Old North State

SALISBURY, FRIDAY, DEC. 3, 1869.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Nothing of importance has been done by the Legislature since our last issue, except a resolution to investigate the charges of fraud against certain Railroad officials, before a committee of the whole House. A bill with the committee more simple powers, to compel attendance of witnesses, and make those swearing false's liable to a prosecution for perjury, is pending, but whether it will pass or not we cannot tell. All the indications are that the session will be a protracted one. A large number of bills and resolutions have been introduced which it will require several weeks to consider. But what is most likely to make the session a long one is the fact that both Houses have aged. I to retain the present view of 67. That there is not a majority of both parties who are really desirous of the good of the State, and anxious for a speedy and a short session is true. But a majority of the members feel assured that this is the last hold they will ever get of the public treasury, and they are determined to hold on to it as long as possible.

In order to make room for other and more important matter we have been compelled to omit our abstract of the proceedings this week. We shall resume them again next week, and keep our readers as well posted as our limited space will admit.

THE ALLEGED RAILROAD FRAUDS.

No matter is now engaging so much public attention as that of the alleged frauds in the sale and delivery of the Railroad bonds. It is one that every friend of the State feels a deep interest in. The demand for a rigid investigation is all but universal among all classes of people of all parties. All were looking with deep anxiety to the legislature, when it should meet, to cause the proper investigation to be made. But we fear they will be disappointed. A number of bills and resolutions have been offered in both Houses having that object in view, but they have all been rejected. We have not space to mention them all, much less to publish them in full. That offered by Dr. Ellis, of Catawba, as a substitute for that of Mr. Welch, was, to our mind, the one that ought to have been adopted. It designated the gentlemen who were to constitute the investigating committee. If it had passed the committee would have consisted of a number of gentlemen, of acknowledged ability and integrity, selected from among the members of both political parties. They would have made a rigid and impartial investigation and report. But the course of the radical majority, in rejecting it, was such as to imply doubts of its willingness to have such investigation made.

The most extraordinary part of the proceedings is that in which the House of Representatives determined to make the investigation in committee of the whole. We need not tell our readers that a committee of five members could have made the investigation much quicker, and much more thoroughly and satisfactorily, than a committee of one hundred and twenty, they were disposed to do their duty honestly and rigidly. Whether they are so disposed the sequel will only reveal. Was this the object of the leaders in having it referred to the committee of the whole House?

Had Dr. Ellis' bill passed, a speedy, thorough and impartial investigation could not have been prevented, except by the night of the witnesses, as on a former occasion. Why, then, was it opposed? *Why did not the parties implicated or their friends in the House, demand the fullest investigation?* Such has ever been the course of innocent men, when charged with dishonesty or improper conduct. We make no charge of fraud or improper conduct for the reason that we have not the proof of it. But it is certain that the public generally believe that there is truth in the many reports to that effect. Such being the case it is a pregnant circumstance that such demand has not only not been made, but that it has, in fact, been resisted.

Again, if Dr. Ellis' bill had passed, or any similar bill, the cost of the investigation to the State would have amounted to little or nothing. The session would not necessarily have been prolonged for a single day in consequence. But as it is every day spent in the investigation is just so much added to the length of the session.—Judging by the bills which cost the State $1,000. Let the good people of the State remember these things, and who are responsible for them. Those men who sought to have a full and fair investigation made, Republicans, Democrats and Conservatives, are entitled to, and will receive, the thanks of the people of North Carolina without distinction of party, race or color. Let them continue their efforts, no matter who may suffer in consequence. We are not one of those who believe that all the virtue of the State is confined to one party. We believe that there are as honest men in the Republican party as any other, and that the "Ring" is composed of members of all parties. It is proper, then, that the honest men of all parties should unite to ferret out and expose the fraud and corruption which is believed to exist, and of which members of all parties have been guilty. Let them stand together and demonstrate that even in this degenerate age there are those in the councils of the State who prefer her welfare to mere partisan ascendency.

☞ THE STANDARD charges that the Democratic papers have destroyed the credit of the State. Of course we do not take any part of it to ourself, as ours is not a Democratic paper.—But we think the *Standard* has done quite as much to break down the credit of the State as any other paper has done. A Democratic paper of small local circulation, which, perhaps, has not a dozen subscribers in any of the Northern States, mires its reputation on its own account. The *Standard*, which circulates among the business men of the Northern cities, and exchanges with many of the Northern papers, at once proclaims to them, what is not true, that "the Democratic party in North Carolina is seeking the repudiation of the State debt." In this way, by publishing a statement which is false, he proves, the *Standard* has done more than any paper in the state to ruin her credit, as the language from its columns was that of a leading opposition party in favor of repudiation.

GEN. ALFRED DOCKERY.

