We are greatly obliged to our respected con temporary of the Charlotte Democrat for his kind defense of our motives in the new party movement, which, in connection with many other leading and able editors in the State, we advocated some months ago. He has done us the same justice which we did him, and which wedesire to do to all men, if we know ourself. But he omitted to tell his readers that the article was written, in answer to the enquiries of a contemporary, to prove that the new party movement should be abandoned, for the present at least, and all the elements of the apposition should unite in the coming election to place honest men in power, and wrest the State from the vampires who have pearly sucked from her the last drop of her life's blood. The article referred to by the Democrat was received with much satisfaction throughout the State, if we may judge from the number of letters which we received from prominent gentlemen, among them several old Democrats, expressing their gratification at its appearance, and congratulating us upon having

The moderate men are a power in the State, notwithstanding the efforts that are being made by some to cast ridicule upon them. They have a most important and responsible office to perform, and we believe they will not shrink from it. That office, we repeat, is to apply the brakes to the fierce partisanism and violent animosities of the hour, to prevent a too rapid descent down the easy destivity of prejudice and passion, to

A CONVENTION.

Our respected contemporary, the Henders Index, calls for a Convention of all the various ments of the opposition to meet in Raleigh about the 25th of May, for the purpose of effecting an organisation for the approaching campaign in August. We have heretofore given our opinion on this subject, and we shall take no further part in the discussion of it. The present indications, however, seem to be that our views will be finally adopted, and that no coavention will be held.

MAJOR WILLIAM A. SMITH.

We publish this week a communication from this gentleman explaining what he meant by a certain telegram, published in the Sentinel of the 4th inst. with sharp comments. That justice may be done to all parties concerned we give below the telegram referred to. It is unfortunate for Major Smith that he used the words, "next election" in his telegram, otherwise the explanation would have been less difficult :

RALEIGH, N. C., March 2d, 1870. W. J. McGAUGH: —We are opposed to taking our citizens out of the State; you must pay ful fare. We need them in the next election and which would defeat our party.

(Stand) W. A. SMITH, President."

THE LEGISLATURE-THE INVESTIGA-

TIONS report of the proceedings of the legislature since

the commencement of the present session, but as our space is so limited that we cannot give the most important part—the debates—we have discontinued it. They have not generally been of very great or absorbing interest. But a very important debate occurred in the Senate on Fri-Wilkes, to rescind the resolution appointing the investigating committee, composed of Messrs. Bragg, Phillips and Scott. Mesers. Graham, Robbins, Jones, of Mecklenburg, and Love among the Conservatives, and Lindsay and Welker among the Republicans opposed the resolution in able and manly speeches. It was supported by Smith, Galloway and Jones, of Wake, and received the votes of half the Senators present. Lieut. Gov. Caldwell, who has from the beginning shown himself to be an honest man and a true friend of the State in this matter, was about to give his casting vote against the resoluchanged their votes and saved him from the necoasity of doing so.

This last dying effort of the friends of Little field and Swapson to defeat the pending investigation is one of the most significant facts of the present session. The reasons which prompted the effort will naturally suggest themselves to every thinking mind. Littlefield was in the city, and if examined by the committee on the subject of bribery and corruption might make disclosures very damaging to some of the Senstors themselves, which would also be very damaging to their party. And who can tell the anxlety felt by still higher officials in relation to an investigation of the frauds of the "Railroad

The following disgraceful facts were developed in the course of the debate: Swepson had fled from Baleigh on Tuesday night. Littlefield was holding caucuses with his party friends, threatening exposures if they abandoned him to his fate. He had been summoned to appear before the special investigating committee at 10 o'clock on Friday morning. On Thursday night a Radslefield, which adjourned to his rooms at the National Hotel, where he entertained them with choice liquors, and in a drunken revel nineteen Senators pledged themselves to vote for a repeal

At the appointed hour on Friday morning Littlefield appeared before the committee and asked on some trivial pretext for two hours time. His object in asking for this delay sons taught by history are disregarded. cannot be doubted. He expected the repealing resolution to be passed before 12 o'clock, when the committee would cease to exist. The resotion, appointing the special committee, in the crimes of certain party leaders, and thus attempt Senate, it was unanimously adopted by the to destroy the influence of that class of journal-Senator Swarr, who has heretofore enjayed the us. Nothing can be further from the intention confidence of some good men, voted with the of any of them to countenance fraud, villainy

vestigation was not to facilitate, but to clog the men say, "let all such be impeached and disrespiration. That it is true of many of them placed from office, and then let them be proseperfectly evident from the proceedings. By cuted in the courts for their crimes and punish week in pulling off his boot.

