

North

SALISBURY, N. C., JANUARY 21, 1870.

White.

VOL. V.]

[NO. 3

DR. GODDIN'S
COMPOUND GENTIAN BITTERS,
The Great American Tonic and Di-
uretic!

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 Dis-
tressed Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs,
has 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 Female Diseases, such as Whites, &c.,
and for the relief of the Female system,
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 strong-
est testimonials ever given to any medicine, a
few of which we append below:

This is to certify that I have used Dr. God-
din'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.,
Lynchburg, Orange Co., N. C., May 15, 69.

Lepacomb, Orange Co., N. C., May 15, 69.

Dr. Cox's—Dear Sir: I have been suffering
for twenty years with a affection of the
kidneys, prostate 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 Com-
pound 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.

For sale by Dr. G. B. Paulson, Salis-
bury, N. C.

State of North Carolina,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY,
Superior Court.

Wilbur Lassiter, administrator of Thomas J.
Bright,

against
George D. Bright, Daniel H. Bright, Daniel B.
McLeod and wife Cora, Hattie J. Bright,
James Bright, Philo Bright, Sarah Bright,
Elizabeth Bright and Catherine Bright.

Petition to make Real Estate Assets.

To Daniel H. Bright, 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 Su-
perior Court of Montgomery County, on the
15th day of October, 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 Troy, on the 25th day
of February next, and where you are
hereby required to appear and answer the
complaint—in default whereof the plaintiff
will apply to a Court for the relief demand-
ed in the complaint.

Witness, C. C. Wade, Clerk of the said
Superior Court at office, in the town of Troy,
this 16th day of December, 1869.

C. C. WADE,
Clerk Superior Court Montgomery County,
51-6w (pr fee \$1.00 pd.)

North Carolina, Superior Court,
Burke County, Fall Term, 1869.

Christiana Brittain,
Heirs at Law of
Wm Brittain, dec'd.

Petition For Dower.

In this case appearing to the satisfaction of
the Court that the defendants Moses Fry and
wife Salie Fry are non-residents of this State; It
is ordered that publication be made in the "North
State" a newspaper published in Salisbury, N. C.,
for six weeks notifying the defendants to appear
at the next term of the Superior Court for the county
of Burke, at the Court House in Morganton, on the
10th Monday after the 21st Monday in March next,
then and there to answer or plead to the Plaintiff's
petition, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte
and judgment rendered pro confesso as to them.

Witness, F. D. Irvin, clerk of said court said
at office in Morganton, the 10th Monday after the 21st
Monday in August, 1869.

FRANK D. IRVIN, c. l. c.,
51-6w (pr fee \$1.00 pd.)

FOR SALE.—AS
Administrator with the will annexed de
bonis non of Jacob Dilow, I shall offer at pub-
lic auction at the Mansion House Corner, on
14th day of February next, the House and
Lot on Innis Street, lately occupied by Mrs.
Katy Dilow. Terms made known on day
of sale. ISAAC W. JONES,
Adm'r. de bonis non, &c.

Jan. 7, 1870.

BARBEE'S HOTEL,
HIGH POINT, N. C.

OPPOSITE RAILROAD DEPOT.

Ten paces from where the Cars stop.

Best of porters in attendance at all trains.
Mail stages for hire here this house daily.
Passengers despatched to any point at short notice
by private conveyance.

Grateful for the liberal patronage of the past we
hope by strict attention to the wants of our guests
to merit a continuance of the same.

WM. C. BARBEE,
Proprietor.

Jan. 7, 1870-11

The Old North State

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
L. W. HANSEN
Editor and Proprietor.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION
ONE YEAR, payable in advance, \$3.00
SIX MONTHS, " " " " 1.50
5 Copies to one address, " " " " 12.50
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at the same rates with other advertisements.

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WHEN YOU WERE SEVENTEEN.

When the hay was mown, Mary,
In the years long ago,
And while the western sky was rich
With sunset's rosy glow,
Then hand in hand close-linked we paced
The dewy ricks together,
And I was one-and-twenty, May,
And you were seventeen.

