THE ERA AND EXAMINER.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1874.

The Peoples' Money.

This is the fifty-fifth day of this session of the legislature. The cost of the session up to this time is about seventy thousand dollars.—Not a solitary act of prime public importance is thus far to be found in all the time the General Assembly has consumed and for the immense amount of money spent.

What are the people of North Carolina thinking about that their servants and pretended representatives thus with impunity, sit day after day, unnecessarily prolonging an illegal session, and absorbing their sweat-money to gratify the pleasure of a Winter in Raleigh? Why don't they call them home? Why not get up indignation meetings and denounce them.

The republican party has no part or parcel in the prolongation of this session. Republicans supposed that the session would end on the first Monday of December, the day on which the amendments became a part of the Constitution. Such was their interpretation of the action of the democracy in proposing and passing the biennial session amendment; such was their construction, and they are holding with the people, that this session was not expected to last longer than the first Monday in December.

The democratic party must be held to a strict accountability for spending, already, some fifty thousand dollars more than the people imagined they had the right to spend, or the temerity to attempt to squander.

Why was this biennal provision inserted in the constitution if it is to have no effect on its democratic god fathers and champions? Why was it promulgated and proclaimed as a part of the constitution on the first Monday in December 1873, if its practical effects are not to be felt until the third Monday in November 1875?

The *Examiner* maintains that this Legislature had no more right to assemble in session on the day after the Governor's proclamation declaring the amendments a part of the constitution, than the same body had authority to convene on the third Monday in October last. This is the opinion, sentiment and feeling of the people, and the democratic majority, who have thus wantonly outraged the people by prolonging a session the people did not expect to be thus prolonged, and which they believe there is neither law, authority nor excuse for prolonging, may as well prepare to meet a tidal-wave of indignation next August, the like of which no party in this country has been able to successfully ride over.

Whence shall Come the Teachers?

To the Editor of the Examiner:—

It is admitted by all that North Carolina must have free schools for all her children. Her commercial and agricultural prosperity, the development of her great natural resources, the value of life to those who are to dwell on her sea coast and in the valleys and on the slopes of her grand mountain regions, as well as the spirit of this advancing age require this.

It is also admitted that there are not now in the State enough persons who are both willing and competent to meet the demand for teachers.

How shall we meet this want? By large importations from other States? We do not believe this is necessary. We think it possible by educational conventions, by public addresses and by the press to create such a sentiment in favor of the education of all the children as shall cause many of the young to regard teaching as honorable and useful, in the highest degree and to adopt it as the work of their lives.

While we are seeking to lift the public mind to this elevation and at the same time to inaugurate our system of public instruction, where shall we get the teachers? We venture a few suggestions.

I. As our State Board of Education has instructed the Board of county examiners to adopt a high standard in the examination of teachers, we recommend, so far as the great essentials of a good English education are concerned adherence to this standard as *fast* and as *fully* as is possible. We are certain that in this way many who are teaching now and if allowed to go on, will continue to teach in *darkness*, may be stimulated to attainment of fitness for their high work.

II. Let teachers of high mental and moral attainments acquainted with the modern modes of instruction, who are willing to occupy central positions, be made welcome, from whatever place they may come. Let those who are willing to teach, and who give promise of attaining fitness for teaching, be encouraged to put themselves under these instructors, either in the schools over which they shall preside, or in the teacher's institutes in which they shall give instruction. In this way, we believe that a large number of competent teachers may soon be brought forward from among our own people to do this work.

III. Let such of our sons and daughters as desire eminence in this educational work in our State, go to some of the best normal schools in the country.

That a normal school for North Carolina will be deemed a necessity before long, there can be little doubt. In the meantime, our own citizens, by putting themselves into the advance tide of progress, may do much to meet the want that presses so heavily upon us.

IV. Let the co-operation of all the educators in the State, the presidents and professors in the colleges, the principals and teachers in the seminaries and high schools, be invited in this work. Let them bring their knowledge and experience to these teachers' associations and that normal drill, which must be so largely instrumental in preparing the future educators of the State. By such a united effort we may hope without going largely from home, without waiting a very long time, to see here a corps of teachers that shall cause the blessings of knowledge and culture from the waves of the sea to the highest dome of the mountains; results to which every friend of the commonwealth and of humanity will be glad to have contributed, and in which every believer in the ultimate beneficent destiny of the human race on this earth will most heartily rejoice.

B.

[From the Rockingham South.]

Alfred Dockery.

