We learn that complaints are being madagainst this gentleman in some portions of this district—that he has neglected his constituent by not communicating with them, sending them Locuments, &c. They should bear in mind that they have just become Mr. Shober's constituents-that he has just been admitted to his seaf For more than a year he has been constantly and arduously engaged in the effort to have his disa tilling removed in order that the good people of the district might be represented in Congress by the man of their choice. He has had no time to correspond or communicate with those who elected him, and no documents to distribute. It is only the sitting members that are furnished with public documents. Hereafter, we venture to say, they will have no cause to complain.

It has been further whispered that Mr. Sho per had to give some susurances of co-operation with the Radical party before he was admitted. We do not believe a word of this. Long ago be assured us that such insinuations did him attached personal and political friends, at his reo his seat, it was distinctly stated that he was in opposition to the Republican party. The memorialists, who were mainly old Union men, assured Congress that he was a local citizen of the United States, and "had been loyal ever since the close of the war," "if it was possible for a man to be loyal without being a Republican." That he will be as true as the truest to those who elected him we have not the least doubt. That Mr. Shober secured the recommendations

of many leading Republicans in his favor is certainly true. But for this we do not seg that any blame can attach to him. They did not recommend him as a Republican, but only as a loyal be in opposition to their own party. And the very great difficulty which, with his Union record-for it was erpressly upon that ground, and the fact that he was not an extremist, that the committee reported in favor of seating him -he found in guining admittance after he was elected should admorish our people of the duty, if not necessity, of electing an eligible man to represent them in the next Congress. Mr. Shober's disabilities having been removed, he will, should be be re-elected, be promptly admitted to his seat upon the opening of the next Congress. And we know that a great many people, profiting by the experience of the past, are determined not to vote for any man poless he is eligible. And, the Democratic and Conservative members of the Legislature, in their recent address to the people of North Carolina, which constitutes our platform in the present campaign, very wisely, as we think, say: "In the selection of candidates let eligible men be selected, let self be lost sight of."

MAJOR ROBBINS

This gentleman addressed a large and atten live audience at the Court House in this place on Tuesday. He gave an account of his stewardship as a member of the Senate which war. certainly has a record as good as the best in relation to all that class of legislation which has prought roin and disgrace upon the State, as well as intolerable burdens upon the people.-He manfully opposed all the railroad approprisions, out of which so many frauds and corrup-- tions have since grown, if they were not originally conceived in wickedness. He predicted then that the bonds would be stolen, the State's eredit ruined and the roads not be built. He exposed the extravazances and corruptions of the present alministration of the State government in a clear and satisfactor, manner. He showed that the expenses of the State government, under the rule of the Radical party, were hundreds of thousands of dollars more than they should be, and would be under and honest and economical administration. The public debt, he said, must be compromised and adjusted upon the most favorable terms that could be obtained-he meant the old debt. As to the new debt he would not consent to do more than return to the bond holders the small sums which the State had realized by the sale of the bonds. By such a course he thought the credit of the State could ultimately be restored. We have not attempted to do more than State a few of the striking points made in the speech. Though he was very severe upon those whose conduct had brought roin and disgrace upon the State, he was both moderate and tolerant towards all who merely differed with him in political senti-

Major Robbins also announced himself a candidgin for the Senate, from this district, subject to the action of a Convention. He, however gaw proper to give his sanction to the meeting proposed to be held here on Tuesday next for the prypose of making county nominations. This we very much regret. It looks as if it were a hasts proceeding gotten up by the friends of some aspirant for the purpose of taking a snap indepent. Again we protest against the nomination of candidates at that time unless there be a full and fair representation present. A full representation from all the townships on that day will be impossible. The result will be that there will be much dissatisfaction, and it may be, that many will refuse to be bound by the action of such meeting. But let the meeting be held by all means for the purpose of effecting a thorough organization.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

We invite attention to the communication our correspondent, "One of the People," which appears in another column. We agree with him in all that he says in regard to the meeting proas well as in segard to the proper time of holding the county nominating Convention, the necessity of giving notice, &c.

