The Old North State

SALISBURY, FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1870.

A WISE PLATFORM.

We invite the attention of our readers to the resolutions, published in another column, which were adopted "at a meeting of THE PEOPLE of Orange County," in Hillsboro', on Saturday last, the 7th inst. They are by far the wisest and most judicious, in our opinion, of any that have yet been adopted by the Opposition, Reform, or anti-Radical party in North Carolina. It will be observed that the meeting did not profess to be an assemblage of any political party, but only of "*the people of Orange County.*" Very wisely, as we think, in the resolutions adopted, ignored all old party organizations, and "invited the co-operation of all good citizens, who desire the re-establishment of the credit, honor and prosperity of the country, *rather than the ascendancy of party.*" The resolutions are also free from all unnecessary asperity; they contain not a word that is in any degree offensive to those who have honestly co-operated with the Radical party heretofore. They are eminently conciliatory in their tone and character, and constitute a platform upon which all the true friends of the State can unite, in the coming election, in elevating good and honest men to office, who will "undertake the task of reform with no rash hand," but with prudence, moderation, and circumspection. They also condemn in proper and just terms the "proscriptive policy which was set forth as the cardinal doctrine of faith at the inauguration of the present government of North Carolina," the natural result of which is "the present deplorable condition to which our State has been brought." As they denounce the proscriptive policy of those in power, which recognizes no qualifications for office except that the appointees shall be "violent partisans and willing tools of persecution," they, by implication, recommend that such policy be rejected and such a course avoided by the Opposition. And nothing but the rejection of such a policy and the avoidance of such a course by the Opposition, will insure it that success which is now within its reach under judicious management.

We regard these resolutions, emanating from as they are from the people, and not from the wire and statesmanlike politicians, which they assuredly do proceed from the heart of Orange Democracy, and which we think emanated from his pen, to the consideration of the friends of reform throughout the State. Upon this platform they can win by the adoption of the policy which it suggests, and they can, in our humble opinion, win upon no other.

GEN. J. M. LEACH.

We learn that this gentleman announced himself an independent candidate for Congress in the Fifth District, at Lexington, on Monday.—From this action of Gen. Leach's it is natural to infer that he saw no hope of receiving a nomination. He will, probably, claim it as a great merit that he is not the nominee of any party caucus or Convention. But the people will remember that he was not averse to receiving such nominations in former days, and will readily understand why he is not such a nominee now.

We further learn that he declared, in his speech on the occasion, that these were times that demanded the services of "*statesmen*," and not mere tyros in political science. He said that statesmen were not *born*, but *made*—made by a long training, public service and experience.—The old maxim, *Nascitur non fit*, born, not made justified, as was supposed, by the experience and observation of all the wise men of the ages, has suddenly been discovered by this "made" "statesman" to be erroneous. We suppose that he, and the school which he is destined to establish, will reverse it, and the maxim with them will hereafter be *Fiscitur—non nat.* Nor shall we attempt to controvert the new opinion. It is true that at the early age of twenty-eight, Augustus found himself at the head of the Roman world, with the statesmanship necessary to its government; it is true that at the still earlier age of twenty-seven William III, Prince of Orange, was renowned all over Europe as the most distinguished statesman and negotiator of the age; it is true that at the still earlier age of twenty-three Alexander Hamilton had conceived the whole American system of government—thought it out for himself without a model, and embodied it in his celebrated letter to Mr. Duane; it is true that at the still earlier age of twenty-two the younger Pitt was the Prime Minister of England, held the destinies of Europe in his hands, and displayed statesmanship equal to the occasion. Yet all of these examples may not be sufficient to prove the correctness of the old maxim. They may even be perfectly consistent with the new opinion. But, if so, they clearly prove that those men were much *older statesmen* than Gen Leach—that "*statesmen*" were "made" out of them in a much shorter—we can't tell how much shorter—time than it required to make one out of Gen. Leach.

After dethroning the old and inaugurating the new maxim the General, we are informed, proceed to relate to his audience that he had had a large and long experience in the State Legislature, in the Federal and Confederate Congresses, amounting to fifteen years or more,—that in this long service he had been "made" a "statesman"—that he had done many great and wonderful things for the *dear people*, all of which he recounted and held up to their view as specimens of his splendid statesmanship.

But of his claims and statesmanship let the people judge. This is a free country, and we will be among the last to deny the right of Gen Leach, or any other "statesman," to be an independent candidate for Congress if he chooses.

RADICAL NOMINATIONS.

