We devote much of our space this week put consent that the public had no difficulty in stitutions are very profound and very complex; to the able speech of Col. Citatra F. be given. But the public had no difficulty in stitutions are very profound and very complex; to the able speech of Col. Citatra F. be given. But the public had no difficulty in requiring to be studied and expounded with FISHER in the Legislature of 1854 in reply to fixing the northorship, which was never discover-John H. Haughton, on the convention bill of rel. The crimumstances give the letter raidy that sersion precisly similar to the one passed by the present Legislature. Charles Figure 18. In winter meserve the purposes of a political by the present Legislature. Charles Figure 18. In winter meserve the purposes of a political legislature. ER. Sr. held similar views in the convention of 1835. In a few remarks, made on what Is now Section I of Art. XIII, he said: "For ferred the plan of ame ding the constitution through the Legislature."

In former days no men enjoyed the confidence of the people of Royan county more than the two we have mentioned. They were statesmen of acknowledged wisdom and to this city, realizes the fact that "the opinability as well as patriotical.

editor must account for the short-comings of the mains in full force and effect, hence their intellects of the age become the authoritative, last three numbers of this paper. He hopes to reproduction is a thern in the flesh. These and are deemed the most infallible, because the be able to devote all his time to it hereafter, optitions, when originally enunciated, were be able to devote all his time to it hereafter,— opt ions, which the opinion assailed, derided and denounced by this same. It must lead surely to an arbitrary absolution Next week he proposes to publish the opinion assailed, derided and denounced by this same. It must lead surely to an arbitrary absolution. These enhancements of construction, the nicet dangerous, as it is the of Hon, B. F. Moore, accompanied with a re- elique at that time. These spinions caused view of the same, and the week after that of their defeat and disconsciture then. They most unlimited. If a just and true interpreta-Hon. D. M. Barringer,

#### HORID OUTRAGE:

edest outrages that over disgraced this State about "keeping pace with the times, and the general tendency of this measure which prowas perpetrated in numerioration. In the midst of a drenching rain, near midsight, growing with the fiving present" will not posses to do a new thing; let us now come to the a band of men in disg ise numbering about avail among the law abiding. peace loving sixty. entered the village, proceeded people of the State, when a provision of the to the residence of J. M. Justice. Esq., Republican member of the Legislature from at manglet. - Telegram, and carried him out to the suburbs of the Jungs Dick's Lecture. -It is seldom that county, broke pen his door with axes. town in hight clothes only. They inflicted that our citizens have an opportunity to en town in negative courses only. They innered to sense to the measure of general measure of ing him that they had nothing against him cred by Judge Dick, at Temperance Hall, but his politics, and that for belonging to ou Wednesday night. His subject was He- ator from Guittord but little directly referring the Republican party and opposing the conthe Reputation party and opposing the con-vention his death had been decreed and they self, in his several lectures to which we have as he sets forth in respect to the inequalities and intended to kill him as he. Mr. Justice, states in a letter to Gov. Cabbuell. The party that had bins in charge finally quarreled, one partakes of true p etry. In his lecture Ing in a minority had to yield to the majori. most interesting and instructive. He preafter laving been compelled to make sundry the poetry which characterizes the language question, to which I shall refer, according to promices. Another party demolished the of that historic race; and his allusions to and a positions, and which he promises. Another party demonstred the Several of the books of the Old Testament. endeavored to fortify by high legal authorities; Star office," making an irretrievable pi of several of the books of the Old Testament. these I shall not stop either to refer to or examits contents." Someother deviltry was perpe-

denomination of this organization and its It is to be hoped that more of our ladies thought of this paper would avail and gentlemen can appreciate real, high constitution of this paper would avail and gentlemen can appreciate real, high connecting the principle of what we sill know nothing, as we have constantly demonated to be desired as the principle of what we sill know nothing, as we have constantly demonated. be. They are the enemies of the South, lightfully pleased. May the day soon come of law, order good government and the when literary genius can command at least conservative party.

When Gov. Caldwell was informed of the counsel the wisest and be timen of both par- entertainments .- Sentinel. tles who happened to be in Raleigh attending the Supreme and Circuit Courts. The result was that it was determined to send some one of the Judges of the Superior Courts there, to act as a peace officer, accompained by the Attorney General, Every effort will thus be made to ferret out the guilty parties and bring them to speedy justice. For his prompt and patriotic acto succe at this proceeding, but very differ- inasmuch as the decision may rule as an im- if by law, then it must be done according to ent will be the verdict of the wise and good portant precedent hereafter. citizens of the State.

we have none but the kindest feelings, desires the perversion of right legislation in all time to it we will furnish him with a copy of our reply Since, then, this is not a question of mere all the positions of Chief Justice Ruffin, citing sir, that the doing that which the constitution numerous authorities, &c.

