The Old North State

the alleged railroad frauds, and confirming the appointments of the Lisut. Governor, was an important and proper act. We now have remson to hope for a most thorough and searching investigatien, and it is quite evident that its effect is greatly dreaded by certain parties who ought to be most eager in pressing it forward.

contracts.

REPORT OF

Benators Robbins and Murphy, on the Convention Bill.

To the Senate of North Carolina :

The undersigned members of the Special Com mittee, to whom was referred, the Senate bill entitled "An Act to provide for calling a Convention of the people of North Carolina, would respectfully recommend a favorable consideration of said bill by the General Assembly. A notice of some of the reasons therefore will not be deem-

ed inappropriate. The circumstances under which our presen quiring different remedies, lies in the nature of sand dollars, equal to that of the Governor; but now wasted on useless oficials, into a fund State Constitution was formed and adopted things; it is absolutely inseparable from the correct administration of justice in common law were such that serious errors and imperiodions were almost unavoidable. It was in a time of ourts "Tile result of the e coperiments * * * has pockets. change and revolution, of social and political chaos, of conflicting interests and opinions, and been to destroy the certainty and simplicity of all pleadings, and introduce on the record an ms, and of general depression and demoralization .-endless wrangle in writing, perplexing to the average, \$1,000 a year, each; making, for the rouble-ome questions respecting our Federal court, delaying and impeding the administra-tion of justice. In the case of Rindon rs. Toby, for this one cless of officers. In old times, it was relations and the rights of the races, -questions now settled,-then convulsed the public mind, (11 Howard, 517.) * * * a simple action on a promissory note, the pleadings of which ac-The situation was peculiarly unfavorable to the exercise of that sober wisdom so needful in framing a permanent organic law for a great State. cording to common law, forms, would not have occupied a page, they were extended to over twen- which used to be done very cheaply by the coun-Our changed social condition, as well as the cupied a page, they were extended to over twen-ty pages, requiring a two years wrangle * * * before an issue could be farmed. * * In the case of Bennett rs. Butterworth, (11 How-ard, 667,) * * * the Court was unable to ard, 667,) * * * the court was unable to requirements of Congress, made it obligatory on us to alter and remodel some of our old forms, admit new ideas, infuse a new spirit, and somewhat modify our ancient customs and usages... ard, 667,) * * the Court was unable to This fact we all recognized; and all would have been satisfactory, if the framers of our, new eys-old polity as were necessitated by our social revolution and by the enactments of Congress. bill in chancery. The jury and the Court below of the' forms a part of their bur Then the sturdy old North Carolina character seemed to have labared under the same perplexd n 4. and individuality would have been preserved; ity, as the rerdiet was for \$1,200, and the judy-ment was for four negroes. * * * This court If we look into the Executive Department, and being reinvigorated, refreshed, and made we find several new offices, and a great increase alive, would have begun a noble development has endeavored to impress the minds of the in salaries; so that the cost of this Department under new auspices. Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of the for salaries of officers and Clerks is nearly three But the spirit of innovation carried our Con-stitution makers far beyond the necessities of the ting these experimental "Codes" of pleading and times as great as formerly. The estimates for this Department, during the current fiscal year, times and the wishes and requirements of the are pla ed at \$45,000, by the Public Treasurer. (See his report of Feb. 8th, 1870.) This is an practice to be inflicted upon them. In the last Federal authorities. Instead of pruning off dead baanches, and grafting fresh scions on, they uprooted the tree and planted another in its mentioned case the Chief Justice, in delivering the opinion of this Court says : The Constitution of the United States has organized the distinc-tion law and equity, and it must be observed in place. Our present system is not na-tive and indigenous: it is exotic. It is not the product of the staid, sober, North Carolina the Federal Courts. "In the States where the Courts of the United mind; it is the invention of experimenters not States administer the common law, they cannot adopt these norel intentions * * * We have well acquainted with the genius of our people .--Under it we shall never develope, as we ought to do, into a grand, vigorous, new North Carolir na, but into an awkward caricature and feeble How is it in the Legislative Department ?made these ramarks in order that the Bar and The General Assembly meets twice as often as Courts of the United States may make their reformerly ; its mileage and per diem are twice as copds conform to these views, and not call upon mitation of other State models. Our growth, arge, and it sits twice as long. The old Generus to construe new Codes, and hear special deally Assembly used to cost about \$60,000 bienlike that of a transplanted tree, will be unhealmurrers and pleadings, which are not required nially, or \$30,000 a year. The present Assemthy, ungraceful and unfruitful. to conform to any system founded on reason and bly has now sat altogether nearly nine continu-A very large partion of our citizens who yo ted to ratify our present Constitution, did not approve many of its prominent features. But we were in a disagreeable and anamalous posiexperience." ous months. According to the aforesaid Report These weighty words from the Supreme Judiciary of the Union are commended to these