The Old North State will not advocate the nomination of any particular man or men as a 14th article." candidate or candidates, but it will advocate a fair, free and full expression of the popular will lected by the Democrats and Conservatives o. now barred from that by the amendment. the County it will give its hearty support. And such expression in their selection is necessary, asour correspondent very justly observes, to preserve harmony. Let the meeting on Tuesday which to settle such a question against the plain be one of organization and preparation for the reading of the words, and the clearest maxims of campaign, as our correspondent proposes. Such meeting may be very serviceable to the cause.— But let the nominations be postported until a hill and foir representation can be had from all the townships. If such representation should be present on Tuesday it will obviate all objec-

THE Mr. AIRY NEWS, responding to article of week before last in relation to a nomipating convention in the fifth district, after some prefatory remarks, says: "We were not aware that there were "sover

aspirants for the honor of bearing the Conservative banner in the Congressional contest," unti informed by the North State. Political Contest tions are generally gotten up by political trick sters; and to such an extent has it been carried that the propie look upon the nomines of such bodies rather suspiciously. Yet if aspirants will persist in thrusting themselves forward some steps must be taken to ensure harmony and bring out the best man; we suppose a Convention would be the most practicable on would be the most practicable one.

We think, however, we can make a suggestion which will obviate the necessity of a Convention, and that will give general satisfaction; and that is for brother Ifames himself to become a candidate. Although he edits a paper in Salis ury, he is a citizen of Davidson, a county in this District. In 1865, we believe, brother Hanes was elected to Congress from this District but as we were not reconstructed then, of course did not get his seat. He is honest and capable; devoted to the interests of his State and ection, and would make us a worthy an efficient

We are greatly obliged to our Surry contem porary, with whom we have no personal apquain tance, for his kindness and expressions of confi great injustice. We also know the fact that in dence in us, and only wish that we were more a memorial to Congress, gotten up by his most deserving of them. We have no objections to becoming a candidate for Congress in the fifth guest, to remove his disabilities and admit him district, but cannot, in any eyent, consent to do Convention, or otherwise assured that we are generally acceptable to them. There are several other gentlemen in the district, whose claims are quite equal to ours, if not superior, whose friends are anxious for them respectively to be the Conservative candidate. Harmony must be had, and we saw then, and see now, no means so like y to effect it as a Convention. If, however, it is possible for the Democrats and Conservatives of the District to agree upon a candidate without a Convention we think it will be best for them to do so. We think it would give much strength to our candidate if he could be fairly and liberal Conservative whom they admitted to placed in the field without the assembling of such Convention. But we do not believe it can be done.

Since the above was in type we learn from a private letter that the Executive Committee of the district have called a Convention for the not heard at what time or place.

SENATOR MORTON'S DIATRIBE.

Senator Morton, of Indiana, delivered a set

neech Thursday last, in which he raked up all the horrors, real and imaginary, of the last five years. He paraded the Ku Klux and the Enights of the Golden Circle before the Senate. and recounted all the outrages that have been imputed to them. He held the Democratic party responsible for all of their doings and for all of the disorders that he described. A simple-minded, onsospecting stranger, reading Mr. Morton's speech, would think that he was horor-stricken under the impression of recent Southern crimes, and found it impossible to repress a just and burning indignation. Not so, however. Mr. Morton never did a colder-blooded thing in his life. His diatribe, instead of be-Ing prompted by a holy resentment against the United States, forever, and that no one had wrong-doers, was dietated solely by partisan con- any disposition to re-enslave them, nor could it siderations. He is a leading Radical Senator, tell them that any party desired to put them have the right to cast a vote and is looked to by his party for assistance in emergencies. It was considered necessary that language of a Radical correspondent of the Phil- both whites and blacks, and in a style peculia adelphia Press, "to sound the key-note" of the to Gov. Vance .- Statesville American. fall campaign for the "Republican party."

Truly must Senator Morton find himself and his party in desperate straits when he deems it necessary to fall back upon the outrage market and rehash all the stale stories that so long served the selfish purposes of the office and plunderhunting adventurers in the South. We thought that orange had been sucked and the rind thrown of the Bankruptcy Act, I call attention to the folthat orange had been sucked and the rind thrown of the Bankruptcy Act, I call attention to the following extract from a recent number of the lower well, and from thence into the Presidenthey may be considered in a bad condition.

Nor must we be understood as upholding any lawless men or lawless acts in the South. This we have never done and never expect to do .-We have never seen a Ku Klux, and never had any satisfactory evidence of the existence of such an order. Certainly there are none in Virginia. But if there be such monsters anywhere, we hold cent of the claims against his estate. This is an them in the same abhorrence in which they are held by General Breckinridge, and would be glad to see them broken up and punished. We of that year Congress passed an amendatory act which repealed that clause and provided, in place thereof, that no petitioner should be entifor establishing law, order and tranquility all over the South. But we do not see how any good is to be done by such attempts as Senator Morton's to rake up old and worn-out ontrages in order to "fire the Northern heart" and re-anmate his party.