the use of parliamentary tactics a few members ment be meted out to them to the utmost extent

proof is already such as to convince the people ted in order that organized lawlessness may The recent and prospective action of Concentration of their guilt. Nay, the circumstantial evidence already furnished by the mstantial evidence already furnished by the flight of the parties, the efforts of their friends at the outset to defeat all attempts at investigation, until forced to do so by an irresistible and overwhelming demand for it on the part of the onest people of the State, and the facts which

the exact facts may be, but the forcible destroyers of their mother's virtue. They have forcibly invaded the chastity of their mother, good old Carolina, and filehed from her her good name after she had maintained it without a blemish and above suspicion for more than ninety-two years. What chastity is to a woman that good aith and credit are to a flow of the chastity is to a woman that good aith and credit are to a flow of the chastity is to a woman that good aith and credit are to a flow of the chastity is to a woman that good aith and credit are to a flow of the chastity is to a woman that good aith and credit are to a flow of the chastity is to a woman that good aith and credit are to a flow of the chastity is to a woman that good aith and credit are to a flow of the chastity is to a woman that good aith and credit are to a flow of the chastity is to a woman that good aith and credit are to a flow of the chastity is to a woman that good aith and credit are to a flow of the chastity is to a woman that good aith and credit are to a flow of the chastity is to a woman that good aith and credit are to a flow of the chastity is to a woman that good aith and credit are to a flow of the chastity is to a woman that good aith and credit are to a flow of the chastity is to a woman that good aith and credit are to a flow of the chastity is to a woman that good aith and credit are to a flow of the chastity is to a woman that good aith and credit are to a flow of the chastity is to a woman that good and the passed of profits.

In other days, the pay of a member of Congress has a blemish of the maintenance of living comfortably and respectation of making the unamented to furnish the means of living comfortably and respectation of making the position from any expectation of making it profits a work on Mexico, where he had previously been a member of Congress had a worken a member of Congress and the place was admired by the forcible for the manuscropt and the pay of a member of the good in the pay of the pay of the pay of faith and credit are to a State, and of these they have deprived her against her will. No anathemas are too strong to be hurled against such men, and the good and houest people of the pointed to succeed him, and there will at once beneficent laws for the benefit of the nation, State, of all parties, will place the brand upon be an improved condition of things in that judi-upon them which their crimes against the State cial District. But it is hardly to be supposed of Congress now retire often after a few and against society so justly merit.

are good and honest men in all parties, though by taking tuch a course they would not only they may often be fanatics, that during the de- render a great service to the State, but to their bate to which we have referred a promisent party also. Judicial offices should always be part was taken on the side of honesty by two kept high above party, and the right men select-Republican Senators, already mentioned, and ed for them irrespective of party. Such a step that the most important and damaging facts, to on the part of Judge Tourges and Gov. Holden the implicated parties, were furnished by them. These Senators, with the Lieutenant Governor, deserve the thanks of the honest people of North Carolina, and will receive them.

Since the above was in type we learn from the Raleigh papers that on Wednesday the Com- no paliation for this deed whatever. nittee of the Whole was abolished, after Littlefield had been discharged from all further appearance before it, A resolution offered by Mr. Malone to enlarge the powers of the Bragg committee, se sa to enable said committee to investigate the charges of legislative bribery and erruption, was rejected. But one inference can be drawn from the refusal to pass Mr. Malone's resolution—that those who voted against it feared would not be sustained if I connived at anything the consequences of such investigation. The guilty members have escaped an immediate exposure but the judignation of an outraged people will find them out and blast them with its lightnings. The Bragg Committee will report on Satur-

We have been giving our readers a condensed | ged Railroad frauds, additional time being granted them for that purpose.

We shall recur to this matter again soon.

ALAMANCE COUNTY DECLARED TO BE IN A STATE OF INSURRECTION.

day last on a resolution offered by Mr. Smith, of an account of which will be found on our first page, Gov. Holden has issued a proclamation, declaring Alamance County to be in a state of insurrection. This proclamation is issued under authority of the recent "Act to secure the better protection of life and property." Our readers will remember that we strongly opposed the passage of this act at the time the bill was pending before the legislature, and, through these columns, appealed to Gov. Holden to abandon it. We feared then that trouble would re- the depopulation of our State. I stick to sult from it, and we fear so still. We hope however, that such will not be the case—that all these violations of law will everywhere cease, so tion when Mesers. Beaman and Jones, of Wake, that there will not even be a pretext for the use of troops in the State.

It is certainly greatly to be deplored that lawlessness exists any where in our State, but it is contained in the dispatch, that "my party nevertheless true that it does exist, and has existed for some time. And the most important questions connected with the deplorable fact is, "what causes it, and how are we to get rid of it?"