who reverence profound wisdom and experience, of \$288,599 73; and besides this, the State now tion. A restoration of the State to the Union, speaking in harmony with the sanctions of the owes us for the last morth. This does not inand relief from the yoke of military government ederal Constitution itself. Shall we in North clude the expense of our first, or summer seswere ardently longed for. These happy results Carolina listen to these words and root out this sion of 1868. The Treasurer (see his Report) were expected to follow a ratification of the con-'Code;" or shall we still be led by the nose by estimates the expense of the Legislative Departstitution ; so, shutting their eyes to its faults, me or two freshly imported innovators far more ment, for this current fiscal year alone at \$173,stopping their ears to objections, and preferring remarkable for pertinucity and self-assertion than for sound sense or legal learning ? This is an increase in the annual expense any form of civil government to military, the majority voted to ratify it, with the general ex-000. of this Department, over that of old times, of \$143,000, or more. Besides all this, there is the expense of the The cost of litigation under this "Code" pectation and intention of having it amended soon, The necessity of its amendment is now ngely increased. Formerly a case in a Justi-'s jurisdiction cost forty cents . now two to fire blars, or more. In the Superior Courts it is apparent to a very great majority of the people without respect to party or race. They desire a nercased in like manner. Fees are doubled nd quadrupled in all directions. It is impos-port of the Treasurer will show that the annual the present system and remodel it upon Constitution more in conformity with their circumstances and their true spirit and character. sible to give details. They are found on nearly cost of the State Government proper, without sound principles. The people of North Carolina have always been every page of the "Code." Some ado has been paving any interest on our debt, is at least \$300,distinguished for the simplicity of their tastes, their frugality and economy, their honesty and made about the abolishment of the little old four 000 more now than under the old system. Lock at the following overwhelming figures showing ber, thoughtful and moderate men. in this dollar fee of attorneys; and behold a piteen dolintegrity, their scorn of empty pretention, and their sturdy independence. They ought to have lar fee for attorneys in snugly inserted, under ing the money used by the present State gov-ernment since it began in July, 1868 :another name! The people are entitled to know a system of internal government in accord with such things, and they must. The purpose, it is these characteristics; and this they will have, if argued, of the great admitted increase in costs is Surplus in the Treasury, July 1st, 1868, Ordinary State Tax for they are permitted to come together and make a government for themselves, the true type and embediment of their own genius, instead of hav-tice, we must frighten them away from the \$12 164 31 1868, (see Treasurer's Books) 250,726 19 ing a government made for them. Courts by the fear of ruin through costs and Proceeds of Dividend due our people to declare, and important charges wantonly imposed. Noble idea! wor-thy of the "sciolists who invent codes to order!" on N. C. Railroad, for our fellow citizens of the whole Union to un-(see ditto), inneral Fund Tax for 117,600 00 derstand, that the desire to amend our Constitu-But all experience shows that Itigation is greatderstand, that the desire to amend our constitu-tion proceeds from no purpose or design to an-nul those of its features which guarantee the in-wiolability of the Union, the equal rights of the wiolability at the Union, the equal rights of the 1869, (see ditto), Deficit now, (about 260,000 00 races, or any of the other legitimate results of *tecimicalities* strictly, rendered by the Supreme the recent war, as embodied in the Congression-Fotal general fund receipts, \$1,155,490 50 Deduct amount paid as al plan of reconstruction. All these are regard-el here as settled questions. The purpose is oninterest on our old same class of decisions in New York, in the last Debt, Oct. 1st, 1868, ly to make such amendments as will secure to twenty years, would fill fifty volumes. That 111.158 00 the State a system of internal administration needs no comment. that will be simpler, cheaper, more suitable to Another great error in our Judicial system. The above figures are taken from the Reports that will be simpler, cheaper, more suitable to our situation, and nore children in promiting the public passe, discosing public justice, and advancing the material intersets of the State. The grandest noi-tick in nor Kristing Consti-pution, and that which, of ibelf, would warrant the call of a Convention to remode it is the be the domite of his vocation the glory of the state. The grandest neighbors of the key in our Existing Constinues of the fife, or a very long term, is inspired to a convention to requery it, is the product of the fife, or a very long term, is inspired to a convention to requery it, is the product of the second of the se tive, and vet it is well known that it wassiden-ted there through an innovating freek of the said taking the law in their own hands; private pie, who, if they had understood its true, char-eyster before it was fixed upon them, would pro-bubly havefrowned upon it. Many afterstood feuds, outrages, and the jace of the State; all proceeding from a want of coa-have deen found acedful in it there; still there is great disatisfaction with it, and the desire for is great disatisfaction with it, and the desire for is great disatisfaction with it, and the desire for is great disatisfaction with it, and the officers; it is in the system, and the gril in the officers; it is in the system of the gril in the officers; it is in the system of the gril in the officers; it i