Your voice was low and sweet, Mary;
Your way hair was brown;
Your cheek was like the wild rose red
That shrouded in petals down,
Your eyes were like the blue bloodwell,
With dewy moisture sheen,
When I was one-and-twenty, May,
And you were seventeen.

The Spring was in our hearts, Mary,
And all its hopes were ours;
And we were children in the fields,
Among the opening flowers,
Amid the willows green,
And I was one-and-twenty, May,
And you were seventeen.

The years have come and gone, Mary,
With sunshine and with shade,
And silvered is the silver hair,
And your eyes are dim and stray
In many a soft and wayward thought—
The fairest ever seen—
When I was one-and-twenty, May,
And you were seventeen.

Though gently changing Time, Mary,
Has touched you in his flight,
Your voice is still the old sweet tone,
Your eyes the old love light;
And years can never, never change
The heart you gave, I ween,
When I was one-and-twenty, May,
And you were seventeen.

Written for the Old North State.

MY FIRST SCHOOL.

CHAPTER I.

THE HOUSE AND WHAT WAS IN IT.

Well, my young friend, as I have two
diplomata, I may venture to tell you all
about my first school. As I proceed you
will discover a great many points of dif-
ference between it and the more improved
houses and systems with which you are
familiar. I will leave you to judge whether
all the changes are improvements.

The house was built of unwhewn logs
and covered with long, rough boards. It
was about twenty feet long and eighteen
feet wide. Not one plank was used in
building it, except those in the door and
floor. The door hung on wooden hinges,
which creaked loudly when it was opened
or shut. It was so low that those who
entered the house, if they were rather tall,
were sure to strike their heads against the
log above, if they did not stop.

The floor was made of wide, unressed plank
which were simply laid loose on the sills,
not a nail being driven to hold them in
place. Window there was none; and in
the cold winter it was necessary to keep
the door open to let in the light. How-
ever, in warm weather the chink was knock-
ed out between the crooked logs on one
side of the building, forming a sort of
window about twelve feet long and four or
five inches wide. At one end stood the
low, broad chimney. The lower part, in-
side, was built of rock put together with
common clay mortar, and the remainder
was composed of wood. The fire-place
was exceedingly wide and high, stretch-
ing from one corner of the house to the
other. The teacher occupied a maple chair
with a bottom of oak-split. The scholars
all sat on benches made of the
"outside" pieces sawn off at the mill be-
fore they get the timber square. A tall
writing desk with high seats on each side,
stretching entirely across one end of the
building. Oh, what a multitude of ink-
spots that old desk presented! For the
large flat inkstands of the present were
never seen in that house. In their stead
we used a variety of substitutes, some
having little slender vials with a string
tied around the neck so that they could
hang them upon a nail when they were not
writing. There were no steel pens there.
All used the pen made from the quill of
the goose. It really occupied a large por-
tion of the teacher's time to make and
mend the pens. There was no other
piece of furniture save the plain pine table
that sat by the teacher's side. All around
the log-walls were hooks or racks, made
of a forked dogwood sapling, on which
the dinner-baskets of many sizes and shape

were hung. Over the baskets were hung
and crowded an indefinite number of hats,
caps and bonnets. It was wonderful to
see how many of these would sometimes
be heaped upon a single rack. Occasionally
a little boy or girl would start out,
whose hat or bonnet was hidden far be-
neath in the little pyramid. Before it was
found and withdrawn, the whole heap
would tumble to the floor. Then there
would be a patient effort to replace them
all. And surely it required patience, for
often the little unfortunate was compelled
to show more perseverance than Bruce's
spider, before the effort was successful.

Over the table, between the logs, there
lay the portentous switch. Generally it
was black-gum or chinquapin. What a
bundle of dread and danger it looked to
our young eyes. We three young trem-
bling glances at it as though it were a
sleeping monster whose waking would be
our war. It was never used in cruelty
but it was sometimes applied with an un-
stinted hand. Whenever this tapping end
was broken or worn off, the remainder was
whittled away with the teacher's knife,
and soon one just as long and threatening
had taken its place.