The Radical Convention, which met at Raleigh on Tuesday, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Congress in the Metropolitan District, nominated James H. Harris, Esq., colored, for the long term, and J. M. Hawkins, Esq., of Franklin, for the short term. If the Convention act wisely in the selection of candidates we believe that both of these nominees will be beaten without difficulty in August.

Harris was doubtless nominated not because those who nominated him really wished to send him to Congress, but because it was thought necessary to nominate him. The effect of this strategical policy, it is expected, will be to unite the colored population in solid column in support of the Radical party. Whether such will really be the effect or not it remains to be seen. We have our doubts that it will. Many of the colored people, there is reason to believe, will either remain away from the polls altogether, or vote with the opposition.

BOOK NOTICE.

THE COMET.

An esteemed friend of scholarly attainments has, at our request, furnished us with the following notice of the very remarkable book bearing the above title:

Reader, have you seen *The Comet?* Not Encke's or Halley's, Biela's, or Gambarts, but H. W. *Guion's?* If you have not let us commend it to your notice. It is a new light lately risen above the literary horizon, and unlike any other comet known to us may be taken to your study and examined at your leisure. It is a book whose pretensions are great, but whose merits are in our opinion scarcely less so. There is too much in it and it is too new and startling in its character to be reviewed in a newspaper article: hence this notice, for want of space, is not intended for a review, but only to introduce the new-comer to your acquaintance.

We were about to characterize it as a foray into the domain of orthodox science; a sort of Jeb. Stewart raid around the rear of the enemy for the purpose of discovery. But such a characterization would fall far short of justice; for if partaking at all of that character it must be admitted to be a "reconnoisance in force," involving a complete surprise and necessitating a general recasting of the campaign.

The introductory chapter presents in a light and pleasant manner the scope and purpose of the book and the circumstances under which it was composed.

Chapters one and two we suspect to have been written after the book had received its first draft and for no other reason than simply to account for the title which the author whimsically selected for his book:

"For we cannot help agreeing" that the name "little relevancy" bears to the work, and that the book would be as complete without these chapters as with them.

In chapters three, four, and five, our author discusses "*the Adamland*," its form, winds, rain, dews, soil, climate, vegetation, and natural history, with a P. S. to chapter three to which we invite your special attention. Premising in general terms that the Adamland or ante-diluvian world was "a direct contrast to this" he undertakes to show in detail the truth of the proposition. The present earth is divided and multiform, consisting of continents, islands, irregular coastlines, mountains, valleys, &c; that was a unit, of even surface and symmetrical form. This is lashed by storms and tempests: that was fanned only by the softest of zephyrs. This is beaten by fierce rains and swept by devastating floods, and again scorched and burnt by long-continued droughts: that never felt the stroke of a rain-drop nor knew the crisping of the frailest tendril of the tenderest plant by the rays of a too ardent sun: its rays were dews which the night-winds left as they swept along; "for the Lord God had not caused it to rain upon the earth —— but there went up a mist from the earth and watered the whole face of the ground." Upon this the iso-thermal lines wind and wander as if ingenuity had been tasked to make them crook; upon that either the thermometer or the surveyor's chain might have been used, and as well the one as the other, to mark off the degrees of heat or of latitude alike; for the one kept pace, *pari passu* with the other.

There vegetation was luxuriant beyond any present conception: so abundant and so rich that all animals were vegetarians of choice; and flesh-eating is only a post-diluvian practice.

Chapters six, seven, and eight tell us of primeval man, of civilization, the arts and sciences, and the population of the Adamland. The great length of human life before the flood infers a correspondingly larger stature and greater vitality in the individual. These weak and puny bodies of ours are not capable of carrying life and action through such long periods. They are not constructed to last beyond the "threescore and ten," the modern limit of human life. Our author's explanation of this shortening of the term of life may be good; but we think not. The particles composing our bodies, says he, have been used too often in like manner. They "are derived from a soil that was once the ocean's bed" and "are but the long-worn, cast-off *debris* of defunct organizations, worn and re-worn, first in one form, then in another." Like cast-off rags and worn-out clothes corded anew, re-dyed, spun and worn, they have been made up into an article that looks like genuine cloth, but is only shoddy.

It is but reasonable to suppose that civilization and the arts and sciences made great progress in the fifteen hundred and fifty years that preceded the deluge, and that the population of the earth was enormous. Indeed it would be most unreasonable to suppose otherwise. We learn from the Scripture that music was cultivated and taught as a science. Mining and the making of the several metals into implements of various kinds were practised and taught. So was the manufacture of cloths. And a people never give their attention to the elegancies and adornments of life till its necessities have been amply provided for. The command was given to "multiply;" and everything that could conduce to a rapid increase of the race was afforded: length of days, physical vigor, plurality of wives, abundance of the most nutritious food, exemption from the myriad diseases that now waste the earth, and, as there was but one language and had been no scattering of the people, perhaps exemption from the blight and desolation of war. Our author estimates the population to have been some sixty-eight thousand millions. For the process of reasoning by which he reaches that conclusion we refer you to chapter eight, book one, of *The Comet.*

If curious to know where to look for the site of the ancient garden of Eden see the ninth chapter.

