The Old North State

SALISBURY, FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1870.

GEORGIA.

The bill for the admission of Georgia is still pending before the Senate. As first introduced into the House by Butler it contained a clause continuing Gov. Bullock and the present legislature of the State in office for four years in addition to the term for which they were actually elected. This clause was amended in the House, on motion of Mr. Bingham, so as to make their terms expire at the time they would have expired, had Georgia been admitted at the last session of Congress. The Bingham amendment has been the subject of much discussion in the Senate, and the present indications are that it will be sustained by that body, and thus the schemes of the Georgia radicals be defeated.—A change for the better in the views of Congress seems to be perfectly apparent. Sumner and Butler no longer exercise an unlimited sway over their respective Houses. The day of their dominion is evidently at an end, and we may hope for more just and liberal legislation in the future. Butler may propose to reconstruct Tennessee and Sumner may advocate it in the Senate, but there [illegible] probability of its being done. Such Republican [illegible] Trumbull, Schurz, Conkling, Ferry, and others, see that this power to interfere with the government of the States must cease at some point, or their own States will not longer be safe from its intrusion, and their powerful voices will be raised against it. Even "the fundamental condition" upon which the Southeren States were re admitted will soon become a dead letter.

ADVISES THEM NOT TO ATTEND.

The Rutherford *Star* advises the true Republicans not to attend the Convention called by the Executive Committee, in Raleigh on the 11th of May. The *Star* says the issue is "Holden or no Holden," and that good Republicans want no more of Holden, and will have no more. It says that it is evident that Governor Holden, W. A. Smith and W. F. Henderson want to control the party in this State, but intimates that they cannot do it. We give this as an item of news to our readers, leaving the quarrel to be settled by the parties to it.

RIGHT.

We are glad to learn that Capt. N. A. Ramsay, of Chatham, and Capt. Pride Jones, of Orange, both Democrats, are canvassing those counties and addressing the people in favor of the suppression of lawlessness and in opposition to the course of outrages that have been so prevalent in those counties. These gentlemen have taken a just and patriotic view of their duty, and are entitled to the thanks of the friends of peace, law and order.

☞ Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke, a very able but radical political writer of Great Britain, has recently written a book entitled, "Democracy Beyond the Seas." A large part of it is devoted to our American institutions. He is rapturously in love with our form of Government and defends the radical party in everything it has done since the close of the war.—His work, however, has the merit of great candor, and as he has recently travelled extensively in the United States, he is well informed on the subject of which he writes. He says, of the Reconstruction measures:

"The more honest among the Republicans admit that, for the position which they have taken up, they can find no warrant in the Constitution; that according to the doctrine which the "Continental Statesmen" and the authors of "The Federalist" would lay down, were they living, thirty-five of the States, even if they were unanimous, could have no right to tamper with the Constitution of the thirty-sixth."

The only excuse they could make for their conduct, according to the same author, was that of necessity. But the intelligent people of the South and Conservative men at the North could not see the necessity for the reason that no such necessity existed. Their opposition to those measures cannot be wondered by the Republicans who make such confessions as the above. The course of the Republican party was such as to make opponents of many men who were its natural allies. It drove Andrew Johnson into opposition, and, demagogue as he is, enabled him to hand his name down to posterity as one of the ablest of all the defenders of the Constitution, whatever his faults may be, and they are neither few nor small.

Though the Conservatives accept of the great changes which have been made, with all their concomitants, their opinion has never changed as to the constitutionality of the manner in which it was done, and never will.

THE KEHOE SWINDLE.

We give below the testimony of T. F. Lee, the Sheriff of Wake County, before the investigating committee, touching the infamous Kehoe injunction suit. In this case, it will be remembered by those who have read the report of the committee, Kehoe, who had no interest in the matter whatever as a party litigant beyond that of every tax payer in the State, received $77,000 in bonds from the agents of the A. T. & O. Railroad Co., or other interested parties, in consideration of which he "lifted the injunction." $86,000 in bonds, in addition to those paid to Kehoe, were also expended in the suit, and we are left to conjecture as to what was done with them. It is fair, however, to presume that they were paid to the counsel in the case, and the agents employed in the management of it. And it is worthy of note that the inevitable Littlefield was involved in it as the agent of somebody—the R. R. Co., is to be presumed. Upon the whole the transaction has the appearance of being a very *discreditable* one to all the parties concerned in it, to use no harsher term. And one of the most suspicious looking facts connected with the case is the receipt by Judge Watts of $5,000 of these *same identical* bonds, as appears from the testimony of Mr. Lee. The statement that Dewese owed him $2,000, and "had left word with Col. Haywood to turn over to him five of the bonds" seems to be a transaction intended to cover a bribe, and to afford but a very thin covering at that. And what were the "services" rendered by T. F. Lee toward "the accomplishment of the matter," for which he received $10,000 in bonds—not of the $76,000 intended for Kehoe, but of the other $86,000, it is to be supposed? Is it possible for the matter to be explained upon any other hypothesis than that of a collusion between several parties concerned? We hope it is and that the explanation will be made. But if it cannot be made, or is not made then we submit that Judge Watt should be impeached and tried by the Senate, and, if found guilty, be displaced from the office which he disgraces.

