W L Saunders

THE OLD North State.

VOL. IV.] SALISBURY, N. C., NOV. 26, 1869. [NO. 47

FORTY THOUSAND CASES OF GOODS were shipped from our house in one Year, to families, clubs, and merchants, in every part of the country, from Maine to California, amounting in value to over

ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Our facilities for transacting this immense business are better than ever before. We have agents in all the principal cities to purchase goods from all the Manufacturers, Importers, and others, for **Cash** and often at an immense sacrifice from the original cost of production.

Our stock consists, in part, of the following goods:—

Shawls, Blankets, Quilts, Cottons, Ginghams, Dress Goods, Table Linen, Tweeds, Hosiery, Gloves, Skirts, Corsets, &c., &c.

Silver Plated Ware, Spoons plated on Nickel Silver, Dessert Forks, fire bottle plated Castors, Britannia Ware, Glass Ware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, in great variety.

Elegant French and German Fancy Goods, Beautiful Photograph Albums, the newest and choicest styles in Morocco and Velvet bindings, Morocco Traveling Bags, Handkerchief and Glove Boxes, &c.

Gold and Plated Jewelry, of the newest styles.

We have also made arrangements with some of the leading Publishing Houses, that will enable us to sell the standard and latest works of popular authors at about one-half the regular price;—such as BYRON, MOORE, BURNS, MILTON, and TENNYSON'S WORKS, in full Gilt and Cloth Bindings,—and hundreds of others.

These and everything else for

One Dollar for each Article.

We do not offer a single article of merchandise, that can be sold by regular dealers at our price. We do not ask you to buy goods from us unless we can sell them cheaper than you can obtain them in any other way; while the greater part of our goods are sold at about

One half the Regular Rates.

We want good reliable agents in every part of the Country. By employing your spare time to form clubs and sending us orders, you can obtain the most liberal commissions, either in **Cash** or **Merchandise**, and all goods sent by us will be as represented, and we guarantee satisfaction to every one dealing with our house.

Agents should collect ten cents from each customer and forward to us in advance, for Descriptive Checks of the goods we sell.

The holders of the Checks have the privilege of either purchasing the article thereon described, or of exchanging for any article mentioned on our Catalogue, numbering over 350 different articles; not one of which can be purchased in the usual way for the same money.

The advantages of first sending for Checks are these: We are constantly buying small lots of very valuable goods, which are not on our catalogues, and for which we issue checks till all are sold; besides, in every large club we will put checks for WATCHES, QUILTS, BLANKETS, DRESS PATTERNS, or some other article of value giving some members of the club an opportunity of purchasing an article for about one quarter its value.

"In every order amounting to over $50, accompanied by the cash, the Agent may retain $2.00, and in every order of over $100, $3.00 may be retained to

Pay the Express Charges.

This offer is more especially to assist Agents in the Western and Southern States, but is open to all customers.

COMMISSIONS.

Agents will be paid ten per cent. in Cash or Merchandise, when they *fill up their entire club*, for which below we give a partial List of Commissions:

For an order of $30, from a club of Thirty, we will pay the Agent as commission, 28 yds. Brown or Bleached Sheeting, Good Dress Pattern, Wool Square Shawl, French Cassimere Pants and Vest Pattern, Fine large White Counterpane, etc., etc., or $3.00 in cash.

For an order of $50, from a Club of Fifty, we will pay the Agent, as Commission, 45 yds. sheeting, one pair of heavy wool blankets, poplin dress pattern, handsome wool square shawl, silver-case watch, etc., etc., or $5.00 in cash.

For an order of $100, from a club of One Hundred, we will pay the agent, as commission, 100 yds. of good yard-wide Sheeting, Coin-Silver Hunting Case Watch, Rich Long Wool Shawl, Suit of all Wool French Cassimere, etc., etc., or $10 in cash.

We do not employ my travelling agents, and customers should not pay money to persons purporting to be our agents, *unless personally acquainted.*

Send Money always by Registered Letters.

For further particulars send for Catalogues,

PARKER & CO.,

98 & 100 *Sumner St., Boston, Mass.*

Oct. 15, 1869. 41-1y

State of North Carolina, ALEXANDER COUNTY, *Superior Court.*

Edmund Kerley, administrator of Alfred Davidson,

against

Isaac Russell and wife Elizabeth, G. W. Sweet and wife Cynthia, Robert Lowe and wife Susan, John Davidson, Margaret A. Kerley, William Davidson John P. Davidson, Dan'l. S. Davidson, Huldah Davidson, Jane Davidson and William Davidson, heirs at law of Benj. L. Davidson.