A Senatof should hold himself above vretched demagoguism, and should scorn to ander to ignoble passions. Senator Morton rould do more for his country and his own fair fame if he would leave such wretched offices to low politicians and devote his talents and efforts to the pacification of the country and the restoration of harmony and good feeling .- Richmond

WHO MAY BE MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The 14th amendment of the Constitution de clares, "No person shall be Senator or Repre-sentative in Congress, or elector of President or Vice President, or hold any office, civil or mittatary, under the United States or any State, who having previously taken oath," &c.

Such persons cannot, it is clear, be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States or under any State, as the language of the amend-ment has it; but is he forhidden to be a Schator

or Representative in a State Legislature? The solution of this question depends whether such membership of a State Legislature is an office "under the State." Judge Reade, in posed to be held in this place on next Tuesday, Worthy vs. Barnett, page 201 Phillips' Report, says it is not. His expression is "numbers

the Legislature are not officers." It is true, on page 203, he says, "members of the Legislature are excluded from office, altho they are not officers, by the express terms of the

The expression obviously should be, "Thos The expression obviously should be, "Those whatever, whose assets equal fifty per centum of the claim upon which they are liable as principal, can obtain discharges in bankrupter though in their selection. To the candidates thus set the Legislature not being an office, they are not

The exclusion of Messra, Brown, of Caswell, Turner, of Orange, and Allen, of Duplin, by the present Legislature, at its commencement, amid the excitement of the times, is no precedent by

Judicial construction.

The inhibition forbids the person affects from holding a seat in the National Legislature. but is eilent as to a scat in the State Legislatur

than their fiteral import. The range, for the selection of candidates, if this be correct, is wider than many have i

We hope the above opinion is correct and that it will be sustained by further arguments. There are gentlemen whose services in the Legature we greatly need at this time, but where the second considered banned. We have been considered banned. We have a member of the Legisland constant who was a member of the Legisland. before the war is now banned by the express of the Howard Amendment—it says mbers of the State Legislature"—but if it is

The provisions of the State Constitution of

the subject are as follows:
Section 24, Article 2d, says;
Sec. 24. Each house shall be judge
qualification and elections of its own m hall sit upon its own adjournment from day day, prepare bills to be passed into laws, and the two louses may also jointly adjourn to any future day, or other place. Section 5, Article 6th, says:

Sec. 5. The following classes of persons shall be disqualified for office: First, all persons who shall dony the being of Almighty God. Second, All persons who shall have been convicted of treason, perjury, or of any other inflamous crime, since becoming citizens of the United States, or of corruption or mal-practice in office, unless such persons shall have been legally restored to

GOV. VANCE'S ADDRESS TO OUR COL ORED CITIZENS.

By invitation from the colored people of this place, Gov. Vance addressed a large number collected at the Court House, on Tuesday night, upon the important subject of Education and the material interests of the colored citizens gener-ally, giving good advice to both races and the lative duties of each other under the new order of things. Among other matters, Governor Vance stated that it now rested with the colored people to work out their own salvation, by in

dustry, economy and the practice of moral vir-tue. In this way they might acquire comforta-ble homes, educate their children, and become intelligent and useful citizens to themselves and the State. That the Freedmen's Bureau was abolished, and the Government would do noththe district have eailed a Convention for the ing more for them; that charity schools could purpose of making a nomination, but we have do little for them, that the school fund of the State had been squandered and lost, and public schools at the present time, to any extent, was out of the question, and they must now acquire means to pay for private tuition, or allow their children to grow up in ignorance. This could only be done by industry and prudent conduct, the practice of which would bring its sure re-

whites of the South, rebels so-miled; though they might be, were good friends to the colored peo-ple, and that there was plenty of room for both races to dwell it, harmony and peace with each other, and that both were mutually and dependent upon each other; one holding the capital, the other the labor.