The following is the testimony of Mr. Lee, referred to above:

March 7, 1870.—The examination of T. F. Lee, who says:

Question.—State what you know, if any thing, touching the compromise and settlement of a certain suit in the Superior Court of Wake, in the name of Robert C. Kehoe against David A Jenkins, State Treasurer, and the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad Company, and your agency, if any, in said matter?

Answer.—A day or two before the matter was settled, Gen. Littlefield spoke to me about said suit, and asked me to see plaintiff's attorneys and learn what compromise could be made in regard to lifting the injunction. I soon after saw Mr. R. C. Badger, who said he was junior counsel, and referred me to Mr. E. G. Haywood, as principal counsel in the case. I then saw Mr. Haywood and desired him to inform me upon what terms it could be settled. He said, for one hundred of the bonds to be issued to the said Company.

I then returned and saw Gen. Littlefield and told him the terms, who said he could not comply with the terms or words to that effect, but he would see Mr. McAden and give me an answer in regard to it. I think, on the next day, I received a note from Gen. Littlefield, saying he would give seventy-five of the bonds, and if that was declined the offer would be final, and I need take no further action in the matter.

I then returned to Mr. Haywood and delivered Gen. Littlefield's answer, and he said he would consult with Fowle and Badger [illegible] me an answer that evening.

That evening I met Mr. Haywood and Mr. Fowle at Mr. Haywood's office. I do not remember whether Mr. Badger was not present or not. Mr. Haywood informed me that they had

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR AND SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

We publish below the report of the Governor and Superintendent of Public Works, giving a synopsis of the answers of the various railroad Presidents, made to them according to the requirements of law. The report will be read with interest throughout the State:

REPORT.

Executive Department,
Raleigh, March 15, 1870.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of North Carolina:

Gentlemen: Under "an act to restore the credit of the State and facilitate the construction of our unfinished railroads," ratified 5th day of February 1870, we have the honor to submit the following report:

We entered at once on our duties under this act. Notices were issued to the different Railroad Presidents, requiring them within twenty days from the service of the notice, to report under oath to the undersigned, a statement showing the following items:

1. What amount of bonds of the State was received by such President or other public officer from the Public Treasurer, or from any predecessor in office of such president or other officer, with the respective date of reception.

2. What amount of such bonds have been sold, in what markets, with the respective dates of such sales.

3. What amount of such bonds have been, or are now hypothecated, to whom so hypothecated, when hypothecated, for what purpose, and what amount of money has been realized by such hypothecation.

[illegible] hand unsold, or [illegible] bonds [illegible] remain on any successor of such President or other officer and whether any interest, and if any, how much has been received by him on any unsold bonds of the State.

paid one hundred and sixty-three thousand dollars in bonds to compromise a suit against his Company. He has returned the balance of his bonds to the Public Treasurer.

Robert H. Cowan, formerly President of Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Road, was notified February 14th, 1870, and reported to us and filed his statement March 5th. It appears by his statement that he at one time received six hundred and twenty thousand dollars in bonds, which he disposed of for four hundred and five thousand one hundred and fifty-seven dollars and nineteen cents, that under an act of April, 1869, he received one million of dollars in bonds, which he disposed of for four hundred and thirty-six thousand nine hundred and eighty-eight dollars and eighty four cents.

There are thirty bonds yet to be accounted for in the hands of Soutter & Co.

It appears that one million of dollars in bonds were disposed of in 1869, at a fraction over forty three cents in the dollar, while others were realizing between fifty and sixty cents, for State bonds.

J. J. Mott, President of the Western North Carolina road, was notified February 19th 1870, and reported to us and filed his statement March 11th. It appears by his statement that he received six hundred and thirteen thousand dollars in bonds, that he has sold one hundred and seventy thousand dollars in bonds at prices ranging from 45 to 23½; and that he has hypothecated with Clews & Co., and Soutter & Co., the remainder, $443,000 in bonds.

The last sales were made in January 1870.—He has received no interest from the State on his bonds.

W. J. Hawkins, President of the Chatham road, was notified February 15th, and reported [illegible] gust 20th, 1868, $[illegible],200,[illegible] bonds, and October 19th, 1868, $[illegible],000,0[illegible] in bonds.

He has sold $[illegible].502,00[illegible] in bonds, for which he

From the Utica Herald, March 10.

PUBLIC MEN OF OTHER DAYS.

Some of Ex-Governor Seymour's Recollections of Them.

The last lecture of the course before the Utica Mechanics' Association, was delivered at Mechanical Hall by Governor Seymour last evening. The subject selected, "Recollections of Public Men," together with the reputation of the speaker, brought together a large audience.

Gover Seymour introduced his subject by referring to the remarkable body of men, who forty years ago assembled in the halls of Congress, and occupied prominent places before the American public. These were men who lived during eras marked by remarkable events, who had been schooled in oratory and had profited by the study of eminent masters of elocution. The habits of the people at that time were such that the utterances of public men made a deep impression, and their course was closely watched and keenly criticised. Of his personal recollections of some of the eminent men of that age, Mr. Seymour proposed to speak. John Randolph he characterized as the sensational man of his day; a man of strange appearance, a strong mind and keen wit; in face and dress somewhat reminding one of an old woman. Alexander Stephens, of Georgia, bears a resemblance to Randolph. In disposition, Randolph was sharp, shrewd, impatient, and disposed to be malignant.