We would not indulge in exaited panegyric. There should be no undue ascription of praise to the dead. There should be no coloring of that character which has matured, and over which the grave casts its subdoing shadow. If ALFRED DOCKERY were now living in his mortal body, and some one should sit down before him and propose to write a history of his life, and if, as is scarcely probable, he should assent to the proposition, he would say, "Tell the whole truth. Represent me as I am. Let my countrymen see the picture as it is, without gloss or adornment." And so it is that the desire in this respect of all good and great men is the natural outgrowth of what they are. The massive column, solid and simple in its majesty as it towers before our eyes, borrows nothing to impress the beholder from the chaplets which crown it, or from the leaves and flowers that grow around its base to hide its nakedness. It is the column, not the adornments, which fixes our gaze and excites our admiration. When it falls, the temple itself, which it supports, feels the shock, and years may pass before its place shall be filled again. A man of great and commanding influence is a presence in a community or in a State. His name is, at all times and every where, a power to rally and cheer his friends, and to disconcert and scatter his opponents. But, more and better than this, that name stands for certain great principles, and represents virtues which men cherish and emulate all the more because of their regard for the man who is their living, breathing impersonation. When he dies, his name does not go down into the grave, but it survives him, and lingers on the lips of generations. Thirty years before his death the name of Duncan Cameron was "familiar as a household word" to every man, woman and child in the old county of Orange; and it was so of Alfred Dockery in all the Pee Dee country, while, like Mr. Cameron, he was well known to the whole people of the State.

Alfred Dockery was born on the 11th day of December, 1797, in the county of Richmond, North Carolina, of humble but respectable parents, within a mile of the residence at which he lived and died. His father, Thos. Dockery, was a poor man. He reared a large family of children, but one of whom is now living, Dr. Henry Dockery, of Hernando, Mississippi. Thos. Dockery was unable to give his children, even at that early day, the simplest elements of an education. Alfred was the eldest of the children, and the heavy burden of providing the means of subsistence for his younger brothers and sisters devolved on him. Hence, his education in early life was entirely neglected, and he was often heard to say that he had never attended school for three months consecutively in his life. In 1823 he married Sallie Turner, of Anson county, with whom he lived in uninterrupted felicity until his death, which occurred December 3d, 1873, leaving seven children surviving him.

General Dockery, as he was familiarly called, began life on a small scale as a farmer, and by industry and energy amassed quite a handsome estate. He lost much of this by the late war, but by unconquerable energy he retrieved his fortunes and died possessed of a fine property.

General Dockery made his first appearance in public life as a member of the House of Commons from the county of Richmond, in 1822. He was then twenty-five years of age. Having devoted some thirteen years to laying the foundations of his fortune, during which time he had made much progress in the acquisition of useful knowledge, he consented to serve the people of Richmond in the Convention of 1835, which was called to remodel the old Constitution adopted by the Congress at Halifax in 1776. In this body, of which he was an industrious and faithful member, he was governed by liberal and generous views, and no doubt gathered rich lessons of knowledge and experience from such men, his associates, as Gaston, Macon, Toomer, Seawell, Meares, Edwards and others. The Whig party, which was formed in 1833, carried the elections in North Carolina in 1836. A strong Whig influence, based on a demand for a general reform in federal affairs, and for a system of internal improvements by the State government, swept the old Jackson Democratic party from power, and Edward B. Dudley, of New Hanover, was elected Governor. General Dockery was elected to the Senate of the State Legislature from Richmond, in 1836, as a Whig, and he continued to serve the county in the Senate up to 1844 inclusive, making a continuous service of ten years in that body. In 1845 he was an independent Whig candidate for Congress in the Randolph District, against the regular nominee, Hon. Jonathan Worth, and was elected by more than nine hundred majority. In 1847 he declined a reelection; but, in 1851, impelled by a strong love for the Union, which he believed to be in peril, he boldly bore the Whig Union flag against the organized powers of secession, led by Hon. Green W. Caldwell, of Mecklenburg, and after one of the most animated canvasses that ever occurred in the State, he was elected to Congress by twelve hundred majority. At the peril of his life in this canvass, (for his district ran along the South Carolina line,) he boldly proclaimed everywhere his undying attachment to the Union, even declaring that, if elected, he "would vote men and money to whip South Carolina back into the Union, if she attempted to secede." The excitement was intense, and he was in constant personal danger, yet nothing could deter him from a stern and fearless performance of duty.—In 1854 he was the Whig candidate for Governor of the State against Governor Bragg, and was defeated by only about 2,000 majority. The State, which had gone Whig in 1836 by 6,000 majority, in 1840 by 13,000, in 1842 by 5,000, in 1844 by 3,000, in 1846 by 8,000, began to pass into the hands of the Democrats in 1848, the Whig majority that year being only 875, on account of the strength with the people of the Free Suffrage issue broached by Governor Reid. In 1850 the State went Democratic by nearly 3,000 majority, and in 1852 by nearly 6,000. It was under these circumstances, with this large majority against him, that GENERAL DOCKERY took the field as the Whig Candidate. The exhibition of mental power and physical endurance on the part of both the candidates, Bragg and Dockery, mark this as *the* campaign of campaigns in this State. General Dockery, whose early education, as we have stated, was very defective, was called to meet an able politician and trained lawyer in debate, yet in no discussion which took place could it justly have been claimed that Governor Bragg got the advantage. The whole State was thoroughly canvassed. General Dockery gained all the while upon his opponent; and there are Democrats, doubtless, who will frankly admit that if Governor Bragg had not taken strong grounds for the Western Railroad after he had passed Charlotte on his way to the West, General Dockery would have been elected. This was the only defeat General Dockery ever encountered before the people. In 1856 Governor Bragg was elected over the Whig candidate, Hon. John A. Gilmer, by 13,000 majority. The State has produced no man who has had more power before the people than Alfred Dockery. As a [illegible] without reference to localities, he was always the ardent friend of internal improvements and common schools; and one of the special objects of his wishes and efforts was the tunneling of the Blue Ridge by a railway, so as to connect the great West with the East and centre, and thus make us one people in interest, association and sympathy. The people of Western North Carolina cherish his memory with much affection. They feel they owe no small debt of gratitude to the man who did so much in 1854 to coerce the reluctant Democracy of the East and centre into a more active support of internal improvements, without which the Western portions of the State are shut in from the world and deprived of the means and advantages which are indispensable to their progress and prosperity.