know that he disapproved of the course of his | Free Suitrage as embraced in the bill before us. | We must all agree, sir, that the age is cerparty in the Legislature in refusing to sup- tainly one of areat progress; and a taunt which blin more latter course. We ourself, heard such democracy, but dectrines far more conseron some of hunce arge such a course up vative as well as restrictive, because restricted ways maintainearty friends; but he al- by the letter of the constitution. We have simply spoken of each House. tude-and to redrain its exercises within these We have simply spoken of each House. The first possible we know of his views of the matter while we know of pending; he has not changed his hill was pending; he has not changed his lift was a midst all the changes of party contests and the flower that contains a manner in which it is unlawful for him to pose to the people a call under the profession that the land of the mountain and the torrent is proverbially old North State," a newspaper published in the alwade of the free and the brave; and I saltshure, for six successive weeks, remiring

the fustice to publish this.

we stated that this letter was written to Wm. A. spective banners, and these true banners, are, what sir? What inscription do they bear? On Wright, Esq. This was a mistake. We now re member that it was written to Edward Conigland. It was not written for publication, and it re These, after all, are the antagonistic doctrines quired the most carnest solicitation to obtain which his at the bottom of all political action, his consent thereto. And over then he would and in this question now under discussion, are We devote much of our space this week not consent that the name of the writer should traced? I know, sir, it is insisted that our con-

Manuta lawis, Esq., has taken charge of himself he was opposed to an easy mode of the colitorial column of the Chrolina Era; Mr. obtaining a convention, and decidedly pre- Bushes having retired. Mr. Irwin is a good

THE dictatorial organ-grinder of a little clique of disgrantled politicisus, published ed to mean precisity what in terms they express It says: ions of prominent gentlemen, held and advanced a generation back." were founded on be explained, and sir, tar more than this, liable tion, they may propose such alterations or mendments, differing nothing in principle from SEVERE AFFLICTION in the family of the s clause in the constitution which still reare the ghost's of the dead theore of De would ensure that if otherwise, as must be more morracy, whose monstrous apparation. 'to- itable, then woe to the States and the people day." maketh their blood cold and "hair to who have surrendered themselves bound. stare." The time servers, plea of expedi- earnestly any such serrender, or any course of edeat outrages that ever disgraced this State sucy, and all this twaddle of the demagagne action to fix a precedent that may lead to it.

had the pleasure of listening, to possess a oppressive operation of our present constitution. masterly literary mind, as well as much that which were first written in the Hebrew line further than to say that I cannot see the tongue, as containing the highest type of ties so cited; or indeed the necessity for addu-All the statements that we have seen and true poetry, were strikingly impressive, and eing any from abroad to settle for us a question such we tehr was one the show clothed in words themselves poetically ele- to determine which we have abundant authoriconvicted and punished as they deserve to if not in numbers; and all were nost dethe same respect and consideration that would be far towed upon an immoral exhibitransaction he immediately called to his tion of personal development in theatreal

#### REMARKS OF MR. FISHER. OF ROWAN,

Delivered in the Senate on the 20th of December. · 1854, upon Mr. Graham's Convention Bill.

MR. SPRAKER :- Until very lately, it was by no means my intention to occupy the time or tion in this matter Gov. Culdwell deserves the Senate in expressing my views open tion in this matter Gov. Culdwell deserves the Senate in expressing my views open tion in this matter Gov. the thanks of all the good people of North engagements from giving much time to the con- That this exercise of right is acknowledged to Carolina. We know that he wishes to avoid a - cassifif not without he-station, after hearing the treme and hareh measures, if possibler hence cassifif not without he-station, after hearing the having been exercised then constitutionally, and never cedled, the same right exists to be exer-Carolina. We know that he wishes to avoid e - sideration of the subject, I enter upon the dishe has appealed for counsel and support to the have preceded me, on both sides. Nor should cised now as then in the same manner. wisest and best men among his political op-pents. And it is honorable alike to both pents. And it is honorable alike to both gument last made, by the honorable member perhaps all his points. Now, sir, his first prop stend of two-thirds, in Mr. Mewres' amend-osition is unquestionable as far as it goes, but it ment. cally responded to his call. There may be some notice. I shall, therefore, ask the indulpartizan journals that are so embittered as briefly upon the main points of this question,

We know, sir, that precedents of wrong action make most dangerous errors, which are op-erative not only in their immediate effects, but powered in general terms, to take such action Ir our neigneon of the Examiner, for whom live to be cited to the injury of justice and to as is deemed best for the emergency.