Chapter ten foreshadows the doom impending over the Adamland and its inhabitants, and traces the preparations for the escape of those whom God designed to replenish the earth.—The capacity of the Ark for its purpose is considered and fully established.

And now when all is ready and the busy hum of preparation is hushed, when Noah and his have entered the Ark and God's own hand has sealed them in, in the solemn silence of anxious and boding expectation, the eye of man is terror-stricken with a new and unimagined display of God's power. Suddenly the windows of heaven are opened and a storm of wind and rain sweeps over the trembling, shaking earth, and for forty days and nights rages with unrepressed violence. But scarcely has the eye taken in the strangeness of the scene and grown familiar with its terrors when a new horror demands its attention. "The same day were all the fountains of the deep broken up;" and out of the bosom of the sea are seen, rising, clouds of steam and smoke, while great masses of the ocean's solid bed are hurled high in air by the volcanic fires beneath them. The earth, grown old and staggering to its destruction, shaken to its centre and crumbled through all its foundations, heaving and gasping, plunges into the sea of internal fire.—The waters of the encompassing sea close over its place, bearing up the Ark upon their bosom, and the world that Adam knew was a thing of the past.

As the earth sinks, pressing the molten mass beneath it downward and outward the bed of the ocean is upheaved, and disjointed and irregular continents and islands group themselves around the basin of the new ocean, the grave of the Adamland. The Ark borne upon the waters is caught upon the crest of uprising Ararat and there held while the mountain slowly attains its present position and attitude. As Ararat rises through the waters they seem to recede down its sides, or "return from off the earth continually," till at the end of a hundred and fifty days they were "abated."

But we have not room for further detailed comment upon the book. The chapters upon *Physical Geography, Icebergs and Glaciers, Sea-shells, Sands and Soils, Species, Universal Dispersion, Traditions of the Flood, Reign of Confusion* following the flood, and the *Mathematical Supplement* with which the second book closes are learned, able and generally conclusive.

And here, reader, we leave the book with you, only remarking in conclusion that some of its passages are gracefully and eloquently written; while others are deformed by errors so gross and inexcusable that the autho scarcely deserves to have his book read at all. Syntactical blunders are not unfrequent; bad spelling is very frequent; and incorrect punctuation is *the rule* rather than the exception.

Nothing but the exact language intended to quoted should ever be placed between quotation marks: a rule which our author with lordly impudence habitually disregards; for he seldom makes a quotation without interpolating some words of his own, or in some way modifying the passage quoted to suit the mood, tense, or person in which he chances at the time to be writing. Occasionally a sentence is to be found so involved and so obscure as to require to be re-written to ascertain the author's meaning.

Still the book is an entertaining and instructive one. We hope that the demand for the work will be sufficient to induce the author to enlarge it; but that he will never issue another edition until it shall have been thoroughly pruned of those glaring defects which so mar it and which are evidently the result of carelessness alone.

[COMMUNICATED.] NEPOTISM.

The New York *World* reads President Grant a lecture on Nepotism which ought to be studied by all officials who have patronage to bestow. We would fain press it on Governor Holden; but unluckily, we fear, it comes too late. Still, he may have remote relatives unprovided for; or some of them may be merging into manhood, with ambitious thoughts of filling the highest offices in the State, as soon as their minority ceases, and it may not be too late to show Mr. Holden how General Washington treated his aspiring kinsmen. All who have read the history of the country will remember the name of Judge Bushrod Washington. He was a nephew of the President of that name, and was made a Judge of the United States Supreme Court by John Adams, Washington's successor. But it was in the first year of Washington's Administration that his nephew Bushrod, then an aspiring and promising young lawyer, applied to his uncle for the office of District Attorney for the eastern district of Virginia. He was doubtless well qualified for the position by legal learning, and enjoyed an enviable reputation. But there were others in the District who were older, more eminent, and were entitled to the patronage of the Government. This consideration, no less than a natural repugnance of a man like Washington to prefer his kindred over others, induced him to write to Bushrod as follows:

"You cannot doubt my wishes to see you appointed to any office of honor or emolument in the new government to the duties of which you are competent; but, however deserving you may be of the one you have suggested, your standing at the Bar would not justify my nomination of you, in preference to some of the oldest and most esteemed general court lawyers of your own State, who are desirous of this appointment. My political conduct in nominations, even if I were uninfluenced by principle, must be exceedingly circumspect and proof against just criticism, for the eyes of Argus are upon me, and no slip will pass unnoticed that can be improved into a supposed partiality for friends and relatives."

