

THE GREAT SCANDAL.

It is now pretty certainly settled that Hayes and Wheeler will be inaugurated President and Vice President on the 4th of March next. Wonderful as it may seem, the enemies of Constitutional liberty have triumphed over the forms of law and the will of the people as expressed at the ballot box on the 7th of November last.

They have attained this result by the usual means employed by the desperately wicked for the accomplishment of their ends—perjury and fraud, and we believe it would be safe to add, bribery; for although we remember no case of this kind clearly proven against them, we do know that Wells paid the vote of Louisiana on the market through his man Maddox, and that it was cast for Hayes.

Thus, on the centennial year of American independence we behold the great work of our forefathers overturned. The leading principle of that government was "the voice of the people fairly expressed shall rule." "Vox populi, vox Dei" was the maxim on which the government was built. It falls. Whether or not it shall ever be restored is a question no man can answer. It falls by the hands of those who forty years ago denounced the Constitution as a compact with death and a league with hell.

It is needless to disguise the fact that the hearts of the American people are greatly moved by the events now taking place in this country. It is foolish to suppose that they will tamely submit to be robbed of their dearly bought liberties without a struggle to maintain them. They may exercise patience and forbearance for a long while or they may not. But sooner or later the issue now forced upon them by the radical party must be met and decided.

The Raleigh Observer says: "The Penitentiary Board were in secret session yesterday of the 5,000 petitions in their hands for consideration. Some appointments were made. Five thousand men in North Carolina who can't make a living by work! who would rather languish in a prison as a guard or overseer than toil in the field or the workshop! who would rather be subordinate to receive and obey orders than be a few well filled acres surrounded by family and friends! Every one to his living."

Jail breaking at Asheville, N. C., recently a white man and two desperate negroes over-powered the jailer when he opened the door to give them their dinner. The white man declined to go, but the negroes locked him up with the white jailer and lit out; but an alarm brought assistance and the negroes were soon recaptured and returned to their quarters.

Wm. HOWARD, of this place has been appointed supervisor of convicts on the West. N. C. R. R. Mr. Howard is an energetic business man, and we have no doubt will perform his duties creditably to himself and the party selecting him for that duty.

The mountainous parts of North Carolina is becoming a tobacco growing country. The Asheville and other mountain journals are frequently boasting of results in this pursuit.

The New York "Herald," before the decision in the Louisiana case was announced said: "But suppose that so monstrous a wrong should be attempted as to recognize these persons (the returning board) as having lawful and rightful authority to rule over Louisiana, even then the Commission will not, the Democrats believe, venture to justify and accept the unlawful and fraudulent acts by which the returning board caused to disappear from the poll lists a majority of ten thousand cast for Mr. Tilden, and to substitute in its place a pretended majority of several thousand for Mr. Hayes. They cannot touch the proceedings of the board anywhere without coming upon wrong or upon violation of the State law, under which it is bound to act. If testimony is admitted they will be shown that the board had no authority under the law to count the Electoral vote; that its four Republican members refused, in violation of the law, to admit even a single Democratic member; that they offered the vote of the State for sale; that they threw out votes in violation of law; that they procured fraudulent certificates of intimidation to be made at New Orleans, whereas the law expressly provides that certificates must be made at the place of voting and within twenty-four hours after the election. They will be shown that, without such unlawful and fraudulent protests, the vote of the State must have been given to the Tilden Electors, and if they should venture still deeper into these matters they would discover in the very preparations for the election by the Kellogg usurpers the clearest violations of right and law—properly registered voters erased from the registry and their protests refused a hearing; fraudulent registrations protected where they favored the usurpers; the officers charged with the registration of voters and the election officers throughout the State either themselves candidates for re-election or holding places under Kellogg, and in numerous instances not residents of the parishes where they were sent to supervise the registration and election. Thus they would find Hahn, State registrar, a candidate for the Legislature; eight supervisors of elections in New Orleans Customhouse officers; the supervisors for Ouachita a collector of internal revenue; the supervisor for Claiborne Parish a clerk in the New Orleans Post office, and not resident in the parish; the supervisor for St. Tammany a resident of New Orleans; the supervisor for Madison a resident of Alabama, under indictment in New Orleans for burglary; the supervisor for East Baton Rouge lately a member of the Mississippi Legislature, and before that a resident of New Orleans, and so on to the end of the chapter. Having been shown all these things can the Electoral Commission honestly decide to give the vote of Louisiana to the Republican candidate? We await with solicitude the answer of the Commission to this very important question."