to Judge Ruffin's letter for publication in full present policy, but a very grave enquiry touchin his paper. Indeed we would be obliged to hig the constitutional powers of the legislative then existing. From the conclusion in the him if he would publish it, as it contains noth-with careful and disposionate deliberationing that does not sustain us in our present posi- when it is obvious that any hasty deliberation, tion. And slong with it it might be well enough and unwarranted construction of the constitution the convention of 1830 the power to make a for him to publish some of his own articles dus may hereafter be fruitful, not only of error and ring the same discussion sustaining most fully of danger, but of no less than an actual subver-sion of law in revolution—for it is underliable.

does not authorize is an act of revolution. And as this is the first enquiry of the kind since the The Sentinel is respectfuly informed that us to look earefully, as was accustomed to be authority, which gentlemen will scarcely mainin stating what we know of Judge Boyden's said in the Senate of ancient State, "lest the re-tain. position on the convention question public receive an injury." The question has what we knew to be rat character, and should not be so regarded, nis opinion before he become a judge, except in its tendency to supercede and overor even thought of such a thing. We ride the proposed constitutional amendment for

port the monvention bill, so as to effect its we, of the democratic republican faith, are acpassage by a constitutional majority. He ingus with improdent progressiveness. In the repeatedly urged his Republican friends present instance, the gentiamen who advocate in the Legislature to vote for it, or to offer this new movement have out traveled us; they another bill as a substitute therefor, calling bave taken the track and are rapidly outstrip ping Young America in the race of progress in onvention as provided in the 1st section that career leading directly and rapidly to the out 13th article of the constitution with- goal of oltra-democracy; a place for which honpreferences returns whatever he greatly orable gentlemen of that side have, in time past entertained a decided horror. We, sir, hold no

could be passed except, no concention bill power—to define the manner and mode of its two thirds of all the menths concurrence of exercise according to pre-cribed grants of fall-

be repeatedly expressed them to us, sine as became a Judge, as the Sentinel thinks in the marked distinction between the two great but this statement is simply made in justice to Judge Boyden, and authout his knowledge.

Judge Boyden, and authout his knowledge, as the sentinel the constitute of the free and the brave; and I the amendment, as first proposed, forbids the abade of the free and the brave; and I the amendment, as first proposed, forbids the abade of the free and the brave; and I the amendment, as first proposed, forbids the abade of the free and the brave; and I the amendment, as first proposed, forbids the abade of the free and the brave; and I the amendment, as first proposed, forbids the abade of the free and the brave; and I the amendment, as first proposed, forbids the abade of the free and the brave; and I the amendment, as first proposed, forbids the abade of the free and the abade of the free and the brave; and I the abade of the free and the brave; and I the amendment, as first proposed.

I arrive them, sir, in the concluding at the abade of the free and the brave; and I the abade of the free and the brave; and I the abade of the free and the brave; and I the abade of the free and the abade of the free and I Judge Boyden, and without his knowledge, ties not spring up, on questions of policy afas all our other statements, in relation to his feeting but Interests of a temporary nature. unition were made. Will the Sentinel do lissues may be made extraneous or collateral, but in the end, aver the subsidence of the exci-

one you read, "strict construction" - on the other "unimited construction."

learned investigation; and so they should be, tion; they are not enigmas of emilition, comhe law; but in the opinion of those who hold pression - clear in significace, and were intend--no less and no more. Otherwise, what are of the whole number of each House to be percented to their own uses by the learned, amendments to the people."
the astute, the ingenious? So that the great Why, or here is the very most trusted and the most incontrovertible expounders. To what must this inevitably lead ! tion should always be made, then no injury myself, sir, as one of this body, I deprecate most ter.

point at issue, and equire what it is; and in making this inquiry, I must take leave to expres my surprise at the extraordinary range of this discussion. We heard from the honorable and distinguished Senator from Orange very seriote. admonitions against destroying the present bal ances of power by an abotition of the funded house respectively." much however of a nature somewhat startling argument in favor of the manner of calling a conendeavored to fortify by high legal authorities;

its justice, or its expediency. All has been sufficiently done in North Carolina in every contest of the last six yers, and his discussion now would be simple superfluity of words. The pro- in obtaining it." ple have repeatedly rendered a verifiction this and I certainly acknowledge its authority. Let red to above, there occurs nothing to sus-

ion they ought to ask or to want.

This amendment proposes to cell a convention, or to institute a call for one, in a mode not prescribed by the constitution. I say not prescribed by the constitution. I say not prescribed by the constitution.

That the people, being sovereign, have the each house of the General Assembly." right to alter a constitution at their will.

