We have not seen Mr. Gorman's bill, and therefore cannot speak of its tea tures. We do not hold that the milities laws are perfect, or cannot be amended. But we do say that it is not true, as charged by Gov. Caldwell, that the last Legislature repealed all the effective clauses of the militia law, and we have demonstrated this time and again to the satisfaction of every reasonable mare We propose to-day to call in Repub-

lican authority to sustain us. It will be remembered that the NEWS, before and during the Summer cam

paign, urged Gov. Caldwell, with earnest importunity to put his "government machinery" in force, and bring to condign punishment the Lowrey gang of outlaws that were committing highhanded atrocities on the innocent and helpless citizens of Robeson county.

Again and again we reiterated our appeals, which were not the result of a spirit of partizan rancor, or personal malevolence towards the Governor, but the promptings of our common nature.

The Governor did not merely disregard the appeals made to him by our selves and others in the interest of hu manity, but exhibited a contemptuous disdain wholly incompatible with the high functions with which he was em powered, or the fearful responsibility devolving on him as the Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth. While the shrieks of the victims who tell into the clutches of the Robeson banditti were re..ding the air, we almost fancied that we neard the shrieks of laughter of his then Accidency and his triends, over a puerie and clumsy joke which he attempted to perpetuate at the expense of ourselves and others who had invoked him to the discharge of a plain duty that his oath of office and the dictates of humanity equally demanded that he should per-

eroor by argument, after entreaty had failed, and proved, as we thought, that he was clothed with ample powers to capture the outlaws. He was as impervious to our logic as he had been deaf to our importunities. With a his political interests, he persisted in adhering to the original opinion which he had expressed, viz: that he was powerless to protect the citizens of Robeson county by reason of the emasculation of the militia laws of the State by the Conservative Legislature.

This was the only prop on which Gov. Caldwell then relied in justification of his failure to redress the wrongs of the unfortunate people of Robeson. We clearly demonstrated at the time, that this device was not sufficient to screen the Governor from the censure of all whose eyes were not blinded by prejudice. It is highly probable that Gov. Caldwell thought our strictures on his neglect of duty were too sweeping and unch ritable. We have, however, as he perceives, a complete vindication of our course by the action of some of his political and personal friends in the Legislature, who solumnly and emphatically aver,in their capacity as legislators,

"We have governmental machinery adequate, if put VIGOROUSLY. IN FORCE, to ARREST ANY OFFENDER against the peace and order of the State."

This language taken from the protest against "blood money," entered on the journal by Mr. Badger and other Republican brethren of Gov. Caldwell, is pointed and comprehensive. I. covers the whole ground. It sustains the position we occupied most triumpliantly and as effectually knocks the prop from under his Excellency. Messrs. Badger & Co. have not left him a narrow neck of land on which to stand. On the question of his power over the militia, he is garroted by those of his own political faith, and whom we suppose he recognizes as his personal friends. Mr. Badger and the other protestants say :

" We have governmental machinery adequate, if put vigorously in force, to arrest any offender," &c. Governor Caldwell said he was pow-

erless to arrest Lowrey and his co-offen ders because all the effective clauses of the military law had been repealed.

We repeat again, we are sustained by Mr. Badger, who is a clear headed and able lawyer, and the acknowledged leader of the Republican party in the House, and also by seven other Republicans, in our censures of Gov. Caldwell for dereliction of duty in not having afforded protection to the people of Robeson county.

It Mr. Badger was to undertake to write an impartial history of the times when Lowrey was holding his high carnival of crime and blood, he would be constrained to comment in terms of unequivocal condemnation of Governor Caldwell's signal failure to execute the laws relating to the capture of offenders against the " pesce and order of the queted above, taken from their protest, MAKE A PART OF THE HISTORY of the times, and convict his Excellency of the grossest incompetency in not understanding, or dereliction of duty in not executing, the laws of the the county on an occasion of gravest medicines kept in the poor house, and times, and convict his Excellency of

importance, where no palliation could be urged as a satisfactory plea for offi cial delinquency. The language we quote as a shred of history is a standing memorial against Gov. Caldwell, a complete relutation of his pretext for not having, by the governmental machinery, arrested the offenders of Robeson, and an ample vindication of the course of the NEWS. It is a solemn record made against his Administration by his political associates, whose protest stands out upon the journals of the General Assembly, conspicuously and pointed against the Governor's position. That record is ineffaceable, and will not down at the Governor's bidding.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF

PUBLIC CHARITIES. The Fourth Annual Report of the Soard of Public Charities of North Carolina is an interesting document and contains some valuable information in regard to the charitable and penal institutions of the State.