Another important item was "the peg."
It was a little stick several inches long,
with a string around the larger end, which,
when out of use, was put in a hole by the
door. The object of it was to prevent
more than one going out of school at the
same time during the hours of study. As
one went out he took it with him, and
when he returned, he replaced it. Woe
to the truant lad whom the teacher detect-
ed returning without it.

CHAPTER II.

HOW WE STUDIED.

About seven hours per day in winter,
and eight hours in summer, were spent in
studying and reciting. There was no
morning or afternoon "recess"—only the
long "play-time" at noon. The number
of students varied from thirty to thirty-
five. These were of various ages and
sizes, from the little A. B. C. urchin to the
full grown youths of both sexes. Only
the primary English branches were taught.
In the school-room all repeated their les-
sons aloud while preparing them. If you
never heard the like, you cannot imagine
what a medley of sounds issued from that
house when all were studying. Some
were slowly repeating their letters—some
laboriously spelling a-b, ab, or b-l-a, b-l-a,
—some whizzing out the letters in "ba-
ker"—some rapidly spinning out the long
polysyllables—some swinging the body
like factory girls and singing out their
easy words ending "t-i-o-n," "shun. With
these joined the several classes of readers,
some reading cautiously through the diffi-
cult lines—some, more expert, rushing
ahead with utter disregard for pauses, as
though they were flying on vocal wings
through the same lesson. To these were
added the voices of the students in geo-
graphy, grammar and arithmetic. Each
of these increased the jargon considerably,
but especially the grammar classes whose
lessons contained exercises in parsing—
They dashed through the formula with
startling swiftness. Strange that, though
the minds of the greater number of them,
were unused to concentration of thought,
all that noise and confusion did not dis-
turb them. If Demosthenes had been there
he would not have found it necessary
to seek the war of the waves by the
sea-shore to train his mind to thought in
the midst of noisy confusion. Ever and
anon, some one would trip from his seat
to ask some question of the teacher. He,
busy man, would turn his head so as to
see each book that was brought, and give
a prompt answer in a quick distinct voice.
A few of the older and more studious
were allowed to study out of doors, under
the pleasant shade-trees. These presented
quite an amusing spectacle, as on some
warm, summer day, they coned over their
books with the mingled air of indolence
and duty. Some sat on a stone and lean-
ed against the shaded side of a tree. Some,
for a seat, fastened a flat rock or
piece of plank between small trees
branched near the ground, sort flat
on the ground, like Indians in council,
while others stretched full length and lazily
on the leaves or earth, frequently
moving as the creeping sunshine stole
softly around. Ah! little did our vigi-
lant teacher dream how many times we
conversed about what we pleased out
there, and how much of every day was
spent by us in making caricatures and
puzzles on our slates.

The last exercise of the day was spell-
ing by heart. All those who could spell
at all, were placed in that class. The ex-
citement was very great and the one who
stood "head" was a hero till the place was
lost. It was wrong to put the little ones
in that unequal competition with the ad-
vanced scholars. The poor little things
would stay "foot" until they considered it
their place, and felt no shame. Why
should they?

It was also the rule (very unequal) that
though several misstep a word, only the
first one was "turned down," and he had
to take the place of the one who had spell-
ed it correctly, even if it required him to go
from "head" to "foot." That class was
a striking picture of fortune in real life.—
Some would start "head" and at the close
would be at or near "foot." Some would,
unexpectedly to all, walk straight up from
the lowest to the highest position, and so
on, through all grades of success and fail-
ure. I have observed that the students
at that old fashioned school generally spell
more accurately than those who are taught
in the present day.

To be Continued.

THE LEGISLATURE OF N. CAROLINA.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, JAN. 13, 1870.

The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock.