ways, is becoming very general. This costly, can only be eradicated by amending our Consti-

heen offered during the session. No man of or-dinary intelligence can fail to see that they were have or fact; hence it is necessary that the par-dinary intelligence can fail to see that they were have or fact; hence it is necessary that the pardinary intelligence can fail to see that they were introduced to prevent a feared exposure of the author's friends and were expected to be curried by tightening the party screws. THE LEGAL TENDER ACT.—The Supreme Court of the United States, Chief Justice Chase delivering the opinion, has decided that the Le-cal Tender Act is incoverative in prescription of cumbrons forms, * * and the in-troduction of cumbrons forms, * * the all kinds of planation tools and old irons and old wer, and aumberless other things, are thrown on the hands of the Superior Court clork; and is decide most of the cases in the Superior Court itself. But this last idea is temporarily checked. Nevertheless, as it is, this Clerk's of-the integration tools and old irons and old irons and irons and irons and old irons and trinkets are tumbled nell-mell. No one man cun-* But in modern times it has of its excresences, and the plead-properly discharge such a variety of duties, in repute. * * * But in modern times it has been trimmed of its excressences, and the plead-properly discharge such a variety of duties, in ings in every form of common law action have been reduced to single, clear, unambiguou-* * This system, matured by the forms, "

and sound reason, has been ruthlessly abolished is also immunae. This Assembly has just passed n many of our States, who have rashly substitu- an Act making the Superior Court Clerk of one the many of our States, who have raying substitu-ted in its place the suggettions of sciolists, who in-real Codes and systems of plendings to order. But this attempt to abolish all species, and establish this attempt to abolish all species, and establish a single genus, is found to be beyond the power of legislative omnipotence. They cannot com-pel the human mind not to distinguish betweer. Are the people to endure a sys-tem by which ten, lifteen, or twenty thousand dol-ments, with a view to greater economy; so two forms of action for two different wrongs, re- officer? You give a clerk a salary of five thou- convert the handreds of thousands of dollars.