That the people did in 1835, by a convention have been proper and constitutional then-that

stops short too soon. Constitutions can be altered in only one of two ways-by lm, or subersion and reorganization, that is, revolution,constitutional mode, if one exists, and is duly prescribed; if no such mode exists and is prepowered in general terms, to take such action

His second position is of course admitted to was effected by the constituted authorities in the most proper, convenient, and only lawful modfourth, I entirely dissent, because there having been previously no prescribed mode, the deducconstitutional provision, or the action of the convention in so far was unmatherized. If they celled this power, the proper and only proper mode is the one prescribed by this action-if they did not code it, but hold the full power and right themselves, as before, then this action

the other side, I shall proceed to examine the constitutional question without reference specially to what has been said, any further; and first, let us see what is the law: The constitution prescribes in express terms in respect to tre culting of a convention thus: "No convention of the people shall be called by the General Assembly, unless by the concurrence of two-thirds

of all the members of each House of the General Assembly. Now it must be allowed, sir, that these words are very clear, and I o reason exists why any difficulty should occur as to their meaning and intent. It is not assumed they are obsure, but it is insisted that, inasmuch in any other mode, it allows one; or that although the Assembly cannot netually call a convention, it can suggest a call! This, sir, eally seems to me a most extraordinary inluction. Is it not in effect taking the ground

convention of 1885, both eastern and west plied power in the General Assembly to pro- lish a paper in Oxford, to be called the ted elements, questions are resolved back, the tern men, to be apposed to "too cosy a mode page the thing which they are in express. Southern Appeal,

Junou Rurrin's Lerran. Some time since two forces are ranged in line under their re- of calling another convention." therefore terms restricted from doing, except in the they preferred to have a two-thirds, not a mode prescribed, it is right to conclude that three fifths rule majorite; yet gentiones no idea was entertained of any such implied wanted infer from so single expression atterporter, as no word was expressed. And ed in that body to authorise such and inference, that this estrendinary recevation of for, both the calling a nonvention by the power is to be taken by implication.

constitution ref rs to only one competency of tency beyond this single one granted, and the legislative department, and that is the therefore no power whatever to touch the call by a two-thirds majority; from whence, question, encept as the constitution prescribes then is it possible to derive authority for

any other ? ment we must go back to the body who not made, like theory les of old, to spank words. Irumed it. I do not admit this as a rule in-which neight be construed to mean whatever dispensable. We may go likek, but not of should happen to be desirable, settled were in-necessity! It is right to go back, but not at tended to be expable of any two-fold interpreta- all indispensables. But let us grant that it is, and return to to the record, and, e to the r hemible only by the learned aghootmen of able men who formed this body to come forthe doctrines upon which we, of this side, ever ward for themselves or this very point We stand, these great charters of liberty and of find, when this matter was taken up in ward for themselves on this very point We equal rights are plain in word and simple in camittee charged with this especial subject. That whenever a majori'y

> Why, on here is the very proposition itipsissimus cerbis, certainly so tar as to mode; he difference being, this required a proosing of "the alterations or amendments." while the one here under consideration proposes the calling a convention with unre stricted power to alter; certainly the most objectionable of the two, since in the one other there would be unlimited power to al-

The next move in the convention was as follows: Mr. Meares, on the part of the mithis amendment :

"No part of the Constitution shall be alered, unless a bill to alter t'e same shall ave been read three times in each House of the General As subly and agreed to by

thing more dangerous? To this measure of amendment, an excited discussion arose, constitutionality. We heard from the able Sen- tion of the Senate to a most significant fact. that the word Convencion does not occur i either the report or amendments; and mark sir, this important attendant fact also, that was the regular report of the committee clarged with this special and most weighty subject; one of all others engaging the at mention was omitted!

"Mr. Meares thought, that when the law to be disturbed for light causes and he was on willing, therefore, to heave it in the power as bare majorities of the Legislature to bring particular amendment or amendments of the about another Convention.

ost important questions that had come be- amendments adopted in 1820. Considering that for the convention; for whatever benefits previous to 1829 no mode was provided by the remembers, promised conselves from our constitution for is own amendment, that we offe legislative majori ics to upset them all, then provided appears manufactly to have been earhave we toiled in vain "

Mr. Meares said forther: "That if there were any real nesessity for a convention at continuly restrained and guarded, we think a any time, there would be found no difficulty

us pass on to the next point, the more described of tain the doctrine of the proposition before islature, in its ordinary action to provide h the Senator from Orange, who proposes to offer us. but much to disapprove and condemn: law for submitting to the people the expedience the good people of the State, not what they have emphatically demanded, but what he is of opins strongest language is used to repudiate it ex-

cribed, for it is not contended that the constitute amend - wherefore ! Let him answer - "as tion does prescribe this mode; but it is claimed an additional safegured against the efforts of either as an inherent right of the people, or as a dare majority to uponet the fundamental node not expressly prohibited, therefore allow- principles of the Government-and he deed. If I undersond the Senator from Chacham sires to amend "so that no convention of correctly, he laid down his propositions some the people should hereafter be called, ex- such vote; and upon the general principles cept by a concurrent vote of two thirds of governing the delegation of powers and author

Mr. Giles strongly opposed this, and here it is that gentlemen advocating the proposion before the Senate find the only base upon which to fix their argument, and the only solitary reference which is to be found in the whole debates in the convention of 1835. to afford them any the smallest chance for a This I believe was the substance of his propo- deduction in their favor. And what did Mr.