We need not tell our readers who this gentleman is. He has long been known to the people of North Carolina as an honest and upright public servant. Since the war, it is true, many of his old political associates have differed with him in his political views. But they have not ceased to respect him. The same may be said of many of his old political opponents.

Gen. Dockery is now the Chairman of the Penitentiary Committee. As such he has shown his well known devotion to the best interests of the State. In the disposition of the patronage at his command he has not consulted the wishes of the party with which he have acted for three years past. For this he has been taken to task by the organ of that party. But Gen. Dockery is not the man to be "whipped in." He bids the organ defiance. This is what all who knew him expected. One night last week he made a speech to the members of the Legislature, and others, in the Commons Hall. It was bold, frank and manly. He recounted the acts of the Legislature at its last session, and plainly told that body that it had brought the State to the brink of ruin. He referred to the complaints made against him and his committee, and treated them with the contempt which they merited. The committee would continue in the honest discharge of its duty regardless of them. He gave an exact account of what the committee had done, how much money it had expended and for what. The committee *challenged the most searching investigation into the manner in which it had discharged its duties.* All this, and much more of a similar character, was said by the old Polker farmer.

It is truly refreshing to hear speeches like this. It proves that there is stirling virtue in the old land yet, and that it will not remain latent longer. We know that quite a number of Republicans were rejoiced at the speech—we heard them say so. Thousands of them are anxious to cut loose from the ultra wing of their party, and its corrupt leaders. In Gen. Dockery they will find a worthy leader, and we believe that many will follow him.

It is not as a partizan that we rejoice at the course which Gen. Dockery has taken, and at the fact that he is sustained by many Republicans. Since the last election we have occupied an independent position. We are a member of no organized political party in the State or the Nation. We are a liberal and practical Conservative. We discard all dead issues and accept the situation in good faith, if not cheerfully. We live and labor for the present and the future. Consequently every one must see that, while we are, and ever have been deadly hostile to radicalism—sudden and violent innovations and changes—we are very near the line where rational Conservatism and liberal Republicanism fade into each other.

RADICALISM IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Republican party, so-called in North Carolina, is disintegrating and going to pieces as rapidly as possible. The radical leaders have had full sway and they have ridden it well nigh to death. It has been under the control of men whose study has been to drive off the support of the virtue and intelligence of the State that was disposed to act with it. And they have done their work most effectually. They have disgusted with their rule all who desire that good government should be preserved as a warning to the rising and future generations but for their insignificance. Men who have not capacity, character and virtue enough to keep a triumphant party together for two years can never be objects of interest to posterity.

If the Republican party in North Carolina had been under the control of honest men and able and fair minded statesmen, it would, after the late Presidential election, have had a tremendous accession to its strength. Of this there can be no doubt. All the issues had been decided in its favor and thousands of rational and practical Conservatives, would have joined it if they had had the least confidence in its leaders—in those who guided its councils and filled most of the offices of the State. But not having that confidence they have kept themselves aloof from it. And the honest men who have acted with it are unwilling to do so longer. They are looking around for other associations. Like the *True Republicans* of Virginia, under the lead of the gallant Walker, they are preparing to abandon the venal and corrupt crew. They do not mean to abandon their Republican principles and turn Democrats any more than did the Walker Republicans. But they mean to act in the future with the liberal and moderate Democrats and Conservatives for the best interests of the State. In the same spirit we, and thousands of others, are ready to meet them half way.

If any evidence were wanted to prove the truth of what we say, in reference to the disintegration of the so-called Republican party in the State, it would be found in a number of recent articles in the *Standard*. The organ is doing its best to "whip in" the disaffected, but in vain. The day when that paper can "kill and make alive" is past. We fully agree with our respected contemporary of the *Charlotte Democrat* that its articles on that subject are "the most impudent pieces we ever read in a political paper."

☞ THE RUTHERFORD STAR, the leading Radical paper of the West, devotes four columns of its last week's issue to Gov. Holden, the Railroad Frauds and the States' Credit. We have seen no more pointed assault upon the leaders of the so-called Republican party in North Carolina in any Democratic paper. It charges Gov. Holden with having broken down the party in 1865, and says he will, if let alone, soon break it down again. It also charges that he has ruined the credit of the State, because he is responsible for the appointment of Dr. Sloan, A. J. Jones and M. S. Littlefield to the positions which they now occupy. The very fact, it says, that the bonds of the State have been confided to the hands of these men is enough to account for the crippled condition of the State.

We simply make the above statement to let our readers know what the Radical leaders say and think of each other. We have very good reason for true and honest Republicans, as our readers well know, and have been at all times ready to co-operate with them to promote the welfare of the State. But we feel no interest in this quarrel between the Radical leaders that the women did not feel in the fight between her husband and the bear.

THE STATES' CREDIT.