Characterization of the series of the serie

have written. Of gourse no actions will be ta-ken on it, certainly not in favor of it, by the present legislature. And while we favor a Convention at no distant day we doubted the propriety of agitating the question at this time. Some of the proceedings of the legislature will be found to be of considerable interest. The passage by the House of the Senate's resolution, appointing a speci. committee to investigate the alleged railroad frauds, and confirming the propriety of the Lisuit. Governor, was an

new ong. The Supreme Court says: "The Couption haw, which wisely commits Courts, in the easiest and simplest manner, and

The resolutions of Mr. Smith to discharge the investigating committee on the ground that the posed to be learned in the law, and the decision of questions of fact to a jury, necessarily requires that the controversy, before being submitted to the tribunal having jurisdiction of it, should be been offered during the session. No man of or-

ourt; and chilless confusion will soon show itself in this quarter. The cost here, in the way of fees and charges, wisdom of ages, founded on principles of truth

From the statements made here while that bil was under debate, it is certain that the eighty nine Clerks of the Superior Court receive, on an lowing for the former expenses of transacting the extra work now thrown on these Clerks,

ty, about an average one, shows that its Board of Commissioners, and other officers cost \$3,500 a year; in the same county, the old county Courts, doing more work and doing it better, used to cost \$1,5000; a difference of \$2,000 against the new system. Leaving out all other against the new system. Leaving out all other items in the county governments, the above ra-ratio gives an *increase* of \$178,000 annual ex-pense in the eighty-nine counties. As for the townships, there are over seven hundred of them in the State, and the expense of governing each

tution so as to prohibit one person from hold-

ing two or more offices at once-a thing only ing two er more offices at once—a thing only partially prohibited now, and which threatens to grow into a great evil. Many persons are holding a Federal office and a State office also. We seed more stringent guarantees against upon the Supreme Court, is an outrage upon the

improvident appropriations of the public mon-ey and pledging of the State's credit. We need clear and stronger restrictions and limitations upon the rate of trations and an up-rooting of the present system of special State and county taxes, by which device all barriers are overleaped and the people taxed of the transformation of the people taxed of the people taxed of the transformation of the tax of the transformation of the tax of tax of the tax of ta are overleaped and the people taxed ad libitum. We need a decrease in the unmber of offices. The great variety and multiplicity of those not

addition to his appropriate duty as Clerk of the viously useful and important amendments it. needed in our present system. We think

this report points out a number which are the reform of the present judicial system, and the abolishment of its pendant-the 'Code ;' the simplifying of the duties of the Superior Court Clerks ; the remodeling of the county lars of fees are annually paid to a single county that we may perfect our School system, and sand dollars, equal to that of the Governor; but now wasted on useress onclais, into a total you do not thereby stop the extra amount of fees for the advancement of the sacred cauge of from coming into his office out of the people's education.

The estimate of figures embodied in this report .- which by no means embrace all the tems of expenditure, and which we have then offered and adopted ; tried to set forth without exaggeration. when brought together.show the following increase merely carrying on the State and county gov- nexty and pardon for the citizens of North Careroments, on the present plan ; to wit ; State government-increased cost, \$300,000 Business done in Superior Court Clerk's offici-increased cost, 150.000 178,000 140.000

MEETING IN YADKIN COUNTY.

NUMBER OF STREET, STRE

According to previous notice, a number of the citizens of Yadkin county, irrespective of party assembled in the Court House in Yadkinville,

to consult together for the common good. On motion of J. G. Marler, Esq., Geo. Nicks, Sheriff of the county, was elected Chairman, and on motion of Joseph Dobson, Esq., S. T. Speer and J. A. Martin, Esqua, were appointed Smith.

Secretaries. On motion, the chairman appointed the fol-lowing genilemen to draft resolutions for the so-tion of the meeting, to-wit: J. G. Marler, T. L. Tulburt, R. G. Zachary, J. H. Myers and A. late war :

Hampton. During the absence of the Committee, the ey." meeting was entertained by an appropriate speech from Joseph Dobson, Esq., at the conclusion of which the committee returned and re-ported the following resolutions through their chairman, J. G. Marler: *Resolved 1st*, That, at this period of our coun-

try's misfortunes, all good men should exert their

influence to save the country. Resolved 2nd, That the people under both the State and Federal Constitutions, have the right to meet together to consult for the public good and instruct their Representatives. Resolved 3rd, That the representatives of the

people have, in all past time, been regarded as the exponents and defenders of popular rights; but judging from the proceedings of the Legis-lature of North Carolina, a portion of our rep-resentatives are about to become the betrayers of the people and the destroyers of their liberty. Resolved 4th, That the term of office of the

members of the existing General Assembly, will expire on the first Thursday in August next, and any attempt to hold over will be unwise, unjust,

any attempt to note over all a second over, we usurping and dangerous. Resolved 5th, That should they hold over, we will regard them as an unconstitutional body,