The President presented to the Senate a communication from the Chief Justice Pearson and his Associate, Mr. Dick, containing an opinion adverse to the present General Assembly holding over four years, also, communications from the remaining associates, Messrs. Rodman, Seale and Reade, declining to give any opinion in reference to the matter.

On motion of Mr. Sweet, the communications were transmitted to the House, with a proposition to print.

NOTICE OF BILLS.

Mr. Davis, of Montgomery, gave notice of a bill to establish a Pawnbroker's Company, in this State.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Mr. Welker: Bill relating to Railroad bonds, proposed to recall to the Treasury all the bonds issued for appropriations to Rail Roads by the Convention and General Assembly of '68-'69. Placed on Calendar and ordered to be printed.

By the same: Bill to provide for the redemption of real estates sold under execution. Referred.

By the same: Bill to exempt certain property from execution. Referred.

By Mr. Jordan: Bill to incorporate a Free North Carolina Homestead Association. Placed on Calendar.

By Mr. Love: A bill to repeal section 15, chapter 2d of the Revised Code. Referred.

By Mr. Moore, of Carteret: Bill to authorize the Board of Education to sell certain lands in Carteret County. Referred.

By Mr. Love, the following resolution to-wit: Resolved, By the Senate that the President thereof appoint a committee of three whose duty it shall be to inquire into, ascertain and report to the Senate without delay:

1st. The number or value of the bonds of the State issued to each Railroad incorporation since May 1st, 1865.

2nd. To whom said bonds were issued and when.

3rd. How said bonds in each case, have been disposed of—by whom sold—to whom sold—when sold—at what figures sold—that is for what sum, and if there were different sales, the amount sold and received each sale.

4th. They shall especially inquire whether or not there are any bonds unsold, and if so where they are, what disposition has been made or is being made of them, and still more especially, what use has been made or is being made of the money advanced on the sale of said bonds.

Resolved further, That said committee have plenary powers to send for persons and papers, and administer oaths, the violation of which shall be perjury.

Mr. Jordan, That said committee shall report promptly to the Senate, the failure or refusal of any person to appear or produce papers after being notified to do so.

Mr. Colgrove moved a reference of the resolution to the committee already appointed to inquire into the amount of money advanced in the resolution passed.

THE CALENDAR.

Resolution on adjournment, proposing to adjourn sine die on the 7th of February 1870. The yeas and nays were called, and the resolution was adopted. Yeas 30, nays 11.

Resolution of inquiry of the Treasurer for information as to the amount of money received during the last fiscal year under the several special tax provisions, respectively, and the amount of interest paid on the various classes of special tax bonds, was amended, on motion of Mr. Graham, by adding the receipts and expenditures from January 1st, 1869 to January 1st, 1870, and passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1870.

The House met at 10 o'clock, a. m.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Argo presented a petition from the citizens of Orange, protesting against the passage of the bill known as the "Bill for the better protection of life and property" introduced into the General Assembly by Senator Shoffner, and deprecatingly emphasizing the danger that the people of Orange county were inclined to resist the proper execution of the laws.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS.

By Mr. Holnett: A resolution raising a joint committee—two on the part of the House and two on the part of the Senate, to prepare an address to be signed by the members of the Legislature, inviting the people of the State, of all classes and parties to join in, in preserving order and peace throughout the State. Lies over.

By Mr. W. Morris: A bill to repeal chaps. 34 and 35 of the Revised Code. Referred.

By Reynolds, col: A bill to reduce the tax-upon the professional, mercantile and distilling interests. Referred.

By Mr. Malcom: A bill authorizing the Judge of Probate to appoint trustees in certain cases. Referred.

By Mr. Holnett: A bill to authorize a municipal election in Milton, Caswell county. Lies over.

Mr. Holnett moved to suspend the rules and take up his resolution concerning a legislative address to the people of the State, concerning the preservation of peace and order. Carried.

The resolution was read.

Mr. Holnett took the floor and explained his motives in introducing the resolution. He thought that such an address would have a good effect. He thought that such a policy would operate much better than any harsh and coercive measure.