The latter question is easily answered—remove the causes. But to ascertain the causes, and requestions connected with the deplorable fact is, move them when ascertained, will not, it is fear-

ed, be an easy task. The causes are to be found in the fierce parlizan excitement of the times and in the want of confidence felt by so many in the officers whose duty it is to administer justice. Such a state of things almost invariably follows great civil commotions, such as we have recently passed through. The passions prevalent at such a time are not those of the merely political partizan of calmer times, but the fierce and vindicative passions aroused by the recollection of old sufferings and sense of real or supposed indignities. Eac's party when rising to the ascendency, burning with resentment and confident of irresistable ical Senatorial caucus washeld at the call of Lit. strength, becomes rash and reckless of consequences. The fierce passions that'are the chief cause of the lawlessuess of such times are not soothed but inflamed into greater violence by many whose office it should be to calm the ra-Senators pledged themselves to vote for a repeal many whose onice it should be storm. At such times line, party! "A Liberal Party," that all the voices of the wisest friends of liberty are good North Carolinians, both white and coldrowned by the clamor of hot-headed and designing agitators. Moderation is despised as rights and privileges. A party composed of cowardice, or execrated as treachery. The les-

We have often appealed to those persons who control public sentiment not inflame, but to soothe the fierce passions engendered by the intion was introduced by Rev? Mr. Smith be- war, and by the conduct of a certain party since fore eleven o'clock. The vote was not taken the war, and labor for the restoration of peace, until 2 o'clock, then with the result which we and of law and order, but, so far as many of have already given. It is refreshing to be able them are concerned, to little purpose. They to add, in this connection, that at the very time construe the moderation which we propose in rethe effort was being made to repeal the resolu- gard to party differences, into an apology for the House. It is further worthy of remark that lists who take the same view of their duty with The attempt to investigate by the committee of a just discrimination should always be made bethe whole House has thue far been a mere farce. tween the guilty and the innocent. If the proof with window glass alone, We predicted at the time of its institution that can be obtained against any official, of corrupthe object of those who forced that form of its tion or malfessance in office, all the moderate

can stave off a report to an indefinite period, of the loss." This is what the moderate men or defeat the objects of it entirely, and it is pretty plain that they mean to do it. We see in the Executive or Judicial Department of the Government. But they would do this as a duty which they owe to the State and to society, and into for the purpose of gratifying the base feelings of revenge which now actuate so many people. In those cases where there is only moral and not legal proof of guilt let the parties be demands.

What the result of the investigation will be we cannot tell. But whether the charges can be brought home to the parties by strictly legal exidence—such evidence as would justify a verdict in a highly criminal case—or not, the moral proof is already such as to convince the people of North Careling of their suits. North Careling of their suits and the similar fate which they one care adults and to society, and the similar fate which is in the suits of their sui

honest people of the State, and the facts which we have detailed in this article, are amply sufficient, it seems to us, to support a verdict in a civil case.

To characterize the conduct of the various parties concerned, in language suited to the columns of a respectable newspaper, is extremely difficult. To say that they have swindled the good people of the State out of sary large sums of mouey, should the facts surn out to be so, would very faintly express the snormity of their guilt. They are not swindlers merely, whatever the exact facts may be, but the forcible destroyers of their mother's virtue. They have forcibly invaded the chastity of their mother, good old man that some claim that he is he will do it .- for several years past, all this is changed .that there is patriotism enough in those interes-It is worthy of remark, as evidence that there ted to induce them to take such a course. Yet would be by far the most popular one taken by them, since they have been in office.

As to the outrage at Graham we cannot to strongly express our abhorrence of it. All Lynch law is to be condemned, but there seems to be

> COMPANY SHOPS, N. C., ? March-7th, 1870.

Editor of the Old North State : DEAR SIR-The Sentinel of the 4th, pub lishes a telegram sent by me to one Mr. Me-Gaugh, at Greensboro, stating that we were opposed to taking our citizens out of the State, &c., and if they went over the N. C. R. R. they must pay full fare. I gave Mr. McGaugh one reason

would not be sustained in doing so, and had I known he was in any way connected with the Sentinel, I would have given my reasons more fully. There has been a number of day the result of their investigation of the aller "labor agents" from the South for months in One of these gentry paid for way possible. the passage of his hands in counterfeit money, others try to beg their way over the road, professing to be Railroad men all road, professing to be Railroad men all gain to transpire during the present session wishing to rob the State of her laborers and at least. Epidemies of virtue may perioditake them over our road at a nominal price. I issued orders to Agents that we would not take them for less than full fare. The Agent at Greensboro so informed all who applied

But nothing will satisfy these "labor agents" but hands and free passage. They have been a nuisance and a pest in the State for months. By fair promise and cunning they have taken hands from plantations where they were already employed by their former owners. They are demonalizing the labor of the State, and are doing great injury to those who are deceived by them. I said in that dispatch that my party would

not sustain me in encomaging and aiding in what I said. Mr. Turner in his article upon the subject tries to make people believe that I belong to his party. I do not belong to his Radical party, or any other Radical par-ty. I will explain to what party I belong; which I hope may prove satisfactory to the Sentinel, and justify me in the declaration would not sustain me in if I connived at any thing which had a tendancy to work its de I then, Mr. Turner, belong to the ing the State who earus his bread by the sweat of his face. I belong to the party that wishes all our land-holders to get what labor they need! I belong to the party that wishes all laboring men to get a fair compensation for their toil! I belong to the party that wishes to see our lands cultivated, our resources developed, and our good old State outstripping her sisters in the career of prosperity and wealth! I belong to the party that wishes now to make party interest.