The great advantages of public credit are admitted by all. None can be found to deny that perfect good faith is as essential to the character of a State as chastity is to that of a woman. Without it they are simply despised. Yet while all adopt this we find the Legislature unwilling to do any thing to save the credit of North Carolina, now tottering upon the brink of its grave. Her "special tax bonds" which ought to command more than any other class, have fallen to thirty cents. To sell any more at these rates is absolutely ruinous to the State in a financial point of view. To allow any more to be thrown upon the market, while at that price, will be ruinous to the credit of the State. What then ought to be done? Clearly what we suggested on the 22nd of October, and what Mr. Graham proposed in a bill introduced by him early in the present session. The acts making the appropriations should be repealed, and the unsold bonds returned to the Treasurer; the whole transaction should be cancelled as far as possible. This course, and this alone, can save the character of the State and prevent the utter destruction of her credit. Will it be done? We fear not. Two causes will, we fear, operate to prevent it—the money of the "Ring," and the lash of the party leaders, perhaps we should say drivers.—Cannot men extricate themselves from the shackles of party and the love of "filthy lucre?" That a majority, a large majority, of the legislature are convinced of the necessity and propriety of passing Mr. Graham's bill we have no doubt. Yet they have refused to do so, owing, we fear, to the influences we have mentioned.—We hope they will yet reconsider what they have done before the close of the session. All the resolutions that both Houses can pass for the next six months, simply declaratory of the States' purpose to pay her debts, will add nothing to the price of her bonds. Something must be done in the shape of practical legislation or the State will be ruined. A concurrence of the Senate in the House resolution not to recognize the sale of any more bonds unless they bring sixty cents in the dollar will put a stop to all further sales for the present, but will not add anything appreciable to the character or credit of the State. Of the sixteen millions of bonds authorized to be issued by the acts of the last session ten millions, perhaps, remain unsold. All further sales should be absolutely prohibited by a repeal of the acts authorizing them, and the R. R. Presidents should be held to an immediate and strict accountability for what monies they have received. This will restore the credit of the State by silencing all clamors for repudiation.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Rev. S. S. Ashley, Superintendent of Public Instruction for this State, visited Salisbury on Saturday last. We were not present at the interview which he had with the County and School Commissioners and Town authorities.—We had, however, the pleasure of meeting him afterwards, and conversing with him on the subject of his mission. From him we learn the poll taxes, all of which go to educational and charitable purposes, are being collected very slowly. More than half of them, we suppose will never be collected at all. He informed us that it would be impossible, with the means at command, to put the Common School system of the State in full operation this year. The most $900 for its support from the Peabody Fund.—They would also receive from the State fund fifty cents per head for all the children in the township within the school ages. This would give a fund sufficient to support a school for the larger part of the year. The building belonging to the corporation, near the Episcopal Church, heretofore used for that purpose, can be obtained and the school can go into operation at once. And surely no community needs a public school any worse than this. And a suitable and excellent teacher is also at hand in the person of Mr. Leonidas Brown, who possesses the happy faculty of imparting instruction while attaching his pupils to him in the bonds of personal affection. Mr. Brown is a graduate of the University, and a fine scholar withal.

Mr. Ashley has very properly, as we think, concluded to establish the white school here first. It is an undeniable fact that since the war the colored children of this place and vicinity, have enjoyed vastly more educational advantages than the children of the poorer class of white people. This they have done in consequence of contributions made for the purpose by the Northern people.

We feel sure that it is unnecessary for us to urge this matter upon the attention of our school commissioners. We doubt not that they will promptly and efficiently second the laudable efforts of the Superintendent of Public Instruction to establish a school here at once.

THE RADICAL PARTY IN VIRGINIA.

The Radical party of Virginia met in Convention at Richmond one day last week but their session was very far from being harmonious. A majority of the committee on resolutions reported against the admission of Virginia, under the present State government, on the ground that fraud had been used to carry the late election, that it was a Confederate triumph, &c., &c. A minority report was made which favored the immediate admission of the State and looked to a comparatively liberal policy. The majority report was adopted; whereupon all the more intelligent and respectable members of the Convention left the hall in a body. Both parties appointed committees to Washington to urge their respective views upon the President and Cabinet.

In Virginia, as in North Carolina, the Republican party, so-called, is crumbling to pieces.—The result may be the formation there of a respectable and Conservative Republican party, but Radicalism is dead. The seceders in Virginia will probably join the Walker Republicans, and in this State they will find a moderate and patriotic element with which they can act.

DELICATE IRONY.

Sarcasm is a dangerous two-edged weapon, but contrary demands that one's real feelings be concealed clothed under a vial of irony. This fact has recently been recognized by the Raleigh correspondent of the Wilmington *Post* who writes over the signature of "Union," in giving his impressions of the present legislature. In him

"The present Senate will compare favorably with any that have ever preceded it; whether we judge the members composing it from a political or business point of view. * * * We will venture to say that the present legislature of North Carolina will compare with that of any sister State; and whether we consider them as patriots, Christians or gentlemen the Republican members of that body are equalled by few and excelled by none."