GENERAL DOCKERY was always a *Union Whig*. He deplored the dissolution of that grand old party which he regarded as the strongest link in the chain which held the States together. With Washington, and Hamilton, and Webster and Clay, he held the Union to be indissoluble. He, of course, profoundly deprecated secession, and faithfully and earnestly warned the people to the last moment of the awful, far-reaching calamities which must flow from it; yet, when the issue was joined in battle between the two sections, his sympathies were with his native South, and he gave without a murmur six sons to the army, one of whom, John Morehead Dockery, a noble youth, fell a victim to camp disease. After the war, never having lost his ingrained conviction of the necessity for one great common government for all the States, he earnestly advised reconciliation and harmony, and lived to see the Union reconstructed on the basis of the equal rights of all, with no star on its ensign "erased or polluted," and destined, as he fondly hoped, to endure for all time. After the war, his participation in public affairs was not so active or constant as it had previously been, yet such was the confidence reposed in his judgment and patriotism by his fellow-citizens of the county of Richmond, that in 1865 they elected him unanimously to the State convention called under the Provisional Government then in operation. The duties of this position he discharged with his accustomed intelligence and honesty; and in 1866, much against his wish, he was nominated by the original Union men of the State for the office of Governor. There was no prospect whatever of his election. He declined to canvass in the then unsettled condition of the country, as he could not perceive that any good would result from a canvass. The vote he received would have been doubled if he had taken the field and addressed the people in the different sections of the State. He evinced on this occasion his usual disregard of self when a high public duty was to be performed, first, in consenting to the use of his name when his defeat was known to be inevitable, and secondly, in endorsing the so-called Howard amendment, under which he was himself, with many of his Union friends, debarred from office.

Under the new or present State government General Dockery occupied for a time the position of President of the Board of Directors of the State Penitentiary. Much of the success of this Board in its management of the affairs of the Penitentiary, is due to his prudence, honesty, firmness and strong common sense.

General Dockery was a zealous member of the Baptist Church, and was deservedly influential in its conventions and associations. He was a warm friend to education, and was for many years a Trustee of Wake Forest College. His benevolence was proverbial. The poor and needy of all races always found in him a friend. No one really in need of help was ever turned away empty from his door. His contributions during his lifetime to the churches and to different institutions of learning, aggregate a large sum.

Alfred Dockery had been largely endowed with both mental and physical powers. His intellect was, naturally, of the first order. If he had been educated and trained from his youth up, and had devoted himself to letters and learning, he would have ranked with such men as Webster, Badger, Douglas, Gaston and Crittenden. As it is, defective as was his early mental culture, and hampered as he was by poverty in early life, and by the necessity imposed upon him of providing for others, he has left a name deeply impressed on the history of the State, and which will be held in honor by coming generations. No man ever lived who was more honest, or more frank and candid in his dealings. There was nothing of the flatterer or timeserver in his nature. To use a strong North Carolina expression, he was always "open and above-board." No man ever presumed to approach Alfred Dockery with selfish schemes or dishonorable propositions. He was as honest in public as he was in private life. The same rule governed him at all times, in all matters, public and private. He was influenced at times by prejudices and resentments, the result of his large mental gifts, and the passions that accompanied them, as well as of his strong sense of right. But he was prompt, when convinced he was in error, to make amends, and to cover the past with the broad mantle of a generous forgetfulness. Ambitious he was also, but it was a noble ambition to link his name with his country while he served it, and to raise his children to a condition better than was his own when he began his battle for fortune and distinction among men.