Gov. Vance told them that he was date for office, and was not soliciting their votes. but that in order to vote intelligently at any time, they must acquire knowledge and make themselves familiar with the institutions and laws under which they were living, and to this end they should educate their children for a like purpose. He told them that they were now free, under the Constitution of the State and of

The address occupied a little more the langer that has fallen upon the Radical par-the langer that has fallen upon the Radical par-the langer that has fallen upon the Radical par-the langer that has fallen upon the Radical par-planded by the colored people. Of course, we the three representatives of the district, if their thal infliction of injuries; and I cannot now be infused into it. Upon him it devolved, in the the address, which contained excellent advice to Thus the minority will be able to secure a fair have only alluded to a few of the points made in

CIRCULAR.

OFFICE REGISTER IN BANKBUPTCY, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

As misapprehension exists in North Carolin s well as elsewhere, with reference to the effect of the "fifty per cent" clause commonly so called,

"THE BANKRUPT ACT .- As the operations of tial election. The principle is one that com

a good dear detracted from the usefulness of this law: It is supposed that no petitioner is enti-tled to a discharge unless his assets pay fifty per error. It is true that the act, as originally passed, had such a clause, the operation of which was postponed one year. Before the expiration tled to his discharge whose petition should be his creditors, to whom he shall have become lia-ble as principal debtor and who shall have proved their claims, be filed at or before the time of hearing of the application for a discharge,— There is no provision for ascertaining the value rupt's schedule, and in the absence of proof to the Register to certify "Conformity" in case the

sum were equal to one-half of the amount of claims proved before him upon which the bank-rupt is liable as principal.

"In a large majority of cases no claims at all are proved; and in such a case the District Court for New Jersey held that, although no assets were reported in the schedule, yet, as no debts were proyed, the petitioner was entitled to his

discharge. "But, upon the other branch of the case, the bankrupt has only to get a majority in number and amount of such of his creditors as have proved their claims, and to whom he is liable as rincipal debtor, to sign a simple consent to his charge. The small proportion of the creditors who are accustomed to prove their claims ren-

ders this in many cases no task at alf.

"I is said in proceedings under the Massachu-setts Insolvent Act, which contains a similar provision, though more complicated and difficult not a single case has occurred in which the nei titioner failed to get his discharge." The position alluded to as taken by the Uni-

ed States District Court for New Jersey is conidered sound, and covers the case of many in his State, who can now file their petitions in due time they will obtain discharges from ankruptcy with the reasonable expectation that

Persons liable for security debts to any all their creditors should prove their claims. WM. A. GUTHRIE, Register in Bankruptcy, 3d Dist. N. C

A girl of the period, belonging to a Paris heatre, gave a supper to a few gentlemen the other evening. Her mamma was present, half guest half servant. One of the genlemen was telling a story; he stopped on a sudden and said. "I beg your pardon, the conclusion is scarcely fit for ladies' ears."—
"You here, mamma," said the girl of the pe-Penal and disabling provisions are to be construed strictly, and must be extended no further come in again by and by." riod: "leave the room a minute; you can and the party proposing the trade was promptly come in again by and by."

From the Ruleich Standard: STATE REVENUE DICISION.

Ve are indebted to the Public Treasurer for following decision in record to Sec. 35 of the

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
THEASTRY DIPLEMENT,
Raleigh, N. C., April 12th, 1870.
Is General Agents of Insuroncy Companies:
Your attention is called to the following a

shall dony the being of Almighty God. Second.

All persons who shall have been convicted of treason, perjury, or of any other infimous crime, since becoming citizens of the United States, or of corruption or mal-practice in office, unless such persons shall have been legally restored to the rights of citizenship.—Char. Democrat.

We have not investigated the question ourself, and, therefore, are not prepared to give an opinion now. Our opinion has been asked for by a distinguished gentleman of a neighboring city, and when we have had time to look into

ron will please transmit to this office, as soon as practicable, a statement of the "amount of assessments collected," "premiums and obligations for premiums" received by your company during the year ending March 31st, 1870, with a view to collecting the unpaid tax now due, under section 35 of the former law, above quoted.

It will be noticed that the General Assembly s provided a new mode of taxing insurance mpanies not incorporated in this State. The cerations under they law commenced April I,

provisions of the present law, and a prompt compliance therewith is desired. D. A. JENKINS, State Treasurer.

From the Cincinnatti Gazette. REPRESENTATION OF MINORITIES.

The declaration that the majority must rule is simply a way of practical working of the principle that the people govern. As the people are not all of one mind, there must be some way of coming to a decision, and this rule that the jority shall decide is the only one that has been tried. But it does not mean that the nority have no rights in the government. And it cannot be denied that when a small majority assume all the powers of a government, and make laws in which a great population has no voice because it is in a small numerical minority in the State, the principle of representative government and of a government by the consent of the governed is but imperfectly carried out.

