Col. Wm L. Saunders

THE OLD North State.

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The Old North State

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LEWIS HANES

Editor and Proprietor.

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Nov. 5, 1869. 43—6t

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Yearly subscription $1.5,0 with a good Microscope, or a pearl-handle Pocket-Knife, or a beautiful Book, as premium to each subscriber, and splendid premiums given for clubs.

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Yearly Subscription, only $3.00 with the finest, largest, and most pleasing engraving ever finished in America, and richly worth $10, entitled "The Pic-Nic on the Fourth of July," given as a premium to each subscriber, and splendid premiums for clubs. Address

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When sent by mail, the postage on the Engraving, ten cents, must be included.

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Something New and Very Desirable.

EACH Box is filled with a new and assorted flavored candy, and every box will give you a SURPRISE. Gold and Silver Watches, Watch Chains, Ladies' and Gents' Breast Pins, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Ear Rings, Charms, &c., &c.

THEY RETAIL AT 25 CENTS.

MANUFACTURED BY

GEORGE MILLER & SON,
610 Market Street, Philadelphia, Penn.

And sold by Confectioners and Storekeepers everywhere.

The demand for this new confectionery is so great that the trade are desired to forward their orders at once. We caution our friends to beware of worthless imitations, the Bon Ton being the original box, the standard of which shall always be maintained.

Nov. 26—47tf

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, Towels, Hosiery, Gloves, Skirts, Corsets, &c., &c.

Silver-Plated Ware, Spoons plated on Nickel Silver, Desert Forks, five bottle plated Castors, Britania 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. *Morrocco Travelling 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.

As the Holidays are approaching we are making special arrangements to supply *every one* who reads our advertisement, with the most handsome and useful Holiday presents that can be thought of or wished for, and to enable them to procure them cheaply and expeditiously, we will give to any one who will become our Agent, *One Hundred Free Tickets*, enumerating some of the many different articles from which you make your selection of Holiday presents.

For returning full clubs from these Free Tickets, accompanied by the cash, we will give the same extra premiums that we now give, the same as if you had paid 10 cents for each one of your tickets. We wish you to understand that not any other firm in the business can compete with us in any way whatever.

As this free ticket is only good for the Holidays of January, 1870.

"In every order amounting to over $50, accompanied by the cash, the Agent may retain $2.00, and in every order of over $190, $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 Commission:

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 any 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)

Yeast or BAKING POWDERS.

For Buckwheat and Batter Cakes, Biscuits, &c., with which there is no failure—no disappointment.

A further supply of these very Popular Baking Powders, which have already won from so many of the Ladies of Salisbury and the country, such high commendations, have been prepared and will be kept throughout the season.

Where also may be had every kind of the finest FLAVORING EXTRACTS, 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. SILLS'S Drug Store, Salisbury.

Nov. 26, 1869. 47-2t

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 Distressed 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.

ROB'T. 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 [illegible]

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

Prepared only by Dr. Goddin.

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

For sale by Dr. G. B. Poulson, Salisbury, N. C. 38—tf

40 YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

IF OTHER Remedies FAIL

FOR BRONCHIAL AND LIVER DISEASES read the following:

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 court, 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 DEWITT'S SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS.

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

PRICE—For one box, 25 cents.—Dos. $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. DEWITT,
No. 28, SOUTH CALHOUN STREET,
BALTIMORE MD.

where they will be promptly attended to.

For these Medicines call on all respectable Druggists everywhere and on

G. B. POULSON,
Salisbury, N. C.

July 9—26:1y

Established 1865.

LEPAGE BROS. & Co.,
GENERAL
Commission Merchants
AND
COTTON FACTORS,
Commerce St., Norfolk, Va.

Special attention paid to the sale of GRAIN, COTTON and all other kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Liberal advances on consignment and prompt returns. July 9:27—

THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Dec. 3, 1869.

The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Martindale, from the Committee on military affairs reported favorably on the bill concerning pensions to old soldiers of 1812.

CALENDAR.

Resolution (of Mr. Love,) authorizing the several Sheriffs of the State to suspend the collection of all taxes, inasmuch as the previous action of the Senate suspends the collection of taxes on certain opulent and wealthy corporations until certain law suits strangely instituted shall have been decided.

On motion of Mr. Brogden it was laid on the table.