Mr. Seymour met John Quincy Adams in Washington, and at his residence met Henry Clay. Adams he described as a small man with a frigid, uninviting, formal manner. This reserve he attributed to the early associations thrown around Adams in his youth, when his [illegible] ry, genial and winning in his manner and address. In private life Mr. Adams possessed ability to interest from his vast fund of personal concluded to accept the seventy-five bonds and lift the injunction, and were to have all the papers ready the next morning. I then informed Gen. Littlefield of the arrangement, who said he would be ready when they had the papers ready. I think it was on the next evening Mr Haywood handed me the papers (they were the whole papers in the case,) with the authority to receive the seventy-five bonds. I then went to the Treasurer's office, where I found Mr. McAden and Gen. Littlefield, or they came in soon after. Mr. K. P. Battle was sent for by the Treasurer to examine the papers. He came, examined the papers, pronounced them correct, and the Treasurer delivered over the bonds to Mr. McAden. On the same evening, Gen. Littlefield, at his room at the Yarborough House, handed to me seventy-five of the bonds, when, perceiving that one coupon had been cut off each bond, I demanded three more bonds to make up the amount of said coupons cut off.— He refused to give these, as it was more than the amount of coupons cut off, but handed me two bonds, which I accepted. I then took the seventy-seven bonds and carried them to Mr. Haywood's office, and delivered them to him. Mr. Fowle was present at the time.

Question.—Did you get any of the said bonds, or any of those received from the Treasurer—if so, how many, when, of whom, what for, and what was done with them?

Answer.—I got none of those delivered to Mr Haywood. There was no specified agreement as to paying me for my services. Gen. Littlefield said to me if the matter was accomplished, I should not be anything the loser by it. I went to his room at the Yarborough House, the next morning; he was there some time while I was in the room; he went out; I found a package on the bureau directed to me. I took it; I examined it there; found ten bonds, each for $1,000, and put them in my pocket. They were the bonds issued to the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad Company. I sent the bonds, for sale, to the house of Fuller, Treat & Cox, of the city of New York. They advanced on them the sum of $1,500 which I received. This is all I got, nothing more. Gen. Littlefield, as I understood from him, was going away by that morning's train. He said nothing to me, that I remember, about any bonds. T. F. LEE.

Sworn and subscribed to before the Commission. THOS. BRAGG, Chairman.

T. F. Lee recalled and examined, says:

Question.—You stated upon your former examination, that you received ten of the bonds of the State, issued to the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad Company, and that you sent the the same to New York for sale. Say, whether then, or at any time, you sent any other of the bonds issued to the said Company, to New York for sale, or any other purpose, if so, how many?

Answer.—I sent no other of said bonds to New York then, as stated by me.

Question.—Did you at any time have any other of said bonds in your possession; if so, when and where, and for what purpose?

Answer.—I did have five other of said bonds in my possession in Raleigh, some eight or ten days after the settlement of the suit to which I referred. They were placed in my hands to negotiate for the sale of them.

Question.—How did these bonds come into your hands; from whom, as whose property, and what was done with them?

Answer.—I received a note from Judge Watts, saying that Col. Dewese was in his debt $2,000, or words about to that effect, and that he, Dewese, had left word with Col. Haywood to turn over to him five of the bonds, and directing me to get them from Col. Haywood and negotiate their sale for him. I either saw Col. Haywood in person, or wrote him a note, I don't remember which. He send me the bonds next day after I received the note by Judge Watts. They were placed with the others in the banking house of Fuller, Treat & Cox, for sale. As I have stated, they failed and nothing has been realized by their sale.

Question.—Have you the note of Judge Watts, if so, will you produce it?

Answer.—I cannot say; I will search for it, and if found, will hand it to the Commission before they report.

Question.—You have stated that the ten bonds received by you were in a package addressed to you—in whose hand writing was that address?

Answer.—This is what I meant to say: the the bonds were about half rolled up, and a piece of paper lying on them with my name written on it, I did not notice about the hand-writing, and cannot say now whose hand writing it was.

T. F. LEE.

Sworn and subscribed before the Commission.

THOMAS BRAGG, *Chairman.*

We will publish other extracts from the testimony taken by the Committee whenever it comes to hand and comment upon it as may seem fit, without regard to the politics of the parties implicated.

A PRESS CONVENTION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Representatives of the Conservative press of South Carolina met in Convention at Columbia on Wednesday, in accordance with a call previously issued, to consult together as to the best plan for wresting that State from the control of ignorant, irresponsible and unscrupulous men. As the result of their deliberations the following admirable resolutions were adopted:

(1.) *Resolved unanimously*, That this Conference recognizes the legal right of all the citizens of the State, irrespective of color, to suffrage.

(2.) That this Conference recognizes the legal right of all the citizens of the State, irrespective of color or previous condition, to office, subject alone to personal qualification and fitness.

(3.) That in the judgment of this Conference, a Convention of the people of the State, opposed to Radicalism, and in favor of good, and honest government, should be held in the city of Columbia, at some convenient time for the purpose of nominating a State ticket, which, while assuring equal and exact justice to all, will afford some degree of security, prosperity and good government.