But the crowning feature of General Dockery's character was his consistency and devotedness as a Christian. He encountered the last great enemy, Death, with calmness and serenity, and died as he had lived, with an humble and unwavering trust in the Redeemer; for as he often expressed it, he had "a hope *fastened* on Christ." This hope had cheered and sustained him nearly all the days of his life; and the Lord Jesus, who had redeemed him, and who had been so good to him, during his earthly journey, did not leave him in his last conflict, as the grave opened to receive his mortal body. He died calmly and in great peace, after much bodily suffering, at one o'clock P. M. on the 3d December, 1873. A large concourse of his neighbors attended his funeral. They all felt that a great pillar of the Church and of society had fallen. That good and true man, [illegible] friend, conducted the exercises and preached a searching and touching sermon from II Samuel, 2d chap., 28th verse: "Know ye not that a great man has this day fallen in Israel." He was interred near his home, in his family burying ground, where repose by his side two beloved daughters and a grand-child. Fortunate alike in life and in death, he "rests from his labors," and has left that "good name" among men and to his bereaved family, which is "better than riches."

Politics in Southern Society.

To the Editor of the Examiner:—

Some of the conservative newspapers of North Carolina repel, with some feeling, the idea advanced by Judge Edmunds while catechising Judge Merrimon, in the U. S. Senate, a few days ago, that Northern gentlemen were not received cordially into social circles in the South, &c., &c. These conservative papers say that if a Northern man comes South, he is welcomed and received with open arms, provided he lets politics alone. Well now that depends in a great measure upon what his politics are. No matter how good a citizen he may be, or how deserving in other respects, if he be a republican and asserts his right to proclaim and vote his principles he is at once *set upon* by the democratic or conservative papers and denounced as a vile carpet bagger, and is not socially recognized by the chivalry of the State. But on the other hand if he comes into the State with democratic ideas and proclivities and thinks proper to advocate his principles with zeal and even with fervor, he is at once received with favour and landed to "the upper heavens" as an upright, intelligent, worthy Northern man, who is heartily welcomed as a good citizen of our State; and all such invited most cordially to take up their abode among us. So the state of the case is this: *Republican* Northern men are not wanted and are *not socially* recognized. *Democratic* Northern men are wanted, and *are*, to a limited extent, socially recognized.

Two newspapers, published in New-Berne, one Republican and the other quasi Republican, both side with Judge Merrimon and the Conservative papers of the State on this question. We venture the assertion that neither one of the editors of these papers has ever been invited to spend a social evening, or to take a social dinner at the house of any one of the Democratic or Conservative "first families" of New-Berne. It may be true, and undoubtedly is true, that on the streets and public places in New-Berne they are treated with civility by most of the Democrats of sense, but to that extent, and that only, are they recognized. Judge Edmunds was right and Judge Merrimon knew it. It is a pity that Judge Edmunds did not ask the Senator from North Carolina about the treatment of Hon. S. F. Phillips and his family in Raleigh after Mr. P. quit the conservative and allied himself to the republican party. This would have been a *stunner*, and it would have been amusing to have heard Dr. Merrimon attempt to answer it. Mr. Phillips and his family too were North Carolinians, native and to the manor born, and of as high respectability as any family in the State, yet they were treated with contumely and disrespect simply on account of Mr. P's politics.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

Remarks of Mr. S. Trivett, of the County of Ashe,

In the House of Representatives, Jan. 17, 1874, upon a Resolution requesting Congress not to pass a "Civil Rights Bill."

MR. SPEAKER:—But for insinuations of the gentleman from Wake, and the gentleman from New Hanover, that many white republicans, and myself among that number, had voted against, or dodged, the civil rights question whenever it presented itself, I should have remained silent; for I have dodged no issue wherein the question was presented, but have voted against the enactment of any additional law upon the subject, and shall vote for the resolution now pending, although I deem it folly to adopt it. But it presents a question for our consideration which must be met, and upon which the hand of every member upon this floor must be shown. Upon my record I must stand or fall. Therefore, in the discussion of this question I intend to meet it coolly and dispassionately. Let the result be what it may, I am still a republican. Twelve years ago the colored people of this country were in the most abject slavery; not one in ten thousand of whom in their quiet slumbers at night, ever dreamed of the liberties they enjoy; for they this very moment have guaranteed to them the same rights and civil liberties that is conferred on their former owners, so far as freedom and protection is concerned—conferred on them by the Constitution and laws of the National Government. For one, I am ever ready to stand by them in their rights before the law—by the enforcement of all laws that would tend to that end. But it strikes me, and indeed it is quite apparent, that the colored people are not contented with their freedom, right and liberty. Already the subject of realization, but exemplifies the old adage where "an inch is given an ell is demanded." Now I cannot blame the colored people for desiring to improve their condition, but on the contrary, admire such a disposition, and would encourage them in their onward march to wealth, honor and prosperity; and no person in the State would rather see them aspire to such a position as would render them useful to the country and to their race than myself. I say let them be educated in the sciences and arts of the age, and let them build up society among themselves; but while they thus move onward, I entreat them to exhibit a spirit of contentment, and submit to the powers that be, and await the pleasure of the great Ruler of the Universe for extraordinary rights and privileges, lest by an effort to subjugate the white race into a recognition of *social equality* they rekindle and make active all the former prejudices, which must in the end endanger their present rights. Therefore, my advice is to let well enough alone, ever remembering that you are indebted to the white people for all the liberties you now enjoy, and upon their will and efforts hang all your future liberties.