The Board consists of Dr. C. Tate Murphy, Senator from Sampson, chairman, Dr. Eugene Grissom, Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, and Dr. G. W. Blacknall.

The purposes and objects of the Board are stated to "be the growth and development of true public charity, humanely, intelligently and econom ically administered," and these objects are classified as follows:

1. The government and management of these institutions. 2. Official conduct of superintenlents, trustees, directors, officers and

employees of these institutions. 8. Condition of the buildings, grounds and o her property. 4. Financial management, economy and wisdom of the expenditure of

moneys appropriated for their support.

5. The efficiency and usefulness of each institution to all parts, of the State alike. 6. Compliance or failure to comply with the general and special laws relat-

ng to each. Who have a claim to relief? 8. What is the basis of their claim 9. What is its extent?

10. How, and by whom should th eliet be administered? 11. What are the best methods dministration in all these departments? 12. Many other matters pertaining to ie usefulness and good m inagement of he institution under the inspection of

The Report gives an explanation of the creation of the Board, and the pro-We endeavored to convince the Gov. | gress it has made since its organization.

The Board of Public Charities was created under a law passed by th General Assembly of 1868-'69, and the terms of service of the members first elected were to begin on the first day o July 1869, and to hold one, two, three stubborn perverseness in keeping with four and five years respectively, the Legislature electing successors to each for five years from the date of such expiring terms.

Dr. Murphy was chosen President the Board in March, 1872, to succeed Rev. G. W. Welker, whose term had expired, and he was requested by resolution adopted by the Board to visit as many of the prisons and poor houses of the State as practicable, and report their condition. In accordance with this resolution, Dr. Murphy visited " quite a number of counties, and the poor houses and jails examined as thoroughly as possible. These counties were in the western, central and eastern portions of the State, giving, it is believed, a fair average of the accommodations and treatment of the paupers and

prisoners of the State." The results of Dr. Murphy's observa tions and investigations are given in detail in the Report, and as part of the history of the times and as embodying useful and interesting information or the subjects discussed, we give the following extracts:

In most of the western counties the poor house were found to be mere hoy els, built of logs and daubed with clay or lined with split boards, some low, leaky and badly decayed both in the roofs and floors; some filthy; but few cleanly or at all comfortable. In the more central and eastern counties frame tenements were generally occupied, and of these only the overseers' buildings, and occasionally not even these were either comfortable, cleanly, or at al suited to purposes of an almshouse. In brief, the poor houses as a class are properly and appropriately namedthey are "poor houses" indeed. The bedsteads and bedding are in keeping with the houses, old and dilapidated the bed clothes and mattresses so flitby and loathsome as to suggest the idea of a sort of poor house hydrophobia, and greatly deficient of even hay or straw. and instances were noticed where, on account of the want of clothing, the inmates were compelled to cut up the licking of their mattresses for the pur pose of covering their nakedness. This condition of things was found to exist in counties where clover, hay, and the grasses are successfully cultivated, and rosperity and plently in other respects

In two or three counties only were orick houses found; in one of these the floors were badly decayed, and in one only did we find a building well suited to the purposes of an almshouse this was in the county of Guilford, and was erected under the supervision of that noble patriot and statesman, ex-Gov. Morehead, who, in this respect as well as others, was far in advance of his State and times, and whose benevolence and sagacity in thus providing for the poor and destitute of his county, ought

we found some sort of medical ttention allowed by most of the County Boards, but was let out generally by contract to the lowest bidder, and awarded sometimes to incompetent men. Ir certain counties this poor boon was denied even where the inmates suffered severely with both acute and chronic liseases. In one county we found in a State." Indeed, Mr. Badger and his extensive scrolulous ulcer covering almost the entire neck, shoulders and one side of the face, and emitting the most insupportable effluvia, was domi ciled in the same room with an aged

no such thing as a dispensary or any room set apart for the physican, where he could weigh or dispense the medicines needed by the inmates. It is needless to state to any one, ever within the wards of a hospital, the importance of

this arrangement. As a class, we found the overseers (of the poor) either imbeciles or soulless mercenaries, taking the positions at prices so ruinously low as to preclude the possibility of fair dealing or honest provision for the inmates, their greatest anxiety appearing to be to keep on satisfactory terms with the County Boards. From 11 to 16 cents per day, with the privilege of working the inmates on the poor and unproductive farms, was for their support. Only in one county visited we found the keeper charged with harsh treatment or of requiring the paupers to labor on the farms when unable to do so. In this instance the County Commissioners stipulated to furnish support, and allowed the overseer the proceeds of the farm, by which it was claimed he realized over fifteen hundred dollars per annum profit. This being the only conspicuous instance of an energetic overseer, and being in such striking contrast with those so indolent and inefficient, we were inclined to look upon him with favor and commenda-PAUPERS-INSANE, PARALYTIC, IDIOTIC.