(4.) That this Conference respectfully suggests to the people of the State, Wednesday the 15th day of June, ensuing, as a suitable time for the holding of said Convention.

* * *

The determination of Mr. Prosser, of Tennessee, to appoint a negro to West Point, has been followed by the announcement that Mr. McCormick, of Arizona, will recommend an Indian as cadet, and a delegate from Wyoming declares that he will appoint a woman.

The Railroad Presidents aforesaid, were also required, in accordance with section 3 of said act, to return to the Public Treasurer, subject to the joint order of the Governor and Superintendent of Public Works, all bonds of the State which have been issued under any authority of law, and which remained in the hands of any such President or other officer unsold or undisposed of; or in case any such bonds had been sold or exchanged for money or other securities, the said President or other officers were required to deposit in the Public Treasury such money, proceeds or securities, or so much thereof as he had not actually expended upon his Road.

E. Belo President of the North Western North Carolina Railroad, was notified on the 12th February, 1870, and reported to us and filed his statement on the 22d of the same month.

It appears by his statements that he has received of the Public Treasurer one million and eighty thousand dollars in bonds. They were received in October last. He has sold none, and hypothecated none. He has received no interest on the bonds and all of them have been returned to the Public Treasurer.

J. R. Stubbs, President of Williamston & Tarboro' Railroad, was notified February 11th, '70, and reported to us and filed his statement on the 22d day of the same month.

It appears from his statement that on the 14th of November, 1868, he received three hundred thousand dollars in bonds. He sold these bonds for one hundred and sixty thousand nine hundred and forty-eight dollars and forty-seven cents. No account of sales rendered. He states that he has expended the proceeds of these bonds, and has no money on hand.

William Sloan, President of the Wilmington, Charlotte, and Rutherford railroad, was notified February 11th 1870, and reported to us and filed his statement, March 25th.

It appears by his statement that on the 13th of October 1869, he received five hundred thousand dollars in bonds; and on the 17th December, 1869, he received one million five hundred thousand dollars in bonds.

He states he has sold none of the bonds; that he has hypothecated one hundred thousand dollars of them with the National Bank of Wilmington, four hundred thousand dollars of them with Henry Clews & Co., of New York; two hundred thousand dollars of them with the New one million of dollars of them with John F. Pickerel, of New York, leaving three hundred thousand dollars of them in the bank unincumbered.

One million of dollars in Bonds is still in the Public Treasury, not having been called for or drawn out.

He states that he has paid no interest, except in coupons for the first six months on the bonds he received.

No money and no bonds returned.

S. McDowell Tate, former President and Trustee of the Western North Carolina Road, reported to us and filed his statement on the second of March 1870. It appears by his statement that he has received in bonds two millions and sixty-seven thousand dollars; that he has sold these bonds at various times from Oct. 7th, 1868, to Feb 1st, 1870, at prices ranging from 67½ to 24 cents in the dollar, making an average for all of 54 1-100; the whole amount realized for them being nine hundred and nine thousand eight hundred and thirty-one dollars and sixty-one cents.

He states that he has in the Bank of the Republic three hundred and sixteen Bonds of one thousand dollars each, pledged for a debt of forty-five thousand seven hundred twenty-seven dollars and six cents.

A. J. Jones, President of the Western Fayetteville road, was notified February 11th, 1870, and reported to us on the second of March.

He admits that he has received certain coupon Bonds of the State, but says he is advised by council that these bonds are the property of the Western Railroad Company, and he respectfully declines to deliver them up. He states he has been enjoined in the name of the stockholders against returning these bonds or their proceeds, and that the suit is pending and undecided.

Mr. Littlefield, President of the Western Division of the Western North Carolina road, was notified Feb. 12th, 1870, and reported and filed his statement on the 4th of March. It appears by his statement that he has received no bonds from the Public Treasurer, but that he has received orders and receipts for bonds from his predecessor amounting in bonds to one million nine hundred and nineteen thousand dollars.—He has received twenty of these Bonds of one thousand dollars each. He has sold none of them.

He states that he has been informed by parties holding these bonds that all the bonds but twenty of one thousand dollars each, above mentioned, have been sold to make up for loans obtained on them by hypothecation with the parties aforesaid.

He states there are other bonds in the hands of Soutter & Co.; amount not stated, on which moneys have been advanced to him, which he has applied to the use of the road. He says no interest has been received by him on coupons. He states that his predecessor received six million three hundred and sixty seven thousand dollars in bonds; that sales have been reported to him by his predecessor of three million one hundred and thirty-two thousand dollars in bonds at 62½ to 43; that his predecessor has disposed of five millions two hundred and ninety-eight thousand dollars in bonds, leaving one million and sixty-nine thousand dollars in bonds unaccounted for. He says his predecessor has disbursed in cash one million five hundred and seventy-seven thousand two hundred and fifty-one dollars and ninety-eight cents, leaving a cash balance against him of two hundred and twenty six thousand three hundred and eighty dollars and seventy-two cents.

He states he has in available collaterals, from his predecessor one hundred and forty-six thousand and nine hundred dollars, which are pledged to pay contractors for estimates now due. Besides this, there are investments by his predecessor in Railroad bonds of seven hundred and twenty-six thousand two hundred and eighty-one dollars and eighty-nine cents. He says he has no money on hand.