And yet the Grand Radical Commission gulped down Louisiana as easily and as greedily as a dog a bit of beef, and now stand waiting for Oregon. Nothing is too monstrous for those who have made up their mind to reach a certain result at any cost.

A MONSTROUS PRECEDENT. The Republican tribunals claim that in throwing out Tilden's majority in Florida and giving that State to Hayes, they acted according to the strict letter of the law. Granting, for the sake of argument, that they did this act, it cannot be shown that they acted just; and the object of the law, is to secure justice, between contending parties, and give to the owner that which rightfully belongs to him. In some cases it is true the law is defective, and cannot do full justice. In that case, then equity comes to the assistance of law and cures the defect. There is no power in this world that can ever make wrong out of a right, and as sure as a wrong is committed, there will be a retribution for it. "Truth crushed to earth will rise again," and its truth remains to-day as firm and unshaken as the eternal hills. Hayes may be counted in by defeating the popular will in Florida and Louisiana, but it will be a blot in our history that all the waters that line our Eastern shores can never wash out, and the decision of the tribunal that makes him President, will be known for all time as "the robbery of the two States."

What is the precedent it establishes? It says that the three men composing the returning board in Florida, are higher than the highest judicial tribunal of the State, and makes them even superior to the Legislature and the people who own the government and furnish the means with which to run it. They declare they cannot go behind the seal of the State! According to that decision then, it remains entirely with the governments of the different States to say whether or not there shall be a change of parties in this country however much the people desire it. It is indeed a dangerous precedent that they have set! The doctrine that a title can be good when tainted with fraud, is a stab to liberty and an insult to justice.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is fast taking the place of all the old fashioned cough remedies. It never fails to relieve the most violent cold, and for throat diseases it is invaluable. Price, 25 cents.

WASHINGTON, February 19, 77. The Democratic counsel have nearly completed their preparations of the contest over Oregon. They say they will win there, or utterly disgrace the commission.

Representative Hewitt testified before the committee on Privileges and Elections that he had the disbursing of the National Democratic Committee's money, and was willing to produce the cash account, and show how every dollar was spent. He sent no telegraph dispatches in cipher during the last campaign.

The Tribune publishes an interview with President Grant regarding South Carolina. The President is made to say, that in South Carolina the contest has assumed such a phase that the whole army of the United States would be inadequate to enforce the authority of Gov. Chamberlain. This state of affairs must inevitably result in the abandonment of all efforts by Gov. Chamberlain, to maintain himself in the exercise of the gubernatorial functions of the State of South Carolina.

HOUSE.—In assembling at 10, the House took a recess until 11 o'clock. Precisely at 11 o'clock the Senate arrived at the Hall of the House, and took seats allotted to it on the right of the Chamber. The presiding officer then handed to the teller the decision of the electoral commission, giving the vote of Louisiana to Hayes and Wheeler. He then asked if there were objections to the decision. Gibson, of Louisiana, presented objections, signed by nearly all the Democratic Senators and Representatives. Other objections were submitted by Senator Wallace, of Pennsylvania, and by Representative Cochran of Pennsylvania.

SENATE.—No business previous to the return of the Senate from the House when Sherman submitted a resolution that the decision of the commission upon the electoral vote of the State of Louisiana stand as the judgment of the Senate, the objections made thereto to the contrary notwithstanding. Mr. Kernan submitted a substitute for the resolution of Mr. Sherman, as follows: "Ordered that the votes purporting to be electoral votes for President and Vice President, and which were given by Wm. P. Kellogg, J. H. Burch, Peter Joseph, L. A. Sheldon, Morris Marks, A. B. Levisse, O. H. Brewster and Oscar Jefferson, claiming to be electors for the State of Louisiana be not counted, the decision of the commission to the contrary notwithstanding.