How to make government a better represen-ative of the people, and how to raise minorities m their present state of political annihilation and give them a voice in proportion to their numbers, is a question which has drawn the at-tention of many thoughtful usinds of late. Its ention of many thoughtful minds of late. desirability is generally conceded, but the idea has not become so popular as it naturally might be, because of the general notion that it cannot be made practicable. A plan to put this pineiple in practice in the State of Illinois, in the election of the General Assembly, has been pre-sented by the Committee on Electoral and Repchairman. In brief the plan is that representa-

numbers are large enough to entitle them to one. remark that this plan will enlarge the privilege of all voters by allowing them more latitude of choice in the candidates, and thus will, in a considerable degree, give them a recourse against bad nominations and corrupt rings.

The American practice of revising the State onstitutions periodically will make it practicathis most useful law are being more clearly defined and understood, the people are becoming more and more satisfied with its provisions.

"A misapprehension as to the effect of what is called the "fifty per cent." clause has, we think, sentation and an unrestricted ballot," as it is denominated in his report.

NORTHERN REPUBLICANISM—SOUTH ERN RADICALISM:

While Senators Lewis, of Virginia, and Pool of North Carolina, and their fellow Southern renegades of the Senate and House are earnest ly endeavoring to stir up prejudices agains filed after the 1st day of January 1869, unless his assets should equal fifty per centum of claims proved against his estate upon which he shall be liable as principal debtor, unless the assent in writing of a majority in number and value of tion in Tennessee. Horace Greely, who has trate tyranny in Georgia, to procure military done more to advance the Republican party than any one man, is daily advising an opposite course, Southern men advocate harsh and oppressive measures against their own people of these assets: prima facie, they amount to the the Halls of Congress, while this Northern edi-

tice for them. In a late issue of the New York Tribane, th following are the closing paragraphs of a pow

erful editorial upon this subject:

There are still heart-burnings at the South.—
There are men who lament the downfall of the
Confederacy, and do not love the flag of the
Union. Proscription and disfranchisement are the ailment whereon their morbid feelings subsist. They are (in effect) patents of nobility in the eyes of a class respectable in numbers and strong by social position. To say of a Southron, "He cannot vote; He is forbidden to hold of-fice," is to invest him with a peculing and often envised distinction. His children take up the

quarrel which a mistaken policy fatens upor him; they are trained to hate the Governmen which brands him as unworthy the rights of a eitizen, and to detest the race with franchisement his proscription is in their mind-identified. We can never have genuine peace while we still hold many thousands as virtua orisoners of war. Let us close the contest! Let those who are ladly triumphant be wisely magnanimous. Let us shut the temple of Janus, and proclain

to all mankind that we have forgotten that we were lately enomies and remember only that we were formerly brethren. Let us fill the ranks of loyalty by efficing all pretext for fur-ther disloyalty. Let the world rejoicingly note that, as the blood of no prestrate for stains our triumph, no vindictive feeling lingers in our hearts—that we conquered, not for a party, a caste, a section, but for all humanity, Let us have Peace !— Wilmington Journal.

Cold weather is retarding planting in Geor-gia and Northern Florida, and corn planted me time since has not come up.

Railroad bonds endorsed by the State Georgia have been offered to secure votes against the Bingham amendment to the Georgia bill.— LETTER FROM MR. CHASE.

The following letter from Chief Justice hase was addressed to the Commit correspondence of the colored people of Cincannati, who, preparing for their celebration of the adoption of the fifteenth amandment, invited him to be present. The Chief Justice, in this rather striking

and concise epistle, while true to his opinions so long publicly proclaimed, is equall faithful to his broad and comprehensive plat schedule B of the Revenue Act, requires that each Insurance Company, nor incorporated in this State, doing business therein, shall pay a tax of at least \$400. If three per cent, on the premiums received, &c., excueds \$400, then the company is bound for such three per cent.

"The agents of the companies in the several counties will pay to the Sheriffs three per cent, on the premiums, &c. When the returns shall be made to the Treasury, if it shall appear that the aggregate amount paid by all the agents of any company does not reach \$400, then the difference will be collectable by the Treasurer from the principal agent of the company."