It has been well said that the parties belonging to this old worn out theory, by observing the conduct of a few (and we are glad to say a few) journals of this State.

We premise these remarks by stating that our Democracy has been instilled from our birth; we love the old Democratic name as though it were part and parcel of our political existence, and we shall ever and always fight for its success when success under its banner is probable. And subservient to State interest, and favors the sustaining of all good then regardless of par-ty! I belong to the party that wishes eve-rybody well! We have had too much party, and too lit le regard for the interest and welfare of the State! This, Mr. Turner, is

party, and Mr. Turner, you should not if I do not belong, as you will see from in explanation, either to your party. Mr. Tur-ner, or what some term the other wing of the Radical party. Radicalism has had its ored can sustain, and be sustained in their posed to none except the extreme wing your Radical party and the Radicals of the Republican party. The good men of both parties have sustained me, and not being a politician, or aspirent for office I can afford to sustain all good men of both parties.

My office is not properly a political one, and I shall use it only for the good of the State, and the Company which I represent regardless of an result of sustain "our party."

Very Respectfully,

W. A. SMITH. regardless of all parties. By doing this,

A man named Kline in Cincinnati went he drunk, and poured a pot of hot coffee over his own child lying in its cradie, scalding it to death Foreigh window glass is fast displacing the omestic article in the Boston market. Vessels constantly arrive there from Antwerp laden

The rumors of Carlist revolts in Spain are contradicted in a dispatch from Madrid, but agents of the party are admitted to be actively omenting discord.

A man in Alleghany, Pa., broke his arm last

CORBUPTION IN CONGRESS.

on this account more remarkable, nor can we bring ourselves to believe that it had its The second reason which we gave for this lawlessness is the want of confidence felt in those
whose duty it is to administer justice. That
this is so scarcely admits of a doubt. We would
not unnecessarily assail a judicial officer, and we

terms, the possessors of princely fortunes.—
One term in Congress is now usually reckoned equivalent to \$100.000, and the pecuuiary value of the position is augmented with
each succeeding session in almost geometri-

Small wonder is it then, that these avaricions and unscrupulous carpet-baggers should seek to turn "an honest penny" by conferring coveted appointment not on the most deserving aspirants, but on the best paying ones.

If evidence of wide spread corruption were wenting, it is readily found in the very plea, work of great interest. It was republished in which the accused put in, in extenuation of their offence. The unanimity with which When he first arrived in Mexico as American those accused of corruption in connection with the sale of appointments, seek to palliate the act, by pleading that the funds so procured were expended for political purposes. indicates most unmistakably their estimate of public virtue, and points significant lip to the fact that such plea is regarded as

may be bought with the "reward of iniqui-

in a good work, and we hope to see them push it forward while the House is in such virtuous mood, an occurrence not likely a cally invade the most corruptible bodies. but the duration of such attacks is generally in inverse to their violence at d as Whittemore has been declared expelled by a unanimous vote, the present attack is manifestly too violent to last long. Let matters then be pushed forward with unabated seal, and after disposing of the cadetship sales, it would be well to sift the history of many other leg-islative acts, the passage of Tariff bills, for example, and the incorporation of stock companies, the detation of public lands to ailroads, now in process of construction or projected merely, and many such jobs, which have engaged and now occupy the attention of that august hody. It might possibly oc-cur that votes have been bought and sold as frequently and profeably as appointments to the military and paval academies, and that the same sense of justice and a like determination to vindicate the honor of Congress which have been exhibited in the expulsion of Whittemore, may demand similar action with regard to other shining lights of the Radical party. Let the game go on.

Lynchburg News.

BOURBONISM," APPLIED TO NORTH CAROLINA POLITICS.

It has been well said that the parties belong-

when success under its banner is probable. And now to the "Bourbons," or those who have, by

history, been pronounced incapable of either winning or deserving success.

The Southerner has many times and oft expressed its desire to defeat Radicalism by any nonorable means, and announced its determinaour party!" I don't wish to offend such a tion to join any State organization that would se-

cure this result.

In this determination it has been joined by almost every leading paper in the State.