EPILEPTIC &C. With regard to this class alone almost volume might be written; but the Board only have time to recite a few facts somewhat illustrative of the treatment of these unfortunates.

Who, that ever passed through the wards of an insane asylum, even the best regulated hospital, for the care and keeping of this pitiable class, but has had his heart crushed into gloomy sadness, and his tenderest sympathies aroused for these afflicted, forlorn and helpless creatures, will not say to himself, "God grant it may never be thus with me or mine," and reason again with himself and wonder if all these mind-lost fellow-beings are treated humanely, kindly and gently, and think how cruel indeed it would be to neglect them or injure them or treat them barsh ly ? and with these feelings welling up in his soul, let us ask him to go with us (it he pleases) to the county poor house and walk with us through these wards, and he will perhaps see an epileptic that, by the often recurring convulsions the brain has sustained so many shocks, has lost reason and intelligence-driven out and are gone for ever. In another corner is the poor old paralytic, crying for some one to raise him up to enable him to slake his thirst with cold water, or to partake of his scanty meal. Just beyond is the idiot, with his vacant state and tatteted clothing; and a little further back, in a closeted corner, you heat loud cries, with pelting and banging agains, the walls, al ternate cries and laughs, imprecations. and song. Look into this little nook of a cell, and you see the shivering naked form of an insane man or woman whom the keeper will tell you will not wear clothes, nor have bedding, nor even straw upon which to lie, who is sometimes violent, and breaking out, nearly crash to death some poor blind man, woman or child. No skilliul physician is here to prescribe even a palliative dose to soothe and compose the irritable nervous system; no quiet chamber to be, left alone to sleep; no careful watching-all is blissful ig

nerance, disorder and confusion. This is indeed a sad picture, but true to life, of our poor houses this day. Besides the insane inmates, as already described, in the poor houses, many are confined in jails, some chained in the dungeons, without anything around them or about them but cold, bleak, dreary darkness, wallowing in squalid firth and in chains, and some, we had good reasons for believing, were often stinted for food, and even were deprived of sufficient cold water to queuch their

FOOD, COOKING, &C., FOR PAUPERS. It was found where the Count Boards turnished provisions there seem ed to be no complaint as to the quantity of food, but where the commission ers had let out to the lowest bidder contracts with keepers at from 10 to 15 cents per day for entire keeping and support, there was not a sufficient quantity allowed, and no care taken as to variety or healthfulness of food. In fact, we can state, with the fewest exceptions, the food provided for the poor is almost universally the same throughout the State, viz: " Ballimore bulk bacon," and badly cooked Indian corn bread. In a few of the wheat growing counties wheat bread was used more frequently, but even west of the mountains, the home of the grasses -a land, it may be said, flowing with milk and honey-beef, mutton, chickens, eggs, cheese, milk, flour, &c., &c., (in fact everything is produced in abundance,) we found that this same Balti more bulk bacon had been ordered by the economical and provident commissioners, and at heavy expense had ben hauled over the mountains from the east to supply the poor with green silt meat, when their own local markets were glutted with all of the richest, fattest, cheapest fresh meats, and every business man complaining that the great want of that section was the means of rail transportation for the immense quantities of agricultural products of almost every name and description known as products of the temperate

VEGETABLE GARDENS. if it be possible to contemplate any one feature more than another of the faulty management of our poor houses. it is in the neglect and want of proper cultivation of vegetable gardens. About an acre is usually fenced off for this purpose, and if properly cultivated and tertilized, as could be easily done by one of fair intelligence and energy, full half support could be produced; but as lound to exist, barely sufficient is produced for the overseer and his family, and apples and fruits doring their season, (so abundant the past year in North Carolina.) was regarded as a great luxury by the inmate poor, and was seldom found among them either as a

relish or food. JAILS AND THEIR MANAGEMENT. The juils of the State visited were found to be far from comfortable. healthful or secure as prisons. No means of warming them in cold weather, very of those imprisoned for trivial offences and the notorious and hardened crimipal, and sometimes there was through each day an intermingling freely of the sexes without hindrance or restraint; only three of over twenty jails visited had means of heating or warming the cells. It was ascertained by inquiry that the cost of providing the furnaces and construction, we ashe to all or up i 1"

