall be set across the channel from September till December.

Feb 27. An act to punish officers and agents of Railroad Companies and other persons for embezzlement and other offences. Provides that if any person shall use the funds or property of any company for their own benefit, they shall be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than 3 years, nor more than 10 years, and fined not less than $1,000, nor more than $10,000.

Feb 27. An act to incorporate the town of Waynesville, in Haywood county.—Provides that the town shall be incorporated under the provisions of the 111th chapter of the Revised Code, and the act 1868; officers shall be Mayor, three commissioners, and Constable; voters to say whether there shall be any spirits retailed or not.

Feb 28. An act to amend the charter of the City of Charlotte. Allows the present Board of Alderman to levy taxes for the current year.

Feb 28. An act to repeal certain parts of chapter 170, acts of 1868-'9. Prevents the Board of Public Charities from making changes in the administration of the charitable and Penal Institutions of the State, and from printing their report.

March 2. An act to extend the time of J. M. Roane, Sheriff of Macon county for making his settlement with the county

March 2. An act to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors within two miles of Antioch Church, in Robeson county. Prevents such retailing under penalty of fine and imprisonment.

March 2. An act to incorporate the Fayetteville Independent Bucket Company. Incorporates Edward P. Powers, R. McMillan and S. S. Avery, Jr., members of the corporation, exempt from poll tax and militia duty.

March 2. An act to cure certain irregular proceedings in the jurisdiction of the Courts in Special Proceedings. Provides that all suits wrongly instituted shall not be dismissed, &c.

March 2. An act in regard to Roderick McMillan, Sheriff of Robeson County.—Relieves him from an amercement.

March 2. Resolution in favor of Alexander M. Turner. Pays him $59.

March 2. Resolution to inquire into the sale of the State's stock of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, and other matters. Provides for a joint committee to investigate the sale, &c, and see why a certain suit was dismissed.

March 2. An act concerning immigration into North Carolina, and to increase the capital of the State. Appoints Geo Little, President of the North Carolina Land Company, Commissioner of Immigration, to serve without salary, with powers to Appoint Assistant Commissioner without salary.

March 2. An act to repeal certain sections and parts of sections and to amend others, in chapter 270, Laws of 1868-'69. Amends the act concerning the powers and duties of State officers in several departments.

March 3. An act to repeal chapter 76, Private Laws, 1869-'70. Repeals the act preventing retailing spirituous liquors within 3 miles of the Lindsay Mine in town of Lexington—Purely local and the end might have been attained under the general law, with a few sections. Here we have a bill of 16 pages, costing about $200.

March 3. An act concerning elections in this State—Voters can only vote in the township wherein they reside. Voters may be challenged at any time.

March 4. An act to amend an act for the better government and regulation of the town of Hertford. Entirely local, and of no interest to those out of the town.

March 4. An act to charter the Citizens' Bank. Located in Greensboro,' with a capital of $500,000, with the usual provisions; minors, appsentices and femes covert can deposit and contract the deposits.

March 4. Bn act to revise and amend an act, incorporting Bladen Manufacturing Company. Adds to Joseph C. Abbott and George Z. French, the names of John D. Currie, Benjamin Williams, S. Wooten, James Cashwell and Henry S. Shervoss, as incorporators.

March 4. An act to repeal an act authorizing the Commissioners of Jones county to levy a special tax. Repeals the acts of April, 1868 and of March 1870.

March 4. An act in relation to copying the laws for the Public Printer. Provides that the Clerk of the Secretary of State is to copy the Acts to the exclusion of every other business for the printer.

March 4. An act to incorporate the Perquimans Savings Bank. Incorporates William R. Shannonhouse, D. P. Daughtry, James Newbold, Thomas H. Gilliam and James C. Skinner, with the powers usually conferred upon Savings Bank Commissioners.

March 4. An act to incorporate the town of Wilkesboro'. Provides for the election of five commissioners, one of whom shall be Magistrate of Police, with the usual powers and duties.

March 4. An act to amend the ordinance of the Convention concerning the jurisdiction of the courts of the State—Amends the section relating to Banks and to suits brought by and against the banks.

March 7. An act to incorporate the Tomatto Iron Company—Incorporates A. A. Campbell, Jas. Kingsey, R. H. Collins, H. A. V. Post, and V. P. Collins, with a capital of $300,000, with power to do anything.

March 7. An act to incorporate Statesville Seminary—purely local.

March 7. Resolution in favor of Ed. F. Underhill. Pays him for services as stenographer.

March 7. An act authorizing the Commissioners of Chatham county to issue bonds. May issue $12,000 of coupon bonds to pay old debts; coupons receivable in payment of County taxes.

March 7. Resolution in favor of W. B. Batchelor. Pays him $27 as clerk to the committee on privileges and elections.