Court and and an insult to the people. Resolved 7th. That we call upon the proper

pension of the writ of haheas corpus under any roumstances, and that we are also opposed to giv ing the Governor the power to declare any coup only costs insufferably, but begets a fondness for ty in a state of insurrection, and to call out the militia, except upon the proper affidavits of the civil officers of the county that an insurrection

Resolved 9th. That we are bitterly opposed

the sale of "any portion of the public works" in which the State is interested, believing that such sale is, at this time, unnecessary and injudicious, and would prove detrimental to the in-terest of the people of North Carolina and the government thereof. Resolved 10th, That the members of the Leg-

wards their constituents. Resolved 11th, That we are opposed to long

Resolved 12th, That we are in favor of Consti-

out the State. The above resolutions were separately read and unanimously adopted. The following additional resolutions were

By R. Z. Zachary : Resolved, That we re bronght together, show the following increase of annual expenses, costs, fees and taxes, for and legitimate means to procure universal am-

olina. By J. G. Marler : Resolved, That in the opin-

ton of this meeting, the thanks of the people of North Carolina are due (and of this meeting are hereby tendered) to Chief Justice Pearson, and

to his Associate, Judge Dick, for the communi-cation which they presented to the President of

the Senate, containing an opinion adverse to the present General Assembly holding over for four

IMPORTANT DECISION. Richardson's New Method for the

PIANOFORTE.

THE ROSE POTATO.

HE demand for this new and favorite Seed

The following important construction all Confederate contracts was rendered in the Excelling in popularity all instruction books for the Piano. There is hardly a home in the connity containing a pianoforte without this celebrated book. Aunual sale, 25,000, and the demand is increasing. Published with both Amercan and Foreign fingering in separate ed-itions. Price, \$3.73. Sent post paid on receipt of price. Supreme Court last week. Judge Dick delivered the opinion in the case of Garrett us. The ordinance of October 18th, 1865' and

the acts of 1867, chapters 38-39, relate only to the following contracts made during the of price. OLIVES DITSON & Co., Boston. fob18-2w C. H. DITSON & Co., New York.

1. "Executory contracts solvable in mon

2. "Debts contracted in which the nature

of the obligation is not set forth, nor the valne of the property for which such debts were reated, is stated."

Potato having been so muchigrhater than was anticipated, the subscriber's supply was soon exhausted: but he takes pleasure in an-

we of the property for which such debts were created, is stated."
The rules of construction laid down in Robeson rs. Brown, 63 N. C. R., 554, are only applicable to auch contracts. The case before us presents a different kind of contract, i. e., a contract of exchange or batter of property. The plaintiff under an express agreement delivered to the defendant a number of hats, and was to receive in exchange that.
The defendant failed to perform his part of the contract, and this suit was brought to recover datages for such non-performance. The true measure of damages is the value of the outton at the time and place of contract. As United States Treasury notes were not used as a modium of exchange within the limits of insurrectionary States in contracts are sometimes in pased upon purchase for the standard of value. When the gold made during the war, gold must be adopted as the standard of value. When the gold as the temptation is too strong for the unscru-pulous to resist. It is hardly necessary to say, value of the contract is ascertained by evi-dence, the jury, in adding the depreciation of is taken to get the seed of the ROSE POdence, the jury, in avoing the depreciation of in the table in the producer, whose char-market value of such currency at the time acter is above all suspicion, and besides, can't the verdict, and indemnent should be render. afford to cheat. To be had at

ed for such amount. Mitchell vs. Hender-son. 63 N. C. R., 643.