This letter of Washington ought to be printed in golden characters, and hung up in the National, as well as all the State Executive Mansions.

O, Governor Holden! read it and ponder it, and when next you have a high office to fill, do not select a man for it because he is your son-in-law, or son, or brother, or cousin, and without regard to his qualifications and without regard to the rights of others.

There is no reason why the present Governor should not aspire to be like the father of his country. Washington to Holden may seem to some minds like what Carlysle calls "the shoot of Niagara," but after all, great and good men are given to the world as examples for imitation, as well as for the specific good they do; and even now, Governor Holden may do much to redeem himself in the estimation of his constituents by carefully studying the history of Washington, and closely following his example. But in the absence of parallel examples it is always safe to act on the same high and honorable motives which actuated Washington.

The *World* in the same excellect article gives another example from the history of Washington which is worthy of all praise. We quote from that journal as follows:

"In the month of May, 1791, Washington then President, a vacancy occurred in the Supreme Court of the United States. To two citizens of South Carolina—(all honor to the memories of her classic times still hallowing the men of to-day)—Edward Rutledge and Charles Cotesworth Pinckney—the President addressed the following most remarkable letter:

"GENTLEMEN: An address to you jointly, on a subject of the following nature may have a singular appearance, but that singularity will not exceed the evidence which is hereby given of my opinion of and confidence in you, and of the opinion I entertain of your confidence and friendship for each other. The office lately resigned by Mr. John Rutledge in the Supreme Judiciary of the Union remains to be filled. Will either of you two gentlemen accept it? And, in that case, which of you? Of my sincere esteem and regard for you both, I wish you to be persuaded that I am, yours truly,

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

May 2, 1791."

And, strangest of all—one reads this as Niebuhr did the Roman legends—they both declined the offer, giving as a reason that they could better serve their country, and the Federal Union, too, in the State Legislature of which they were members. Musing, "pensively" or not, on this forgotten incident of our ancient story, characteristic alike of him who gave and those who received this mark of confidence, may we not be excused for sorrowing over the contrast of the past and the present? Where is the Executive now who can find two disinterested friends to be trusted thus? Where, under the atmospheric influence that makes all, save very few, indeed, seekers of offices and jobs, and fills every avenue to patronage with scrambling assailants, rushing like the mob of Paris on the Swiss within—where shall we find two partisans who would refuse so high an honor for so high a reason?

FOR THE OLD NORTH STATE.

THE JUDGES UNDER THE NEW REGIME.

In the last number of the Supreme Court Reports, there are one hundred and twenty cases decided at January Term, 1870. By reference to the Reports, it will be seen that the District Judges are sustained in but forty-four cases, whilst the Supreme find error in the rulings in seventy cases. The number of cases decided by the respective Judges are as follows:

Jones	has	7	cases and overruled in		4
Pool	"	4	do	do	2
Buxton	"	12	do	do	5
Mitchell	"	13	do	do	9
Logan	"	15	do	do	10
Tourgee	"	14	do	do	9
Cloud	"	14	do	do	5
Watts	"	25	do	do	21
Russell	"	2	do	do	1
Thomas	"	3	do	do	2
Henry	"	8	do	do	6
Cannon	"	2	do	do	2
French	"	1	do	do	1
Barnes	"	1	case and sustained.		

The average cost in the Supreme Court for each case excluive of the employment of counsel is about forty-two dollars. So it will be seen that suitors at a single term are compelled to pay three thousand dollars one hundred and ninety-two dollars, besides their attorney's fees for the errors of the Judges below. Any one who desires to make a comparison between the average number of cases sustained or overruled under our old judiciary system, can readily do so, by examing a volume of our former Supreme Court Reports, and by so doing they will find that our new Judges *guess* wrong about five times as often, as was the case under the old system, when men were selected for their peculiar fitness, and not for mere party service rendered. The above figures ought to satisfy any one that the new order of things so far as the Judiciary is concerned is rather an expensive experiment, and that nothing short of a return to our old judiciary system, with competent men to administe the laws, who are not dependent upon the people for their tenure of office, will ever restore to us our former able and impartial Ministers of Justice.

LEX.