Let us examine further and see what the colored people have to gain by pressing their demands for [illegible] ing the great national republican party that to-day protects them in their present rights before the law, because white republicans cannot support the enactment of a civil rights bill that will have a tendency to draw the line between the two races, in which event the colored people will be in a hopeless minority, and deprived of many rights they now enjoy. Can they go to the democratic party and expect to obtain more than is guaranteed to them by the republican party? This question needs no answer. But I say to our colored friends if they force this issue upon us, the republican party is divided, and the democratic party elevated to power, and before the next decade shall have passed, their condition will be reduced to a worse servitude than they ever experienced in the past.

I cannot refrain from anticipating the great evils to follow the passage of the civil rights bill—which provides that no colored person shall be excluded from any hotel or boarding house where white persons are admitted. If this bill becomes a law, just as soon as a colored man takes a seat at the table of a hotel, the white guest will leave, and the result will be that every hotel and boarding house in the South will be closed. But even if this be obviated, the proprietor might expel a disorderly white man, but if the same should be attempted with a colored man, it would be charged that it was done on account of his color, and indictments would be run for violation of the civil rights law, and thus our courts would become a theatre for litigation between the races—the end of which cannot be estimated.

And again, if said act shall provide that all schools shall be open alike to both races, it would have the effect of closing all of our schools and institutions of learning, for when the colored children came in at one door, the whites would leave by the other. But even if mixed schools should be tolerated in some localities, such forcing of the white and colored children into the same schools would be followed by endless strife and confusion, and under mixed schools a curse instead of a blessing to the the community. I am clearly of opinion that only separate schools for white and colored children can be made useful to the rising generation.

And should said act provide that the same accommodations shall be given the colored race on railroads, steamboats, and places of public entertainment, the same bitter feelings and prejudices will be engendered and the same confusion and strife will follow.

The colored people enquire why this is so. I answer that the white people of this country have been educated to believe them superior every respect to the colored race, and to this the colored race have assented until it has become a fixed principle in the two races, so much so that in my opinion no statute can make the white race of this generation feel that the colored race is their equal. A system which tends to force social equality between them will not only fail, but prove a curse to the colored race. I am pleased to see the colored race, so recently emancipated from slavery and so suddenly thrown on their own resources without education, without money, without lands or property of any kind, and utterly inexperienced in providing for themselves, making progress. I am proud to bear testimony to the peaceable, and quiet, manner in which they have discharged the new duties devolved upon them, and to see the rapid strides they have made and are making in educating their children and improving their condition morally and religiously, and financially. I am no enemy of the colored race; I desire to place no obstacle in their way to prosperity or happiness. On the contrary, I am ready and willing to strike hands with them in all legitimate pursuits, and hope to see them rise higher and yet higher in the scale of industry, morality, virtue and intelligence. But when I turn to the last census report and find the colored race only numbering some four millions out of a population of nearly forty millions, and when I reflect that the already vast majority of the whites is added to by thousands, and perhaps hundreds of thousands of white immigrants each year, I feel that it is my duty as a friend of the colored race to warn them to beware how they run counter to the deep-rooted prejudices of generations, and attempt to force social equality with a race so vastly superior in numbers, so much higher in the scale of knowledge, and possessing such a large proportion of the wealth of the country.

For these reasons, and many more which will readily occur to the intelligent people of the State, both white and colored. I hope Congress will consider well before it passes any such bill as the one now under consideration. With such a law, I am fully persuaded we should have endless strife between the races; without it, but with laws protecting the colored man in all his rights of person and property, with separate churches and schools, I have every reason to hope for peace and good feeling between all our people, and that we will all, both white and colored, give a helping hand to each other, and thus smooth the rough places in the journey of life, and go on prospering together.

Winston has formed a land association. Col. Joyner formerly of the New Jersey and N. C. Land Co., and Major Watson, Attorney at Law, attending to the business at home while Col. W. F. Gray of London, will operate in Europe.

SUPREME COURT.—The following causes from the Eighth District were argued on yesterday:—

State vs. Roseman and Trexler, from Rowan. The Attorney General for the State, McCorkle and Bailey for defendants.

State vs. Wm. Cauble, from Rowan. The Attorney General and Jones and Jones for the State, McCorkle and Bailey for defendant.

E. L. P. Lippard (Guardian) vs. Jas. C. Roseman, et. al. from Rowan. Craige and Craige, Jones and Jones and McCorkle for plantiff, Bailey and Fowle, for defendant.

H. B. and M. L. Armfield vs. John D. Brown, et. al. from Rowan. Craige and Craige Jones and Jones for plantiffs. Bailey and Fowle for defendants.

Alice L. Pearson et. al. vs. R. A. Caldwell from Rowan. J. H. Wilson for plantiff, Fowle for defendant.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BAR OF NORTH CAROLINA IN RESPECT TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE SUPREME COURT JUDGE BOYDEN, IN THE SUPREME COURT ROOM, JANUARY 28TH, 1874.