Clegg, and the company of faithful to his broad and comprehensive plations of universal amnesty. He correctly states the nature of the fifteenth amendment and the extent to which it affects the laws of States. We may rely upon it that in every case, in the South at least, where, directly or by inference, there is an abridgement of the privileges of the voter sought to be established by the amendment there will be Eacon, to fire the principal agent of the company."

Federal interference. And that is a thing case, in the South at least, where, directly SALISBURY MARKETS Federal interference. And that is a thir we should avoid by the frankest and clear practical acknowledgment of the full force

the amendment.

But we only intended to introduce the le er to the reader:

"WASHINGTON, March 30, 1870. opinion now. Our opinion has been asked for by a distinguished gentleman of a neighboring city, and when we have had time to look into the matter thoroughly it will be given for whatever it may be worth. We hope to be con vinced that the above view is correct.

WASHINGTON, March 30, 1870.

"Gentlemen,—Accept my thanks for the invitation you have tendered me, in behalf the colored people of Cincinnati, to attend the matter thoroughly it will be given for whatever it may be worth. We hope to be con vinced that the above view is correct.

You will please transmit to this office, as soon as practicable, a statement of the "amount of as sessments collected," "premiums and obligations of the and good wishes.

"Gov yas not provided by some company during the colored people of Cincinnati, to attend their celebration of the ratification of the first day of April of each and every three colored people of Cincinnati, to attend the colored people of Cincinnati, to attend their celebration of the ratification of the first day of April of each and every three colored people of Cincinnati, to attend the colored people of Cincinnati, to attend the result and every three mounts of as a practicable, a statement of the "amount of as a comments collected," "premiums and obligations and good wishes."

Almost a quarter of a century has passed the convergence of the colored people of Cincinnati, to attend their celebration of the ratification of the first day of April of each and every three colored people of Cincinnati, to attend the colored people of Cincinnation and the colored people of Cincinnati,

bly composed chiefly of the people whom yo now represent, that all legal distinctions be tween individuals of the same communit founded on any such circumstances as colo origin, and the like, are hostile to the genic of our institutions and incompatible with the democracy makes no inquiry about the cold of the skiu, or the place of nativity, or an of the skin, or the place of nativity, or any
other similar circumstance of condition; and
and that the exclusion of the colored people
as a body from the elective franchise is incompatible with true democratic principles.'
'I congratulate you on the fact that these
principles, not then avowed by me for the
first time, nor ever since abandoned or comprovised have been at length incorporated.

romised, have been at length incorporated uto the constitution and made part of the unreme law of the land.

Many, no doubt, would have been glad as I should have been, if the great work consummated by the ratification of the fifteenth endment could have been accomplished by the States through amendment of State Constitutions and through appropriate State legislation; but the delays and uncertainties, prejudicial to every interest, inseparable from that mode of proceeding seemed to nepessitate the course actually adopted. Nor does the amendment impair the real rights of any State. It leaves the whole regulation of suffrage to the whole people of each State, subject only to the fundamental law, that the right of no citizen to vote shall be denied or abridged on account of color, race, or previous condition of servitude. It is to be hoped that each State will so confirm its Constitution and laws to this foudamental law that no occasion may be given to legislation by

Congre s. "But the best windication of the wisdom well as justice of the amendment must be tives and senators shall be elected by districts, can deach voter to each district to choose three, and each voter to have the right to cast a vote for each, or to cast sion to which I have referred I ventured to bear up, even for a few hours each day again. In this way the minerity, by concentrating dwelling together of the different races is the representation, the principles of representative government will be better put in practice, and still the political necessity that the majority shall rule will be provided for. And we may remark that this plan will enlarge the principles and to practice, and to practice, and to provide the provided for the principles and to practice. give you better council than I offered them perance, brotherly kindness; and to broth-erly kindness, charity."

"Why not signalize your rejoicing in the rights secured under the fifteenth amendment by urging upon Congress the prompt removal of all political disabilities imposed nosed upon our fellow-citizens by the fourteenth amendment? so that, through uni versal suffrage and universal amnesty, peace. good will, and prosperity, may be establish-

ed throughout our country.
"Every go d man must rejoice in the progress which the colored citizens of the United States have made in education, in reli gious culture, and in the general improvement of their condition. Every good man must earnestle desire their continued and accelerated progress in the same direction. Al public and all private interests will be pronoted by it; and it will insure. at no distant day, cordial recognition of their rights even from those of their fellow-cit zens who have

most earnestly opposed them. "No man can now be found who would re-store slavery; a few years hence, if the colored men are wise, it will be impossible to find a man who will avow himself in favor of denying or abridging their right to vote.