Among these we notice the Wilmington Journal and Star, the Rognoke News, Hillsboro Recorder, Charlotte Times and Democrat, Salisbury Old North State, Henderson Index, and Newbern Lournal of Company of these

Old North State, Henderson Index, and Newbern Journal of Commerce, and others.

Are these papers the reflex of the section in which they are published? and are not the people whom they represent willing to forget "Bourbonism" for awhile and strive for the best interests of the whole State, laying saide for the while all narrow notions of Whig. Democratic or Conservative parties?

It may be all very well for certain journals, which have no creditable I clitting record, to

which have no creditable | clitical record, to charge upon others a desire to "swap horses," but these same will find in the end of the race that they are far behind the times, and the race try we expect to hear from them will be, "take us behind, and thankes, too."

When our motives are availed and personal

derations charged, we defy the author of such as a libelier and a wanton misrepresenter of facts: but, at the same time, we are willing to discuss the policy of a political move with an honest opponent in the fairest manner.

Turboro Southerner.

SWEDEN.—The latest foreign mails brings the intelligence that the Swedish Diet has amended the Constitution so as to grant to Christian dissenters and Israelites the right to sit in the Legislature and to occupy any public office except that of member of the Cabinet. The established church of Sweden is the Lutheran.

JOEL R. POINSETT

I was on terms of great intimacy with Mr. Poinsett in the latter part of his life. He resided in Greenville for several years, just before his death, and I was a frequent visitor at his house. These visits were always pleasant and instructive. No one could associate with Mr. Poinsett without acquiring much valuable into fromation. He had travelled all over the civilities world, and had seen all the great men of Europe and America. He was a very observing man, and treasured up all that he saw and heard. He was a view observing man, and treasured up all that he saw and heard. He was a view observing man, and treasured up all that he saw and heard. He was a view observing man, and treasured up all that was always delicate, and it is amazing that one with so fragile a constitution could have undergone the labor, and endured the fatigue he did in his travels and endured the fatigue he did in his travels and endured the fatigue he did in his travels and occupations through life. Whilst Mr. Poinsett was a member of Mr. Van Buren's cabinet he resided in Greenville. I saw nothing of him during that'period. As soon as Mr. Van Buren's was beaten by General Harrison, Mr. Poinsett was a member of Mr. Van Buren's cabinet he resided in Greenville. I saw nothing of him during that'period. As soon as Mr. Van Buren's was beaten by General Harrison, Mr. Poinsett returned to Greenville, and continued to make it his summer residence, till his death. He was fond of society, and had his friends with him constantly. His house, and his grounds around, showed what good taste can do in the way of imprevements, with little expense. I made the purchase for him, without his ever having seen the place. The buildings and imprevements were all rude and unfinished. His for the beauty and tasteful improvements were all rude and unfinished. His for the beauty and tasteful improvements were all rude and unfinished. His for the beauty and tasteful improvements were all rude and unfinished. His for the beauty and tasteful improvements were all rude

Sett was the leader of the Union party in South Carolina. He organized it and planned all its operations. He was in constant correspondence with General Jackson, and suggested the repairs and reinforcement of the forts around Charles-ton. He originated the Washington societies throughout the State, as a set off to the nullifi-cation clubs. But this organization came too late to save the State. The political battle had been fought and the victory won by our oppo-nents. Revolutions never take a backward

Mr. Poinaett was of French descent. He told me that his ancestor, who first emigrated to South Carolina, was a silversmith. Mrs. Poinsett, who was of a very proud aristocratic fami-ly in the State, did not like to hear him speak

of his artisan grandfather.

He inherited a large fortune, and spent a great deal of it in his youth, in travelling over Europe, Asia, and South America. He was elected a member of our Legislature from Charleston whilst a very young man. His book on Mexico was written in early life and is a work of great interest.

Minister, he told me that the British Embe ly to the fact that such plea is regarded as the Republic was so great that it caused diseat valid by the general sentiments of Congress.

The corruption of the ballot is gravely urged as a compensating good for the acceptance of a bribe, and sale of offices is regarded a venial error, provided the money received be expended in promoting the interests of the Radical party, and appointments are sold to the highest bidder, that votes rant, and would be executed in a short time after he left the country. This unfortunately proved true. The president was killed in a few

months after Mr. Poinsett quit Mexico!
Whilst travelling in Russia Mr. Poinsett frequent interviews with the Emperor Alexander, and long conversations with him on the nature and character of the American Republic In one of these conversations Alexander said to him: "If I were not Emperor of Russia, I would like to be a member of your Republic In Turkey, Mr. Poinsett told me, that he once saw a remarkable cargo of merchandise on its way to market in Constantinople. Nothing way to market in Constantinople. Nothing more nor less than a wagon freighted with young ladies from Georgia and Circassia! They were partially concealed by lattice-worked frames, covering the wagon. He could see, however, their bright eyes peering through the lattice-work. In Florence, he met Talien, who brought Robertiers to the guillotine. Mr. Poissett Robespierre to the guillotine. Mr. Poinsett complimented him on his boldness and great daring in denouncing Robespierre in the Cham-ber of Deputies whilst he was at the zenith of his power and bloody rule in France. Talien said there was no boldness in it! It was simply an act of desperation on his part. He knew that his arrest had been ordered, and that he would be executed the next day. He therefore denounceds Robespierre as a tyrant in order to