In accordance with a previous notice, at 1 o'clock, p. m., January 28th, 1874, the members of the legal profession in [illegible] resident and sojourning in the city of Raleigh, assembled in the Supreme Court room for the purpose of giving expression to their feelings in regard to the death of the Honorable Nathaniel Boyden, late an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, who has died since the last term of said Court.

There were present, Chief Justice Pearson and Associate Justices, Read, Rodman, Settle and Bynum of the Supreme Court, Attorney General Hargrove, Judges Cloud and Moore of the Superior Court, and Attorneys W. H. Bailey, Col. S. B. Spruil, J. T. Carson, Josiah Collins, T. G. Wilson, H. W. Guion, Gen. R. Barringer, A. M. Lewis, J. M. McCorkle, Jas. Masten, Gen. A. M. Scales, M. A. Moore, R. F. Armfield, Wm. M. Shipp, W. P. Williamson, D. G. Fowle, Hon. W. H. Battle, Hon. W. N. H. Smith, D. Schenck, D. M. Carter and S. A. Ashe.

On motion of J. H. Wilson, Esq., the Hon. R. M. Pearson was called to the chair, and R. F. Armfield appointed Secretary.

On motion of J. H. Wilson, Esq., a committee of five consisting of J. H. Wilson, Hon. W. H. Battle and Judges Moore, Bynum and Cloud, were appointed by the chair to present resolutions expressive of the feelings of the meeting. The committee retired and after consultation returned, and through their chairman, J. H. Wilson, Esq., presented to the meeting the following:—

The death of the Hon. Nathaniel Boyden, one of the Justices of this Court, which took place in the month of November last, demands from us an expression of our views as to his character and a tribute of respect to his memory. He was a distinguished citizen of this State, and in his death this Court has sustained the loss of a learned, able and efficient member thereof. Possessed of a strong natural mind, well balanced, improved by culture and of untiring industry, energy and perseverance, characterized by a high standard of moral rectitude of deportment and fidelity to the interest committed to his charge, with a strong moral courage which prompted him never to shrink from the performance of any duty, his career in life was crowned with success. At the age of twenty-six he settled in this State, far away from his native place and kindred, without money and without friends. While qualifying himself for the practice of his profession, he earned his support by teaching a country school. After obtaining his license he engaged in his professional pursuit in competition with such eminent members of the bar as Ruffin, Murphy, Nash, Settle, Yancey, Shepherd and the Moreheads, and subsequently in the circuit to which he removed in competition with the Messrs. Burton, Caldwell, Alexander and Osborne, all of whom he survived, and being well grounded in the principles of the law, he always sustained himself and attained professional success. Distinguished as he was as a jurist, whose example as such for learning, industry and fidelity to the interest committed to his charge, is worthy of imitation by the Junior members of the Profession, he was likewise distinguished in the private walks of life.—Possessed of a kind and tender heart, a sympathising nature, he was always ready to aid the poor and distressed. As a husband and father, he was kind and affectionate. To crown all, he was a christian gentleman. Thus has our lamented friend "come to his grave in a full age, like as a shock of corn cometh in his season." Notwithstanding this is true, still his death is an admonition to us all. "Be ye therefore ready also; for the Son of man cometh at an hour when ye think not."

Judge Boyden was born in Conway, Mass., on the 16th of August, 1795, and was in the 78th year of his age at the time of his death. He was the son of John Boyden and Eunice Hayden, his wife. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. He entered Williams College in 1817, where he spent his Freshman year, having been prepared for college under the instruction of Dr. Edward Hitchcock, at Deerfield Academy, in Mass. He graduated at Union College, New York, in July, 1821. He commenced the study of the law while in college, and after his graduation prosecuted the study of law in the offices of Judah Yearby and Hon. Moses Hayden of New York. He came to North Carolina in 1822, and took up his abode in Guilford county. He obtained license to practice law in the courts of this State in December, 1823, and settled in Stokes county, near Germantown. He resided there until 1832, when he removed to Surry county. He represented that county in the House of Commons in 1838 and again in 1840. In 1842 he removed to Salisbury, where he continued to reside until his death. He represented Rowan county in the State Senate in 1844, and in 1847 was elected a member of the 30th Congress. At the expiration of his term he declined a reelection. From that time until he was raised to the Bench, he was actively engaged in the practice of his profession, having a circuit of twelve counties. He regularly attended this Court for more than thirty years. In 1865 he was elected a member of the State Convention. In 1868 he was elected a member of the 40th Congress, and in 1871 was appointed a Judge of this Court, which elevated position he held at the time of his death. During his residence in Stokes county he married Ruth, daughter of Hugh Martin, Esq., by whom he had several children. She died in 1844, and in December, 1845, he married Mrs. Jane C. Mitchell, daughter of the late Archibald Henderson, one of the most distinguished lawyers the State has ever produced. By his second wife he had one son, who survives him. In 1851 he connected himself with St. Luke's Episcopal Church, in Salisbury, and continued his connection therewith until his death. In the summer of 1873 he attended the Annual Commencement at Union College, his *alma mater*, being the 52nd from the time of his graduation, and met there but one person who was a member of the institution at the same time with himself.