* * * * * * *

particularly reprehe abnormal, nor different from our expectations with the existing condition and surroundings, and considering the characters of the buildings or cells erected up to this time. With the means placed at the hands of the Board of Directors, we are of the opinion that they have done about the best they We are well aware that every department could be improved, and sincerely hope, under wise and intelligent management, to see our State prisons what they ought to be, or at least equal to similar institutions in other States, and yet with all of its defects in systematic arrangement, disciplinary, sanitary and otherwise the contrast between the condition and treatment of the convicts in the Penitentiary as to food, clothing, medical attention, &c., with the half-starved half clad sick and suffering inmates of the poor houses of the State is so pain fully great as to cause a feeling of humiliation to those who can sympathize with affliction, sorrow and want.

WORK HOUSE. The only work house in the State is in the county of New Hanover, located near the city of Wilmington. By an act of the General Assembly passed at its session of 1866 '67, the County Court was authorized to erect buildings and complete arrangements for the establishment and management of a work house. This is the first step forward in the way of progress and prison reform in our State, and the Board would desire to argerapon the attention of our Excentive and Legislature the importance of the establishment of similar institutions elsewhere in the State, and thereby subserving the important objects both of economy and humane treatment

The report contains much statistical information in regard to the New Han over County Work House, which we omit. There have been confined in the Work House, from the time of its erec tion in 1869 to the 25th of January, 1873, seven hundred and thirty one

persons-color and sex as follows: White males 55 Colored females, 87 INSANE ASYLUM.

Upon a thorough examination and inspection of the Asylum by other members of the Board than the Super intendent and Physician, it was found to be well and success ully conducted in all of its departments, as pointments and details. By reference to the Superintendent's report, page 21, it will be seen that the number of t e means in our State, according to the census of 1870, is reported at 779, and the num her of idiots at 976, making a total of 1,755; of this number about 250 are under treatment at the Insane Asylum, leaving, as will be seen, over 500 of the insane without proper treatment, "many of these demanding constant care for protection against violence to themselves, their families or the community. From the most reliable statements that could be obtained by the Board, there are at least 150 insane persons confinedas paupers in the poor houses of the State, and from 40 to 50 confined in the jails, and in both was found by the visiting agent of the Board great reglect, and olten almost inhuman treatment was practised in their manage ment and keeping. The Board would beg leave, in conclusion, to urge again upon the Executive and Legislature to take some action in this important mat

Other States and countries, some less favored than ours, and some as poor as ours, are going forward in the great work. Shall we longer postpone it? Are we willing to be behind every other State? Are we willing to be regarded by all other States as insufficient to the claims of our unfortunates? Are we willing to see then linger, pine and die in some dark, dreary dungeon in filth and chains, or wedged away in some cold, comfortless cage, in some of the pauper hovels called poor houses in our State? Is this the fixed determination of our legislators? or shall we take some decisive step in the direction of this so much needed provision.

INSTITUTION OF THE DEAF, DUMB AND THE BLIND. In regard to this institution, as in the case of the Insane Asylum, the annual report of the Prusident of the Board of Trustees, Principal, and other officers connected therewith, is found to be sofull and exhaustive as to the present condition, management and improvements within the past twelve months, that a lengthy report on this department is deemed unnecessary. All the officers and their assis ants have (as far as the Board could judge) been attentive and taithful in the discharge of their respective dut es. Some very important improvements, by additional buildings and otherwise, have been added within the last year, which, when fully completed, will greatly increase the comfort and uselulness of the institution Some additional legislation will become necessary, more especially towards providing a building and accommodations for the colered pupils, but as the Legis lature have a joint standing committee upon the affairs of this institution, whom it is presumed will submit a report to the present session of the Legislature of what is needed and what ought to be done, the Board will conclude by urging the great importance of a continuance of the same liberal disposition that has heretolore been shown to this class of un ortunates by our State Legis-