The report is voluminous, accompanied by tables, which must be examined to be fully understood.

William Johnston, President of the Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio Road, reported to us and filed his account March 7th, 1870.

It appears by his statement that he received one million seven hundred and sixty thousand dollars in bonds on the 14th of September, 1869.

He states that he has sold none but that he received $935,37.29.

He has hypothecated $48,000 in bonds, and has returned to the Public Treasury $1,650,000 in bonds.

He declines to return the proceeds he has on hand, as he thinks contractors and creditors are entitled to them. George W. Swepson, former President of the Western Division of the Western North Carolina road, was duly notified February 12th, 1870, but he has made no report and filed no statement with us. It appears from the foregoing statement that $4,327,000 in bonds have been returned to the Public Treasury.

We have endeavored to discharge our duties promptly and faithfully under the act. The act was ratified the 5th day of February 1870, and within one month and ten days we have been able to collect and present statements from all the railroad Presidents but one.

These statements will, of course, be carefully examined by the General Assembly. This is necessary to a clear understanding of them, as it was not practicable for us in the brief space allotted us to do more than present a brief synopsis of them.

We have only to add in conclusion that our remaining duties under the act referred to will be performed to the best of our judgment and ability, and with an eye single to the welfare of the State.

We have the honor to be, gentlemen, with great respect, your obedient servants.

W. W. HOLDEN,
Governor.
C. L. HARRIS,
Superintendent of Public Works.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.

BUTLER'S CADETSHIP CASE.

The House military committee made another report to-day in the case of a sale of a cadetship. Four members of the committee, Generals Logan and Cobb, republicans, and Generals Morgan and Slocum, democrats, report in favor of the expulsion of Roderick R. Butler, of Tennessee, while four other members of the committee, Messrs. Stoughton, Asper, Negley and Packard, all republicans, merely submit a resolution censuring Butler. Two members of the committee dered to be printed and the case will be called up to-morrow. The testimony shows that while no bargain was made for the appointment at the time it was given, a sum of money was paid several months afterwards by the father of the cadet, which was accepted by Butler and used, as he alleges, for campaign political purposes. As it requires two-thirds of the House to expel a member, it is not certain that the resolution for expulsion will be adopted, though the indication is that way. Although Butler is a radical, his course when a member of the Confederate Tennessee Legislature is fresh in the minds of the House and does not tend to excite much sympathy for him now. It is charged that in 1861-'2, he seconded and supported the famous resolutions which proposed "to hurl back with contempt the base proposition of the usurper, Abraham Lincoln, to send peace commissioners to the South." When the Unionists in East Tennessee burned the railroad bridges, Butler it is stated, introduced a resolution to equip a force of blood-hounds to hunt them down. Two of the parties were caught and imprisoned with Gov. Brownlow, and were afterwards hung by the Confederates. When Butler applied for a seat in the House his republican colleague, Mr. Mullins, made a similar statement to this, and opposed his admission.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Gazette.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The Senate galleries literally overflowed this morning with black and white humanity. The doors leading into the corridor were each the centre of a throng of people on tip-toe, some on chairs—endeavoring to get a view of the Senate floor, and the lion of the occasion, Mr. Revels, colored, of Mississippi. At the expiration of the morning hour, Revels commenced reading from manuscript the speech prepared for him by Bullock, and which has been so extensively advertised. "Mr. President," commenced the first colored Senator, imitating in his pronunciation of the word President the manner of his worthy ally of the House, Benjamin F. Butler.

Little fault could be found, however, with the reading of Revels and in the attention bestowed upon him by the Senate, to say nothing of his hearers in the galleries, he quite put Sumner, Wilson and other bright and shining lights of Radicalism to the blush. The effect of Revels' speech was heightened in a singular way.—Without it was blowing a gale, and the tin upon the roof of the Senate chamber having become loosened [illegible] rattl[illegible] [illegible]cing sounds similar to theatrical thunder. When Revels had concluded, Morton took the floor and said it was evident the Senate had lost nothing by the absence of Jefferson Davis, but had gained in patriotism and loyalty. In the remarks which followed, Morton went farther than any Radical has yet gone in relation to the status of Georgia. He said that the Legislature had never been organized according to law, that the Government of the State is only provisional, and that every officer in the State is liable to removal to-day by General Terry. They hold their offices, every man of them, at the will of the military authorities. Morton was "cornered" frequently by questions from Mr. Edmunds, which he found himself unable to answer.

GENERAL AMES AND HIS SEAT IN THE SENATE.—It appears that the Judiciary Committee of the Senate are, with the exception of one member, in accord to the ineligibility of Gen. Ames to a seat in the Senate, on the ground of non-residence. The Senate will most probably agree with the committee. Should it do so, General Ames having resigned his commission in the army with a view to secure his seat in the Senate, will be "out in the cold." But there is a stronger objection than that which seems to have been taken by the committee. General Ames was the department commander, and had control of the whole election machinery. He stood between the Federal Government and the people of Mississippi in the sacred relation of trustee—a trust which, unless more than human, he must have abused in order to secure his election. For the credit of the Government it is to be hoped that he will be denied his seat in the Senate.—*Rich. Whig.*

Treasure shipments from New York to San Francisco via the Pacific railroad, for the past week amount to $470,900, the greater part in gold coin.

observation, and in a great measure cast aside his reserve. He was a man of great strength of will; thoroughly in love with public life, and determined to die, as he did die, with his harness on.