The defendant, in his pleadings, insisted that this contract was void for illegality, as SECRETARY'S OFFICE, N. C. R. R. CO., 3 it was in violation of the act of Congress of July 13th, 1861, U. S. Stat. at large, 257 .---That act interdicted all commerce al inter-course between citizens of the United States but did not prohibit contracts between citizens of the insurrectionary but did not prohibit contracts between citizens of the same section. This contract was imade within the limits of an insurrectionary State, between citizens of said State, and the goods were exchanged on private account, and with no intent to aid the rebellion.

and with no intent to aid the rebellion. The plaintiff violated the law when h ourchased the hats in Elizabeth City, and hey became liable to forfeiture, but they were safely transported within the Confeder-

ate lines and exchanged in the course of do mestic trade; and such contract is in no way tainted with illegality. Phillips vs. Hooker.

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TWO DOORS ABOVE THE

merit a continuance, if not an increase of th

1.00

" Peaches, pealed.

6.6

unpealed.

Phil., 123. There was error in the ruling of his Hon or in the Court below as to estimating the value of the plaintiff's contract, and there

tutional Law, order, peace and unity, throughmust be a renire de noro.

SALISBURY MARKETS FEBRUARY 18, 1870.

REPORTED BY J. A. MCCONNAUGUEY, GROCHE. Bacon, Coffee, per pound, 15to

iron, bar,

castings,

EDWARD SILL'S Drug Store,

COMPANY SHOPS, N. C., Feb. 16, 1870.

THE Board of Directors of the North Caro-

July, 1870, on second payment. F. A. STAGG, Secretary.

Worth Carolina. | SUPERION COURT. Fall Term, 1869 CALDWELL COUNTY, Joseph H. Mast. } Attachment.

James H. Collett.

James H. Collett, J In this case it is made to appear to the matisfaction of the court that the defendant James H. Collett, resides beyond the limits of this State : It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the "Old North State," a newspaper published in Salisbury, N. C., for six weeks notifying the said defendant to be and appear at the next term of the Superior court for the county weeks holifying the said defindant to be and appear at the next term of the Superior court for the county of Caldwell, at the court House in Lenoir, on the 8th Monday after the 3d Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or desur, or judg-ment pro confesso will be taken against him. Witness, R. R. Wakefield, clerk of our said court at office in Lenoir, the 8th Monday after the 3rd Monday in Aucrast A. p. 1869. Monday in August, A. D. 1869. R. R. WAKEFIELD, C s. c. 7-6w:prfee \$8. Worth Carolina, | Superior Court.

Alexander County, R. O. Bennett, Executor of Alexander Lack ey, d ceased.

against

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Archibald Lackey, James Thompson and wife Cynthia Thompson, R. J. F. Miller and wife Jemima Miller, R. F. Lackey, Joseph Lackey, Alexander Lack-ey and Ella Jane Rebecca Nurdoch. to Civil action asking a construction of the last 15 to will and testament of Alexander Lackey, deceased, and also for an order of Sale of Real Estate. To Archibald Lackey, one of the above 62 to 6 to named defendants, whom it appears to the Court is a nou-resident of the State : 60 te 1.00 to 1.90 You are here. by notified that a summons in the above enti-60 to 10 to tled cause has this day been issued against 19 him. returnable to the next term of Alexander 60 to Superior Court to be held at the Court House in Taylorsville, on the 3d Monday in March next, and that Plaintiff has filed his com-14 to 16 plaint asking the relief above indicated. The said Archibald Lackey will therefore Liverpool, "2.65 to 2.56 plaint asking the relief above indicated. Table, 5.65 to 2.75 The said Archibald Lackey will therefore take notice that unless he appears at the time Mannfactared, 30 to 1.55 and place above named and then and there answers or demurs to the same the plaintiff 40 to 1.00 will take judgment against him as demanded NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. in his said complaint. Witness, E. M. Stevenson, Clerk of the

Total increase. \$769,000 Such is the vast amount uselessly spent in

various ways, and therefore wasted, annually, under the present system of internal goverument in North Car lina. Do we not need a c .ange ?