> Mr. Giles asked: "If it was possible this body would assume to control the future acion of the people of North Carolina." Mr. Gaston replied: "It was not the people but the creatures of the people (the Legislature) that this amendment proposed to limit.". Mr. Meares said: "To satisfy some gen

themen near him he would modify his amend ment sous to previde that no convention be a fact of history; and his third also, for it shall hereaft r be called by the General As sembly, except by a concurrent vote of two-thirds of each house."

I am quite willing, sir, to give honorable gentlemen the full benefit of all they are able to produce and claim as in their favor from the record, and believe this is a fair statement of what they have claimed. I do not undertake to make any conclusions not. warranted by the record, and therefore shall not attempt to account for the opposition of Mr. Giles to the original amendment of Mr. that the modified amendments is no essential change from the original.

Let this phint be clearly understood. Mr. Meares, amendment read thus; "No convention of the people shall be hereafter called except by a concurrent rote of two thirds. This is objected to and amended by insertng "General Assembly" after "called."-Now, what possible difference as to the implication of power could ensue from the bly !" If it is to be properly understood that an implied power exists in the Legislature to propose to the people the eall of a convention, may not this power be equally. Can it be that because one party, so long in mulied, i the same manner and degree, as power in the State, has been furned out and arrived the same manner and degree. as the constitution does not prohibit a call convention, any not this power be equally. justly and as fully, under the original proposed by Mr. Meares, and objected to by Mr. titles, as under the amendment adopted and adoniesced in by Mr. Giles? If not, why that a man may procure a thing to be done not! And if it is so, then, what force to may instigate and sid in doing a thing, in the argument based on Mr. Giles' objection?

tiwo. Inflerences may arise, and pure three-quarters of a step, which may be the one to which objection was made, both all other times to be avoided. tion in the respect essentially differs from see, by agitating a subject in the South, now of - being equally, but neither, in my opinion Mr. Meares, and other members of the property, lable to the construction of im-

that mode being clearly and fully provided Ower is to be taken by implication.

Rut, sir, as the to made of proposing. The tion, the General Assembly has no compe-

> JUDGE RUFFIN'S OPINION SUSTAINED BY THE SUPREME COURT OF MAS-SACHUSETTS.

Extract from the Speech of Judge Biggs, delivered in the Senate of North Carolina on the Ligh of December, 1854, in reply to Gov. Graham or the Convention bill proposed by the latter, in all respects nimilar to the one passed by the last Leg-

But I am fortified in the general principles I

assumed by high authority, and a decision of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. In the original constitution of that State, there was no provision for amendment. Amendments the things called constitutions. What but of the General Assembly shall deem were however adopted in 1820 by 2th article common instruments liable to be interpreted to it necessary to after or amount this Constitution whereof a provision was inserted for future a-2d section of the side article of our amended constitution, vir. particular amendments proself of the Senator from Orange, if not posed, were to be passed by two successive general courts, and when thus passed and ratifield by the people they become a part of the constitution. In 1860 the House of Represen tatives submitted to the Supreme Judicial Court of that State two questions and asked their opinion: First, whether, if the Legislaould submit to the people to vote upor the expediency of having a convention of deteor altering the constitution of the Common-wealth in any specified parts of the same; and a majority of the people voting thereon should decide in favor thereof, could such convention t older, in pursuance thereof, net upon, and prothe whole principle of the rep rt, offers pose to, the people assendments in other parts of the constitution not so specified -Second, can any specific and particular amendment or amendments to the constitution be made in any other manner than that prescribed in the nin h article of the amendments adopted in 1820.-"Opinion" - The Court do not understand that it was the intention of the House of Kepresenratives to request their opinion, upon the natu-

qualification of voters; but does he propose no. | Upon these two questions, the report and rai right of the people in cases of great emergency, or upon the obvious failure of their cxisting constitution to are mplish the olders for which it was designed, to provide for the amendment or alteration of their fundamental laws; nor what would be the effect of any change and alteration of their constitution, made under such circumstances and sanctioned by the people.— Such a view of the subject would involve the general question of natural rights, and the inbereit and fundamental principles upon which civil society is founded rather than any question that had not he cause many quarrelest one party favoring his death, and the other opposing it. The party in favor of killing beupon the nature, construction, or operation of heard from the learned Segator from Chatlam these able, experienced men contemplated the existing constitution and laws of the Coming in a minority nad to yield to the majori-ty, and Mr. Justice was permitted to live, sented in be utiful and glegant atterances. Senator from the learned Senator from tions in this light, we are of opinion, taking the the land was solemnly fixed. It ought not second question first, that under and pursuant to the existing constitution there is no anthori-

ty given by any reasonable-construction or necconstitution can be made in any other manner Mr. Gaston said : "This was one of the than that prescribed in the ninth article of the

fully considered, and the power of altering th constitution thereby conferred, to have been strong implication arises against the existence fany other power under the constitution for

the same purposes.