The question being on the substitute of Mr. Kernan, Mr. Thurman of Ohio, said the statute of Louisiana created a returning board consisting of five persons, who were to hold office indefinitely and with power to fill all vacancies that might occur. It devolved upon five men to say who should hold office in the State, the question of who should hold office depended not upon the will of the people but upon the will of the returning board. He believed such a board was utterly destructive of a Republican form of government. The State of Louisiana, under our constitution had no power to create such a board. The acts of that board were unconstitutional, null and void. Even if its acts were not unconstitutional they were not legal in canvassing the vote of the 7th of November last, because the statute required that the board should be composed of five persons of all political parties, but in fact it was composed of four persons, all of the same party, and they steadily refused to fill the vacancy. The duty of that board was to canvass and compile the returns of the commissioners of elections, but the testimony showed they did not do so. The proof of which counsel offered before the commission has been rejected, and in that opinion he was fortified by the action of both houses of Congress, four years ago in rejecting the vote of Louisiana. He then referred to the alleged illegibility of certain electors in that State, and said he could not regard that other than as a nullification of the constitutional provision on that subject. Under this decision, no matter by what fraud a man might be elected President or Vice President, or how illegible an elector might be, there was no power to inquire into it. The vote of an illegible elector must be counted, and neither the State nor Congress could right the wrong. He utterly dissented from such a decision as being destructive to Republican government. The decision would have the effect of a proclamation to dishonest returning boards to perpetrate whatever villainy their interests might dictate, with the absolute certainty that they would be successful.

Morton followed at length, in support of the action of the commission. Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, said, as a member of the electoral commission, he had given all that he could give of earnest study, patient labor and devotion to insure a just execution of the law, under which he was appointed. His labors and his efforts had been crowned by failure. Deep was his sorrow, and poignant was his disappointment. He mourned his failure, now for his country's sake, for it seemed to him, not only did this decision of the eight members of the commission level in the dust all the essential safeguards thrown around the election of a Chief Magistrate, but it announced to the people of this land, that truth and justice, honesty and morality were no longer the central basis of their political power.

Sherman's resolution was adopted by a strict party vote of 41 to 28. Superior Courts, shall constitute the grand jury, with the same powers and duties with grand juries in the Superior Court. Sec. 11. A majority of the Justices of the Peace in such county as may take advantage of the provisions of this act shall elect a Clerk of this Court of Common Pleas, and he shall keep the records of his court in suitable manner in a book to be furnished by the Secretary of State, and shall receive the same fees for services by him rendered, as are provided by law to the Clerk of the Superior Courts for similar services, and shall hold his office for two years. Sec. 12. The justices of the peace of such county, a majority being present, shall elect an attorney, properly qualified to act for and in behalf of the State in the county, who shall hold his office for the term of two years, and shall prosecute all matters cognizable in such court wherein he shall be appointed, in behalf of the State, and he shall receive the same fees, on conviction, as are allowed Solicitors in the Superior Court, and shall be, ex officio, the adviser and counsel of all county officers, and for such service shall not be allowed any extra compensation exceeding twenty-five dollars a year unless it shall become necessary to prosecute or defend civil actions. Sec. 13. The Court of Common Pleas shall elect one of their number presiding justice, but the fees of each member of said court shall be fixed by a majority of the justices of the county, but not to exceed \$3 per day; provided, however, that in counties where the business of the court would be thereby facilitated, the majority of the justices of the peace may allow such salary as they may deem fit, to such presiding justice. Sec. 14. This act shall go into effect on the first day of August, 1877.

WASHINGTON! THE HOUSE EXCITED. THE FIFTH OF MARCH MAY PASS WITHOUT A PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURATION. A Republican Member of the House Advocates the Dismissing of the Louisiana Vote. "TIME WILL BRING ITS OWN REVENGE." REPUBLICANS UNEASY. Count of the Vote Proceeding Slowly. Republican Congressmen Protest Against The Louisiana Fraud. DEFIANT LETTER OF DON PIATT. He Appeals to the People and Not Assassins. LOUISIANA GOVERNMENT NOT TO BE INTERFERED WITH.

