The Old North State

SALISBURY, FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1870.

CORRESPONDENCE — THE XIVTH AMENDMENT.

SALISBURY, N. C., May 25th, 1870.

HON. LEWIS HANES:

Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 24th inst., asking my opinion as to whether I concur with you in your article in the last number of the *Old North State*, entitled "The XIV Amendment—The Legislature," was received to-day. I entirely concur with you in the conclusion at which you have arrived, that any person banned by the 14th article of the amendments to the Constitution is ineligible to a seat in the Legislature. The great object of this amendment was to prevent certain classes of our citizens who had heretofore occupied positions of honor and profit, either under the State or Federal Government, *and had taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States*, and afterwards engaged in rebellion against the government of the United States, from again being vested with office, until Congress had removed their disabilities.

Now to say that a person heretofore banned is not eligible to the office of a Constable, *but is eligible to a seat in the Legislature*, is ascribing to the framers of this article an utter stupidity, which no one would willingly do.

Such a construction will violate the intent and spirit of the act. I therefore agree with you that a member of the Legislature *is an officer* within the meaning of the 14th article.

Yours truly,

J. M. MCCORKLE.

We also make the following extract from a private letter from another distinguished lawyer on the same subject:

OXFORD, N. C., May 20th, 1870.

DEAR HANES:—Some kind friend—yourself I willingly believe—did me the real service of sending me your paper of the 20th instant, containing a most able and elaborate paper upon the construction of the 14th amendment to the Constitution of the United States. In the conclusion come to, as well as the general reasoning by which that conclusion is established, I fully concur.

Your answer to the article in the Wilmington paper is complete and triumphant, but no more so than is your answer to the case of Worthy *vs.* Barrett, and the arguments by which Mr. Justice Reade sought to maintain the 'distinction without a difference' between 'placemen' and 'officers' as applicable to members of the General Assembly and others."

THE STATE PRESS.

We see that several of our State exchanges are expressing their disapprobation of, and regret at, the course and tone of the political press at the capitol of the State. Within the last six months we have received a number of letters from distinguished gentlemen in different parts of the State, of both the old political parties, expressing similar dissatisfaction and disgust and urging us to remove our paper to Raleigh. Of these letters we give the following extract as a specimen which we publish in the hope that those to whom it refers may profit by the suggestions which it contains, as nearly every editor in the State, ourself included, might profit by them:

"RALEIGH, May 7th, 1870.

My Dear Sir: I merely write to say that I like the general tone of your paper very much; and that I often wish you would move with it to Raleigh. The editors of the two papers here seem to imagine that they and their fortunes and reputations are all that is worth the attention of an admiring world. They have no word for internal improvements for immigration, for tariffs, taxes or currency; but countless columns of villification of each other. What a contrast do these Raleigh papers make with those of Richmond or Norfolk? In the latter you find two-thirds of the space given to the above named subjects which are so much neglected here.—There they have a sufficient amount of political venom, but they have the good sense and the capacity to give it utterance in language at once chaste and terse, if compared with our slang-whangers. It is doubtless to this constant discussion in the columns of the Virginia papers, of internal improvement and immigration, that the people of that State are indebted for the rapid sale of their lands to Northern and European buyers, as well as for the vigor with which Railroads are being built. If the editors in this State could be induced to take a similar course there can be no doubt that similar results would follow."

"THE WAR NOT OVER."

Senators Ferry of Connecticut and Morton of Indiana, have had a tilt, and the latter gentleman relieved himself of a great quantity of loyal bile. He has taken it upon himself to be the leader and regulator of his party, and assumes to exercise the pontifical power of excommunication. Mr. Ferry has the courage, justice and magnanimity to lift his voice in favor of the removal of disabilities, and he is met by Mr. Morton with the declaration, "I abhor the spirit of "his argument. It is the argument that begot "the rebellion; it is the argument that justifies "it. The spirit of the rebellion breathes through "his entire speech." In vain does Mr. Ferry demonstrate by reference to the action of the Republican conventions and reconstructed Legislatures of all the Southern States that they put themselves on record in favor of the removal of disabilities; in vain does he show that the Northern Republicans have declared in favor of the same policy; Mr. Morton will bear no reasoning, no facts; but, closing his ears against them, pronounces the effort in favor of a generous policy, a new rebellion. He appears to think that without a new rebellion his party will stand no chance at the fall elections, and is, therefore, determined that there shall be one.—He goes so far as to assign to Mr. Ferry the leadership in that rebellion. But what are we to think of Mr. Morton's candor when he makes the following unblushing declaration:

Sir, the war is not over, and will not be ever until there is a place and security for Union men in the South. It will be time enough then to consider this question. But, sir, while murder stalks abroad at noonday and at midnight, while there is no peace or security for the great body of the Union men in the Southern States, I regard it as wicked to propose to restore those men to power and bring them back to make laws for this country.