This is delicately and handsomely done; but the gauze which veils the writer's feelings is so thin that we are afraid that some of the members will be able to see through it. We hope the member of the *Post* which contains this letter will not fall into the hands of Mr. Kinney.

M. S. LITTLEFIELD.

Our readers will doubtless remember the flight of Gen. Littlefield, to evade an examination by an investigation committee, at the last session of the Legislature. Now another committee has been instituted, to investigate charges deeply affecting said Littlefield, and which committee intended to examine him on oath relative to the truth of the charges. But no sooner does the committee commence it labors than the redoubtable Littlefield again flies. This time he has gone South, to Florida it is believed, and every body will be surprised if he returns before the adjournment of the legislature. How long will any portion of our people continue to submit to the foul corruption which now pervades every department of the State Government and the management of several of our unfinished railroads?

THE BONDS.

The Committee of the whole House of Representatives, on Friday last, examined Mr. Treasurer Jenkins as to how many Railroad bonds had been issued and to whom, following information was elicited by the examination.:

The amount of bonds issued since July, 1868, in pursuance of the acts of the last General Assembly in aid of railroads, was stated to be $12,600,000.

Williamston and Tarboro' Railroad—$33,000 appropriated, all of which had been issued, and then delivered to J. R. Stubbs, or his Attorney.

Western Division of the Western N. C. Railroad—$6,666,600 appropriated; $6,367,000 issued and delivered to G. W. Swepson, or to his attorney; $299,600 hypothecated, i. e., left in the Treasury to secure the payment of the interest.

Eastern Division of the same road—$773,400 appropriated; issued $273,000; in the Treasury $69,400; the bonds issued were delivered either to Dr. Mott or Col. Tiate, the Treasurer didn't remember which, the books would show.

Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford railroad—$4,000,000 appropriated; $1,500,000 issued and delivered—$1,000,000 to Col. Cowan, and $500,000 to Dr. Sloan; $2,500,000 yet to be delivered.

North Western N. C. Rail Road—$1,440,000 amount required by certificate, so much per section. $2,020,000 issued and delivered to Mr. Belo; $320,000 hypothecated.

Western Coalfield Rail Road—$1,500,000 appriated; $1,320,000 issued and delivered to A. J. Jones; hypothecated $180,000.

Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio Rail Road—$2,000,000 of mortgaged bonds; $1,760,000 issued and delivered to Mr. McAden by order of Mr. Johnson; hypothecated $240,000.

THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.

My Dear Sir: I received your letter of October 21st, but it has been impossible for me to reply to day; nor would any reply of mine have been of any particular use to you with the views you are taking. These I have read attentively, assuming as I did that it was throught your kindness that I was receiving the papers—"*The Old North State.*" I have received six of them, and possibly these are not all, containing your articles.

The abandonment of the old system of writs and pleadings by judicial formulas, I regard as destroying all chances of securing accuracy, economy, satisfaction and dispatch, in the administering of justice. The evils we were suffering, before our Code of 1848, grew out of the relaxation, or the disuse, of some of the fundamental rules of the old methods. Twenty years experience under the Code, have literally overwhelmed us with such an aggravation, that it takes, now, eight to ten years, to carry a case through the courts, ending in our Court of Appeals. A dozen law suits, now, require in this State eight fold the labor, the delay, the expense, the same number would have exacted under the old method—even as they existed under our Revised Statutes. There is not a lawyer in the State who practised under the old methods, who does not concede this comparison between the old and the new methods, in favor of the former. It was only in respect of the folly of abandoning the distinct methods of proceeding in Law and Equity, and the classification of Legal Remedies, or actions, that I attempted to deal with our Code—and I am, more and more, persuaded of the necessity of the old distinctions and of *compelling* the parties and their lawyers to analyze the controversy by the use of prescribed judicial or logical formula, and settling among themselves, *beforehand*, the points on which they must of necessity, or on which they are willing, to rely. There may be many things in our modes of proceeding, we more strictly denominate practice, in which I have no doubt you are right in urging an improvement. But improvements of this nature I think more appropriately belong to the rules of the Courts. The Judges, I think, always have had power enough for such supervision. At any rate, the Judges ought to have this power and exercise it, so that every species of labor, expense and delay susceptible of it, be abbreviated or avoided as soon as it becomes apparent. In this quarter of improvement, I go the farthest with you. The evils which led to the supposed alleviation by means of this Code, could all have been obviated, or at least, by our judges, had these gentlemen done their duty and exercised the power, expressly conferred upon them by our Revised Statutes!