The above is only the caption of the News by yesterday morning's reports, but conveys an idea of the whole. It is probable that the House of Representatives will attempt no feigning opposition to carrying out the law enacted for counting the Electoral vote. They are more anxious to secure the public peace and come out of all this trouble with clean hands and a clear conscience than anything else. Mr. Watterson, in a handsome speech counselling quiet and order made a true remark when he said "time will bring revenge."

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR AN INFERIOR COURT IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES IN THE STATE, TO BE STYLED THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS; PASSED ITS SECOND READING IN THE SENATE ON SATURDAY, 10TH FEBRUARY, 1877. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Section 1. Whenever in the opinion of a majority of the Justices of the Peace of any county it shall be deemed that the public interest will be thereby promoted, such justices, or a majority of them, may proceed to elect three citizens of the county, of suitable character and attainments, as Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, and such persons so elected, shall have all the powers incident to such a jurisdiction. Sec. 2. Said Courts of Common Pleas shall be held for the respective counties four times in each year, on such days as may be determined on and fixed by a majority of the justices of the peace; provided, that a majority of the justices of the peace of the several counties shall have power to determine and declare that a number of such courts shall be held in their county, (or that no Court of Common Pleas shall be held therein); and in either of such cases such order shall stand until revoked by a majority of the justices of the peace of the county; provided, that if such order of revocation be made by such justices three months notice thereof shall be given by posting a copy of such order at the court house door of said county, and at a public place in said township. Sec. 3. If the business of the said courts cannot be determined on the first day of the term, the court may adjourn from day to day, not exceeding six days, at the end of which time the causes and matters which may be depending before them, and all other business of the court, shall be continued to the next succeeding term. Sec. 4. If by reason of bad weather, or for other cause, a majority of the court shall not meet for holding the term on the day appointed, any one of the court may adjourn the court from day to day, not exceeding three days, until a sufficient number of the court can attend. Sec. 5. None of the Courts of Common Pleas nor any process in any of them depending, shall be discontinued by reason of its Justices failing to hold court upon the day appointed, or of any alteration of the day appointed for holding it; but in every such case all process, matters and things depending, shall stand continued, and all appearances upon returns of process shall be made to next succeeding term in course in the same manner as if such succeeding term had been the term to which such process had been continued or such returns or appearances had been made; and all recognizances, bonds and obligations for appearances, and all returns shall be of the same force and validity for the appearance of any person at such succeeding term, and all summonses for witness, as effectual as if the next succeeding term had been expressly mentioned therein. Sec. 6. Said Court of Common Pleas shall have jurisdiction to inquire of, try, hear and determine all crimes and misdemeanors, (excepting those whereof original jurisdiction is given to courts of justices of the peace), and except the crimes of murder, manslaughter, arson, rape, burglary, horse-stealing, libel, perjury and forgery. Sec. 7. The practice, pleading, process, and procedure in such courts shall be in all respects as provided for the Superior Courts. Sec. 8. Said Courts of Common Pleas shall hear all appeals brought before them from the courts of justices of the peace, under the same rules which govern the Superior Courts; and from the courts of justices of the peace parties may at their election appeal to this Court, or to the Superior Court as is now provided by law. Sec. 9. In all cases of conviction in this Court for any criminal offense, the defendant or defendants so convicted shall have the right to an appeal to the Superior Courts in term time, without giving security for costs and jail fees, upon filing an affidavit that he is wholly unable to give security for such costs and jail fees, and he is advised by counsel that he has reasonable cause for the appeal prayed for, and that such application is in good faith; and such appeal, when granted, shall be heard de novo in the Superior Court.