Resolution to provide for the insane was adopted.

Bill to incorporate the Valley Railroad Co (This bill proposes to construct a road from some point on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad to some point on the Piedmont Road,) passed its second reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Dec. 3, 1869.

The House met at 10½ o'clock.

Mr. Downing moved to suspend the rules and take up his resolution in reference to the per diem of members of the Legislature. Lost.

Mr. Pou moved to suspend the rules and take up his resolution in regard to taking a recess. Lost.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Malone insisted that the committee on Judiciary should be compelled to report upon his bill enforcing the attendance of witnesses upon investigating committees, and giving such committees certain powers, as they had been instructed to do yesterday. Mr. Malone made a direct motion to that effect.

Mr. Ingram (Republican) favored the motion He said he was sick and disgusted with attempts to clog a fair and honest investigation into these boldly alleged frauds. He was fast being forced to believe these charges true, from these wretched and repeated attempts and resort to all sorts of tactics to stave off and finally defeat all efforts looking towards a full, thorough and real investigation into these black looking matters.

After some further debate Mr. Malone's motion was put to a vote and rejected.

CALENDAR.

The bill to amend chapter 134, section 19, public laws, was taken up, when,

Mr. Hodgin offered a substitute which was adopted, and the bill passed its third reading.

Bill to incorporate the Rock Spring Camp Ground, was next taken up and passed its several readings under suspending rules of Burke and McDowell Counties, taken up and passed its [illegible]

Resolution concerning the claims of loyal citizens of this State against the United States for property destroyed or taken during the war; asking our Representatives in Congress to take steps in this matter, and asking that a Commission on Claims, may be convened to hold its session in this State, was next reached.

After a discussion Mr. Durham moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The yeas and nays being called the motion was rejected by a vote of yeas 32, nays 48.

Mr. Durham moved to strike out all the preamble down to the "1st Resolve." He had hoped this question of loyalty and disloyalty had been hushed up. The gentleman from Halifax, (Mr. Renfrow) had said that it was the habit of Confederate soldiers to steal everything that came in their way; he (Mr. Durham) branded the assertion as an infamous falsehood. He could respect an open Union soldier, but he had the utmost contempt for a crouching spaniel.

Mr Renfrow disclaimed any intention of reflecting upon the army of the Confederacy.

After considerable debate the previous question being called and sustained, the question recurred upon Mr. Durham's amendment which was rejected by the following vote. Yeas, 27 Nays 69.

The question was then taken upon Mr. Durham's other amendment to strike out wherever it occurred the word "loyal."

The yeas and nays being called the amendment was rejected by a vote of yeas 29, nays 59.

The resolution was then adopted by the following ballot:—Yeas 63, Nays 25.

By Mr. Downing: A bill to amend the act chartering the Cheraw and Coalfield Railroad. Referred.

REMARKS OF

MR. JONES, OF MECKLENBURG,

Upon the Resolutions in the Senate, pledging the faith of the State to the payment of her debts.