REMARKS OF CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE ON THE GREAT CALAMITY AT RICHMOND.

The Chief Justice on Wednesday, at the meeting of the United States Circuit Court, in response to the resolutions of the Richmond Bar in regard to the late calamity, said:

Human emotions are but poorly expressed in words. When the first vague rumors of the terrible event in this city, which has been so fitly named "The Great Calamity," went through the land a few days ago, all hearts felt a shock like that of a sudden and awful personal bereavement. Then, as the tidings came more distinctly over the wires and the fearful disaster took shape and form in the minds of the people, it seemed for a time to oppress all hearts like a nightmare. The pulses of life throbbed heavily, and human utterance failed, under the crushing sense of sorrow which pervaded the land.—But soon the currents of feeling began to flow, and now for many days heart-felt expressions of condolence and substantial manifestations of sympathy have been flowing towards Richmond like a great tide, and no right and true-hearted man can help feeling this vast development of unaffected good will, so strikingly devoid of everything like sectional or party feeling. As one of those gleams of radiance which, in God's good Providence, so often brighten the darkest clouds of human grief.

When two days since we took our seats upon this bench our eyes and our hearts alike missed familiar faces from the bar. Let us thank God that those whose voices were oftenest heard here yet survive. May the Great Physician comfort the sorrowing households and give them speedy and complete restoration. But there were other members of the Richmond bar who will never again join in its honorable contentions. One has gone in the ripened fulness of honored years; another with the distinctions of his profession clustering thickly upon him, having already won those heights of public estimation which the ascent to the highest seemed easy and sure; another, young yet mature, treading with firm steps the upward paths of usefulness and honor.

How terribly does such a calamity as this rebuke our vain expectations! How impressively does it admonish every one of us to look beyond the shadows of time to the realities of eternity.

It is said that among those lying crushed under that mass of ruins, there were some who could yet exchange a few faint words with their companions in that fearful place. None of them which have been related by the rescued impressed me so much as that of one mangled and broken sufferer, who still found strength to exclaim, "O, grave where is thy victory? O, death, where is thy sting?" What a triumph was that! What a testimony to the incomparable worth of the Christian faith.

So in the very depths of this awful distress and anguish, open springs of sweetest human sympathy and fountains of sublimest heavenly comfort. Let us take their lessons to our hearts.

This is a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer. The churches will be filled with reverend worshippers. Let us carry into them, not merely the burden of sorrow, but also the consolations of faith. Ever remembering that—

"All is of God: if he but waive his hand
The rains collect, the winds low shrill and loud
Till with a smile of light on sea and land,
Lo! he looks back from the departing cloud,
His will be done.'"

Abraham Lincoln used to say that the best story he ever read of himself was this: Two Quakers were traveling on the railroad and were heard discussing the probable termination of the war. "I think," said the first, "that Jefferson will succeed." "Why does thee think so?" asked the other. "Because Jefferson is a praying man." "And so is Abraham a praying man," objected the second. "Yes; but the Lord will think Abraham is joking," the first replied conclusively.

A Kentucky infant explained the workings of his father's revolver to a little friend, last week, with fatal clearness. He got it through his head in an instant.

Such a volley of beer glasses came through the window of a Cincinnati beer garden during a Sunday row, that outsiders thought "an explosion had taken place in a glass foundry.

The editor of the Muscatine (Iowa) Journal claims to have the identical pistol with which Aaron Burr shot Alexander Hamilton.

A wag, reading in one of Brigham Young's manifestoes "that the great resources of Utah are her women," exclaimed: "It is very evident that the prophet is disposed to husband his resources."

Charles Herman fell from the the third story of the Mangold House, at Cincinnati, on Wednesday night, receiving probably fatal injuries.

The Burnet House, in Cincinnati, was leased several years ago by Mr. Miller, who cleared $250,000 during the time he managed it, and sold his lease for $225,000. Mr. Miller knows how to bring grists to his own mill.

They think a lot of gun-barrels found in a North Carolina tree trunk are Revolutionary relics.

A word of kindness is seldom spoken in vain. It is seed, which, even when dropped by chance, springs up a flower.

A little boy in Richmond, on being asked by his mother if he would not like to be an angel and have wings, replied that he had rather be a hawk and live on chickens.

MEETING IN ORANGE.

At a meeting of the people of Orange county, assembled in the Court House at Hillsboro', on Saturday the 7th of May, the following resolutions were adopted:

"The people of Orange county, in public meeting assembled to make known their sentiments on the present state of the country, do

Resolve, 1st, That in common with our fellow-citizens generally, we rejoice in the return of a free election to be held on the first Thursday in August next. The right to such an election being guaranteed in the Constitution of the State, but a partizan Radical majority in the last General Assembly withheld and refused to provide for it until forced to this act of justice by the indignant voice of a free people.