But I regard the distinction between Law and Equity and the old methods in each, as fundamental. I regard too, the common law actions, for damages, either for the breach of a contract, or the commission of a tort, with the logical formula for ascertaining in the first place whether there is a point of contestation, and what it is, as *indispensable*, as I have endeavored to explain in my pamphlet. I think that the use of the prescribed formular *must be compelled*. So far as brevity is concerned, I insist that it can never can be attained or secured in any *other* way than by these prescribed and compulsory formulas. But I allow, too, that these must be stripped of the verbosity the Lawyers indulged in, when their fees were measured by the *folio*.

You can get nothing superior, more expeditious, accurate and convenient, than the old system of Writs, as they were used under the Revised Statutes. For instance, the writ of Ne Exeat, the Writ of Inquiry, the Writ of Error, &c., &c. Such writs were expressive of the objects designed. We filled up the printed blanks with the statement needed in the particular case and accomplished in our law office, what we now have to go to the Court for on affidavits and get an order, instead of resorting to the writ. The incredible, the great for of motions we now make, in doing what we once did without ever resorting to a Judge or a Court.

I do not remember that I sent you the enclosed. I now send it, that you may see, if you have not already noticed it, what views the Supreme Court of the United States is taking of these Codes. Beside the opinion of Justice Grier, I wish you would look into the other cases of that Court of the like kind. I think it is plain, that in our National Courts, the old methods will be preserved and that they must be, till the Constitution is altered. When we have so much trouble between what is *National* and *State*, why should we permit what, if carried to its extreme, might give us 36 State Codes, or modes, of proceedure, each distinct and differing from the others and all in constant conflict or incongruity with the methods in vogue in our National Courts. It seems to me, a sort of bedlam let loose upon the scientific method of analyzing a controversy and administering justice by any corresponding scale of uniformity and intelligence. It must end in destroying the value of precedents; the value of all our reports, for these did, and do, depend upon the classifications of actions at law and the use of the logical formula prescribed and required to be in conformity with the well known system. I think you would see, were you here, the hopeless state we are in. Like the poor girl who betrayed the Roman Citadel for the sake of what the assailants wore upon their left arm, the plotters of this Code have been crushed by the hideous mass of the volumes of reports, thrown upon them, manufactured out of pleading at large and the ten thousand questions and appeals overwhelming our Courts in consequence.

But there is no end to this, and I will not trouble you any farther. I thank you most kindly for the papers which as I said before I have read attentively and with the great interest I feel in the subject.

Your Friend and Obedient Servant,
WM. H. GREEN.

Written for the Old North State.

HELPLESS BEFORE THE LAW!

The General Assembly of North Carolina having reassembled, I desire to invite the attention of that body to the fact, that one entire class of their constituents, a class which constitute a branch of the learned professions, viz., Physicians, are now, and for some time past have been, almost entirely helpless before the law, in regard to any power, legally conferred on them, to collect their professional bills. Many of them having, by the vicissitudes growing out of the late war, been deprived of almost all their earthly estates, find it extremely difficult to maintain themselves and families in that respectability to which their rank and intelligence entitle them.

Physicians' professional services are strictly labor, of the most arduous and perplexing kind,—labor both mental and physical, and often manual and servile. Their business is necessarily a credit business; and no one, on mature reflection, can truthfully deny this assertion.—They can not say to the irresponsible messenger who at the midhour of night, knocks at their doors, and states the object of his mission, you must pay me in advance; neither can they say to a patient, after having visited him once, pay me now, or I will visit you no more; for the poor man is, perhaps, entirely destitute of money, and so sick, or so delirious, or both, as to be utterly incapable of transacting any business; moreover, they can not know beforehand what professional services they may be required, on any particular occasion, to render, or how long they may be detained. It is obvious then that the practice of medicine is, of necessity, principally a credit business, all the vagte dreams of visionary theorists to the contrary notwithstanding.

The constitution of North Carolina contains a provision (Art. 10, Sec. 4,) in favor of laborers and mechanics; and Art. 14, Sec. 1, of the same document, makes it obligatory on the General Assembly to provide, by proper legislation, for the action referred to, and that which will immately be placed upon them by all truly impartial and enlightened jurists; for any other construction would be at variance with the time-honored maxim, that the "reason of the law is the life of the law."

It is extremely mortifying to the members of a noble and dignified literary profession, to be compelled to assume the garb of mendicants, and go to and fro through the country, begging and beseeching their haughty and avaricious debtors, many of whom are in the easiest circumstances, to pay that which is justly due, and which would have been paid long since, had a system of just and wholesome laws been in force. The physicians of North Carolina can no more continue in the practice of their professions without a protective lien, than could the peace and good order of society be maintained without the strong arm of the criminal law. Without such lien, the benign influences of enlightened medical skill and advice, will soon be excluded from our borders, and the medical profession will descend into the hands of mountebanks, fortune-tellers, conjurers, and witch-killers, the number of whom always increases as true science and refinement recede.