The war has been over ever since the surrender at Appomattox, so far as the fighting men are concerned, but with mere partisan politicians, like Mr. Morton, it will never be at an end so long as they can make it subserve party or personal ends. "Murder stalks abroad at noonday and midnight," and "there is no peace or security of the great body of the Union men in the Southern States," says the Indiana Senator, when he knows that Union men are as safe at the South as they are in the State of easy divorces which that Senator represents, or in the heart of Massachusetts, which the lordly Sumner represents. There is, in fact, more murder and more insecurity of life and property in any one of the large Northern cities than in all the Southern States put together. If Senator Morton does not know this, it is because he does not choose to know it.—*Richmond Whig.*

KU KLUX AND OTHER OUTRAGES.

We copy the following article from the Raleigh *Sentinel*, that we may commend its justly severe denunciation of Ku Klux and other outrages and violations of law. The *Old North State* has always denounced them and always will. We hope to see every man of eminence and influence in the ranks of the opposition do the same, not only throughout the coming canvass but until such outrages cease entirely in every part of the State:

From the Sentinel.

RUMORED DEATH OF MR. STEPHENS.

The *Standard* of this morning, announces upon the authority of a telegram from Greensboro, that J. W. Stephens, State Senator of Caswell county, was, on last Saturday night, taken by a band of masked persons from his house, and shot, his body being pierced by forty balls, and then hung up in the Court House at Yanceyville.

We have telegraphed, to ascertain the truth of the above rumor. The story to us appears incredible. That a man like Mr. Stephens, a public man and somewhat notorious, should be taken from his house on Saturday night last, shot and hung, with a family to make an outcry, and friends around him to make hot haste to communicate at the earliest possible moment such a diabolical act to Gov. Holden, and that up to 12 o'clock, M., this day, the Governor to have received no official confirmation of it, is too incredible to be believed. That no direct communication has come to this city at this late hour, from Yanceyville by way of Company Shops, but only by stage passengers on the Piedmont Railroad by way of Greensboro, adds to the doubt. We are strongly inclined to believe that the origin of the story has no better foundation, probably, than the hanging and shooting in effigy, of Mr. Stephens, who has made himself exceedingly odious to the people of Caswell, and which has doubtless been increased by the recent instances of burning and crime in that county. His past course has identified him, no doubt, with the outrages of the members of the Union League, and hence it is not to be wondered at that he should be the object of much hatred and ill-feeling. We allude to these things as simply probable and because the rumored story, as published by the *Standard*, is not of such a character as to command our belief.

If, however, Mr. Stephens has been thus brutally shot and hung as reported, we do not hesitate to denounce it as a wicked and diabolical act. Offensive as Mr. Stephens has made himself to the people of Caswell, we can conceive of no outrage on his part, which could palliate, much less justify so diabolical deed as is alleged to have been committed upon him. We can well conceive, that the most bitter feeling must be engendered in a community, when, almost every week the property of the most estimable citizens of the county is consumed by the incendiary's torch, and by parties supposed to belong to the Union Leagues. The influence which Mr. Stephens has in the Leagues and his alleged threats of vengeance against the people of Caswell, might justify the most rigid surveillance of his conduct and his arrest on the first suspicion, but we cannot justify or excuse, so violent and summary outrage against the laws of the land, as in this instance is said to have been committed.

It is notorious—the world knows it—that Radicals, members of the Union Leagues, in this State, may commit the worst acts and the vilest crimes known to our laws, with impunity and without fear of punishment, if corrupt Courts and corrupt Executive can screen them. But we know, even under such circumstances, no excuse, no justification, for lynch law or mob law, in any case. In one case out of a thousand, it may have done some good, but the evils of lawlessness never terminate—they grow from bad to worse, till the distinctions of virtue and vice become obliterated and anarchy, confusion and ruin ensue.