As a tribute of respect to our deceased friend,

Be it resolved, 1. That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the family of the deceased by the Chair;

2. That a copy of the proceedings be presented to the Supreme Court, and also to the Superior Court for the county of Rowan, with a request that they be entered on the minutes of said Courts.

The above were unanimously adopted by the meeting. In presenting the resolutions, Mr. Wilson delivered a fervent and eloquent eulogium upon the character of Judge Boyden, whom he said, he had known for more than thirty years. He spoke of his great ability, his indomitable energy and perseverance, which had enabled him to achieve such signal success at the Bar; of his wonderful memory, which could retain the evidence in the largest and most complicated cause, without ever taking a note; of his virtues public and private, which he commended to the imitation of the younger members of the profession. Mr. Wilson, was followed by T. J. Wilson, Esq., who had practiced with Judge Boyden for more than twenty years; by W. H. Bailey, Esq., who had been his law partner, and by Judge Cloud who had been his law student and lived in his family. All these gentlemen paid eloquent and feeling tributes to the memory of the deceased, expressed their admiration for him as a man and a lawyer, and their sense of the great loss the profession and the State has sustained by his death.

On motion of Hon. W. H. Battle, it was ordered that a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be presented to the Supreme Court by the Attorney General, with a request that they be spread upon the minutes of the Court; that a copy be forwarded to the Superior Court of Rowan, the county of the late residence of Judge Boyden, with a like request, and that a copy be sent to the widow and family of the deceased.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

R. M. PEARSON, Chm'n.

R. F. ARMFIELD, Secretary.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE SUPREME COURT YESTERDAY IN HONOR OF THE MEMORY OF THE LATE ASSOCIATE JUSTICE BOYDEN—PROCEEDINGS.—On the meeting of the Supreme Court yesterday, Attorney General Hargrove arose [illegible]

May it Please your Honors:

On yesterday a meeting of the Bench and Bar of North Carolina, now in the city of Raleigh, adopted resolutions respecting the memory of the Hon. Nathaniel Boyden, deceased, late an Associate Justice of this Court. It was devolved upon me to present the resolutions of the meeting to your Honors, and request that they be spread upon your minutes.

My acquaintance with Judge Boyden began when I was a student at Rockford, in the county of Surry, attending the law lectures of the present Chief Justice. The deceased was then in the full tide of practice, and one of the most accomplished and successful advocates in North Carolina.

I well remember with what intense interest I, at that period, listened to his eloquent and effective efforts for his clients before the Court and jury, (in the old Court House of Surry) and observed and wondered at his skill in the argument and conduct of his cause. He was, indeed, a faithful advocate, a distinguished jurist, a lover of his country and government, and better than all, a christian gentleman. But he, who was so lately amongst us in all that remarkable buoyancy of spirits and mental activity with which he was blessed, and who was worthily enjoying the honors of a place on the highest Judicial Bench, like his illustrious and learned predecessors who, in times past, have filled the same position, he, too, has gone.

The memory of his virtues remain with us, and may well serve to incite others to follow in the paths of professional usefulness and integrity. I concur most heartily in the sentiments herein expressed, and now, in behalf of the legal profession, I move, your Honors, that these resolutions be entered upon the records of this Court, and that this Court adjourn in respect to the memory of the Hon. Nathaniel Boyden, deceased.

Chief Justice Pearson replied as follows:—

The members of the Court concur in the resolutions adopted at the meeting of the profession. The Court will order the proceedings to be spread on the record. Nathaniel Boyden was no ordinary man. He came upon the bench at an advanced age; but, his quietness of perception, retentive memory and astonishing energy, (he never was idle for a moment, had enabled him, during a long attendence at the bar, to acquire a great store of practical knowledge of his profession; and he was a very able and efficient member of this Court.

We regret his loss, both as an Associate Justice, and as a friend; we will cherish his memory as one whom we admired for his talents and loved for his many virtues. The Court will stand adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock A. M.

Since the opening of the Supreme Court, twenty-five additional appeals have been sent from Mecklenburg county, being the largest number on docket from any other one, or even five counties.

GRAND LODGE OF THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.—The Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias again convened at 10 a. m., and was called to order by P. G. C., O. H. Blocker, of Fayetteville, N. C. All the Lodges of the State being represented. The reports of the Grand Chancellor, Grand Recording and Corresponding Scribe and Grand Banker show a large increase in the order numerically, and that it was in excellent financial condition, a large number of "P. C's" were introduced and considerable business transacted. Other business of considerable importance to the order was transacted.