ORPHAN ASYLUMS. The Board in their present report, as heretofore suggested in reference to the consideration of other subjects allotted to their perview and control, will not enter upon a lengthy discussion of the mportant question of "Orphan Asylums" or homes for destitute and indigent children. They can but hope that the day is not far distant when there will be some provision made for them by our State Legislature. Ignorance and idleness, we all know, are the parents of vice, crime and pauperism, and the question will be presented to us face to face. whether, as a mere matter of economy without the additional incentive imperiect ventilation, but little effort at of humanity, it will cost more to punish cleanliness, classification or separation | than to prevent crime. We may as well make up our minds to the unwelcome truth that many of us will live long enough to witness the bitter fruits of our past neglect in failing to provide in some way, or to some small extent least, for those poor children made orphans by the sad fate of their fathers who offered up their lives upon some bloody battle field and fill unflues in these jails, and thereby securing | known graves, or in some hospital far some comfort to prisoners in cold away from those children left orphaus. weather, was not heavy or great. Most and soon to be thrown upon the cold of the jails are in a dilapidated condition, and delective and faulty in their the still sadder thought that these orphans, who have grown up in poverty and ignorance by having lost their parental watchcare and protection, will

be sentenced to the gloomy cells of some dreary prison for months or years, or even for life. Patriotism, econ and humanity alike demand that we should meet this great question. It will not be an untried experiment. Other States and other peoples have for many years been furnishing these homes for poor and neglected children, and already in many instances have testified that the results attained have been beyond the most sanguine expectations of those through whose influence these humane provisions were afforded.

In concluding their report the Board

would desire again to offer to the General Assembly a few suggestions: 1st. That the repealing law alluded to in the first part of their report be so modified as to allow the Board to assign at least one of its members to active duty in the State for the examination and instruction of the actual and real condition of all the classes and objects allotted to them by law, and no salary but actual expenses incurred in such service be allowed or paid.

2d. That a small salary be allowed for the payment of a secretary to collect and collate all the information and stasistics obtained from the various counties, and that they be allowed to print their report.

3d. That there ought by legislative enactment to be some reasonable permanency given to the incumbrance of capable men, as keepers or superinten-

dents of the poor. 4th. There ought to be books furnished by County Commissioners to keepers of poor house and prisons, for the daily record of admissions. If prison, what charge, what age, color or sex, how long remaining, how and by what authority discharged, , whether sick or well during confinement, what has been furnished, and at what cost or expense? It poor house, when paper was admitted, why a county charge, what age, color, sex, how long remaining, what furnished, at what cost and when discharged, whether first or subsequent residence? Such books to be furnished by the Board of Public Charities to the Commissioners of each county.

5th. The appointment by the Board of County Commissioners of some competent and skillful medical man to visit and thoroughly inspect the poor houses and prisons of each county, at least semi annually, and report to the County Boards such recommendations and suggestions as he might deem best and proper, for the proper care and keeping of the paupers and prisoners. 6th, The Board of County Commisners should be compelled to visit the

d or houses and prisons at least semi annually and inspect their condition, so as to provide for their care and man-7th. That the keepers of poor houses and prisons in each county should be

obligated by a proscribed oath and bond

for the proper discharge of their respective duties. 8th. That the keepers of poor houses and prisons should be compelled to obs serve some specific regulation as to the separation of the sexes in poor houses and classes of prisoners in the county

9th, That some provision separate and comfortable be provided for the insane paupers lodged in poor houses. 10th. That County Commissioners be required to provide furnaces and necesary means for heating or warming the jails and rooms assigned to lunatics in

poor houses. 11th. To repeal the existing law flowing insane and idiotic paupers to draw one hundred dollars per annum from the State Treasury, as it is liable to great abuse and trau t upon the tax payer of the State.

12th. The great want of some provison for the poor orphan children of the State as a wise means of preventing crime and pauperism. 13th. The Board would urge upon the

Legislature the duty of electing two members to act as said Board of Public Charities, one in place of G. W. Welker whose term expired in July, 1872, and a vacancy occasioned by the expiration of the term of Dr. Eugene Grissom on the first of July, 1873, who has signified to the Board his determination to decline a re-election. Respectfully submitted,

C. T MURPHY, President, EUGENE GRISSO I, G. W. BLACKNALL.

MR. GORMAN'S MILITIA BILL After a cursory examination of the militia bill introduced in the House on Tuesday by Representative Gorman, of Wake, we are lavorably impressed with its general features, but we have not examiced it sufficiently to give the plan our unqualified endorsement.

The bill is a very lengthy one and we object to it somewhat on that score, and think too much space is devoted to Courts martial and similar matter.