MR. PRESIDENT:—I claim to be as much a North Carolinian, Sir, as those Senators who have so eloquently lectured us the subject of the "honor" and "fair fame" of North Carolina, and I hope, Sir, that I am as sensitive to all that concerns her reputation as any of them, and it is precisely, Sir, because I am so sensitive that I shall vote against these resolutions. Sir, they proclaim that North Carolina will ever regard, as inviolable, the debts she has heretofore contracted, and that she will meet these obligations to the last cent. This, Sir, is the substance of these resolutions, and if they mean anything, they mean that this Legislature will not only hold as valid and constitutional all the bonds that have been issued by our Treasurer, but also that this Legislature will proceed, at once, to lay taxes sufficient to meet interest on those bonds. Now, Sir, the question of the constitutionality of these bonds has long since passed into a purely judicial one, and this mighty host of bonds which this Legislature, at its last session, mustered into existence, has already commenced passing in review before the chief judical tribunal of the State, and by the judgment of that tribunal they must stand or fall. But, Sir, when we regard them as a pledge on the part of this General Assembly to levy taxes sufficient to meet the interest on our entire indebtedness, I think it would be well for this body to pause, and ascertain, if possible, what resources it has at its command wherewith to fulfill these often repeated pledges. I, for one, am unwilling to pledge myself, in advance, to aid in levying taxes which may prove greater than the industrial interest of the State can bear.—Sir, we may as well look this question squarely in the face; there is such a thing as a State being burdened with a debt greater than she can bear, and, Sir, of all the evils with which the Almighty curses the nations of the earth, there are few greater than this. When an individual becomes insolvent he finds a refuge in the sickening protection of a Court of Bankruptcy; not so, sir, is it with an insolvent State. For it, there is no refuge, no protection, no hope; a pall settles upon it, its spindles stop, its ploughs are staid in the furrow, the busy hum of stirring multitudes in its cities is hushed, its trains are crowded with its citizens with their faces turned to strange and distant lands, and its roads are marked with those moving caravans that tell that the hardy children of soil are fleeing from a blighted land. Upon such a State there rests, sir, the blackness of the shadow of death, and while I will never say that North Carolina will not pay her debts, I may have to recognize, with a heart brimfull of mortification, that you have saddled her with a debt which she cannot bear without crushing the very life out of her, and that the taxes which you pledge yourselves by these resolutions to levy would paralyze the entire industrial interest of the State. When I recognize this condition of things, Mr. President, when I must determine between a failure to meet our obligations on the one hand and the imposing an over burden of taxation upon this State on the other, I shall, for one, postpone the interest of the State. I trust in God, Mr. President, that my apprehensions may be groundless, and that some measure may be devised which will save us from that calamity which Senators here call repudiation, but which is at last but an inability to pay liabilities inconsiderately and recklessly incurred, and I plege myself here to-day to the zealous support of any measure which gives a reasonable hope of escape from bankruptcy and repudiation. But, sir, I feel the full force of the difficulties that beset us and I think that every Senator on this floor who has reflected upon the subject, must admit that they are serious if not appalling. We have yet to consider on this floor this very question of the State's finances; we have yet to find a solution of this problem, how we shall meet the liabilities of the State, and above all questions, we have to consider whether we can meet them at all.—Let us determine this point before we repeat our promises. It is well enough for Senators to declaim about the reputation of the State and her honor, but all such declamation presupposes that we can pay; the very question we have yet to consider. Is any Senator on this floor in possession of the necessary statistical information to enable him to say with confidence that two or even three per cent upon the taxable property of this State will raise sufficient revenue to redeem these proposed pledges? Sir, I have upon my desk the report of the Public Treasurer, in which he states that the entire amount of the revenue raised during the past fiscal year, (600,000) will be required to defray the ordinary expenses of the government; he admits that not one cent can be spared towards paying the interest on the old debt, and he admits inferentially too, that [illegible] ditor's report is also upon my desk, and I gather, sir, from it, no information to guide me in this investigation. He states distinctly that he can form no correct idea of the amount of the taxable proper of the State, while the Treasurer gives it as his opinion that the real estate tested by the tax assessment returned, will not exceed 90,000,000 dollars, a falling off of more than one third from its value as estimated on this floor when the present revenue law was framed. You were working in the dark when this law was framed, you are not more enlightened now, and still you promise and repromise to pay this money. What if it should turn out that it required three per cent upon all the taxable property of the State to meet these pledges and supply the wants of the counties, will the Senators who support these resolutions vote that sum? Are they prepared to say now that they will do it? If not, let them not vote for these resolutions, the resolutions under consideration, if they mean anything, mean that this Legislature will levy such a tax. But sir, it is by no means improbable that it will actually require three per cent upon all the taxable property in the State to pay the interest on the debt, the ordinary expenses of the government and county expenses. I think sir, that it will require that amount. The interest on 34,000,000, dollars the amount of our debt as given by Gov. Holden is $2 040,000, the ordinary expenses of the Government, $600,000 to which if we add $200,000 a year for three years for the completion of the Penitentiary and the funds necessary to defray the expenses of our charitable institutions, it will swell the aggregate to three millions of dollars for State purposes alone. Now if we estimate the taxable property of the State at 200 000,000 dollars we see that it will require one and a half per cent of taxation to defray the State expenses alone, and as the counties will require fully as much more for county purposes, we have a burden of three per cent upon all the taxable property of the State. But, sir, it is by no means certain that the property of the State of all classes subject to taxation, will amount to 200,000,000 dollars, and in proportion as its amount is diminished, in the same proportion is the per cent increased, so that it may require even more than one and one-half per cent for State purposes. Now, Mr. President, the problem, what amount of taxation can our industrial interests bear? I do not believe they can live under such a burden. Sir, I have not examined the statistics, but I hazard the assertion that North Carolina has never doubled her capital in any thirty-three years of her existence. Then, sir, as a matter of course the nett profit on her capital and labor has been less than three per cent Here then sir, we have a burthen of taxation that consumes the entire nett profit of her capital and labor. Is not this fact appalling? But is it not more appalling when we come to reflect that two millions of this money is to be annually carried beyond the limits of the State to pay the interests on our bonds in Wall Street. So long, Sir, as the money raised by taxation is paid to domestic creditors the State is not impoverished, though individual interests may be destroyed, and productive labor paralyzed, but when a State is not only paying grievous taxes, but is paying them by way of tribute to a foreign State, her condition is in the last degree lamentable and she is in the condition of a Roman province or of poor, unfortunate Ireland, the chief of whose woes it is that her non-resident landlords carry beyond her borders the profit of her labor. Sir, the Senator from Graven has stated that he bases his hope of paying our indebtedness upon the prospective prosperity of the State, in the next thirty years. I wish, sir, that I could participate in his bright anticipations, but the prosperity of a State, burdened as ours is, would be in my opinion, but little less than a miracle; the very difficulties I have enumerated must inevitably retard her progress. But the Senator reminds me that the State of Illinois has paid taxes nearly equal to those now necessary for North Carolina. I say in reply to him, Mr. President, that he cannot estimate the ability of North Carolina to bear taxation by referring to those young States that double and quadruple their capital within the space of a very few years, where lands are appreciating with marvelous rapidity and into which labor and capital are ever pouring in an unbroken stream. Such a State has a buoyancy which nothing can repress, while a State crippled as ours is has but a spark of her former vitality and a spark which must be carefully nursed or it will be forever extinguished.