Sec. 10. Thirty jurors shall be provided for each term of such courts, in the same manner that jurors provided for the Superior Courts, of which jurors fifteen, drawn and sworn in the same manner that grand jurors are drawn and sworn in the

From the Southern Home. THE HIGHER CIVILIZATION. Hon. Charles Sumner, Senator from Massachusetts, was fond of talking of the "Barbarism of Slavery," and of the "Higher Civilization of the North." One of the products of that higher civilization is Mormonism, which has never been able to gather a single proselyte at the South. Our Northern brethren, who support Returning Board Hayes, are entitled to all the honor belonging to this Institution. We record below a prayer of one of the Mormon Saints, very much such a one as Beecher or Haven would have uttered between '61 and '65. A Mormon Church was dedicated at St. George, Utah, on the 1st day of January, and this brought forth the prayer from Elder Woodruff. Thus he prayed for Brigham Young, the Mormon Beecher:

"May he live to behold Zion redeemed, and successfully fight the devils, visible and invisible, that make war upon thy Saints. May he live to behold other temples built and dedicated unto thy name and accepted of thee, O Lord our God. And we pray thee, our Father in Heaven, in the name of Jesus Christ, if it can be consistent with thy will, that thy servant Brigham may stand in the flesh to behold the nation which now occupies the land upon which thou, Lord, hast said the Zion of God should stand in the latter days, that nation which shall be the blood of the Prophets and Saints which cry unto God day and night for vengeance, the nation which is making war against God and his Christ, that nation whose sins, wickedness, and abominations are ascending up before God and the heavenly host, which causeth all eternity to be pained and the heavens to weep like the falling rain; yea, O Lord, that he may live to see that nation, if it will not repent, broken in pieces like a potter's vessel and swept from off the earth as with the besom of destruction, as were the Jaredites and Nephites, that the land of Zion may cease to groan under the wickedness and abominations of men."

If we understand the Mormon elder aright, he invokes God to curse and overthrow "the best Government the world ever saw," unless the inhabitants thereof repent and become Mormons. Elder Woodruff goes a little farther than the New School Presbyterians did in 1862. He prays for a curse upon those who differ with him. They said that if God chose to destroy the rebels, they would acquiesce. This is the language they use in the General Assembly: "While under the influence of humanity and Christian benevolence, we may commiserate the condition of the ruined rebels, and in fraternal sympathy with ourselves, but now—should the case occur—despised of all that makes the world dear to them, we must at the same time be constrained to feel that the retribution has been self-inflicted and must add, *Erat justitia reus coluim.*" We hardly know which is the most shocking in this solemn deliverance of a religious body, its Satanic malignity or its awful blasphemy. It amounts simply to this, that if God thought fit to smite the rebels and despoil them of all that made life dear to them, they would compliment Him by approving His action! But the writer quoted by us some weeks ago, in a United Presbyterian paper, exceeds even the Mormon elder and the New School Presbyterians in virulence and blood-thirstiness. He thinks that the great sin of the Northern people was that they did not purify the land by shedding rebel blood after the rebels had laid down their arms. To this mistaken leniency in not hanging, shooting or burning the rebel leaders, he attributes the corruption of the people, the Whisky Rings, Railroad Rings and stealing generally, that have made his party, pre-eminently the rogues' party of the Universe. This writer's idea is that because his party did not "purge the land with blood," (his own words) the Lord had given them over to "a reprobate mind" and to an intense, uncontrollable desire to steal. We readily admit that they have this desire, but we account for it differently. For ten years, Pulpit and Press taught that there was but one crowning virtue—loyalty—and but one damning sin—disloyalty. Hence the people took the lesson and had no upbraidings of conscience when they "picked up things," provided they were loyal. The little irregularity of stealing was only a loyal eccentricity and was more than counterbalanced by the grace of hating the Southern rebels. We think that our explanation of the reason of the kleptomaniac disease in the Radical party is more philosophical than that of the United Presbyterian writer.

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To Abram Holt, NON-RESIDENT, you will take notice that a summons has been issued against you in words and figures following, to-wit: DAVIDSON COUNTY IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. DORCUS HOLT, Plaintiff, Against ABRAHAM HOLT, Defendant. Summons. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. To the Sheriff of Davidson County—Greeting: You are hereby commanded to summon Abram Holt, the Defendant, above named, if to be found within your county, to be and appear before the Judge of our Superior Court, to be held for the County of Davidson, at the Court House in Lexington, on the 4th Monday after the 3d Monday of Sept. 1876, and answer the complaint which will be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, of said county, within the first three days of the next term thereof, and let the said Defendant take notice that if he fail to answer the said complaint within the time prescribed by law, the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. If the said Defendant fail not, and of this summons make due return. Given under my hand and the seal of said Court, this 2d day of October 1876. C. F. LOWE, Clerk Superior Court Davidson County, Jno. H. WELBORN, P.M.B. Attorney.