Resolved 2nd. That the right of suffrage of the colored race having been established by the Constitution of the State, and made uniform throughout the Union by the fifteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, it is no longer a subject of controversy, there is no power or disposition on our part to disturb it, and we invite them to co-operate with us in upholding the interests and promoting the prosperity of the State.

Resolved, 3rd, That the Lelislative, Executive and most of the Judicial officers, chosen at the last election, held in April 1868, under military authority, upon brief notice, amid the confusion and excitement that attended it, do not reflect the sentiments or duly take care of the interest of the people.

Resolved, 4th, That the reckless issue of $26,000,000 of bonds at a single session of the Legislature, in addition to the old debt of fourteen millions, for which no provision was made, although it was enjoined in the constitution; and although it was proclaimed in advance that ample means would be provided, all this was calculated to destroy the State's credit, and has affected it as is seen in the fall of the price of the bonds from 75 cts. on the dollar, when the Legislature assembled, to the humiliating standard they are now quoted at.

Resolved, 5th, That five millions of this amount was forbidden by the constitution, and restrained from being issued by the Supreme Court, showing the utter incompetency of the Legislature for the duties they had undertaken; and for the relief thus obtained their demerit is made not the less apparent.

Resolved, 6th, That by a careful consideration of the resources and necessities of the people, it was possibly in the power of the General Assembly to have supported the Government, maintained its credit, and given aid to public improvements by gradual issues of bonds, as they were needed to pay for the work; but the course adopted of taking loose estimates of what a whole public work, occupying many years in its construction, would cost, and then directing the whole amount of bonds to be issued at once, and placing them into the hands of Railroad Presidents without any security; seven millions in one instance to a single individual, to be trafficked off at his pleasure, should rather be characterized as a measure to sell State Bonds and ruin public credit, than to build a Railroad.

Resolved, 7th, That the prodigal waste of these bonds by the perversion of them to his private ends, by the President last alluded to, and his refusing and fleeing from investigation into that important State affair, and the illegal use to which they were applied by others, as shown by a commission on the subject, and the remissness or concurrence of the Executive, calls for the most emphatic condemnation of an impoverished and tax-burdened people.

Resolved, 8th, That the investigation by the commission aforesaid, exhibits a new feature in our Legislation, by which, in addition to the sums required to build our extended public works, it is necessary to make additional levies and appropriations to compensate advocates for a measure, or to buy off opposition, in the formation of what is called "Rings" and to withstand blackmailing operations, by paying bonds, all of which, principal and interest, have to be paid by the people.

Resolved, 9th, That the abuses practiced by the Legislature in the measures already mentioned, and others to which we might refer, are sufficient to invite the co-operation of all good citizens, who desire the re-establishment of the credit, honor and prosperity of the country, rather than the ascendancy of party.

Resolved, 10th, That we deprecate all attempts made to excite controversy or strife among the people, and we assert it to be utterly untrue that there has been any resistance to the lawful authority of the State in this county, and as far as we can hear, in any other county in North Carolina. It is true that violations of the law, which we regret, have been committed in secret by persons who assemble suddenly and as suddenly disperse, but the state of society is and has been, all the while tranquil, and the general relations between the white and colored races is peaceable and amicable; that the quartering of troops to enforce the law, was uncalled for, and we are gratified that the authorities of the United States concur in this opinion, by withdrawing the troops lately sent to Alamance county.

Resolved, 11th, That in many of its provisions the Constitution hastily adopted with little opportunity for its consideration, at the last election is unsuited to the wants, condition and interests of the people of the State; that the county governments, in the expenses and mode of administering justice; in the number of public officers and various bands in which is laid the power of taxation, it is unsuited to the wants, interest and tastes of the inhabitants of the State and while we would undertake the task of reform with no rash hand, we deem reformation in many respects necessary. Government, in all these departments, being made for the people not the people for the government.

Resolved, 12th, That the expulsion of a member of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, for personal corruption which has lately taken place, is the first event of the kind ever known in the history of our State, and should incite in the minds of the people, a proper scrutiny into the characters of the persons they elect. We believe his election to have been the result of party management, by which the recently emancipated colored citizens were induced to vote for him, though a stranger in the country, and as it now turns out, a mere adventurer.

Resolved, 13th, That we welcome among us as settlers, all citizens of any of the United States, who come to incorporate themselves with our own people, and share their fate, but the humiliation which has occurred in the election of this individual should be a warning to beware of adventurers.