Being myself a physician, and having been defrauded, and cheated out of my just rights, even more since the peace of 1865, than during the disastrous and ill-begotten war which preceded that period: and having been rendered very poor mainly through the instrumentality of diabolical laws, I am prepared to speak emphatically and independently, without fear or favor of any. I then say, in conclusion, that I sincerely hope that the General Assembly of North Carolina, in the full blaze of the afternoon of the nineteenth century, will not be so unmindful of their duty to themselves, their constituents, their country, and their God, as to neglect longer to do that which the constitution, which they are sworn to support, makes it obligatory on them to do, viz: to provide at once, a suitable and adequate lien for the protection of such classes as follow occupations necessarily and inseparably associated with much credit.

MEDICUS.

Jackson Hill, N. C., Nov. 26, 1869.

SALISBURY MARKETS

DEC. 3, 1869.

REPORTED BY J. A. MCCONNAUGHEY, GROCER.

Bacon,	per pound,	20to 22
Coffee,	per pound,	22 to 23
Corn,	per bush. of 56 lbs.,	1 10 to 1 15
"	Meal, bush. 46 "	1 15 to 1 20
Copperas,	per pound,	10 to 00
Candles,	Tallow, "	20 to 20
"	Adamantine,	25 to 00
Cotton,	per pound,	21 to 22
"	Yarn, per bunch,	2 00 to 2.25
Eggs,	per dozen,	12 to 15
Feathers,	per pound,	454 to 454
Flour,	per sack,	3.75 to 4.25
Fish,	Mackeral, No. 1,	$21.00
"	" 2,	20 to 22
"	" 3,	to
Fruit, dried,	apples peeled,	7 to 8
"	" unpeld,	00 to 00
"	" Peaches, peeled,	15 to 16
"	" " unpealed,	9 to 10
Leather,	upper, per pound,	62 to 75
"	sole, "	33 to 35
Iron,	hgr. "	6 to 8
"	castings, "	8 to 10
Nails,	cut, "	6 to 7
Molasses,	sorghum, per ga	50
"	West India, "	60 to 70
"	Syrup, "	1.00 to 1.20
Onions,	per bushel,	50 to 60
Pork,	per pound,	10 to 12
Potatoes,	Irish, per bushel,	60 to 75
"	Sweet, "	1 00 to 00
Sugar,	Brown, per pound,	14 to 16
"	Clarified, "	18 to 20
"	Crushed Pulverized	20 to 20
Salt,	coast, per sack,	2.50 to 2.60
"	Liverpool, "	2.90 to 3.00
"	Table,	5.50 to 6.00
Tobacco,	Leaf, per pound,	8 to 10
"	Manufactured,	50 to 1.75
"	Smoking,	40 to 1.00

THE UNIVERSAL CRY, "What shall I buy for Holiday Presents" can be answered best by PARKER & Co., 98 & 100 Summer St., Boston, who have an immense variety of Holiday and useful articles, such as all kinds of Fancy Boxes, Writing Desks, Glove Boxes, Albums in Morocco and Gilt and velvet bindings, real Morocco Shopping Bags, Furnished Reticules, Silver Plated Ware, and Cutlery of all descriptions, Jewelry imitations of the latest styles of solid gold, which cannot be distinguished from the real, &c., &c., and hundreds of the latest and most entertaining Books. Their stock contains almost everything necessary to supply the wants and gratify the tastes of everybody, and they claim that their superior facilities for buying these goods enables them to sell at very much under the regular prices paid for such articles. They want Agents everywhere, to whom they offer most liberal inducements. We call attention to their advertisement in another column *

MARRIED:

Nov. 18, 1869, by Rev. Saml. Rothrock, Mr. Jesse A. Cozart and Miss Mary J., daughter of Col. David Lentz.

Nov. 21, 1869, by Rev. Saml. Rothrock, Mr. J. F. Walls and Miss Martha Ann, daughter of Mr. David J. Sheets.

DIED

In this city on Monday, the 29th ultimo, Mrs. Elizabeth J. Davis, wife of D. A. Davis, Esq., aged 59 years. Mrs. Davis was truly a good woman; her virtues shone conspicuously in all the relations of life. She was loved and respected by all who knew her.

In this city, at the residence of his son, Thomas J. Foster, Esq., on Friday last, the 26th of November, Mr. John Foster, aged about sixty years. Mr. Foster was one of our most prominent and respected citizens.

On the Evening of the 17th ult. at the residence of her son, Mr R. L. Patterson, in Salem, N. C. Mrs P. Caroline Patterson, wife of Gen Sam'l F. Patterson of Caldwell Co. Mrs. P. was in her 64th year; had lived a life of usefulness, was much beloved, and the news of her death will carry sorrow to many hearts. As wife, mother and friend, she fitly and beautifully illustrated the Proverbs:

"The heart of her husband doth safely trust in her."

"She will do him good, and not evil, all the days of her life."