To William Davidson, one of the defendants above named, a non-resident.

You are hereby notified, that a summons, in the above entitled case, has issued against you, and the complaint therein was filed in the Superior Court of Alexander County, on the 17th of August 1869.

You are also notified, that the summons in the case is returnable to the next term of the Superior Court aforesaid, to be held at the Court House in Taylorsville, on the 25th day of December next, when and where you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint—in default whereof the plaintiff will apply to said Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness, E. M. Stevenson, Clerk of the said Superior Court at at Taylorsville, the 3d Monday in August 1869.

E. M. STEVENSON,
Clerk Superior Court Alexander County.

44—6w(pr fee $10)

ONWARD: UPWARD:

Having met with success far beyond our expectation in the publication of the

CHARLOTTE OBSERVER,

we take this method of offering our papers,

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY, AND WEEKLY,

as among the best advertising mediums in Western North Carolina.

Advertisements Solicited—Terms Moderate.

PREMIUMS! PREMIUMS!

We offer FIVE valuable Agricultural PREMIUMS to persons getting up Clubs for the WEEKLY OBSERVER. See papers.

SMITH, WATSON & CO.,
Aug. 27 1869. Charlotte N. C.

Dr. GODDIN'S COMPOUND GENTIAN BITTERS,

The Great American Tonic and Diuretic!

Recommended and prescribed by physicians wherever known.

The "Compound Gentian Bitters" are made of the purest and best Vegetable Tonics and Aromatics known to the profession. They also contain twenty per cent of

BUCHU!

Which makes them, beyond all question, the best DIURETIC in existence; and for Diseased Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs, have no superior, if any equal! Those who try these Bitters, for the following Diseases will in every case find them a safe, pleasant, speedy and effectual Remedy.

They are a sure preventive and cure for Chills and Fever, and all Malarial Diseases!

DYSPEPSIA,
INDIGESTION,
SICK-STOMACH,
COLIC,
SICK-HEADACHE,
BRONCHITIS,
ASTHMA,
COLDS & COUGH,
NEURALGIA,
GENERAL DEBILITY,

Diseases of Kidneys, Gravel, &c., and every Disease requiring a general Tonic impression.

For Diseases peculiar to Females it is almost a specific.

In convalescence from Typhoid and other low forms of Fever it is the very best Tonic that can be used.

The Compound Gentian Bitters meet with universal favor, and have received the strongest testimonials ever given to any medicine, a few of which we append below:

This is to certify that I have used Dr. Goddin's Compound Gentian Bitters and cheerfully recommend it as the very best Bitters that can be used for ordinary debility, sick stomach &c.

E. M. HOLT, M. D.

Lipscomb, Orange co., N. C., May 15, 69.

I hereby certify that I have been using Dr Goddin's "Compound Gentian Bitters," for Cough, General Debility, &c. and I am fully satisfied that they are the best Bitters of which I have any knowledge, and the best Tonic offered to the American people.

ROBT. Y. SLATER.

Henrico county, Va., June 25, 1869.

DR. GODDIN:—Dear Sir: I have been suffering for twenty years with an affection of the kidneys, prostrate gland and stricture of the urethra; have been under the treatment of the best physicians in the country, one of whom is now a professor in a medical college. All failed to relieve me. I finally tried your Compound Gentian Bitters; the effect was like a charm—one bottle gave me complete relief. I believe it to be the best medicine I have ever used.

Very respectfully,

JAS. A. FAULCON,

Littleton, N. C., Jan. 7th, 1869.

Prepared only by Dr. Goddin.

JAMES T. WIGGINS,
Proprietary Wholesale Agent,
NORFOLK, VA.

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Thomas H. Rainey, Esq., Granville co., N. C., says: "I find your Pills to be the best family medicine I have ever used. They have proved very beneficial in my own case. I have been very much afflicted for fifteen years, and have tried every kind of medicine that I could get, but have found more relief from your Pills than all others. My disease is bronchial affliction, and a complete prostration of the nervous system. I have used them in ten or fifteen cases in my family, and find them to be the very medicine for nearly all family diseases."

The Cure is Thorough.

Kenneth Haynes, Esq., Clerk of Columbus county courts writes (April 2, 1863.) "During the latter part of the year 1862 I was severely afflicted with diseased liver and many nights while in bed the pain would become so excruciating that I was compelled to get out of bed and sit up until the pain would subside. I procured a few boxes of the SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS, and the first dose I took gave me great relief. I continued to use the Pills for two weeks, and have not suffered from liver disease since. I have recommended them accordingly, and several persons are in want of them.