Resolved, 14th, That we have no purpose to contravene the acts of Congress, in respect to the establishment of government in the State, but within the limits of these acts, the internal government and policy of the State, belongs to its people, and in the grand inquest of these public assemblies, they are now called upon to consider of these institutions and measures to promote their happiness and prosperity, and we humbly trust that in the election now approaching, they will lay the foundation of a course of policy inspiring new hopes and confidence.

Resolved, 15th, That the present deplorable condition to which our State has been brought is but the natural result of that proscriptive policy which set forth as the cardinal doctrine of faith at the inauguration of the present government of North Carolina, as the only qualifications required from all appointees were that they should be violent partisans and willing tools of persecution, while competency honesty and ability were deemed of minor importance.

Resolved, 16th, That it is peculiarly unfortunate that in our dire necessity, we are deprived of the services of our best and purest men by a provision inserted in our national constitution utterly foreign to the whole spirit of that instrument, dictated by hatred and revenge, and accomplished in a period of high party excitement, and in this State carried far beyond its proper interpretation by a bigoted Judiciary and used to subserve the end of a few, in opposition to the repeated requests of our Legislature that the disabilities of all shall be removed.

Resolved, 17th, That while we regret that any honest purchaser should be deprived of his just right, we cannot consent to the payment in full of debts contracted by insane agents, and in flagrant violation of the letter of their authority.

Resolved, 18th, That the neglect to inaugurate a system of Common Schools and the misapplication and reckless investment of the Educational Fund, and the unnecessary and unjudicious sales of property belonging to this sacred trust, deserve our severe animadversion, and show the false professions of the leaders of the dominant faction.

Resolved, 19th, That the silent halls and deserted walks of the University, standing in our midst are a painful reminder of what was once our glory and our boast, increased in its intensity by the farce there carried on, and the puny exhibition of the abortion which the Radical party has produced.

Resolved, 20th, That the enormous increase of the expenses of the State government conclusively shows the necessity of a return to our former system and the selections of honest and prudent men to administer our affairs and the entire abolishment of the department of "contingencies."

Resolved, 21st, That we heartily approve of and endorse the address of the Conservative members of the Legislature, and return them our thanks for their manly resistance to encroachments upon our libertses and rights, and their opposition to corruption and rascality, and cheerfully join them in their recognition of accepted facts, and in their inculcations of obedience to law and order.

Resolved, That we would hail with delight a return to our old system of county Courts and county government, when the people were acquainted with the law under which they lived and the cost of suing for the enforcement of their rights.

MARRIED:

In this County, on the 8th instant, by Obediah Woodson, Esq., Mr. I. N. Earnhart of this city, to Mrs. Ann E. Wood, of Davidson County.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 5th inst., by Rev. W. S. Hutton, Mr. Walter Turner and Miss Emma, daughter of Sampson Wolfe, Esq.

Near Statesville, on the 5th inst., by Rev. E. F. Rockwell, Mr. Alex. F. Lewis and Miss Nancy L Brawley, daughter of Neill S. Brawley.

In Wilkes county, on the 12th ult., by the Rev. Geo. E. Wyche, Mr. Wm. E. Bonchelle, of Williamson county, Texas, and Miss Martin, daughter of William Martin, Esq.

In Greensboro', on the 2d inst., Mr. Michael Brown and Mrs. Emily Starrett.

In Raleigh, on the 5th inst., Mr. W. M. Churchill (attachee of the Standard office) and Miss Cornelia M. Rutjes.

DIED

Near Morrow's Turnout, on Friday last, 6th inst., of paralysis, Mr. Wm. Boyer, aged 58 years. He was a good citizen and a good man.

In Mecklenburg county, at the residence of Wm. McCombs, Esq., on the 28th ult., Henry McDowell McCinty, aged about 74 years.

In Mecklenburg county, in Providence, on the 5th inst., Mrs. Laura McCall, (formerly Mrs. Newell Ross,) aged about 43 years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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GREAT EXCITEMENT has been caused lately in consequence of the surprising low prices at which

RING & COBLENS

At Jenkins' Corner, next to the Post Office, are disposing of their enormous stock of

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A large stock of **BOY'S CLOTHING** constantly on hand.

Our clothing is all our own make and we can therefore warrant them as to material and making of them.

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Manufactory 316 W. Baltimore, St., Baltimore, Md. may 13—2m

THE XIX CENTURY,

A MONTHLY ILLUSTRATED

SOUTHERN MAGAZINE,

PUBLISHED IN

CHARLESTON, S. C.,

At $3 50 Per Annum.