"She stretcheth out her hand to the poor; yea she reacheth forth her hands the needy."

"Strength and honor are her clothing; and she shall rejoice in the time to come."

"She openeth her mouth with wisdom, and in her tongue is the law of kindness."

"She looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness."

"Her children arise up and call her blessed; her husband also, and he praiseth her."

No eulogy, that we could write, would do justice to her memory; therefore, we will "let her works praise her."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PAIN KILLER.

[OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.]

No article ever attained to such unbounded popularity.—*Salem Observer.*

An article of great merit and virtue.—*Cincinnati Nonpareil.*

We can bear testimony to the efficacy of the Pain Killer. We have seen its magic effects in soothing the severest pain, and know it to be a good article.—*Cincinnati Dispatch.*

A speedy cure for pain—no family should be *Sentinel.*

It is one of the few articles that are just what they pretend to be.—*Brunswick Telegraph.*

Our own opinion is, that no family should be without a bottle of it for a single hour. In flesh wounds, aches, pains, sores, &c., it is the most effectual remedy we know of.—*News, St. John, Canada.*

After many years trial of Davis' Pain Killer, we advise that every family should provide themselves with so effectual and speedy a pain killer.—*Amherst (N. S.) Gazette.*

The Pain Killer of Perry Davis & Son we can confidently recommend. We have used it for a length of time, and invariably with success.—*Canada Baptist.*

The Pain Killer is for sale by Medicine Dealers generally. dec 3—1m

MERIT SOON NOISED ABROAD.

It is but six years since ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, was first offered for sale. Its good qualities was soon made known at home, and very soon its fame was noised far and near; now it is sold in nearly every Drug Store in the United States—North, East, South and West. No similar medicine stands higher with the people. It is well known on the Pacific coast, and liberal demands for it from San Francisco, Sacramento in California, and Portland, Oregon; even from Australia, large orders are received for it. And throughout Canada, it is well and favorably known, and sold everywhere.

Read what Captain Foster writes:

PORT BURWELL, March 23d, 1869.

Messrs. PERRY DAVIS & SON—*Sirs:* I am pleased to notify you of the benefit which I have received from Allen's Lung Balsam, having been troubled with a cough for several years past, the Balsam was recommended to me. I immediately procured it, and found it to relieve my cough more readily than anything I ever tried. My Wife has also used it with most satisfactory results. Yours Very Truly,

Capt. D. FOSTER.

Capt. Foster is a ship owner and builder, residing at Fort Burwell, Canada.

☞ It is sold by DR. G. B. POULSON, Salisbury, N. C. 48—1m

THE GREAT PICTORIAL ANNUAL.

Hostetter's United States Almanac for 1870, for distribution, *gratis*, throughout the United States and all civilized countries of the Western Hemisphere, will be published about the first of January, and all who wish to understand the true philosophy of health should read and ponder the valuable suggestions it contains. In addition to an admirable medical treatise on the causes, prevention and cure of a great variety of diseases, it embraces a large amount of information interesting to the merchant, the mechanic, the miner, the farmer, the planter, and professional man; and the calculations have been made for such meridians and latitudes as are most suitable for a correct and comprehensive National Calendar.

The nature, uses, and extraordinary sanitary effects of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the staple tonic and alterative of more than half the Christian world, are fully set forth in its pages, which are also interspersed with pictorial illustrations, valuable recipes for the household and farm, humorous anecdotes, and other instructive and amusing reading matter, original and selected. Among the Annuals to appear with the opening of the year, this will be one of the most useful, and *may be had for the asking.* Send for copies to the Central Manufactory, at Pittsburgh, Pa., or to the nearest dealer in HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.—The BITTERS are sold in every city, town and village, and are extensively used throughout the entire civilized world. dec 3—1m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. WALKER'S CELEBRATED CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS,

At E. SILLS' Drug Store Salisbury.
Dec 3, 1869. (2t-4-)

Fresh Garden, Flower, Fruit, Herb, Tree, Shrub and Evergreen Seeds, with directions for culture, prepaid by mail. The most complete and judicious assortment in the country. Agents wanted.

25 Sorts of either for $1.00; prepaid by mail. Also small Fruits, Plants, Bulbs, all the new Potatoes, &c., prepaid, by mail. 4 lbs. Early Rose Potato, prepaid, for $1.00. Conover's Colossal Asparagus, $3 per 100; $25 per 1000, prepaid. New hardy fragrant everblooming Japan Honeysuckle, 50 cts. each, prepaid. True Cape Cod Cranberry, for upland or lowland culture, $1 per 100, prepaid, with directions. Priced Catalogue to any address, gratis; also trade list. Seeds on Commission.