"Yery respectfully yours, "S. P. Chass. "Messrs. Peter H. Clarke, de., Commit-

A rumor has been current in Paris that Na-poleon has requested Prince Bonaparte to leave the country until the excitement regarding his trial has subsided. He will come to America, t is said. At present he is staying in Belgium. A publisher of a juvenile magazine complains that he has an "over supply of kitten poetry." Accounts from nearly all the Southern State

eport the growing wheat as very promising. RISE IN THE DIVORON MARKET.-The demand for Indiana divorce is so excessive since the decision of their validity in other States that their market price has increased enormously.— The average cost of a fair article used to be about \$5, but last week the price of a durable divorce in Clay county was \$361.70.

The Estra Large Full Moon in April.—The lunar peculiarities that mark the few months over which we are passing may not prove un-worthy of note. In January, and also in March, here were two new moons, while in the interven ng February there was no moon; which is combination of yery rare occurrence, not having taken place for at least forty years past, back to A. D., 1830, forther than which this deponent has not calculated. This peculiarity arises simply from the form of our arbitrary calendar.—
But still more worthy of note is the natural fact that it April 1822. that in April, we have an exact concurrence of full snoon with the periorse of the moon's orbit; at which time the moon's apparent size is the lar-gest it ever is. Such an occurrence cannot come oftener than once in twenty years (and one hundred and seven days,) and one so exact as this is not likely to occur for several centuries. Let everybody look out, for the extra large full moon of April 15, 1870.

moon of April 10, 1070,

Truly is like altin to grief—and how necessary it is to our nature! As the light consumes the inanimate substance it rests upon, so that it requires the night to restore what is lost during the day, thus does prosperity fatten upon what it lost within us only to be restored by the dark elessing of sorrow.

Attention has again been called called lately to the great superiority of steel rails, and the hope is indulged that the vast reduction effected in the price of this article by the application of science to manufactures, would enable our railroad companies to substitute it for the iron rail

Cornelia Whitman.

In Washington, N. C., at the residence of the bride's father, on the 7th inst, by Rev. William H. Call. Mr. John A. Lamer to Miss Sarah L. Tuten, all of Washington.

In Olin, at the residence of the bride's father on the morning of the 31st of March, 1870, by Rev. James W. Wheeler, Mr. A. A. Dobbin to Miss Sallie Clegg, elder daughter of Maj. Geo. Clegg, all of Iredell.

In Greensboro, on the 12th inst., J. R. Mo Lean, Esq. The Masonic Lodge of Greensboro paid appropriate tribute to his memory.

REPORTED BY J. A. MCCONNAUGHEY, GROCER.

APRIL 22, 1870.

200	" make name and min and min		- i ammema
be	Bacon, per pound,	********	15to
	Coffee, per pound,	********	22 to
ng			
est	" Meal, Bush. 46 "		1 10 to 1
	Copperas, per pound,	********	It to
of	Cundles, Tallow, "	********	20 to
	" Adamantine,	********	25 to
	Cotton, per pound,	********	17 to
et+	"Yarn, per bunch,	*******	2 00 to 2.
	Eggs, per domn.		12 to
	Feathers, per pound,	*******	454 to 48
20	Prour, per sack.		2.75 tu 3.4
he	Fish, Mackersl, . 1.	********	\$21.6
of	2.	********	20 to 5
nd		********	to
ñ.	Fruit, dried, apples pealed,	********	T to
200	" " unp'ld,		00 to 0
iot,	" Pesches, pulled,		15 to 1
m	unpealed.	********	9 to 1
16.0	Leather, upper, per pound,		69 to 7
eď	DO101	*********	83 to 2
le-	Iron, bar. "		2000
200	Naile, cut,	*****	6 to 1
n-	Set Wilde Corel	********	. 10 F
ou	Molasses, sorghum, per ga West India,	********	60 to 7
e-	" Syrup, "	*******	1.00 to 1.2
ty	Onlone ner bushel		60 to 7
r.	Onions, per bushel, Pork, per pound,	*****	10 to 1
	Marketone Police		60 te 7
us	42		1.00 to 0
he	Charles and the second of the	Complete State of the control of	14 to 1
ue.	City of the same o	********	18 to 2
or	" Crushed Pulverized		20 to 2
ay	Salt, const. per sack,		2.50 to 2.5
-	" Liverpool, "		
ad			5.50 to 6.0
le	Tobacco Leaf per pound	,	Sto 1

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Smoking.