But Mr. President, I have not referred to the taxation necessary for raising the sinking fund which is required by the Constitution to be levied, neither have I referred to the tribute which we pay annually to the General Government, and yet I trust I have said enough to convince Senators, that this question of our finances is one not lightly to be considered and there are difficulties connected with it which it would be well to settle before we tickle the ears of our creditors with more renewals of our promises to pay. I do not desire nor advocate repudiation, Mr. President, and I trust in God, that we may be able to meet our obligations to the last farthing, but if we cannot meet these then, let them be as few as possible, let us not unnecessarily multiply them, and let us not add to the humiliation of bankruptcy, the baseness of having wilfully or recklessly held out these renewed hopes to the world, hopes which may be realized but which may prove fallacious.

Let us address ourselves, Mr. President, to the task of solving this financial problem and when we have done so, let us frankly announce the result to the world. If we can pay let us say to our creditors we have laid the necessary tax to meet your claims, if we cannot pay then let us frankly admit it. Such a course were worthier than to repeat a promise while doubtful of our ability to fulfill it.

Mr. Lindsay, (Republican,) said he regretted that the consideration of these resolutions had been forced upon the Senate today. He was constrained to believe that the Senate had no idea of carrying out in good faith the declarations of these resolutions; they are not willing to vote for the tax to meet the requirement of the resolutions; he looked upon the whole thing as a mere farce. Some of the Senators who have spoken before me in favor of these resolutions, who have hooted at the idea of repudiation, talked about the dishonor of repudiation, and those very men, who sing that song, have by their own actions already inflicted upon North Carolina the disgrace of repudiation. It would have been well for them to have thought about it then. They repudiated bonds at their last session amounting to $100,000? He would not say it was so, but if a thorough investigation into the numerous charges in relation to certain Railroad Presidents had been admitted here [illegible] Carolina debts, but you hold up your hands in holy horror when anything is said about repudiating debts due the Wall Street brokers. These rtsolutions go on and assert "that we pledge ourselves to pursue a course of economy." How can you vote for that clause when a proposition to reduce the per diem and mileage of the members of the General Assembly was voted down? That looks like geginning to economize; you make your pledge about economy and pass your paper resolutions, but the people will require something more substantial. He noticed in a certain report (meaning the Treasurer's) that the entire receipt of the enormous tax laid on the people this year, is just sufficient to meet the expenses of the State Government? Even this tax is more than the people can bear now; double it, and what will be the consequence? This kind of legislation is drawing the people into repudiation, whether they desire it or not. You put this tax on the people. You have taught them repudiation, and they will strike deeper into it, and then Wall Street will howl. The resolution was nothing more nor less than a farce, and it was this kind of legislation the General Assembly had been engaged in ever since its return, and the effect has been that the bonds have gone down, down, down. He would vote against the resolutions, or any tax bill to increase the present burthens of his people.