B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries and Seed Warehouse, Plymouth, Mass. Established in 1842. dec 3—4m

State of North Carolina, STANLY COUNTY. } *Superior Court.*

Joseph Marshall, Adm'r of Jas. Smith, dec'd, against John P. Lisk and wife Sophia, Joseph Haskell and wife Margaret A., Charlie Austin and wife Francis, Sarah Byrd, heirs at law of James Smith, dec'd.

Petition to sell land to make assets.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that John P. Lisk and wife Sophia, are non-residents of this State, it is *Ordered*, That publication be made weekly, for six successive weeks in the "Old North State," a newspaper published in Salisbury, N. C., summoning each of said defendants to be and appear at the office of the clerk of the Superior Court of Stanly County, on the 15th of January 1870, then and there to answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, James M. Redwine, Clerk of our said court at office, the 23 day of November, 1869. J. M. REDWINE, c. s. c.

48:6w:pr.fee$10.

North Carolina, STANLY COUNTY. } SUPERIOR COURT, Fall Term, 1869.

A. S. Moss, administrator of Thomas Moss, against Roland Forrest and wife Jane A. Forrest, A. A. Moss, M. A. E. Kendall, C. W. Moss, — Threadgill and wife M. M. Threadgill, J. C. Moss, V. C. Moss, and Willie Moss.

Petition to make Real Estate Assets.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that —— Threadgill and wife M. M. Threadgill, M. A. E. Kendall, C. W. Moss and J. C. Moss, defendants in the proceeding are non-residents of this State:

Therefore, it is ordered by the court that publication be made for six weeks in "The Old North State" newspaper, notifying the said defendants to appear before the Judge of our next Superior Court to be held for the county of Stanly at the Court House in Albemarle, on the first Monday in Jan'y, 1870 then and there to answer the petition of the plaintiff, filed in this court, or judgment will be taken *pro confesso* and heard ex *parte* as to them.

Witness, J. M. Redwine, Clerk of the Superior Court of Stanly County, at office in Albemarle, the 22d day of November A. D., 1869.

J. M. REDWINE, C. S. C.

47—6w (pr fee $10)

Best of NOTIONS FOR PUDDINGS

For culinary purposes. Together with a full line of fresh and warranted pure GROUND SPICES, all which, as usual, will be sold at prices greatly below the old prices here.

At E. SILL'S Drug Store, Salisbury.
Nov. 26, 1869. 47-2t

ALMANACS FOR 1870.

TURNER'S NORTH CAROLINA ALMANAC for 1870.—Enlarged and improved in all respects; better than the Almanac of 1869, which was so popular and made a rapid sale. Price, single copies by mail 10 cents 3 copies by mail, 25c; one dozen by mail, 75c. Price in store, half gross, $4; per hundred $7; per whole gross, $7.

FARMER'S N. C. ALMANAC, published by James H. Enniss; an excellent Almanac, full of most valuable matter to the Farmer, with monthly calendars in large clear type.—Price, per single copy by mail, 10 cents; 3 copies by mail 25c., one dozen by mail 60c., price in store, half gross; per hundred $4.50, per gross $6.

THE COMIC ALMANAC FOR 1870.—published by James H. Enniss; full of comic picture illustrations, jokes, anecdotes, fun, &c., with monthly calendars, in large clear type. Price per single copy, by mail, 10 cents; 3 copies by mail 25c; one dozen by mail 60 cts. Price in store, per half gross $3; per hundred $4 50; per gross $6.

☞ One of each of the above mailed to any address for 25 cts. For sale by

JAS. H. ENNISS,
Agent and Publisher of Almanacs.
oct 15—41tf Salisbury, N. C.

ADMINISTRATOR'S Notice.

Having qualified as Administratrix with the will annexed of James C. Smythe, notice is hereby given that all parties who have claims against the estate must present them by the first of November 1870, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to the estate are requested to make early settlement.

JULIA C. SMYTHE,
Oct 12, 1869.—41:6w Adm'x.

THE ADVANCE.

A WEEKLY FAMILY JOURNAL,

Devoted to the Farm, the Garden, the Workshop, Domestic Economy, and General Progress in North Carolina.

THE UNDERSIGNED PROPOSES TO publish, in the city of Raleigh, as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained a *Weekly Family Journal*, adapted to the wants of the people of North Carolina, who are engaged in the cultivation of the soil in all its branches, the improvement of our manufactures, our machinery, our mechanical skill, and all the material interests of the State.

In the conduct of the paper he expects to secure the aid of scientific and practical men to instruct and interest his readers. His object will be to make it eminently practical and useful to all classes.

It will be printed in good style, on good paper of large size, at $2 per year in advance. The first number will appear about the 1st of November, or as soon thereafter as the patronage will justify. Subscribers will be expected to pay as soon as they receive the first number.

The undersigned solicits the aid of his many friends in the State to obtain subscribers and forward the lists at an early day.

WM. H. PELL.
Raleigh, Oct. 6, 1869. 41—tf