The following officers were elected:—

G. C., I. F. Dortch, Goldsboro, No. 11.
V. G. C., Wm. Simpson, Raleigh, No. 3.
G. R. and C. S., Jno. L. Dudley, Wilmington, No. 7.
G. B., Thos. Powers, New Berne, No. 8.
G. G., J. Johnson, Fayetteville, No. 5.
G. I. S., B. F. Briggs, Wilson, No. 12.
G. O. S., W. M. Dodd, Fayetteville, No. 13.
Supreme Rep., A. C. Davis, Goldsboro, No. 6.

On motion, the Grand Lodge, at 2 p. m., adjourned to 4th Tuesday in January, 1875, in the city of Raleigh.

We wish this fine body of delegates a safe return to their homes. They were a fine looking and handsome body of gentlemen, and reflected credit upon the noble order of which they have the good honor to belong.

[illegible] Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company are, we learn, erecting a handsome little cottage near their office for Mr. D. L. Hudgins their ticket agent and telegrapher. It is proposed to run the telegraph wire into this cottage, more especially should his services be required at a late hour of the night. We commend this reward for the services of a faithful and capable employee; and in this connection the Western Union Company are well fixed in their new office. The Manager has all the wires and everything *au fait*, and a nice bathing room adjoining, Johnny Busbee and Charlie Hill the assistants have one only objection, that is the ponderous hammering of the Book-binders, on the floor above, on wooden blocks; it jostles their 'Relays' throwing instruments out of adjustment, not to speak of the racking of their brain. We stepped in the other evening while Johnny was taking the "Washington Report" for the dailies; the circus aloft was going on in great glee; but it was a sin to see this nice young man making ugly faces and fast making himself bald-headed.

We looked around to another instrument, and friend Starke, the manager, was in the middle of a long Dead Head, we suppose, from Company Shops. His great agony for the Black Crook in a grand act, had just mashed an oxen's hide, no doubt, with a terrific blow, and, with uplifted arms, S's favorite ejaculation escaped his lips—"Oh fire!"

SPECIAL TERM OF WAKE SUPERIOR COURT.—His Honor Judge Tourgee presiding:—

In this Court on Wednesday, Fowle vs. Johnson—suit for the recovery of cotton stored with defendant, and alleged, destroyed during the war. The jury rendered a verdict of $2,500 damages for the plaintiff.

On yesterday the Court was occupied with the following cases:—

Harris vs. Pool. Judgment for plaintiff.

Little et al vs. Little. Verdict for plaintiff, amount of $977.78.

Johnson vs. Utley. Is being argued at this writing by counsel.

REVIVAL AT THE BAPTIST CHURCH.—Large congregations still nightly assemble at this church and the good work goes faithfully on. Several young men of our city have been converted in the last few days. The Rev. F. M. Jordan, of Orange, who has been assisting the Rev. Dr. Pritchard, but was lately called home for a few days, has returned and resumed his labors.

Different Minds.

BY A TRENCH.

Some murmur when their sky is clear
And wholly brought to view,
If one small speck of dark appear
In their great heaven of blue;
And some with thankful love are filled,
If but one streak of light,
One ray of God's good mercy gild
The darkness of their night.

In palaces are hearts that ask,
In discontent and pride,
Why life is such a weary task,
And all good things denied;
And hearts in poorest huts admire
How love has, in their aid
(Love that not ever seems to tire,)
Such rich provision made.

Prominent Personals.

W. D. Pruden, of Halifax, is dead.

Capt. Jas. Y. Whittle, of Hillsboro, is at the Yarborough.

Major W. T. Faircloth, of Goldsboro, is at the Yarborough.

F. M. Purefoy, Esq., of Forestville, is at the Carolina [illegible]

Rev. A. J. Finlayson of Goldsboro. is at the National hotel.

David Schenck Esq., of Lincolnton, is at the Carolina Hotel.

Capt. J. C. Dame, W. C. & A. R. R. is at the Yarborough Hotel.

Gen. P. B. Hawkins, of Louisburg, is quartered at the Yarborough Hotel.

Mr. E. B. Cavanah has gone to examine the Clayton copper mine in Ashe county.

Col. J. Y. Bryce, Miss Julia Bryce and Miss Annie Jones, all of Charlotte, are at the Yarborough.

Capt. Jno. R. McMurdo, of Richmond, general freight agent Richmond and Danville Railroad, is in the city.

Mr. W. E. Cook, the popular, urbane and polite chief clerk of the Humphrey House, Goldsboro, is in the city.

A. B. Scott of Jamestown, has been a subscriber to the Greensboro *Patriot* since 1838, and the other day renewed his 37th year.

Capt. W. A. Gavett, of this supervising district, is in the city. He is one of the best and most accomplished officers of the revenue service.

Walter P. Caldwell Esq., Solicitor tenth judicial district has removed his family from Statesville to Greensboro. He will ride the Spring circuit of his district.

Capt. O. H. Blocker, of the Fayetteville *Statesman*, and Mr. W. P. Williamson of the Winston *Statesman*, were in