TO THE CLERGY AND LAITY OF THE DIOCESES OF N. CAROLINA, S. CAROLINA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, TEXAS, TENNESSEE, AND ARKANSAS.

DEAR BRETHREN:

At the annual meeting of the Trustees the University of the South in August last, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to address you on the subject of the Offering on the 3d Sunday in Advent, and to urge its collection in every Parish and Congregation in the South.

You may remember, that the plan of an annual offering was adopted by the Trustees at the meeting of last year, and upon after commended to you by the ten Bishops, (who are ex-officio Trustees), in a Pastoral Letter. For various reasons but few Parishes responded, and very little was given. The hope is earnestly cherisished, that this may not be the case again.

A brief statement of the condition, wants and claims of the "University" must suffice for our present purpose. The Junior Department was opened in September, 1868. The close of the first year found the number of students, (nearly one hundred), too large for the accommodations provided. In view of this state of things, a measure of success almost unexampled in any similar undertaking—the Board, at its late meeting, appointed a special agent, the Rev. O. P. Thackara, of Florida, to raise, by personal effort in our Parishes, at least twenty-five thousand dollars, for the erection of additional boarding houses, and a building for the Grammar School, to be ready, if possible, by the opening of the Lent Term in February next. Mr. Thackara has consented, though at much sacrifice, to undertake the work. He is eminently fitted for it, and earnestly commended to you in its prosecution. The object of his mission, however, is entirely distinct from the "annual University Offering," which is to continue from year to year, to assist in the gradual development of this central educational School of the Church in our midst. Through this, the channel of our parochial offerings in every place, it is designed to give all our people an opportunity for systematic contribution to an object which ought to be dear to their hearts; and in this way, as well as by information thus annually imparted, to interest them the more in its progress.

A self-supporting point has been reached as to the salaries of the Professors. Beyond this the receipts from tuition can scarcely be expected to go. To provide for permanent College buildings, the necessary apparatus in every department of instruction, and the purchase of books for the Library, (now numbering over 4,000 volumes,) funds must be raised from other sources. Munificent endowments and bequests by individuals will doubtless come in the course of time to the aid of the "University." But upon these we cannot rely to meet the pressing necessities of its early growth which have been mentioned. It is rather to a steady stream of contribution from the members and friends of the Church throughout our borders that we must look, and on this we hopefully and confidently rely. To this end the plan of the "Advent Offering" was proposed and adopted. Whether large or small in any place, it will nevertheless help to swell the general amount which is now, and will continue to be, so much needed. Of the original subscription of about four hundred thousand dollars, but little we fear, can now be collected. No State endowment can come to our aid. Our brethren in other portions of the land have their own Church work to encourage and support.—We must therefore of necessity rely to a great extent upon ourselves. And as we ought to do this, so we believe with the rapidly returning prosperity of our people, their common obligation in this important behalf will be met in annually increasing measure.

The general plan of the University, as embodied in the Constitution and Statutes was intended to combine the best features of those great Schools of Learning in the old world which have so long flourished, as well as of the best in our own country. And in its religious aspect at it is developed with time and ample endowments, it will doubtless mark a new era in the history of American University education. Though now in its infancy, the Faculty is believed to be equal to that of any Institution of corresponding age and numbers to be found. The Trustees are determined to reach the highest possible standard of scholarship in teachers and pupils alike. Any existing defects growing out of our limited means and the rapidity with which the School has filled up, will be remedied as speedily as possible. The character of the Board of Trustees, composed as it is of the Bishops, and of one Clergyman and two Laymen, elected tri-ennially by the Convention of the several Dioceses, should inspire confidence, as furnishing every reasonable guaranty of efficient oversight, and a spirit of devotion to the advancement of the Church in its integrity and the best interests of the young.