March 7. Resolution in favor of Jefferson Hinton. Pays him $4 50, for services in the Senate Chamber.

March 7. An Act, to incorporate the Yanceyville, Danville and Coalfield Road—Capital stock $100,000, to construct a road from some point on the Virginia line near Danville, thence to intersect with the N. C. Railroad between Hillsboro' and Company Shops, and connect with the Coalfields in Chatham.

March 7. An act, to amend an act authorizing the incorporation of Homestead and Building Associations—Allows 8 per cent, instead of 6 to be charged.

March 8. Joint Resolution concerning a Canal from the Waccamaw to Little River, S. C.—Attention is invited to the improvement, and the Governor of South Carolina Carolina asked to consider it.

March 8. An act, to incorporate the [illegible] and Lumber Company, incorporate the Company in the counties of Brunswick, Columbus and New Hanover, for the purpose of getting, manufacturing and shipping shingles and lumber, farming, merchandizing, owning, buying or selling real or personal estate, or building or improving therein; capital stock $300,000, with power to increase to $500,000; may issue bonds and build canals or railroads.

March 9. An act, to amend sec. 1, chap. 122, Laws of 1869-'70 relative to entries of land in Jackson County—Ratifies entries previously made, and allows until 1st January, 1873, for obtaining grants.

March 9. An act, to incorporate the Petersburg and Greensboro' Railroad Company—To build a railroad between the two points, a company with a capital of $5,000,000, is authorized.

March 9. An act, to amend sec. 18, chap 229, Laws of 1869-'70, Revenue act—Provides for a license tax on Tobacco warehouse-men instead of the specific tax.

March 10. An act, to authorize the Commissioners of Guilford Co. to issue Bonds—Authorized to issue $30,000 of coupon bonds, payable in 10 years.

March 11. An act, concerning Attorneys at Law—Repeals the acts of 1868-'0 and 1869-'70, and re-enacts chap. 9, Revised Code.

March 11. An act, to incorporate the Trustees of Angshburg Male and Female Academy—Purely local, and of no general interest.

March 11. An act, to amend section 27, chap. 93, Laws of 1868 and 1869—Forbids referees to decide on suits on divorce.

March 11. An act, to empower the Commissioners of Tarboro' to levy a tax [illegible], &c.

March 11. An act, providing for the support of the Insane Asylum—Authorizes $40,000 to be paid during 1871; if the number of patients exceeds 160, there may be drawn $3000 for each additional patient.

March 11. An act, to authorize tax collectors to collect taxes which shall be due and unpaid.—Allows arrearages of taxes to be collected.

March 11. Resolution in favor of James H. Moore, Public Printer—Pays him $700 weekly, on account.

March 13. Resolution for the relief of B. A. Howell, late Sheriff of Robeson County—Relieves him from the penalty of not settling the taxes, providing he settles by 1st March, 1871.

March 15. Resolution in favor of J. B. Grady, Sheriff of Harnett Co. Releases him from the judgment obtained against him, and allows him till the 15th March, 1871.

March 15. An act, in relation to convicts sentenced to two years must be received in the Penitentiary; those for a less term than two years, the "Commissioners are allowed to exercise their discretion as to the reception of such convicts until further action by the Legislature;" if not received, County Commissioners may employ them at work on public roads, &c; if not received, County Commissioners may employ them at work on public roads, &c.; State not liable to pay for maintenance of convicts.

March 16. An act, to change the line between the counties of Wilkes and Alleghany—Local, and of no interest except to the citizens about Ellis Knob.

March 16. An act, to prevent the felling of trees in Little Rriver—Prevents felling trees in the river from R. B. Whitley's Mills, in Johnston county, to the mouth.

March 16. An act, to incorporate the Hiwassee and Cheoch Turnpike Company—Organizes a company to construct a turnpike road from the Hiwassee turnpike to the Cheoch turnpike, with the usual privileges.

March 16. An act, to amend the charter of the Cheoch turnpike Company—Authorizes a branch road to be built, and establish the tolls.

March 16. An act, to annex part of Rutherford to Burke County—Local in its application altogeter.

March 16. An act, to provide for the appointment of Commissioners of Wrecks for Hyde County—County Commissioners map appoint a Commissioner of Wreck if deemed expedient.

March 16. Resolution in favor W. J. A. Strange, of Cherokee—Allows him to enter and take up tract No. 128 of Cherokee lands, Dist. 3, at State price, to wit: 121 cents per acre.

March 17. An act, requiring Sheriffs and Coroners to give notice to parties in whose favor they may have process for collection of money—When required, Sheriffs are to notify all plaintiffs in any execution of the time and place of sale, and also of the laying off any homestead; penalty, misdemeanor.

March 17. An act, to amend secs. 9 10, chap. 8, of an act relative to the

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