The *Sentinel* and the Democrats and Conservatives of this State, in all that they have said or done, most unhesitatingly condemn all instances of lawlessness and crime. We are opposed to Union Leaguism, Ku Kluxism and every other ism that does not respect and obey the laws of the land, and we shall not fail to denounce every instance of burglary, stealing, house burning, rape, or murder that may occur whether done by white or black; Union Leaguers or Ku Klux or what not. The Conservative Legislative Address has taken strong and proper ground upon this subject, and upon that platform we stand.

Crime must be stopped in North Carolina at all hazards. Every thief, burglar, house burner, or ravisher or murderer should be visited with the full punishment of the law. But these punishments must be administered by the Courts and not by the mob or the lawless men who chooses to take the law in his own hands.

NEW YORK ELECTION.

An election for Supreme Court Judges took place in New York last week, which resulted in a complete Democratic victory, the consequences of which cannot but be beneficial to the country: The New York *Sun*, a Republican paper, refers to it as follows:

"RUIN OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN NEW YORK.

On Tuesday the Democracy swept the State. Though a large portion of their overwhelming majority is due to frauds in this city, yet, these were only larger than they have been heretofore, they are not worthy of any decisive consideration in estimating the cause of the Waterloo defeat of the Republicans. Besides, the Democratic majorities have increased in the rural districts even more than in this corrupt metropolis.

The Republican party in this city and State is completely demoralized; and if it cannot be radically reorganized, it might as well be disbanded. Its present forlorn condition is due in great part to the utter failure of the national Administration to redeem the pledges wherewith it obtained power, and in part to the incapacity and corruption of its local leaders.

From the very start Gen. Grant's Administration was a heavy load upon the party in New York, and the burden has been growing more intolerable with every month that has elapsed since he took the oath of office. He has shown an utter lack of statesmanship in dealing with the great questions which have come before him; while his want of all tact in the choice of his confidants, and in the distribution of his patronage in the State of New York, proves that he is incapable of rising to the level of a politician even of ordinary importance. The sooner the Republican party gives it to be understood that under no possible circumstances can Grant be its candidate for re-election, the better it will be for that party. Not its future triumph merely, but even its healthy existence, demands that the party reach and public announce this determination without delay.

But this terrible defeat of the Republicans is also in a measure due to the shameless barter and sale of the party to the Democracy by Republican leaders in the last Legislature, in consideration of a large amount of cash, two or three greasy jobs, and a few fat offices under our new charter. The Republican masses looked on and did not rebuke the treachery of their corrupt leaders. The *Sun* called loudly upon them, but they had not sense to hear. Now they all are whelmed in a common disgrace and ruin."

The Hot springs of Arkansas are largely patronized this summer. Already there are four hundred guests at this great Southern place of resort.

The late rains in Iowa have brought the wheat and oats forward amazingly, while the grass crop is all that could be desired. If present indications hold true, the harvest of 1870 will be one of the greatest in the annals of Iowa.

FOR THE OLD NORTH STATE.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

Pursuant to a call of the Executive Committee of Franklin Township, a meeting of the voters was held in Franklin Academy, on the 21st inst. When on motion of W. R. Fraley, Esq., the meeting was organized by appointing S. S. Trott, Chairman, and on motion of Wm. G. McNeely, Wm. M. Kincaid, Esq., was appointed to act as Secretary. The Chairman then called on Wm. R. Fraley to explain the object of the meeting, which he did in a few brief remarks. He urged upon the people the importance of the coming election, the propriety of selecting able and suitable standard bearers, and their duty to act in harmony with the delegations from other Townships, and to support the nominees of the approaching Convention. He said that he considered the County Commissioners to be the most important county offices which people were called upon to elect. That under the old county court system, when the court took bonds from county officers which proved to be insufficient, the court was liable for the penalty of the bonds, and so, under the new system, the county commissioners would be held liable for insufficient bonds taken by them. Consequently it behooved the people to select men for that position who were not only prudent and judicious in the management of public affairs, but that they should also be *responsible* men. He said that we had plenty of good and true men to fill the positions, both in the Legislature, as well as the various county officers, but whilst there might be individual or Township preferences he did not think it best to trammel the delegates with instructions to vote for any particular individuals, but to let them go to the convention free to act in harmony with other Townships.