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J. A. CLODFELTER & CO. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS. SALISBURY, N. C. Special orders made from Photographs in our office will be supplied. Also Agents for the Remington Sewing Machine, the most perfect and light running Machine in the market. They have no rotary cast, egg wheels or ever arms to make a noise, run fast, or get out of order. We warrant every Machine. If they don't please we take them back and return the money. Call before buying and see them. 16 1/2

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DAVIDSON COUNTY IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. LAURENDA A. GORDEN, Plaintiff, Against JOHN W. GORDEN, Defendant. Summons. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. To the Sheriff of Davidson County—Greeting: You are hereby commanded to summon John W. Gordon, the Defendant, above named, if to be found within your county, to be and appear before the Judge of our Superior Court, to be held for the County of Davidson, at the Court House in Lexington, on the 4th Monday after the 3d Monday of March, 1877, and answer the complaint which will be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, of said County, within the first three days of the next term thereof, and let the said Defendant take notice that if he fail to answer the said complaint within the time prescribed by law, the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. If the said Defendant fail not, and of this summons make due return. Given under my hand and the seal of said Court, this 7th day of February, 1877. C. F. LOWE, Clerk Superior Court Davidson County, Jno. H. WELBORN, P.M.B. Attorney.

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DISSOLUTION NOTICE. The co-partnership heretofore existing between J. C. Hooper & A. G. Halyburton is this day dissolved by mutual consent. A. G. Halyburton having purchased the entire interest of J. C. Hooper in said co-partnership. J. C. HOOPER, A. G. HALYBURTON.

TO RENT. A good and comfortable House, with garden and all necessary out houses. Location desirable. Apply to C. R. BARKER.

National Hotel RALEIGH, N. C. Board by the Day, \$2.00. Beautifully situated next to Capitolsquare. Col. C. S. BROWN, Proprietor. Seeds! Plants! -BULBS-

THE NEW "DOMESTIC" Sewing Machine. A Double-Thread Lock-Stitch Machine. THE LIGHTEST-RUNNING MACHINE IN THE WORLD. With our printed directions, no instruction or mechanical skill is required to operate it. The construction of the machine is based upon a principle of unique and unequalled simplicity, comprising simple levers working upon centers. The bearings are iron, and they are hardened and polished. The machines are made at our new works in the city of Newark, N. J., with new special patented machinery and tools, constructed expressly to a compass what we now offer. Every machine fully warranted.

"DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE CO., New York and Chicago. FASHIONS. SAVINGS.—By using the "Domestic" Paper Fashions the most stylish and perfect fitting dresses can be produced, at a large saving. MONEY.—Those who choose to make or superintend the making of their own garments. With the highest talent and the best facilities in all the world, we are enabled to attain results far above the reach of the ordinary dress-maker. Our styles are always the latest and best. Our elegantly-illustrated catalogue mailed to any lady sending business cards with her address. Agents wanted everywhere.

THE SOUTHERN UNDERWRITER'S ASSOCIATION. INSURES ALL KINDS OF PROPERTY AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$1,000,000. ASSETS, MAY 4, 1876, 150,573 97. HOME OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C. ARMISTEAD JONES, President. G. W. BLACKNALL, Treasurer. R. W. BEST, Secretary. Parties desiring to insure their property should patronize this Company, for the following reasons: It is a safe corporation, combining solvency and stability. (Two of the most essential points in an Insurance Company), as the following certificate from the Secretary of State sets forth: STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. DEPARTMENT OF STATE. Raleigh, May 5th, 1876. To all whom it may concern: This is to certify, that I have thoroughly examined the "Business Affairs and Finances" of "The Southern Underwriter's Association," Raleigh, North Carolina, in accordance with the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly, passed on the 28th day of March, 1875, and do find that said Company is "doing business upon sound principles, within the provisions of its charter, and in compliance with the laws of the State of North Carolina," and that they are possessed of the following securities, which will more fully appear from statement on file in this office