No wonder the State is bankrupt. No wonder the Treasury is empty, though a heavy tax has just come in. No wonder the inmates of our Asylums are in danger of ac-(See his report of Feb. 8th, 1870.) This is an increase of \$25,000, or more, over the former expense. And then besides this, there is the swarm of subordinates about the offices and the

capitol grounds, doing nothing, or worse than nothing, but costing an immense amount of money; who can tell how much ! body and everything is taxed, and money pours into the public coff rs; but it will searcely lodge there over night. Seven hundred and sixty-eight thousand dollars needless increase of annual pay to officials ; while the children of both races are growing up

ignorant, untutored; thousands of precious intellectual diamonds destined never to be and Democratic parties, have been, heretopolished; and the State government only of Treasurer Jenkins, this Assembly has cost giving them the poor pittance of fifty cents apiece annually to get an education with, of \$288,599 73; and besides this, the State now and the school-house to build too ! The people demand a change. Without regard to party or race they demand it. We ought to hear and heed their voice. We cannot, if we would, quench the mighty spirit which is awaking like a groundswell in the hearts of the masses. We might us well

try to imprison a volcano under a half bush-Besides all this, there is the expense of the Asylums, of Elections, of "Contingencies," &c., &c., most of these costing immensely over for-most effectual remedy for the evils they comnot for the purpose of placing him in a betthe present system and remodel it upon from him a part of what he had to enable

them to carry out their evil and pernicious The undersigned would not close this Re- purposes. It is as well now to put to rest all fears that may chance to linger in the minds of

Assembly and outside of it, to unite togeththe negroes upon this question of reducing er. The people are weary of extremes. The them again to a condition of bondage. Th time has come, and the hour has struck. Conservatives and Democrats throughout the when men who love North Carolina more length and breadth of the land would oppose than any party. must strike hauds in token any effort in this direction We know of no

of concord, and stand shoulder to shoulder. man or set of men who would openly favor This is undoubtedly the spirit of the people. such a thing ; but we have good reason to Lot us respond to it, and show ourselves believe, that if the negroes were to withdraw

statesmen, and not mere partisan bigots and their support from the radicals, they would funatics. Let us search, and see if we can- favor any messure calculated to deprive them 485,000 00 not find some salid ground on which all true of the right to vote. The fifteenth amend-North Carolinians can rally, to redeem the ment to the constitution of the United States

to assemble together in Convention to frame question of re-enslaving the negro and his for themselves a true North Carolina govern- right to vote. The Radical party will not be able to dodge

the main issue at the coming election. It must be prepared to answer many charges and those of the gravest character : fraud. ruined State credit, malignant hostilities to the liberties and dearest intesests of the peo-

will have to cease or they will know the reasou why, and we now call upon Conserva tives and Democrats overywhere to see to it that no person is left in ignorance of the in famous doings of the party in power for the last two years .- Ashevill Citizen.

By Joseph Dobson : Resolved; That a copy of Fruit, dried, apples pealed, the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the Old North State, Raleigh Sentinel and Standard, with a request that they publish the same. The meeting then adjourned. GEORGE NICKS, Chairman. Leather, upper. per pound,

S. T. SPHER, J. A. MARTIN, Secretaries.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

As the time approaches for another gener I election in the State, the Radical press i Sweet, Sugar, Brown, per pound, Clarified, found endeavoring to bring prominently be-fore the people issues which have been set-tled and destined to remain undisturbed,

Crushed Pulverized Salt. while the Constitution of the United States and of the several States exist. It is the policy of the radiculs to continu-

ally remind the negro that the Conservative fore. opposed to conferring upon him the right to vote and hold office; and to work upon his fears by making him believe that PHILLIPS & BROTHERS, if he does not prove faithful to the cause of Radicalism, the Conservatives will get control of the Government and place him back Court House, on Main Street,

aga n in a condition of slavery. They never think of telling the negro that DETURN THEIR THANKS TO THE the motto of their party in 1865 and '66 was "Unqualified opposition to negro suffrage." This is, nevertheless, the fact, and it is also true that the Radicals took hold of the negro.