This magazine has already attained a high position among the serial publications of the day, and is gradually and steadily working its way into the affections and good wishes of the Southern people in every section of the land. It is high-toned, and elevating in its character, its design being to foster and promote literature in the South, and to offer to our people a medium through which they may be enabled to communicate their thoughts and feelings, and also to show to the world that the South, however poor she may be in worldly wealth, is abundantly rich in the possession of many of the best authors and scholars of the age, and it will be the object and design of the XIX CENTURY to bring prominently forward the most deserving and able writers that can be found in the Southern country.

The XIX CENTURY enters upon the second year of its existence with the June number, with brighter prospects and stronger hopes than ever, and while thanking for the very liberal support which has been accorded to it from its first appearance, would request its many friends and admirers to use their individual efforts to increase its circulation and extend the sphere of its usefulness, until it shall reach every fireside and household in the land.

Persons seeking light and profitable employment, can secure to themselves a handsome income by canvassing for subscribers for the XIX CENTURY, and to all such we shall be happy to offer liberal inducements, if they will address us on the subject.

Our lady friends, especially, will find this an agreeable and remunerative employment, and we would be delighted to have them interest themselves in our behalf.

There is another large class of friends scattered throughout our entire land who could aid us to a very great extent, if they would only take hold with the spirit and determination that we have seen animate them on many former occasions. We mean our surviving comrades—brother officers and soldiers. How easy would it be for many of you to raise whole companies, regiments or brigades of subscribers if you would only take the effort.—Will you not endeavor to enlist all your friends and acquaintances in our cause?

The following well known writers will continue to enrich the pages of the XIX CENTURY.

William Gilmore Simms, LL. D., Hon. B. F. Perry, Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, Hon. A. B. Longstreet, Hon. C. P. Culver, Geo. H. Sass, Esq., E. B. Seabrook, Esq., P. J. Malone, Esq., Hon. A. W. Dillard, J. Soule Smith, Esq., Barton Grey, Henry Cleveland, Bartley T. Campbell, Esq., Edward Mayes, Esq., H. M. Clarkson, M. D., "Personne," Miss "H. M." (Baltimore,) R. G. D. Havens, M. Elizabeth Smith, Miss Annie Barnwell, Elzey Hay Margaret Field, and many others whose names are well known to literature.

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19-tf

SALISBURY, May 7, 1870.

The Salisbury Gas Light Company held the annual meeting in the Town Hall to-day. The following officers were elected:

JULIUS D. McNEELY,
J. S. McCUBBINS,
SAM'L H. WILEY,
C. A. HENDERSON,
D. A. DAVIS, } Directors.

Julius D. McNeely was, by the Directors, elected President, and

D. A. Davis, Secretary and Treasurer.

S. E. Linton Superintendent of Gas Works.

A Dividend of 5 per cent was declared on the Stock, of this Company, for last year.

From and after the 1st day of June, the price of Gas to consumers will be $8 per Thousand, which may be discharged by paying $7 per Thousand within first five days of each month.

D. A. DAVIS, Sec'y & Treasurer.

19-1t

MANHOOD:

HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc., also, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.

☞ Price, in sealed envelope, only 6 cents.

The celebrated author in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of Internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, and radically.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any post-office, on receipt of six cents or two stamps. Also Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents. Address the publishers.

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post-office Box 4,586.
19-6t

The Preservation of Cider.

In the beneficence of Providence there is a most cheering prospect of a superabundant yield of fine Apples, the present season, and as it is well known that North Carolina Apples are the finest in the world; in flavor, at least, if not in all other particulars. The Farmer will have the opportunity, at very little trouble and trifling expense, of making an abundant supply of delicious Cider. Heretofore the great difficulty has been in preserving the cider from fermenting or otherwise spoiling; but thanks to the labor of scientific men, that great desideratum has been found—and Cider may now be kept, in all its original fineness, for any reasonable length of time.

In due time, this preparation will be in readiness, with all necessary directions for use. The cost will be very trifling.

And may be had only at

E. SILLS' Drug Store, Salisbury.

May 13-2t

NORTH CAROLINA, } Superior Court
MONTGOMERY Co. } May 10, 1870.

Nathanjel Cook, *et al.*
against
Rob't. Brown, *et al.*

Petition to sell Land for Partition.

In this case it appearing to the Court that the heirs at Law of Wm. Cook, defendants, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the "Old North State" for six successive weeks, notifying them the lands has been sold and a report of the sale filed in the Clerk's Office, and that unless they appear before our said Court within the time prescribed by law, and show cause, if any they have, why said sale shall not be confirmed,