General Jackson, was a tall, erect, commanding man, with much of the military chieftain in his appearance, strong willed, and perhaps possessed of a quick temper; but holding his temper well under control. No man of his time could get mad so judiciously. He was a good judge of human nature, and always knew his man before losing his temper. Uneducated himself, and surrounded by able and disciplined minds, he always did his own thinking, and to the last moment of his life exercised great control over the public mind. To this day public men are advised to "do as Jackson did."

In person John C. Calhoun was not unlike Jackson, except that Calhoun possessed wonderful eyes. He had a keen insight into the future, and was a prophet rather than a conspirator.—In speaking he depended entirely upon his reasoning powers. The first word of his speech was the first word of his argument, and the last word of his argument was the last word of his speech. He possessed no faculty of judging character, but fascinated by his straight-forward, frank way with his fellow-men.

Between Clay, Jackson and Calhoun the resemblance was wonderful. It was because Clay and Jackson were so much alike that they hated each other as they did. Clay possessed a rich voice, musical even to his enemies. He was chivalrous, patriotic; by nature a politician as well as a statesman.

Webster was characterized as the greatest, and yet the weakest of them all. By nature intended for a writer and a student, and yet a great man, great wherever placed. The triumphs for which he is remembered, are literary triumphs.

Among them from Oneida county, Henry R. Storrs was characterized by eminent public men as "he from Oneida county who excels us all in debate." Although now nearly forgotten even here, he was the greatest American orator after Patrick Henry. He was a man of portly, commanding presence, with a wonderfully musical voice, only equalled by the voice of Clay. His erratic and uncertain temperament was assigned as the reason why he had been so soon forgotten.

Attorney General Talcott, also of this county, tice Marshall said that Talcott made the greatest legal argument he ever listened to. Of our men noted at that time only one representative is left, the Hon. W. J. Bacon, late Justice of the Supreme Court.

In conclusion, the speaker believed that the average American intellect was improving, but diverted from the channel where these men sought renown. Then, too, men to be heard must be in earnest. These men were swayed by strong passions; they believed in the wickedness of their enemies. Now men are fiercely attacked, but the accusers are not credited, and we hardly dare assail a political man, for we know not how soon we may be called upon to affiliate with him in party measures.

The author of the "Tale of the Land Slide," in the Natchez *Courier*, who weaves into that quaintly conceived story a great many curious bits of thread, tells the following anecdote of Andrew Jackson:

Although he was a childless man, he was very fond of children. It once happened that one of his young pets, a little girl, was very ill with the croup. That disease, you know is very rapid and violent. The child was about to strangle. The doctor called for hot water immediately; the house was in an uproar running to and fro to get the tea kettle to heat the water. Jackson at a glance knew the process was too slow. He caught up a bucket of water, rushed with it to the fire-place, jerked a red-hot stone out of the chimney-back, souzed it into the water, and in a moment it was boiling hot. The remedy was administered and the child relieved; his promptness saved her.

"Say, Mr. Junis, is dar any place in de Bible whar a cullud pusson is mentioned?" said old Caesar to his friend.

"Well, dare is, an' if you'd been to meet'n Sunday ye'd heard the preacher read how Nigger Demus wanted to be born agin'."

"Wh'-wh'-what he want to be born agin' fer?"

"I dunno, I spec he tought he might be born a white man next time, and dar's a good many niggers alibe now jes like old Demus, but dey'll allers be niggers anyhow."

It is an evil thing for us to be esteemed above our real character; to be honored, praised, and trusted, when we should be reproved, and chastened, and watched. Better it is to be little, and humble, and lowly in heart, and in an obscure and honored condition, than to pass a while for twice our value, and finally be branded as a counterfeit and a cheat.

The advice of Parmenio, the Grecian general, to his son, was worthy of him to give, and worthy of every man of sense to adopt, "My son," said he. "would you be great you must be less; that is, you must be less in your own eyes, if you would be great in the eyes of others."

Three brothers, bearing a remarkable resemblance to each other, recently went into the same barber-shop, and on the same day, to be shaved, one going in the morning, the other at noon, and the third at night. When the last one appeared, the barber, who was a German, dropped his razor in astonishment, and exclaimed: "Vell dat man has de fastest beard I never saw; I shaves him dis morning, shaves him at dinner-times, and he comes back now mit his beard so long as never vash."

A flock of blackbirds, winging its way southward, estimated to have presented a column in line at least four miles, and about twenty feet in depth, passed over Sacramento, California, recently.

It is related in Harrisburg that Governor Maj. Gen. John W. Geary was recently invited to address the children in a public school, and in alluding to Washington's birthday, put the following question: "Now, boys, why should we celebrate Washington's birthday any more than mine?" In the midst of profound silence a little fellow at the foot of the class rose and replied: "Because he never told a lie."

If you desire to know what a friend really thinks of you, rile him up a little; or if that fails, try to borrow some money of him.

One of the gentle sex says that the heaven of the strong-minded woman is, "where buttons grow in their places, and where men cease from bothering, and needles are at rest."