Upon the first question, considering that the ossitution has vested no authority in the Leythe Commonwealth, it is difficult to give as opinion upon the question what would be the power of such a convention if called. If, how ever, the people should by the terms of their cote decide to call a convention of delegates to consider the expediency of altering the constiwhole nutherity and commission from ity, they would have no right, under such vote,

to act upon and propose amendments in other parts of the constitution not so specified. I have read the whole opinion at the risk of being tedious, that the question might be presented in full. And can authority be more pointed than this? There is no escaping by he suggestion that our constitution is different from Massachusetts, as we give power to the General Assembly to call a convention, makes the argument of the Court as applicable to our case still stronger and perfectly conclusive. We provide for a general revision by convention and by specific amendment, and therefore there is "no other power under the

constitution that can alter, except in the mode veby provided," I have said the argument of the Senator is absurd and this absurdity is arrived at to avoid 13th. platform, which seems naturally to have occurred to the Senator by his allusion to it. For a healthier and more delightful watering place what is the difference between the people actwhat is the difference between the people acting without the approbation of the existing government (which is the way he states it) and acting in a manner not antiborized, by the existing onstitution; or as I insist, in a manner implied , to say the least, if not expressly forbidden by the existing constitution. difference? If there is, the Door rebellion is

bo far the least objectionable.
In Rhode Island there was no collectitutional provision for amendment, and the rights of the and Morganton Road, and reach Hickory Stapeople were not considered by the existing authorities. Here, the people have made provisions for the security of their rights, and have

Leave Augusta, Ga., at night, and take the Meares, and his acquiescence in the change, sions for the security of their rights, and have such a body, but this I do undertake to say their powers; and those "creatures" do not pursue the powers granted, but violate them. And the next morning. then the excuse is offered-why, it is true I could not do the whole act myself, I only assisted in doing it. It is far more objectionable and beautiful road only six miles. constrable than the Dorr doctrine; and enter ining this opinion I could not do less than enter my solemn protest against this new idea of of each house of the General Assembly." - the Senator. He will, therefore, excuse me for the solemnity implied in that protest. I thought it was our boast in North Carolina that we were a law-abiding people. I do not deny the power of the people, as was so forcibly said i change-this insertion of "General Assem. Gaston, "of rising in their might and upturning the fundamental principles of the government, the spered right of revolution," but I suppose NORTH CAROLINA, the emergency ought to be great to listify it. In that entergency arisen in North Carolina? other put in, the mered right of revolution is to be exercised? Is it expected that this appeal to North Carolinians in the west is to be fave ra-bly responded to? They have to change their to follow in the lead of the Senatur from Or-

T. B. Kirgsbury, Esq., proposes to pub-

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## DAVIDSON COLLEGE. VISITORS DURING COMMENCEMENT

Week will find trains at the A., T. & O. R. P. at Charlotte and at Statestille on Westnesday and Thursday (June 28th and 29th) at 8 a, m, Returning they will leave Davidson College at A train will also leave Charlotte at 8 a. m.

FARE PAID ONLY ONE WAY. "GO

### BANKRUPT NOTICES.

Notice of Assignee ... The undersigned hereby gives not re of his appointment as Assignee of J. P. Doster, of the county of Inion and State of North Carolina, who has een adjudged a bankrupt upon his own pe-etition, by the District Court of the Unipetit on, by the District Court of the Uni-ted States for the Cape Fear District of North Carolina. J. M. STEWART, Assignee, Union County, N. C.

Assignees Motice.- There will be a third and final meeting of the creditors of J. P. Baster, a Backrupt, on the 33th day of Jane, 1871 at the office of R. H. Broadfield, kem., in the town of Satishary N. C. All creditors of the above of Satisbury N. C. All creditors of the J. M. STEWART.

Assigner.

## FOR RENT.

THE subscriber offers for rent the Large and Elegant STORE ROOM lately occupied as a Dry Goods Store by FORTER, HOLMES & Co .-Said Store is a brick building, two stories high one hundred and ten feet deep, with a cellar sixty feet, and is situated on Main Street in the rese what is to be done is designated, in the gains of the people, for the purpose of ferrising centre of the business part of the town. This is generally admitted to be one of the largest and best Store Booms in Western North Carolina. R. J. HOLMES.