All disease is an enemy to the human system, and is at war with it and will conquer it, unless nature, with all the assistance it can receive from strengthening medicines and suitable nourishments, can conquer the enemy; which would be best, to take medicine before you get sick, to prevent sickness or to take medicine after you get sick to cure sickness.

A word to the wise is enough.

Exercise your own judgment in the means of defense; the enemy will come, be ye also ready with

The Southern Hepatic Pills,

That old, long known and well tried remedy for all Bilious diseases, caused by a

DISEASED LIVER.

TO ALL EMIGRANTS.—You are about to make a home for yourself and family in a climate which you or they have not been accustomed to; you will, of course, be exposed to all the diseases peculiar to that climate. you should be careful to use such Medicines as are adapted to the diseases of that climate, you will find the greatest security in the use of DEEMS' SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS.

They can be sent to any point in the United States by Express.

PRICE—For one box, 25 cents.—Dozen $2.50—Half Gross $10—One Gross, $18—Three Gross, $50—Five Gross, $75. The cash must either accompany the order for the Medicine or it will be sent C. O. D. Orders should be addressed to

G. W. DEEMS,
No. 25, South Calvert Street,
BALTIMORE MD.

where they will be promptly attended to.

For these Medicines call on all respectable Druggists everywhere and on

G. B. POULSON,
July 2—26:1y Salisbury, N. C.

Established 1865.

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Commission Merchants

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COTTON FACTORS,

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The Old North State

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LEWIS HANES

Editor and Proprietor.

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From Temple Bar, for November.

SERVED OUT.

In the year 183— there lived at Bordeaux the last—or one of the last—of a long line of scoundrels who had made that part of France infamous (to our ideas) by a succession of cold-blooded murders, committed under the sanction of what people were pleased to call the *Code of Honor*. This was a certain Count de V——, a man of great physical strength, imperturbable *sangfroid*, and relentless cruelty. Not a bad sort of companion, as some said, when the fit—the dueling fit—was not on him; but this came on once in about every six months, and then he must have blood, it mattered little whose. He had killed and maimed boys of sixteen, fathers of families, military officers, journalists, advocates, peaceful country gentlemen. The cause of quarrel was of no importance; if one did not present itself readily, he made one; always contriving that, according to the *code* aforesaid, he should be the insulted party, thus having the choice of weapons, and—he was a dead shot with the small sword. It is difficult for us to realize a state of society in which such a wild beast could be permitted to go at large; but we know it to be historically true that such creatures were endured in France; just as we are assured that there were at one time wolves in Yorkshire; only the less noisome vermin had a harder time of it as civilization progressed than was dealt out to the human brute.

The latest exploit of the Count de V—— previous to the story I am about to tell was to goad a poor young student into a challenge; and when it was represented to him that the lad had never held a sword in his life, so that it would be fairer to use pistols, he replied that fools sometimes made mistakes with pistols, and the next morning ran him through the lungs. The evil it was on him; but the blood thus shed quieted him for another half year, and, rather more; for public opinion was unfavorable, and the air of Bordeaux became too warm for him.

But the scandal blew over after a time, and he came back to his old haunts, one of which was a *cafe* by the river side, where many used to spend their Sunday. Into the little garden of this establishment our wolf swaggered one hot summer afternoon, with the heavy dark look and nervous twitching of the hands which those who were acquainted with him knew well to mean mischief. The evil fit was on him; consequently he found himself the centre of a circle which expanded as he went on. This did not displease him. He liked to be feared. He knew he could make a quarrel when he chose, so he looked around for a victim.

At a table almost in the middle of the garden sat a man of about thirty years of age, of middle height, and an expression of countenance which at first struck one as mild and good humored.—He was engaged reading a journal which seemed to interest him, eating strawberries, an occupation that does not call any latent strength of character. Above all he was profoundly unconscious of the presence of M. le Comte de V——, and continued eating his strawberries and reading his paper as though no wolf were in that pleasant fold.

As the Count approached this table, it became sufficiently well known whom he was about to honor with his insolence; and the circle narrowed again to see the play. It is not bad sport, with some of us, to see a fellow creature baited—especially when we are out of danger ourselves.

The strawberry eater's costume was not such as was ordinarily worn in France at that time, and he had a curious hat, which—the weather being warm—he had placed on the table by his side. "He is a foreigner," whispered some in the dressing circle. "Perhaps he does not know Monsieur le Comte."

Monsieur le Comte seated himself at the table opposite the unconscious stranger, and called loudly, Garcon!"