What we want is a plain, simple, practicable plan for enrolling, organizing and calling out the militia-with the powers of the Governor plainty defined so that he cannot as Commanderin-chief, omit any duty or exceed any right pertaining to his office.

The militia laws at present are in some confusion, and we are prepared to favor any plan, which, without confering any extra powers on the Governor is calculated to reduce the system to a simple code. Many parts of the old law have been repealed and re enacted and modified, so that it requires a close ex amination of the several changes to understand the pais of the law which are now in force.

For that reason, we think the Legis. lature should pass an Act making the law clear and simple.

Mr. Gorman's bill proposes to divide the militia into two classes, one class comprising the volunteer companies and to be designated as the ACTIVE MILITIA, and the other class consisting of all other persons liable to military duty, be called the SEDENTARY MILITIA.

We have not space this morning to refer to the details of the Bill, which has been ordered to be printed, but after giving it a more thorough examination. we will discuss its features at greater length. It seems to be reasonable and feasible, but should be carefully exammed and revised, as it doubtless peeds some modifications and amendments. We are jenious of the principles of

civil liberty, and naturally look with ed suspicion upon any project of a military character. We are opposed to con- P. J. Haywood, M. D. WE. H. BAGREY ferring upon the Governor or military to jan I dawim hat allow allowering

stand before the bar of offended law and officers any powers not consistent with the highest liberty of the subject. The minitary should always be subordinated to the civil arm except in time of war; for without such subordination Republics are nothing less than absolute DES-

> A BETTER SPIRIT. We see daily manifestations of a more

liberal spirit on the part of the North owards the South.

We have before referred to the speeches of Farnsworth, Bingham, Wil lard and B. F. Butler, Republican mem bers of Congress from the North, advocating the repeal of the Act of Congress striking the names of Southern survivors of the war of 1812 from the pension list. Their efforts were successful in the House, and the bill has since passed the Senate restoring the names of the "rebels" who had been deprived of their pensions by Congress, while that body was in an angry mood towards the South. The spirit of the debate in Congress showed very plainly that the Northern Representatives are relaxing their sectional malevolence and

We have strong evidence that the Administration is disposed to deal more eniently with our people than it has heretofore done, in that President Grant has decided to withdraw all the United States troops from the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Kentucky and Tennessee and send them to Utah and other points where their services may be needed. While Federal bayonets are thrust at-the throats of the people of the South, it is a menace and an insult which is galling to their pride and honor and argues a want of confidence in their loyalty.

We have before commented on the avowed purpose of the Administration to pardon all the Ku Klux prisoners who may now be incarcerated at Albany and other places.

With all these evidences of a better spirit towards the South, will the House of Representatives of the Legislature of North Carolina hesitate to pass the Amnesty Bill now before that body? MARRIED.

evening of February 19th, 1873, by Rev. J. W. Primrose, Mr. E. M. Uzzelli, of this city, to Miss 1884 Bissarr, of Hainax

UZZELI.-BISSETT .- At the residence o

he bride's mother, near Weldon, on the

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT. SEATON GALES LODGE No. 64, WHEREAS, It hath pleased Him whom we reverentially call the Grand Master of the Universe to remove from among us Bro. A. L. ADAMS, late a member of the Lodge; the letore,
Resolved, That we deaply lament the
death of our brother—this shattering of a
link in our chain of freedship. The open
hand and heart, coara-teristic of the true
Old Fellow, and the soft memory of other

frines which he possessed in an eminent "Like twitight hues when the bright sun with those who have so recently been called ipon to give back to dust his remains.
Resolved, That we condole with the rela-

tives of the deceased in this affliction.

Resolved, That we wear the p escribed badge of mourning for thirty days. M. V'B. GILBERE.
W. H. BAGLEY, P. G.,
W. P. WETHERELL, P. G.

NORTH CAROLINA GATES COUNTY IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Alexander Carter against Jacob Riddick and Daniel Riddick—Petition for sale of land for partition. It appearing to the satisfaction of the ourt that Jacob Riddick and Daniel Riddick live beyond the limits of the State. It is therefore ordered by the Court that pubication be made in the WEEKLY NEWS, aper published in the City of Raleigh, for six weeks, commanding the defendants above named, to be and appear at the office of Superior Court Clerk, in Gatesville, Gates County, N. C., on MONDAY. THE 17TH DAYOF MARCH, 1873, then and there to pleudor demur, &c., or the same will be aken pro confess , and heardex parte as to

R. B. G. COWPER, C. S. C., jan 29-w6w DIANOSI STIEFFS'



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