Every facility possible, as our means permit, will be extended to the sons of the Clergy.—They are now received at half the usual rates of tuition, and much more will be done for them hereafter. In the Theological Department, as it is built up in the future, will be found one of the most important aids to the growth of the Church in our widely extended field. But we can not dwell on these points at further length. The cause of the "University" is the cause of all the Dioceses interested in the work. Of its importance to the Church and the rising generation, too much can not be said. Catholic in spirit, comprehensive in scope, and elevated in its aims, it is worthy of the Church, designed to meet the highest educational wants of our people, and is one of the first necessities of the times. It has survived a state of things which not only suspended all effort, but seemed for a time [illegible] its extinction. And now if our [illegible] ted, and in the blessing of God upon our final success, such as was at first anticipated by the Fathers who led the way, but are fallen asleep—Polk, and Elliott, and Otey, and Cobbs, and Rutledge—final success, such as they anticipated, will be placed beyond all peradventure. It may not be seen to the full, and will not in our day; but our children and our children's children will gather there in the time to come to rejoice in the light thereof, and bless the memories of those who laid its foundations.

The foresight which selected for the "University" the beautiful plateau of the Cumberland range, will be appreciated more and more as its unsurpassed advantages are developed in the future. Two thousand feet above the level of the sea, gently undulating, with numerous springs of purest water, a most salubrious climate, a rich forest growth, inexhaustible quantities of stone, and coal in abundance—accessible by railroad to all parts of the country, and yet in its healthful isolation exempt from those temptations to dissipations and vice in the young which elsewhere so generally abound, there is probably no locality on the continent better adapted to the permanent growth and success of such an institution.

We can only commend, in conclusion, to your fostering sympathies and generous support, this noble undertaking; for without these it can not succeed. The Clergy are earnestly requested to read this address in full to their congregations; and to provide, on the day appointed, the 3rd Sunday in Advent, or if that is impracticable, on some occasion soon after, for such offerings as their people will cheerfully give. And may God incline their hearts to contribute liberally, according to the ability which He hath given.

All sums collected should be forwarded to Dr. H. M. Anderson, General Treasurer, Rome, Georgia.

ALEX. GREGG, Bishop of Texas.
J. FREY. YOUNG, Bishop of Florida.
M. A. CURTIS, Clerical Trustee, N. C.
W. C. WILLIAMS, Clerical Trustee, Ga.
J. M. BANNISTER, Clerical Trustee, Ala.
T. E. B. PEGUES, Lay Trustee, Miss.

November 1, 1869.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.—Thursday, Dec, 2nd 1869. The court convened at the usual hour.—The bar was crowded with lawyers from all parts of the State.

William H. Terry, convicted on Wednesday of illegal distillation, was sentenced to a fine of $1,000 and imprisonment for one year.

Rufus Mangum, convicted under the old statute against illegal distilling before the recent amendment, was fined $10 and cost.

James Flynn was called and failed to answer, judgment against his bail.

The remainder of the morning session was consumed in the trial of Jubal Emory for illegally distilling spirituous liquors; the District Attorney appearing for the government, and Messrs. Rogers and Batchelor for the defendent. There were quite a number of witnesses examined on both sides and the cause was conducted by the council with unusual zeal and ability. The defendant was convicted.

Afternoon session. The cases of U. S. vs. William Ferrell, U. S. vs. H. N. Croom, U. S. vs. Peyton. Theophilus and Thomas Mangum, were continued upon the affidavits of respective defendants.—*Ral. Sentinel.*

In the U. S. Circuit Court on Wednesday the Reams *Second Seizure* case, decided by Judge Brooks, involves a principle of great importance to the community of tobacco manufacturers. The second seizure had been made for an alleged offence against the revenue laws, committed previous to the release on the first seizure after bond given.

A motion was made by Messrs, Ball and Keogh, Attorneys for Reams, assisted by Govs. Graham and Bragg, to obtain an order for the release of the tobacco under the second seizure, and the result was the granting of the order asked for. This disposition of the case will be eminently satisfactory, not only to the tobacco men, but to their numerous employees, who are thrown out of employment and plunged into great suffering by these repeated seizures.—*Sentinel.*

The more we help others to bear their burdens, the lighter our own will be.