"Garcon," he said, when that functionary appeared, "take me away from the nasty thing" pointing to the hat aforesaid.

Now the stranger's elbow, as he read his journal, was on the brim of the 'nasty thing,' which was a very good hat but of British form and make. The garcon embarrassed.

"Do you hear me?" thundered the Count.—"Take me that thing away! No one has a right to place his hat on the table.

"I beg your pardon," said the strawberry-eater, politely, placing the offending article on his head and drawing his chair a little aside; "I will make room for Monsieur."

The garcon was about to retire well satisfied, when the bully called after him—

"Have I not commanded you to take that thing which annoys me away?"

"But, Monsieur le Comte, the gentleman has covered himself."

"What does that matter to me?"

"But, Monsieur le Comte, it is impossible."

"What is impossible?"

"That I should take that gentleman's hat."

"By no means," observed the stranger, uncovering again. "Be so good as to carry my hat to the lady at the counter, and ask her, on my behalf, to do me the favor to accept charge of it for the present."

"You speak French passably well for a foreigner," said the bully, stretching his arms over the table and looking his neighbor full in the face—a titter of contempt going round the circle.

"I am not a foreigner, Monsieur."

"I am sorry for that."

"So am I."

"May one, without indiscretion inquire why?"

"Certainly. Because, if I were a foreigner, I should be spared the pain of seeing a compatriot behaving himself very rudely."

"Meaning me?"

"Meaning, precisely, you."

"Do you know who I am," asked the Count, half turning his back upon him, and casting the look-screen, as much as to say, "Now observe how I will brush this poor creature."

"Monsieur," replied the strawberry-eater, with perfect politeness in his tone, "I have the honor not to know you."

"Death of my life! I am the Comte de V——"

The strawberry-eater looked up, and the easy, good-natured face was gone. In its place was one with two gray eyes which rivalled flint, and a mouth that set itself very firmly.

"The Comte de V——," he repeated in a low voice.

"Yes, Monsieur. And what have you to say against him?"

"I? O, nothing."

"That may be well for you."

"But there are those who say he is a coward."

"That is enough," said the bully, starting to his feet. "Monsieur will find me in two hours at this address," handing him a card.

"I shall not trouble myself to seek Monsieur le Comte," replied the strawberry-eater calmly tearing the card in two.

"Then I shall say of Monsieur what he, permitting himself to lie, said just now of me."

"And that is?"

"That he is a coward."

"You may say what you please, Monsieur le Comte. Those who know me would not believe you, and those who do not—my faith! what care I what you think?"

"And thou—thou art a French-man!"

No one *but* a Frenchman could have thrown so much disdain as he did into the *thou*.

The strawberry-eater made no reply, but turned his head and called "Garcon!" The poor trembling creature came up again, wondering what new dilemma was prepared for him, and stood quaking some ten yards off.

"Garcon," said the stranger, "is there a room vacant in the hotel."

"Without doubt, Monsieur."

"But certainly. They are all large—own apartments."

"Then engage the largest for me to-day, and another—no matter what—for Monsieur le Comte."

"Monsieur, I give my own orders when necessary," said the Count, loftily.

"I thought to spare you the trouble. Go, if you please (this to the waiter,) and prepare my rooms."

Then the strawberry-eater returned to his strawberries. The bully gnawed his lips. He could not make head nor tail to this phlegmatic opponent. The circle grew a little wider for a horrid idea got abroad that the Count had not found one who was likely to suit him, and that he would have to seek elsewhere what he wanted.

"The insult, Monsieur, I mean the wound roused the bulldog at last, "Monsieur," he hissed, [illegible] make use of a word which amongst men of honor—"

"I beg your pardon?"

"Which amongst men of honor—"

"But what can Monsieur le Comte possibly know what is felt among men of honor," asked the other, with a shrug of incredibility.

"Will you fight yourself with me, or will you not?" roared the Count, goaded to fury.

"If Monsieur insists on my giving himself the trouble to accompany me to the apartment which no doubt is now prepared for me," replied the stranger, rising, "I will certainly come."

"Fool!" said the other, kicking down his chair, "I am able. I know the usual preliminaries. I only beg to observe that I am without arms; but if you—"

"Oh, don't trouble yourself on that score," said the stranger with a grim smile. "If you are afraid to borrow me."

This he said in a voice sufficiently loud for the nearest to hear, and the circle parted right and left, like a tried shot, as the two walked towards the house.

Was there no one to call 'police,' no one to try and prevent what to all concerned seemed murder? No a soul! The market-dealers of all evil is on and every one breathed freely now that he knew the victim was selected. Moreover, no one supposed it would end there.