Salisbury, N. C. June 15, 1871-4t DRY GOODS

FOR

# SALE!

## New Grocery and Produce Store I

The firm of FOSTER, HOLMES & CO., having been dissolved by mutual consent, and r division of the stock having been made between them, the subscriber offers for sale his portion of said stock of Dry Goods to Jobbers or Country Merchants at COST. This offer affords at address fine opportunity to Country Merchants to supply themselves on better terms than they will likely to obtain anywhere else. The subscriber also informs his friends and

astomers that he has gone into the whole-ale and retail Grocery and Produce business at the Old Grocery Stand of Foster, Holmes & Co., distining the Store Room offered for rent, where he will at all times be glad to accommodate them. Highest prices paid for all kinds of conn All accounts due to the late firm of FOSTER.

HOLMES & Co. have been placed in the hands of Robert Murrhy for collection, who can be found at the Store of Foster & Bro. All indelited are respectfully requested to call and settle at their carriest convenience. R. J. HOLMES.

Salisbury, N. C., Jane 15, 1871-4t NORTH CAROLINA, I In the Superior

Calvin W. Wooley, I Adm'r. of Isanch M Wilson, dee'd Pl'tff.

Petition to sellland or crearest Venable Wilson, Carofor assets. irma Wisson and Marion Wilson. Defus.

(Order of Publication )

In this case it appearing that Venable Wilson are non-reis-Wilson and Marion ents of the State of North Carolina : It is therefore or level that publication be nade in the Old North State newspaper, for ix weeks successively requiring said Defendants to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court for the county of Montgomery at the Court House in Troy on Thurstotion in some particular part, thereof, we are day the 13, of July next and answer the comof opinion that such delegates would derive plaint of the plaintiff or the case will be

heard exparte as to them. \*
Witness, C. C. Wade, Clerk of the Superior Court of said county at office in Troy this 28th day of April. A. D 1871.

C. C. WADE, c. s. c. Montgomery County. Blackmer & McKorkle Attorneys for Plaintiff.

## SPARKLING

#### CATAWBA SPRINGS. Formerly called the Carolina White Sulphur,

Catawba County, N. C.

This highly popular watering place will be open for visitors on WEI-NE-DAY, JUNE

what is so palpuble, that the proposition of the White and Blue Sulphur, Chalvebeate, the me slicinal properties of which are not excelled, and

> The Springs will be under the management of J. M. BLAIR, an experienced hotel keeper, tegether with MRS, WRENN, and visitors may rely upon good fare and good attention.

Plenty of Ice, good band of Music and good Physicians in attendance, &c. Leave Baltimore or Washington in the moring ca Acquia Creek, Richmond and Danville R. R., to Salisbury, where you take the Western

Charlotte and Statesville Road at Charlotte you reach the Springs early the next morning. Charleston in the morning, and be at the Springs

A good four horse Omnibus will run in con nection with the trains to the Springs over a BOARD.

2.50

Per month, (or four weeks,) Per week,

Children and colored servants half price. No charge for infants under 2 years of age.

J. GOLDEN WYATT. Spirkling Catarda Pprings, June 1st, 1871.

In the Superior DAVIDSON COUNTY, 1 Court. James V. Symons, as adm'r of the | Petition to estate of Lewis tiumb, Plaintiff, sell real esagainst Richard Roe, other beirs at law of sets. Lewis Gamb, Def't.

(Order of Publication. this case it appearing that Richard Rec and the other beirs at law of Lewis Gumb are non-residents of the State of North Carolina, it

weeks, requiring wo said parties to appear at the

e the case will be heard ex-Witnest, L. E. Johnson, Clerk of said Court, satisfaction at office in Lexinaton, this the 3d day of Mar, L. E. JOHNSON, c. s. C. 23:0t pr.fee \$8

St. Mary's School,

Raleigh, N. C. Brouv REV. TROS. AVELESOS, D. D., Visitor, Hav. Alexy Surres, D. D., Rector.
Hav. Harmers Surres, A. M., Assistant.
The fitty distinctors of this re-hand will open July
19th, 1871, and continue 2 very
Fore circular, containing full particulars, apply

H. J. SAYERS.

DEALER IN REAL ESTATE

#### FRANKLIN, PA. Boys and wills improved and unimproved lands any

MERCHANT'S

GARGLING OIL

IS GOOD FOR ne and Fraids

Bhrome lere,
Bennear harde a Pites,
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Cat of ler a Ma,
Vis da, Mange,
t paring the cenery
Scrate of at / rease,
brish talk, Windgatts,
E-m dered Fest,
Clarked Heels,
Food R-t in Ph ep,
Roup in Pont y,
Lame Back, &c., &c. hilf lakes, preins seet Breis s, hepped tion s, Picat Blira. E termai Polanca.