The meeting was addressed also, by Mr. John C. Miller, Mr. Wm. G. McNeely, and Mr. Thos Johnson, all concurring with Mr. Fraley, and urging the people to act in harmony, and as one man, in support of the nominees of the convention. The names of several gentlemen were mentioned in connection with the nomination for the Legislature, among whom were Maj. Rob. Robbins for the Senate, and Dr F N Luckey, Wm H Crawford, Luke Blackmer, J S McCubbins, John S Henderson, Kerr Craige, J A Hawkins and others, for the Commons.

In regard to the county offices, it was agreed by all, that the offices of Sheriff, Register of Deeds, County Surveyor, County Trustee, and Coroner, are being faithfully fulfilled by the present incumbents, and that as a Township, we desire no change in these offices. That some vacancy *may* occur in the office of county commissioner, especially in the event of one of the present incumbents receiving the nomination for the Legislature. In this connection several names were suggested, among whom were John C Miller, Ephraim Mauney, P N Heilig, G M Barnhardt and M L Holmes.

On motion of W R Fraley the chairman was instructed to appoint a committee of five to report the names of twenty suitable persons to represent this Township as delegates to the county convention; whereupon the following committee was appointed: W G McNeely, John C Miller, Charles Reeves, Joseph Fisher and A Epps, who after retiring a few moments returned and reported through their chairman, W G McNeely, the following persons as delegates: H G Miller, A Epps, James Hudson, George H Gheen, Jesse Lyerly, W G McNeely, E A Propst, J A Klutts, Henderson A Fisher, Joseph Fisher, John C Miller, David Lentz, Andrew Shuping, Thomas Thomason, Wm M Kincaid, John Fisher, Wiley Swink, Lewis Jacobs, Thos Johnston, M A Agner, Dr. M L Chunn.

On motion of W G McNeely, the names of the Executive Committee, E C Lentz, Wm R Fraley, S S Trott, Charles Reeves and Dr M L Chunn, were added to the list of delegates.

On motion of Mr Thomas Johnston it was resolved that the meeting do now adjourn to meet in Salisbury on Saturday the 28th instant.

S. S. TROTT, Chairman.
W. M. KINCAID, Secretary.

LOCK TOWNSHIP.

The people of Lock Township assembled at the Gibson School House, on May 21st, in obedience to a request made by a meeting held in Salisbury for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend a meeting to be held in Salisbury on May 28th, 1870.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee appoint a committee of fifteen to attend a convention to be held in Salisbury, May 28th.

The committee after consultation returned and reported the following gentlemen as delegates to attend said meeting: M A Post, John Lingle, R F Graham, Sr., Samuel Elliott, C T Bernhardt, Jas D Smith, Reuben C[illegible]ess, John McKenzie, Jas Cranford, J P Wiseman; colored, Charles Graham, John Thompson, Henry McKenzie, Henry Green, Wilson Barringer.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee and all persons attending the meeting shall be considered as delegates.

Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting be one of the special committee.

Resolved, That Jas. B. Gibson and Captain Crawford be recommended to the delegates, as suitable men to represent us in our next Legislature, also Maj. Robbins as Senator.

On motion the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

LEVI LAWRENCE, Chairman.
C. T. BERNHARDT, Secretary.

ATWELL TOWNSHIP.

At a meeting of the voters of Atwell Township held May 21st, on motion J. T. Stewart was elected Chairman and J. E. Jameison, Secretary.

On motion a committee of five was appointed to nominate delegates to the county convention to be held in Salisbury on the 28th of May.

The following delegates were appointed: Daniel Corriher, Monroe Bell, Jacob Deal, J F McLean, Jacob Sloop, Sam'l Furr, J T Stewart, J C Johnson, S L Sloan, Joseph Baker, John Horton, H T Watkins, D Earnhardt.

Colored Delegates—John [illegible]rell, Frank Atwell, Abner Rumple.

On motion the Executive Committee were added to the list.

J. T. STEWART, Chairman.
J. E. JAMIESON, Secretary.

SCOTCH IRISH TOWNSHIP.

In accordance with a previous notice a number of the citizens of Scotch Irish Township met on the 21st day of May, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Conservative convention to be held in Salisbury on the 28th instant.

On motion of J G Fleming, Jesse Powlas, Esq., was called to the chair, and C C Krider appointed Secretary.