The Count and his friend were ushered into the apartment prepared for the latter who, as soon as the garcon had left, took off his coat and proceeded to move the furniture so as to leave the room free for what was to follow—the Count standing with folded arms, glaring at him the while. The clerks being cleared for action the stranger locked the door, placed the key on the mantle-piece behind him, and said:

"I think you might have helped a little, but never mind. Will you give me your attention for five minutes?"

"Perfectly."

"Thank you. I am, as I have told you, a Frenchman, but was educated in England, at one of her famous public schools. Had I been sent to one of our Lycees I should, perhaps, have gained more book-knowledge, but, as it is, I have learned some things which we do not teach, and one of them is, not to take a mean advantage of any man, but to keep my own head with my own hands. Do you understand me, Monsieur le Comte?"

"I cannot flatter myself that I do."

"Ha! Then I must be more explicit. I learned then, that one who takes advantage of mere brute strength against the weak, or who, practiced in any art, compels one unpracticed in it to contend with him, is a coward and a knave. Do you follow me, now, Monsieur le Comte?"

"I come, Monsieur—"

"Never mind for what you came; be content with what you will get. For example—to follow what I was observing—if a man skilled with the small sword, for the mere vicious love of quarrelling, goads to madness a boy who has never fenced in his life, and kills him, that man is a murderer; and more—a cowardly murderer, and a knavish—"

"I think I catch your meaning; but if you have pistols here—, foamed the bully.

"I do not come to eat strawberries with pistols in my pocket," replied the other, in the same calm tone he had used throughout. "Allow me to continue. At the school of which I have spoken and in the society of men who have grown out of it, and others where the same habit of thought prevails, it would be considered that a man who had been guilty of such cowardice and knavery as I have mentioned would be justly punished if, some day, he should be paid in his own coin by meeting some one who would take him at the same disadvantage as he placed that poor boy at."

"Our seconds shall fix your own weapons, Monsieur," said the Count; "let this farce end."

"Presently. Those gentlemen, whose opinions I now venture to express, not having that craze for blood which distinguished some—who have not had a similar enlightened education—would probably think that such a coward and knave as we have been considering would best meet his deserts by receiving a humiliating castigation befitting knavery and his cowardice."

"Oh! I see; I have a lawyer to deal with," sneered the Count.

"Yes. I have studied a little law, but I regret to say I am about to break one of its provisions."

"You will fight me then?"

"Yes. At the school we have been speaking of, I learned amongst other things, the use of my hands; and, if I mistake not, I am about to give you as sound a thrashing as any bully ever got."

"You would take advantage of your skill in the box?" said the Count, coming a little pale.

"Exactly. Just as you took advantage of your skill in the small-sword with poor young B——."

"But it is degrading—brutal."

"My dear Monsieur," just consider. You are four inches taller and some thirty or forty kilograms heavier than I am. I have seldom seen so fine an outside. If you were to hit me a good swinging blow it would go hard with me. In the same way, if poor young B—— had got over your guard, it would have gone hard with you. But then, I shall only black both your eyes, and perhaps deprive you of a tooth or so, unhappily in front; whereas you killed him."

"I will not accept this barbarous encounter."

"You must; I have done talking. Would you like a little brandy before we begin? No! Place yourself on guard, then, if you please.—When I have done with you, and you are fit to appear, then you shall have your revenge—even with the small sword, if you please. At present, bully—coward—knave, take that, and that, and that!"

And the wiry little Anglo-Frank was as good as his word. In less time than it takes to write it, the great braggart was rendered unrepresentable for many a long day. *That* number one caused him to see fifty suns beaming in the firmament with his right eye; *that* number two produced a similar phenomenon with his left; *that* number three obliged him to swallow a front tooth, and to observe the ceiling a little more attentively than he had hitherto done.—And when one or two other *thats* had completely cowed him, and he threw open the window and called for help, the strawberry-eater took him by the neck and—well another and lower part, and flung him out of it on to the lower lies below.

That strawberry-eater remained a month at Bordeaux to fulfill his promise of giving the Count his revenge. But then, again, the bully met with more than his match. The strawberry-eater had had Angelo for a master as well as Owen Swift, and after a few passes, the Count, who was too eager to kill his man felt an unpleasant sensation in his right shoulder. The seconds interposed, and there was an end of the affair. It was his last duel. Some one produced a sketch of him as he appeared being thrown out of the hotel window, and ridicule—so awful to a Frenchman—rid the country of him. The strawberry-eater was alive when the battle of Alma was fought, and is the only man to whom the above facts are known who never talks about them.