I was dining with Mr. Poinsett one day in company with General Thompson. No one else was at the table. Mrs. Poinsett had retired. General Thompson stated that John Q. Adams had told him that when he was elected President, Mr. Calhoun and the South Carolina lelegation in Congress sent him a message by one of his members that if he would not appoint Henry Clay to a seat in his cabinet, they would support his administration! I noticed shat Mr. Poinsett's countenance changed and he made no remark about it. Shortly afterwards, Thompson left the table. Whilst he was absent, Mr. Poinsett said to me: "That story of Thompson's term." On our seture, the williage Congret is true." On our return to the village, General Thompson asked me if I did not observe a change in Poinsett's countenance when he men-tioned what Adams had told him. I replied that I did, and that after he left the room Poin-sett remarked that it i stav m ant of Adams' was true. We both concluded that Poinsett him-self was the member of Congress who carried the message to Adams. The repty of Adams was that the Great West was entitled to be rep-resented in his cabinet, and he knew no one to

be preferred to Clay.

Mr. Poinsett was a wise, practical man, full Air. Poinsett was a wise, practical man, full of information on all subjects, acquired more by his travels and association with the great and I arned, than by reading and the study of books. He was a tactician and manager, and would have made a great general. He conversed well, wrote well and spoke well. He had great taste in all the fine arts, and the faculty of making everything about him look pretty. He was a great admirer of flowers, plants and shrubbery. In his manners he was a most pleasant and agreeable gentleman, simple, unaffested and unpretending. His appearance was not striking or attractive. He delighted in agricultural pursuits, and took a deep interest in all the improvements of his farm. He lived the greater part of his life a bachelor, and then married Mrs. Pringle, whom he had addressed before her first marriage, as I was informed by Judge Huger. They were a most happy couple. She had been a widow twenty years before her marriage to Mr. Poinsett.

In the latter part of his life he became a communicant of the Episcopal Church. He was small in stature, with a decidedly French face. He had great public spirit, favored all improvements in the country, and did all he could to promote them. He was for several years Superintendent of Public Works in South Carolina, and supervised the building of the Saludar Turnpike over the mountains. Mr. Poinsett, of Col. John T. Coleman and myself started the in all the fine arts, and the faculty of making

Turnpike over the mountains. Mr. Poinsett, Col. John T. Coleman and myself started the Greenville and Columbia Railroad project, and with the aid of General Thompson and others labored faithfully for its success.

Mr. Poinsett's administration of the War De-

partment was a most successful one. He was the successor of Generall Cass, who left, as Mr. Poinsett informed me, a great many cases undecided in the department, involving grave questions and large amounts of money. They were tions and large amounts of money. They were all disposed of, satisfactory to the government, in a few months. Mr. Poinsett originated the flying artillery, which produced quite a revolution in the art of war, and for which the country owns him a debt of gratitude. He had a The Paris workmen who went out to bury Noir lost \$150,900 in wages, and the whole loss to the trade by the demonstration it put at the trade by the demonstration in the trade by the

An 'Act, declaratory of the cases which an act entitled "an act concerning the settlement of the estates of deceased persons" being chapter 113, of the acts of 1868-69, is applicable.

Whereas, doubts have arisen as to the cases in which an act entitled "an act concerning the settlement of the estates of deceased persons" being chapter one hundred and thirteen of the acts of one thousand eight hundred and sixty nine, is applicable and, as to what estates are required to be settled according to its provisions, now, to settle these doubts and to prevent unnecessary litigation, the General Assembly of North Caroliga do enact.

Sec. 1. That the said act shall apply to the estates of such deceased persons only, whereof original administration has been granted subsequent to the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty nine, and that all estates whereon administration was granted prior to the said first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and settled according to the law as it existed just prior to the said date and it is hereby declared that such was the true intent and meaning of said act, Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the application of said act so far as it relates only to the Courts having jurisdiction of any action or proceeding for the settlement of an administration, or to the practice and proceof any action or proceeding for the settlement of an administration, or to the practice and proce-

Gec. 2. If any person prior to the ratification of this act, shall have bona side administered any estate or any part of the estate of any deceased person whereof original administration was granted prior to said first day of July, under the said act of 1868-69, he shall not be deemed guilty of a devastavit.