To Farmers-Stock Feeding THE Farmer has an invaluable resource in the LONG RED MANGEL WURZELL BEET, for stock feeding. They yield, in good soil, from 600 to 1,000

bushels to the acre; require very little culti-vation, are easily kept until the spring.— Stock of all kinds eat them greedily, and as they are rich in saccharine matter, are unsurpassed in the amount of nutriment. Several farmers in this and surrounding count'es, have fully tested them, and are now planting the seed largely.

Water Exclon Seed: Superlative. A friend in the South, of world wide reputation for growing the largest and finest Water Melons, has kindly furnished a supply of his Water Melon Seed. They are of a

variety, and he says they are "the finest and best flavored of any he has ever seen;" hav-

ing cultivated Melons for market for the last Together with an additional supply, by Expres, of Cucumber, Extra Early Coru, found in the conduct of that Targe clas of Stringless Wax Beans, Flat Dutch, Drum-

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A Medicine of Great Virtue.

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colds, sore threat, coughs, &c.

Taken externally, in cures boils, felons, bruises, cuts, burns, scalds, old sores and sprains,
swellings of the Joints, toothache, pain in the
face, neur.lgis and Rheumatism, chapped
hands, frost bitten feet, &c.

Pain is supposed to be the lot of us poor mor-tals as inevitable as death, and liable at any time to come upon us. Therefore it is impor-tant that remedial agents should be at hand to

time to come upon us. Therefore it is important that remedial agents should be at hand to
be used on emergency, when we are made to
feel the exeruciating agony of pain, or the depressing influences of diseass.

Such a remedial agent axists in Perry Davis'
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over all the earth. Amid the cternal ices of the
polar regions, or beneath the infolerable and
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and superceisted. And by it suffering hamsalty has found reflef from many of its lils. The
effect of the Pain Killer upon the patient, when
taken internally in cases of cough, cold, bowel
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and has won for it a name among medical prepation; that can never be forgotten. Its success
in removing pain, as an external remedy, in cases of burns, bruises, sores and sprains, cuts,
stings of insects, &c. and other causes of suffering, has secured for it the most prominent position among the medicines of the day. La Beware of counterfaits and worthless imitations.
Call for Perry Davis Vegetable Pain Killer,
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50c., and \$1 per bottle.

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OCCUPATIONAL AILMENTS.

Fresh, pure air is a vitalizing elixir. Who ever is debarred by circumstances from unrestricted access to this invisible, hat powerful atimulant, needs a medicinal invigorant of some kind. The great object should be to choose the best. Popularity is a pretty good guarantee of merit in this scrutinizing and intelligent age, and tried by this criterion Hostetter's Stomach Bitters stands first among the invigorating and regulating medicines of the present day. To the wants of persons engaged in indoor employments, especially in crewded factorics where even with the broposible ventilation the atmosphere is always in some degree polluted, this salubtious vegetable tonic is peculiarly adapted. The nature of the ingredients is no mystery. It consists of an absolutely pure differive stimulant, included—or rather surcharged—with the fluid extracts of samatous roots and barks and herbs. The pharmacoposis he is its tinetures, but what are they? The juice of only a single root or bark or plant is present in each. Not one of them combines the three properties of a tonic, an alterative, and an aperient All these elements are blended in the Bitters, nor are these the sum of its medicinal recognine dictions. It is also a blood depurent and an antispasmodic.

The baleful effect which air that has been

and an antispasmodic.

The baleful effect which air that has been partially exhausted of its oxygen by frequent breathing produces on the vital organization, is notorious, and when to this devitaitzed at mosphere is superadded the mephilic vapor of hot air furnaces, it becomes deleterious and depress bear up, even for a few hours each day against the debilitating influence of a vitiated atmos-phere, a wholesome tonic and alterative is urgently required. This grand disideratum is supplied in Hostetter's Bitters, which as a

trength sustaining health-protecting agent ha

no rival either emong officinal or advertised TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to forquish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Because new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to \$7 per evening, and a proportional sum by desorting their whole time to the business. Boya and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may sent their address, and test the business we make this inparalleled offer. To such as are not well satisfied we will send \$1 to pay for the tranble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence werk on and a copy of The "People's Literary Companion—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent profitable work, address E.C. Al LEIN & C.O., Augusta, Maine.

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