LORD DERBY.

The death of Lord Derby, so long the leader of the Tory party, and the representative of one [illegible] hated line.

That he was a great man in the highest sense we cannot claim. Sir Robert Peel's remark that he was a marvel of eloquence but no statesman can scarcely be uttered. And yet that he was leader of men and rare gifts, versatile, persistent, of consummate courage and address, few even of his bitterest political adversaries can deny.

So long indeed, has he played a great part in the history of his country, so completely did he represent in his life all that is noblest and best and most admirable of a class that and probably across sea in our generation the hereditary legislator, that a brief sketch of his career and the outlines of his character may not be unacceptable to our readers.

He was born March 29th, 1799, at Knowsley, the family seat. His family have for generations been renowned for courage, generosity, all the traditional English virtues tempered with a certain worldliness and hard sense—distinguished always by their tenacity and holding fast to their proud motto.—*Sans changer.*

Their name, indeed, is interwoven with English history in every phase—as warriors, scholars, moneyed men, lovers of science, keen sportsmen. The most celebrated representative in the family of the early of this last class was the grandfather of the late Earl, a fast nobleman—who drank "health five fathoms deep" with Charles Fox and married Miss Farren the beautiful actress, and whose great claim to immortality is that he founded the world-renowned race of "the Derby" and "the Oaks." Lord Derby was educated at Eton and Oxford, which latter place he left without taking his degree, although he was reckoned a fine classical scholar. He lived to become afterwards Chancellor of that famous University.

In 1821, then plain Mr. Stanley, he entered Parliament as the member for Stockbridge, but never addressed the House until 1824. His first speech won unstinted praise from no less a critic than Sir James Mackintosh. The whig party, into whose ranks he enrolled himself in accordance with the traditions of his house, went wild with delight over the brilliant young orator.—The party was lamentably weak in Parliament and out of Parliament, and such an accession to their ranks kindled hope again in despondent breasts. The young Oxonian did not fear to measure himself with the greatest of the Parliamentary leaders, and people owned that the Olympians generally came off second best.

Under Lord Grey's administration he was appointed Secretary of Ireland and then commenced those brilliant passages at arms between O'Connell and himself, the memory of which still abides in the recollection of many living Englishmen. O'Connell affected to look down on the lad, and went so far on one occasion as to allude to the haughty bearing and pride of birth manifested by his youthful rival. This drew from a member of O'Connell's own party, Sir Robert Peel, the stinging reproof, "often have I heard the right honorable gentleman taunted with his aristocratic demeanor. I rather think I should hear fewer complaints on that score if he were a less powerful opponent in debate."—Those who listened to these great trials of Parliamentary oratory, have declared that the young Secretary by his impetuous eloquence (which won for him from Lord Lytton the title of "the Rupert of debate,") by his tremendous powers of keen irony and merciless sarcasm, came off victor in nearly every contest. Certain is it that the great Irishman, whose skill in swaying a multitude can never be questioned, learned, as Pope said of Addison, "to treat more civilly" the young patrician, who could boast of more than a modbly pedigree.

In 1831, then Lord Stanley, he split with the Whig party on the question of the Irish Church and joined the Tories. He accepted office under Peel and became a tower of strength to the party he had so long opposed. But he and Peel were not calculated by their natures to work harmoniously. He resisted Peel's measures looking toward free trade in the great crisis of 1846—then came the fall of the latter and Lord Stanley's promotion as the acknowledged head of the Tory party. As of old he found himself allied to a party, which, through the inevitable changes brought about time, and notably by the defection of Peel's immediate followers to the opposition, had become lamentably weak. He had as his active supporters only two men of acknowledged ability—Lord George Bentinck and Mr. Disraeli although he was upheld by the prodigious influence of "the Iron Duke."—The opposition was now strong in numbers and strong in men of experience, chief among whom was Lord Palmerston, who soon afterwards attained the chief power. With the changes and struggles of the next twenty years, during which time Lord Palmerston was easily the first man, our readers are familiar. Thrice, against tremendous odds, with a courage and constancy which will ever endear his name to his party, did he (now Lord Derby) fight his way into power, until, warned by the rapid advances of old age, he resigned in 1868 his party into the hands of his ablest lieutenant, Mr. Disraeli. To his policy for the last thirty years, we ourselves naturally feel opposed, but such antagonism can never blind us to the remarkable abilities of such a man.