We will continue to keep on hand a good sup dy of **PAMILY GROCERIES**, i ter condition, although they promised him this, but only to get his vote and to extort luding Fresh and Salt Fish,

-OF EVERY VARIETY-

WHISKEYS. BRANDIES. RUM, GIN, &C. ALSO. BOOTS, SHOES, DOMESTICS,

PIECE GOODS. YANKEE NOTIONS. in fact, almost everything usually kept in a variety Stare, al of which we will sell low for Cash, or Country Produce at the high-

sst market price. They also offer for sale on private terms, an EXCELLENT DWELLING HOUSE with

North Carolinians- can raily, to redeem the State, and start her out on a new career of prosperity and glory, transcending all the past. We have been observed of the state by misfort-une. We are in profund difficulties now... Let us learn wisdom from these lessons and begin a new ers. And as the first step in this path. let us allow the people of the State to assemble together in Convention to frame, of re-analaying the new of the to assemble together in Convention to frame, of re-analaying the new of the to assemble together in Convention to frame.

Garden spot. Barties wishing to purchase will please end at the store where the premises will be shown to th m by one of the firm, and terms made PHILLIPS & BROTHERS. casy. Feb. 18, 1870.

corruption and extravagance; usurpation of Spring & Summer Importation power, the imposition of raindus taxes, a 1870.

ple, libel and slander, falsebood and misrep-resentation, wilful, deliberate and cruel. All RIBBONS these and a thousand other charges it must Millinery and Straw Goods, answer. The people, at last, begin to feel that they have been and are being deceived, cheated and swindled. This sort of thing

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & Co. INPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Bonnet I rimmings & Velvet Ribbons. Bonnets, Silks, Satins and Velvets,

Blonds, Netts, Crapes, Ruches, Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments, STRAW BONNETS AND LADIES' HATS, trimuned and untrimmed,

SHARER HOODS, &c.

237 AND 239 BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

Offer the largest stock to be found in this counother the ingest stock to be found in this country, and unequalled in choice variety and cheapness comprising the latest parisian novelties. Orders solicited, and prompt attention given. Feb 18-3mpd

said Superior Court at office, in the town of Taylorsville, this the 15th February, 1870.

E. M. STEVENSON. Clerk Superior Court Alexander County -6w:pf\$12.

DISSOLUTION.

public for the very liberal patronage en-yed by them during the past year, and hope, fair dealing and strict attention to business THE COPARTNERSHIP OF KING, HEGE A THE COPARTNERSHIP OF KING, HEGE & Co., Lexington, N. C., having been dissolved by mutual consent. all persons indebted to them are respectfully requested to come forward and rettle at once as no further indulgence can be granted... Notice is hereby given that all accounts and notes not settled on or beiore the first of May 1870 will be placed in officers hands for collection. A. C. Hege is authorized to ettle all demands.

pisced in officers hands for collection. A. C. Hege is authorized to settle all demands. R. A. KING, Tennent. A. C. Hege having entered into copartnership with T. S. Welfare, respectfully solicits his friends and the public to bestow the same kind patronage on the new firm of Hege & Welfare, that they so liberally gave to King. Hege & Co. Business will be carried on state old stund, where our customers may be assured they with the cheapest and best floads the market can offer. February 11, 1670.

ssignee's Sale.

A NOTICE is hereby given that I will expose to Public Sale at the Court House in Salisbury, on Monday the 28th day of February, 1870, at 10 o'clock, A. M., all the notes and secounts and other property in my hands as assignee of C. S. Brown, Bankrupt. Terms cash. JGHN S. HENDERSON, ASSIGNES. Feb. 7, 1870.-6.22

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS A large variety of

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS. just received at

Da. POULSON'S Drug Store, feb 11-34 Salisbury, N. C.

Mrs. Henry W. Miller's

Boarding House,

COR. NEWBERN & PERSON STS.

RALEIGH, N. C. feb11-tf OPENED NOVEMBER 1862.

FLOUR! W. R. HOWARD, Flour Dealer

-AND-

Commission Merchant, No. 2. SPEAR'S WHARF,

BALTIMORE, Md. and Fumily Flour, suitable for retailing, con-stantly on hand.