Set. 3. That executors and administrator who qualified and entered upon the administra-tion of their estates before the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty nine may sell such evidences of debt as are mentio tioned in section twenty of the act aforesaid and in the manner therein provided.

Sec. 4. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification. In General Assembly read three times and ratified this 1st day of March, A. D. 1870.

says every effort is being made to induce the American bishops to declare for papal in infal-libility, but so far the ultra-montanes have been New Orleans has sent fifty tons of manufac

Belle Boyd, destitute and insane, has left San Francisco for the residence of her mother, at Martinsburg, Va.—N. Y. Democrat.

Christian Neilman, a Philadelphia somnan bulist, jumped out of a third-story window Wed-nesday night, carrying the sash with him. He scaped serious injury.

A man in Wheeling the other day seeing Mr. Miller about to plunge into the river to with a big stick, which brought him to his senses, and caused him to call for camphor.

Prof. Cox. State Geologist of Indiana estimates he total value of coal situated in Clay county at \$6,835,000,000. The widows' wood society, of Portland, Maine

has distributed this winter 568 tons of coal and about 200 cords of wood. The inundation of the Nile has this year taken the proportions of a flood. It was never known to be so high, and has caused damage to the extent of nearly \$40,000,000.

The Chicago Journal says: The most preva

lent complaint in Chicago, this winter, is the complaint about high taxes and big gas hills. The returns of the recent census taken in

Charleston S. C., makes the population 44,923, composed of 24,570 colored, and 20,353 whites, The South Bend (Ind.) Register, commenting on the high price of eggs, thinks that "hens could make piles of money now by paying strict attention to business."

A school boy, being asked by his teacher of of what is the German diet composed, replied; "Sour krout, schnapps, lager beer and nix cuma-

During the violent storm which raged in Germany on the 17th of December, more than 400 trees were broken in the Zoological garden at Berlin.

There are now living in Baltimore county Md., five brothers, the youngest of whom is 73 and the oldest 87, who served in the same company in the war of 1812, and have never received a pension.

MARREN March 3d, 1870, by Rev. Saml. Rothrock, Mr. Adam Holsbouser and Miss Lydia, daughter of the late John Goodman.

SALISBURY MARKETS MARCH 11, 1870.

REPORTED BY J. A. MCCONNAUGHBY, GROCER.

1 2	THE PERSON NAMED IN	*****	Secure.			1000	- 20
	offee,	per	pound,	******		22 to	96
	orn, per	bush, of	56 lbs.			05 to	1 10
		i, bush.		*****	1	10 to	1 90
	opperas,		pound,	******		10 to	86
C	andles,	fallow,	44	*****		20 to	- 20
		damant	ine,			25 to	00
C	otton,		r pound			23 to	99
I_		arn, per	ounch,	******	2	00 to	9.9
	ggs, per			******		12 to	16
P	eathers,	per	pound.	******		454 to	45
	our,	per s			8	.50 to	4.00
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	**		9.			20 te	29
		•	3.		300.5	to	7.77
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93			unp'id			00 to	00
21	14	Peaches,	pealed			15 to	16
	**	** U	npealed			9 to	10
L	eather, t	pper, pe	rpeund			69 to	75
1	44 8	ole,	14			83 to	25
h	on, bar.			******	W 100	6 to	~
19	" casti	ngs.	10	******		S to	10
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2	olumes,	sorghum	Der en	*****			80
		West Ind	10. 11			60 to	70
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		moking.		*******			
		mozuik,	No.	*******	**	40 to 1	.40

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Sale of M. C. Rail Road Stock.

THE undersigned will self at the Court House door in Salisbury, on 2d April next, Thirty shares of stock in the North Carolina Rail Road Company. Also, 30 shares of stock in the Banks of Cape Fear and Charlotte. Bids can be left with Messra. Blackmer & McCorkle before sale, Terms Cash. WILEY LENTZ M. A. LENTZ, Ex'ra of J. A. Linn

The Borth and South United by the GREAT METROPOLITAN Through Passenger Route

See that your Tickets are good Via Petersburg, Weldon, Raleigh and Charlotte.

TIME TABLE--N. C. RAILROAD

-	_	Malle		FRANCES,		
SYATIONS.	ARRIV	. LEAT	B. ARREY	E LEA VE		
Charlotte, Salisbury, Greensboro' Qo. Shops, Raleigh, Goldsboro', .	6:26 P 9-10 10:20 1.85 P. 0.80	M. 6,50;F 6;41; 9:50 10:58 M. 6:00;A	19:80 y 19:80 y 19:85 a 19:85 a	4:00 a. o 7:85 m 12:50 p m 8:00 p m		
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De la constitución de la constit	Abstva.	LEAVE	ARRETH.	ARAYS.		
reidshorm" Raicigh, Do. Shops, Preemboro', lalisbury, Thariotte,	12:00 M. H. 8:40 A. H. 4:57 " 7:85 " 10:00 "	8:80 P. M 19:45; A. W 8:57 ** 5:07 ** 7:55 **	6:00 a te. 10:00 a te 9:11 " 7:00 " 11:45 p se	1:35 A M 6:40 12:55 P M 2:55 6:00		

Accommodation for Eastern N. Carolina. Passengers from Wilmington to Raleigh will take the accommodation or & 15 p. m. train.