GEORGIA.—There is no prospect of a vote on the Georgia bill in the Senate this week. In the meantime the Conservative Republicans are making some headway in correcting the misrepresentations made against them by outside parties here. It was shown to-day that telegrams sent from Georgia pretending to give the views of the Conservative press of that State had been garbled and distorted so as to reverse their comments on the pending bill. The State Treasurer of Georgia has returned here and corrects many misstatements that have been made to influence the Senate.—*Wash. Cor. Balt. Sun.*

FUNERAL OF HENRI DE BOURBON.—The funeral of Henri de Bourbon was conducted by the Free Masons, of which order the deceased was a member. When the remains were brought to the church, the officiating priest, seeing the Masonic emblems on the coffin, withdrew the insignia of the church and refused to perform the ceremonies. No troops took part in the funeral procession.

The board of school visitors of Memphis have adopted the suggestion of Superintendent Leath prohibiting all religious exercises in the public public schools,

J. C. Beecher, a prominent citizen of Clinton, Iowa, died of paralysis on Saturday, two hours after gaining a suit of $25,000 damages entered against him.

Loafers do not toil, neither do they spin; but they manage to keep body and soul together without working, which is a very fine art.

An English enthusiast is soliciting funds for an exploration of Mount Ararat, with a view of recovering relicks of the ark. His petition is

In Bell county, Texas, recently a tract of seven hundred acres, a portion of it valuable, sold for seventy cents per acre, cash. Another tract of prairie land was knocked off at sixty cents, twelve months' credit.

MARRIED

In Gaston county, on the 8th inst., Capt. Thomas Williams, of Gold Hill, and Mrs. Martha Hand.

In Lexington, on the 20th of January, Mr. Henry J. Grimes and Miss Sallie King.

DIED

At their residence near Cotton Plant, Arkansas, March 2d, 1870, Mrs. Clara C. Marlin, wife of W. T. Marlin, Esq., in the 28th year of her age.

Mrs. Marlin's departure was not unexpected to herself and her friends. For months past her health had been slowly declining, and when at last the summons came, it found her calmly and peacefully awaiting its arrival. For eight years previous to her death she was a consistent and useful member of the Presbyterian Church. In the community to which she had so recently removed, she had acquired the respect and esteem of all who knew her. She leaves behind her a fragrant memory, a noble Christian example, and many loving hearts to mourn her loss. D.

In Canton, Miss., entered into rest on the 4th of March, 1870, Mrs. Cynthia S. Dinkins, wife of A. H. Dinkins, Esq. Deceased was born in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina on the 6th of December, 1820, married July 26th, 1842, united with the Baptist church in Canton, Mississippi, in 1855. She was the daughter of the late Wm. and M. P. Springs, of Mecklenburg county, N. C.

SALISBURY MARKETS
MARCH 25, 1870.

REPORTED BY J. A. MCCONNAUGHEY, GROCER.

Bacon,	per pound,	15 to 20
Coffee,	per pound,	22 to 28
Corn,	per bush, of 56 lbs.,	1 00 to 1 15
" Meal,	bush. 46 "	1 10 to 1 20
Copperas,	per pound,	10 to 00
Candles, Tallow,	"	20 to 20
" Adamantine,		25 to 00
Cotton,	per pound,	17 to 16
" Yarn,	per bunch,	2 00 to 2.25
[illegible]	per dozen,	12 to 15
Feathers,	per pound,	45½ to 45½
Flour,	per sack.	2.75 to 3,00
Fish, Mackeral,	No. 1.	$21.00
" "	2.	20 to 22
" "	3.	to
Fruit, dried, apples pealed.		7 to 8
" " " unp'ld.		00 to 00
" " Peaches, pealed,		15 to 16
" " " unpealed.		9 to 10
Leather, upper,	per pound,	62 to 75
" sole,	"	33 to 35
Iron, bar,	"	6 to 8
" castings,	"	8 to 10
Nails, cut,	"	6 to 7
Molasses, sorghum,	per ga	50
" West India,	"	60 to 70
" Syrup,	"	1.00 to 1.20
Onions,	per bushel,	60 to 75
Pork,	per pound,	10 to 12
Potatoes, Irish,	per bushel,	60 to 75
" Sweet,	"	1 00 to 00
Sugar, Brown,	per pound,	14 to 16
" Clarified,	"	18 to 20
" Crushed Pulverized		20 to 20
Salt, coast,	per sack,	2.50 to 2.50
" Liverpool,	"	2.65 to 2.75
" Table,		5.50 to 6.00
Tobacco, Leaf,	per pound,	8 to 10
" Manufactured,		30 to 1.55
" Smoking,		40 to 1.00

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Agents Wanted IN EVERY COUNty in North Carolina to sell Cassius H. Lowe's Poems. Best terms ever offered canvassing agents. Book an particulars sent free. This is the work of a native of North Carolina.

Address CASSIUS H. LOWE,
mar25:tf Jonesborough, Tenn.

NOTICE!—ALL PERSONS INdebted to the estate of Thomas Todd, deceased, or to the undersigned as administrator of said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given. I will attend in Salisbury on every Saturday for four weeks where those indebted can meet me and make payment.