Lord Derby was an accomplished scholar of the old-fashioned type, and during the last years of his life employed his leisure in translating the Iliad of Homer. He has given us a version, which, of all the countless translations of the immortal bard, has long been our favorite, and which would have given him no mean name in literature had he never been known in history as a great Parliamentary leader.

In private life he is said to have been singularly genial and merry, and his splendid benefactions during the Lancashire f[illegible] will soon be forgotten by thousands of needy operatives who owe so much to his great-hearted charities.

He died without pain at Knowsley, Oct, 23, in his 71st year. He is succeeded by his son, Lord Stanley, who, in solid ability, is perhaps superior to his illustrious father.

THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Nov. 19, 1869.

The House was called to order at 10 a m.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of Wednesday, which was approved.

A message was received from the House of Representatives, transmitting a resolution, requesting the Public Treasurer to report the amount of bonds issued to the various railroads. The resolution was concurred in.

Mr. Graham introduced a bill to secure the return to the Public Treasurer of bonds issued to the Chatham Railroad Company, which has been declared illegal by the Supreme Court.

Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Respass, a bill to repeal an act authorizing the Secretary of State to furnish the county officers with blank books and other stationery.

Referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Also, a bill to amend an act to regulate the proceedings in the purchase and sale of real estate and personal property.

Referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Pool introduced a bill in certain cases of [illegible]

Referred to the committee on Education.

Mr. Jones, of Wake, a bill to repeal section 9 of an act suspending the code of civil procedure in certain cases, ratified March 22, 1869.

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE CALENDAR.

A bill to repeal an act concerning fisheries in Carteret county, passed its third readings.

Mr. Graham's Resolutions proposing to raise a committee to investigate and report in relation to State bonds issued to the W N C R R Co., was taken up.

After some discussion Mr. Sweet moved that the resolution be made the special order for Tuesday next.

After considerable discussion the motion of Mr. Sweet to postpone the consideration of the resolution till Tuesday next prevailed.

A message was received from the House engrossing a bill which passed that body authorizing the State Treasurer to pay per diem and mileage, for the consideration of the Senate.

Mr. Respass introduced a bill in relation to quarterly reports to be required from railroad companies.

Mr. Sweet moved that the resolutions of the Senator from Orange, and the bill proposed by Mr. Respass be placed on the calendar and made the special order for Tuesday next.

The motion prevailed.

Joint resolution in relation to per diem and mileage of members was read the second time.

Mr. Jones, of Wake, offered a resolution in favor of Charles Manley for the sum of $83 31 upon his claim against the Insane Asylum of North Carolina.

Referred to the committee on Propositions and Claims.

Mr. Sweet said he desired to offer a resolution requesting the opinion of the Supreme Court in regard to the legal term of the General Assembly, as he desired to know what would be the construction of the Constitution in this matter when the subject would be presented in due form of law.

Mr. Robbins said he did not think the Supreme Court was the proper tribunal to determine this question; that each department of the government was judge of its own constitutional powers.

Mr. Lindsay said he believed that this was a legal question, a question that the Legislature, in his opinion, had not the power to decide.—He believed the Supreme Court was the proper tribunal to decide it.

Mr. Sweet said he concurred with the Senator from Rowan (Mr. Robbins) that the term of office expires in August next and he wished to have the opinion of the highest tribunal in the State that such was the case. He disagreed however with the Senator from Rowan in his declaration that each branch of the Government are sole judges of their constitutional powers. Suppose this body decides that it holds over and the Supreme Court decides that the term of office expires in August 1870, I am convinced it has no more power after that date than two hundred and fifty men assembled in any part of the State, and if the Supreme Court decides that We are not the General Assembly of North Carolina think of the confusion that would ensue, the interests that would be affected; "confusion worse confounded," and no man can measure the disastrous results of that confusion. It seems to me the proper course to pursue is to ask the Supreme Court to indicate to us what its decision may be.—It is a question of such importance as to induce the Court unhesitatingly to pronounce its decision. The construction would be accepted in this body without a single dissenting voice. I trust that this decision will be requested and the response, whether it be for two years or four years, that it will be accepted by this body as the law of the land, that the subject may be no longer a matter of contention or controversy.

Mr. Wilson offered a resolution that the term of the present General Assembly will expire in 1870.

Mr. Welker said it was a matter of perfect indifference to him what the result of this decision might be, as in any case he did not expect to sit in this body after the present term, but he differed from his friend, the Senator from Craven, in regard to the interpretation of the Constitution. He always insisted that the Constitutional Convention did make the term four years. He was anxious that this matter should go before the Supreme Court, for the very reason that we cannot determine the matter in this body. We must say that we will hold to 1872. We may go to our homes and the case will go to the Supreme Court, which may decide differently from the opinion of the majority of this body, which can end in no other way but confusion in all the departments of the government.