Passengers from Wilmington to Raleigh will take the morning train. Close connection made at Goldsboro' each way.

ALBERT JOUNSON, Supt.

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Your Attention GRAND PRIZE SCHEME

Exterprise, CHARTERED by the Legislature of entucky, and enforced and recommended by every lear of official in the State, and upwards of 500 of her most

511 PRIZES, \$314,320

Comprising the richest river bottom telescon farms in the wealthy county of Henderson Ky., with all their appurte-CAPITAL PRIZE \$150,000 f

SMALLEST PRIZE, \$801 about \$0,000 DOLLARS IN GREENBACKS, being Also, about \$0,000 DOLLARS IN GREENBACES, being the color rent mency of the property for the years 1569 and 1870, which will be distributed to the winners of the first see on pries resectively. Rent of the farms for 1879, was twelve delibers pr acre and it is confidently ex-pected that they will equal or surpass this figure for 1670. TICKETS FIVE DOLLARS.

Final Prawing, June 9th, 1870, at MASONIO TERPLE, LOUI Y L.E. Ey. Hondreds of ur best citizens, have given unqualified certificates and endorsements of the magniform, enterprise.

Tyery 4-liar invest d by ticket holders, is held in trust

Fyery d. Har invest d by ficket holders, to held in trust by the commission is appointed by the I estisature, until the drawing takes piece and primes are delivered.

In order to have your tickets proper y registered, buy at once f your nearest club agent, or remit by Extress (prepaid.) Draft, P. O. money order, or revise gred letter, to either of the following floorable agents who will furnish fildered five clusters.

L. H. LY'E. Cash'r Farmers Bank, Henderson Ky.

B. B. ALEX ANDERS, Commercial Bank, I-onley lie, Ky.

JOH'S C. L.ATH'M, President Bank, Palue-h. Ky.

B. G. THOM AS, Cash. Obe. and Reporter, Leximaton, Ky.

W. B. TYLER, Cashler, Deposit Bk., Quesnab ro, Ky.

Good Club Agents wanted overywhere.

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Por Puro Water, use CHE . entirely tasteless. 624 8.626 TILBERT ST durable and reliable; equal to the good old-fashioned wooden Pump, and cost less than half the money. Easily arranged so as to be non-freezing, and in content that the money are the state of the state that any one can put it up and

Say where you say this advertis

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PUMP NOW BASE

Grand Raffle and Sale of Real Estate and Personal Property at CASSTILLE, Ga. June 1st. 1870. roperty Valued at \$44,000 Rafled at \$25,000.

ONLY \$1 PER CHANCE!

This properly sens ats to part of a general assortment of m rehandise, valued at 5,000 dollars; store-house 60g 24 (new, 1 500 dollars; 5 welling houses and improvements, a tnew, 1,000 dollars; 5 welling houses and improvements, a tnew, 1,000 dollars; 5 welling houses 5000 pounds bacon. 24 lots in co-tre of town, horsee, cows, 2c. 2c. This properly, and other projectly not 1 cluded, is valued at Forty-four Thousand Dollars, is to be raffled for at Twenty-five Thousand Dollars, is to be raffled for at Twenty-five Thousand Pollars. Frery chance, or it he is warranted and guaranteed a price valued from 1 dollar apple 100, to 500, to 500 dollars. No Banks-Twelve die neter sed men will conduct the Reffle, and see that each and every one, whether presents or not will have an equal or fair ab wing. Each ag nt will be inform d of the result of the Raffle nest try after is convex off Refer to Offices of Bartow county, and chinens of Casswille. Iberal per cen offered agents. Agents wanted in every County and State. Euclore tamp Orders for all Tickets and all communications must be aridressed to .

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DRUGGISTS SUNDRIES, MILITARY AND FANCY GOODS BOLE AGESTS FOR Westley Richard's Breach-Leading Fowling Pieces Eley's Cartridges for B. L. Guns, WADS, CAPS, &C.

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AGENTS WANTED everywhere to sell the American Entiting Machine, the only Practical Pamily Entiting Machine ever lovented. Price Twenty Five Dollars. Will hold 90,000 stitch a per minute. Address AMERICAN ENITTING MACHINE CO., Beston, Mass., or St. Leubs.

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