Mr. Vest opposed the resolution.

Mr. Seymour thought that nothing could be accomplished by the address. He thought that the Legislature should take a bold and determined stand, and by vigorous legislation enforce the laws in every particular.

He moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Harris, of Wake, col., was not prepared to vote against the proposition. He wished for a day or two for consideration.

After some debate, Mr. Seymour withdrew his motion to table and gave his response for two weeks, which motion was adopted.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The Bill to secure the better protection of life and property.

On motion of Mr. Seymour, the special order was postponed until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

A message was received from the Senate transmitting communications from the Justices of the Supreme Court, in regard to the legislative term of office, with a proposition to print the usual number of copies.

On motion of Mr. Welch, the proposition to print was concurred in.

By J. Leary, col: A bill to amend section 4, chapter 117 public law, 1865-'69. Referred.

Mr. Downing moved to suspend the rules and take up his resolution in reference to a reduction of per diem.

Pending a vote on the motion, the House, on motion adjourned.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, JAN. 14, 1870.

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

Mr. Respass, from the Committee on Proposi-
tions and Grievances reported a substitute for the
bill to repeal an act authorizing the Secretary of
State to furnish blank books and stationery to
County Officers, which amends the original bill
by striking out stationary.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Henry Eppes, col: A bill to repeal sec.
80, chap. 34 of the Revised Code. Referred.

By Mr. Respass: Bill in relation to defend-
ants. Referred.

By Mr. Lindsay: Resolution instructing the
Treasurer to pay no more interest on the special
tax bonds until otherwise directed, lies over.

CALENDAR.

Bill to regulate entries of vacant lands, passed
its second reading.

Bill to incorporate the North Carolina Home-
stead Association.

On motion of J. A. Hyman, col., the following
question was called. The bill, as amended,
passed its second reading.

The President stated that the resolution which
he proposed on yesterday authorizing him to
appoint a committee of three to investigate al-
leged misapplication of certain Railroad bonds,
left it discretionary with him to select the Com-
mittee either from the General Assembly or from
the masses of the people, he should appoint
three persons, one a member of the House, one
and who, no doubt, would make a thorough, im-
partial and satisfactory report and designated
Hon. Sam'l. Phillips, Hon. Thos. Bragg and
Hon. Thos. C. C. C. as the committee.

Mr. Cook moved a reconsideration of the vote
by which the resolution was adopted, in order
to amend it so as to require the Committee to be
chosen from the Senate, which motion was lost.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, JAN. 14, 1870.

Purport to adjournment the House was called
to order at 10 o'clock.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS.

By Mr. McMillan: A bill to amend the act
to provide for holding special terms of the Su-
preme Court. Referred.

A message was received from the Senate trans-
mitting various bills which have passed that
body, and which were placed upon the Calendar.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The bill to secure the better protection of life
and property.

Mr. Seymour called for a reading of the bill.
(Bill on its third reading.)

The bill being read, Mr. Grouser obtained the
floor and moved to lay it on the table.

The yeas and nays being called upon the mo-
tion resulted in the following ballot:

YEAS—Messrs. Argo, Armstrong, Boddie,
Candler, Clayton, Davis, Davidson, Durham, E-
lliott, Evans, Ferebee, Gattling, Gilson, Green,
Gunter, Harris, of Franklin, Hicks, Hild, Hinson,
Hodnett, Hodnett, Jarvis, Kelly, of Davis, Malone,
Matheson, McMillan, Mendenhall, Moore, of
Ahannee, Nicholson, Palmer, Proffitt, Rogland,
Robinson, Shaver, Siegler, Smith, of Wayne,
Stump, Thompson, Whitely and Williams of
Harnett—40.

NAYS—Messrs. Speaker, Messrs. Ames, Ash-
worth, Banner, Barker, Barnes, Blair, Bowman,
Carson, Caythorn, Crawford, Dixon, Downing,
Elliott, Ferebee, Gattling, Gilson, Green,
Gunter, Harris,