Mr. Graham said he believed this political question can only be decided by the Congress of the United States; that this was the settled opinion of the people of the North Carolina, and he believed that no power outside of Congress was competent to decide.

Mr. Hayes moved that the Senate adjourn to meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow. Lost

Mr. Jones, of Wake said he believed this was one of the most important questions which could come before this body. In the last session of this body he did not desire to hold the seat which he now held, but the people of his county bestowed on him honors which he did not expect. So far as his connection in the matter was concerned, it made no difference whether it held for two years or until 1872.—He had no hesitation in saying that the term extended to 1872. It was not only his opinion, but it was the opinion of the judicial bench.

He was in favor of the resolutions to carry the matter to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Bellamy moved for the previous question upon the substitute offered by the Senator from Forsythe, namely: resolved that the term of the present General Assembly will expire on the 2nd Thursday in August, 1870 and do hereby declare this to be the construction of the Constitutional provisions on the subject.—Yeas 36, Nays 3.

Mr. Sweet did not wish to vote either in the negative or affirmative on the question if the General Assembly would prolong its session beyond 1870, he would tender his resignation.

Mr. Beeman said as there was a difference of opinion in regard to the term of office of the General Assembly, that the question be submitted to the Supreme Court. Yeas 28, nays 10.

On motion the Senate a journed until 10 A M., to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Nov. 19, 1869.

The House met at 10½ o'clock.

Proceedings of Wednesday read and approved.

Mr. Bruckenham, from the Committee on Education, reported back the bill providing for the compensation of School Committees, with an amendment to strike out that part allowing five cents mileage.

Laid over.

Mr. Welsh introduced a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to investigate alleged frauds in the management of certain rail road bonds.

Mr. Welsh said grave charges had been made against certain parties for peculation and fraud in the management of bonds issued for the benefit of certain railroad corporations. These reports had been boldly circulated, and had never been denied, and he understood the Presidents of some of these roads were anxious for the investigation proposed by the resolution. He moved for a suspension of the rules to place the resolution on its passage.

Mr. Ingram would support cheerfully some measure looking to an investigation, but hoped the matter would be postponed, in order that a bill, which had been prepared, of much stronger import, might be introduced for the consideration of the House.

Mr. Sinclair, while he favored investigation, thought to suspend the rules for the purpose named would be too hasty, and moved that the resolution be printed and placed on the desks of members to-morrow morning.

Agreed to.

Mr. French introduced a resolution directing the Public Treasurer to refund seventy dollars to Henderson & Enniss. Laid over.

Mr. Malone introduced a joint resolution calling a convention of the people to assemble in Raleigh on the 5th of April, 1870.

On motion of Mr. French, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Harris, of Wake, introduced a bill to repeal sections 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61 and 62 of chapter 270, of laws of session of 1868-69.

Ordered to be printed, and referred to a special committee of three.

Mr. White introduced a bill amendatory of the act laying off homestead and personal property exemption—by adding in section 1, the words "funeral expenses."

Referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Justice of Rutherford, introduced a bill to authorize the Public Treasurer to pay to the members of the General Assembly their per diem and mileage, due them by act of last session.

A message from the Governor was received, enclosing a communication from the State Auditor, calling attention to the same subject, and stated there existed doubts as to the authority of the Auditor to audit claims for per diem and mileage, &c.

After some remarks from Mr. Justice in advocacy of the passage of his bill, the rules were suspended and the bill passed its several readings.

Mr. Ferebee introduced a bill extending time to the 15th of January, 1870, for the Sheriffs to settle with the Public Treasurer. Laid over.

Mr. Smith, of Alleghany, introduced a bill changing the line between the counties of Surry, Alleghany, Wilkes and other counties. Referred.

Mr. Vest introduced a bill to compel Sheriffs to pay over taxes within the time prescribed by law, under penalty of forfeiting their office; and if they attempt to act in the capacity of Sheriff afterwards, five years' imprisonment at hard labor.

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

CALENDAR.

The resolution of Mr. Seymour, "maintaining the honor and good faith of the State and the inviolability of the public debt," was read.

Mr. Malone offered an amendment to the 3d resolution by inserting after "indebtedness" the words "legally incurred and honestly disposed of as to her bonded debt."

Mr. Seymour regarded the proposed amendment as an absurd one. To adopt it would be to say that every person propose-