S. S. TROTT, Ad'mr.
March 24, 1870:4t with the will annexed.

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ENTITLED
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NORTH CAROLINA, } In the Superior
CALDWELL COUNTY. } Court.

Rev. Jesse Rankin, Guardian of John S. McRorie.

against

R. M. Allison, John Allison, and John Allison, Executor of A. N. Allison.

Debt.

To John Allison, one of the above named defendants, whom, it appears to the Court, is a non-resident of this State:

You are hereby notified, that a summons in the above entitled action has issued against you, and the complaint therein was filed in the Superior Court of Caldwell County on the 19th day of March, 1870.

You are also notified, that the summons in this case is returnable to the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of said county at Lenoir, on the 16th day of May next, when and where you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint—in default whereof the plaintiff will apply to said Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness, R. R. Wakefield, Clerk of the Superior Court of Caldwell County, at office in Lenoir, this 19th day of March, 1870.

R. R. WAKEFIELD, C. S. C.
12-6w [pr. fee $10]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PAIN KILLER.

We ask attention to this Universal FAMILY MEDICINE.

The *Pain Killer* is, by universal consent, allowed to have won for itself a reputation unsurpassed in the history of medicinal preparations. Its instantaneous effect in the entire eradication and extinction of Pain, in all its various forms incidental to the human family, and the unsolicited written and verbal testimony of the masses in its favor, have been, and are, its own best advertisement.

For evidence in favor of the Pain Killer, for Ministers' Sore Throat or Bronchitis, read the following:

GENTS,—The *Pain Killer* has been a constant occupant of our house for over two years, and a portion of the time it has been the only medicine under our roof. Hardly ever do I have my children complain of being sick, without having them ask in the same sentence for Pain Killer.

For several years before I became acquainted with the Pain Killer, I had suffered a great deal from an affection in my throat, thought by some physicians to be Bronchitis, by others to be what is called Ministers' Sore Throat. At one time it was so severe that I was obliged to give up preaching. Within a few months after I had become acquainted with the Pain Killer, I had another attack from that distressing complaint. I tried my new-found medicine, and, to my astonishment and delight, it produced a wonderfully soothing effect. In a short time I was wholly relieved. Since that time I have had a number of attacks of the same nature, and the Pain Killer has always afforded me relief. About one year since my wife became subject to severe suffering from Rheumatism: our re- [illegible] with a hearty good will, and always have done, in praise of the Pain Killer. If this hasty letter, in commendation of Perry Davis' valuable medicine, will be of any service, you are at liberty to do with it as you please.

Very truly yours,
EDGAR CADY, OWATONNA, Minn.,
Missionary of the A. B. Home Society.
mar 4 1m

THE SEASON AND ITS DANGERS.

THE human body is chiefly composed of tissues and fibres as sensitive to every change in the condition of the atmosphere as the most delicate electronometer, or the quicksilver in a barometer tube.

The stomach, the skin, the nerves, the lungs, and the excretory organs are especially liable to be affected by these variations, and the best defence against their disastrous tendency is to keep the digestive machinery, which feeds and nourishes the whole system in good working order.

If the stomach is weak or disordered neither the blood nor the bile can be in a healthy state, and upon the fitness of these two important fluids for the offices assigned to them by nature, and the regularity of their flow, health in a great measure depends.

When the air is heavily laden with chilling vapors, as it often is at this season of the year, the digestion should be an object of peculiar care. If it is weak and languid, the whole physical structure will be enervated. If it is vigorous, the entire organization will be strong to resist the untoward and depressing influence of a damp and vitiated atmosphere.

A pure and powerful tonic is therefore especially needed as a safeguard against the diseases most common in the spring, and Hostetter's Stomach Bitters being the most wholesome and potent medicine of the class at present known, a course of it is particularly advisable at this period of the year. The stomach will thereby be toned and strengthened, the liver and bowels regulated, the nervous system braced up, and nature put in a state of active defence against the miasma which superinduces intermittent and remittent fevers, rheumatism, nervous debility, headache, hypochondria and other complaints which are apt to assail the untoned and unfortified organizations. The body is strengthened without exciting the brain, and consequently no unpleasant reaction follows its reviving and renovating operation.
ma 4-1m

WILL all those afflicted with Cough or Consumption read the following and learn the value of

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.

Dr. Lloyd, of Ohio, Surgeon in the army during the war, from exposure, contracted consumption. He says: "I have no hesitancy in stating that it was by the use of your Lung Balsam that I am now alive and enjoying health."

Dr. Fletcher, of Missouri, says: "I recommend your Balsam in preference to any other medicine for Coughs, and it gives satisfaction."

Allen's Lung Balsam is the remedy to cure all Lung and Throat difficulties. It should be thoroughly tested before using any other Balsam. It will cure when all others fail.—Directions accompany each bottle

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☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞

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[illegible] all;" it is made of the choicest leaf grown; it is anti-nervous in its effects, as the Nicotine has been extracted; it leaves no disagreeable taste after smoking; it is very mild, light in color and weight; hence one pound will last as long as three of ordinary tobacco. In this brand we also pack orders every day for first quality Meerschaum Pipes. Try it and convince yourselves it is all that it claims to be, "the finest of all."

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have now been in general use in the United States over 110 years, and still acknowledged "the best" wherever used.

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