Pull Er 1. Hter o' An's a's \$ I see's Po thurbe, &c., &c., Large Size, \$1; Medium 50 Cents

Smail, 25 Cents. To Garling Of has seen in up so a Dam at faithfuy sign 1, near. All are said is a fair trial, but be are und followed in relicon.

As your me rest is uggest or d alor in potent modition. As your me rest dengish or daler in patent medi-lining, her once of our alm mean tool Vade Mercums, and each to lat fire if no raisy statems the total T = Ga glin Or is for make by all r special is dealer throughout the United Finders and on h. c. matrix. Our he timendals of the from 1800 to the pine a and are a manifested. Use the Garaling till and tell your right of a lat growth it as done.

we dentify by an ground it as done.

We dentify by an algorithm and doff contradictions, Welfe fo an Almang or Co k B or. MANUFACTURED AT LOCKPORT, N. 1 MERCHANT'S GARGLING OIL COMPANY

JOHN HODGE, Sec'y. CYMEN I LATE IN a CLASM AND PENSION AND CY WE have the diay entropy and a limited content in the in the set proceeding the claims of South a highest or in the in the set proceeding the claims of South a highest of the Committeen new in symbol where the Bounds in new in symbol where the major of the committee, in the set of the committee, in the set of the committee of the commi

W. S' after Atterny - 1 La . Register in Path and y a d

FOUND AT HOME. KLUTTZ'S CHILL CURE. The one bean, sale and parma ontone for

Chills, Fever and Ague. Liver Complaints, do l'ortaine seitler Quarre or Ar-

DE MO THE GTON'S F. MEDICINE -Fx en-If ye y seed for lead American for the con-try. See Gen. More and Prof. Warranalymed its us in the ... Ar y we are no Prof. Warranalymed its us in the ... Ar y we are no Profit for of these edi-iny, repairs by the original reduction of the litera-public in loop event problems and god style. At deal-rates and general realists for usit. Penul for testionals, and your enders to WALE BOY IN & C. Battim. r.

£4 50 Corn! Corn! \$1.50 O'HARA'S POCKET GIANT COLN SHILLER. Patsted Nov. 23, 1861. Av anded Mossissipp . Lousiana and Texas State Fairs, 1870; Modis 6 bush, of corn per hour. Thes not scatter, Weigh only 12 oz. Can be used in pulling corn. IGENTS WANTED IN INERY COUNTY. Can make \$5 to \$10 per day. Liberal discount to the trade. Sample by Express \$1.50. Send for Circular and Price List. John S. HINES. Manufacturer's Agent

for North Carolina, Raleigh. Apple Parer Corer, and tilcer. Pilee \$2. Does all at once. Warranted Satisfactory. D. H. WHITTEMORE, Wo cester, Mass.

FRAGRANT SAPOLIENE leans Kid Gloves and all kinds of Cloths and Clothing: removes Paint, Greese, Tar. &c., instantly, without the least injury to the finest fabric. Said by Druggists and Farley Goods Dealers. Fagrant

Agents! Read This! Wr will pay Agents a solary of 80 Dollars per Week and "Ap lines, of Il wall recommission, to believe a winder I in on on ; address M. Wagner & Co., Marshall Mic.,

sapoliene Co., 33 Barclay st., New York, 46 La

\$325 A Month-Horse at 4 Carri ge furnished. -

A MILLION DOLLARS. Shraud but qu'et men ca-maken fortune by rev-aling-Street but the first to no our. WM. WRAY.

Add ess CSQ Bradany, New Yrk.

Catawba English AND

Classical High School. Newton, N. C.

Rev. J. C. CLAPP, A. B. S. M. FINGER, A. M. The twelfth session will commence on the 17th of July next, and will continue sixteen weeks.

Tuition from \$8.00 to \$18.00 per session. Board in families from \$8.00 to \$10.00 per month. The Charter prohibits the sale of spirituous

liquors within two miles of the Institution, and the discipline strictly forbids their use.

For entalogues and particulars address CLAPP & FINGER,
June 16, 1871-6t. Proprietors. N. C. Rail Road Company Treasury Department.

COMPANY SHOPS, N. C., ) May 27th, 1871. F OR the convenience of the Stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad Company, I will commence paying the second installment of 3 per cent of Dividend No 11, at this office, on the 10th June. Stockholders can draw on me for the amount due them, either in person or through any Bank or Banking House in 15:00 Charlotte, Governed, Salisbury, Greenshore

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ON WHEELS, WILL THRESH.

Raleigh or Wilmington.

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He and everything complete, e, according to size. Our Ma-

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