On motion of John Irvin the chairman of this meeting was authorized to appoint twelve delegates to represent this Township in said convention. Whereupon the chairman appointed the following persons, to-wit: James Kerr, H B Knox, S F Lord, J B Foard, B A Knox, Jonathan Barber, Joseph Barber, J W Steele, W B Phifer, J G Fleming, W G Watson, J W Turner, Wiley Felker.

On motion it was unanimously resolved that our delegates support J A Hawkins, Esq., as our first choice for the House of Representatives.

On motion the Salisbury papers were requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

JESSE POWLAS, Chairman.
C. C. KRIDER, Secretary.

MEETING IN DAVIE.

Pursuant to notice previously given a number of the citizens of Davie county, met in Mass Metting, in the town of Mocksville, on Saturday 21st of May, 1870.

The meeting was duly organized by calling Capt. D. Ijames to the chair and appointing W J Ellis, Secretary.

By request of the chairman, R F Johnston Esq., explained the object of the meeting in a few pertinent remarks.

On motion of Dr W R Sharpe, the chairman was requested to appoint a committee of five to nominate delegates to the Conservative District Convention, to meet in Statesville on the 2nd of June, to nominate a candidate to represent this district in the Congress of the United States.

It was moved and unanimously carried that this meeting endorse the action of the Rowan meeting, recommending Major Robbins as a candidate for re-election to the Senate, from this district, and that on the part of the people of Davie he is unanimously nominated.

On motion, W B Clement and B Foster were requested to wait upon Major Robbins and notify him of the action of this meeting. The committee soon returned accompanied by Maj. R. who addressed the meeting in a speech, plain and practicable, and in a style easy, graceful, and forcible.

After the Major closed, the committee on delegates, through their chairman, Dr Shape made the following report, which was voted upon by townships and adopted:

For Mocksville—J A Kelly, E H Pass, W Stonestreet and Charles Price.

Farmington—Dr J W Wiseman, Frank Johnson, Jas Brock and John Lunn.

Fulton—Dr W R Sharpe, H B Howard, Jno R Williams and W J Ellis.

Clarksville—P H Cain, H Cook, Dr S W Little and H C Holman.

Calahan—Chas Anderson, Beal Ijames, B J Smith and S C Foster.

Liberty—Thos Maxwell, E S Morris, H Hobson and J C Foard.

On motion of R F Johnston it was unanimously resolved that these delegates be requested to vote *first and last* for the Hon. F. E. Shober, of Rowan, as the first choice of the people of Davie.

On motion the chairman and secretary were added to the list of delegates.

On motion, R F Johnson was made the bearer of a message to the people of Rowan, showing the action of this meeting in the nomination of Major W M Robbins, &c.

Moved and carried that the Salisbury papers and the Statesville *American* be requested to publish these proceedings.

On motion, the chairman, congratulating this meeting upon the unity of thought and harmony of action manifested in all its proceedings declared it duly adjourned.

DENTON IJAMES, Chairman.
W. J. ELLIS, [illegible]tary.

State of North Carolina,
OFFICE OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
RALEIGH, May 9, 1870.

To County Commissioners, County Treasurers and Township School Committees:

Gentlemen:—Your attention is respectfully called to section 25, chapter 185, public laws of of 1868 '69 page 464, which enacts that in case any township shall fail to provide whatever shall be necessary for the Public Schools in said township for four months annually, the county commissioners shall proceed to assess upon the township a tax for school purposes, said tax to be levied at the same time that the county taxes are levied.

Your attention is invited to the following provisions and suggestions:

1. The amount of the tax must be equal to the estimate of the School Committee of the township. See section 25 as aforesaid.

2. The proceeds of the tax must be paid to the county Treasurer. [Section 11, chapter 184, laws 1868-'69, page 460.]

3. The county treasurer will open an account with each township in the county, and will credit the amount of money collected on the tax for Public School purposes to the township within which it was collected. [Section 11, (2) chapter 184, laws 1868-'69, page 460.]

4. The estimate submitted by the township committee to the board of county commissioners must first be presented to the trustees of the township, and the action of the trustees thereon should be officially certified to the county commissioners by the school committee making the same. There should be no delay in giving notice of the action or non-action of the township trustees to the board of county commissioners.

5. In counties not having legal townships, the county commissioners are required, [section 22, chapter 185, laws 1868-'69,] to designate their present election precincts as townships for school purposes. The board of commissioners can appoint a school committee for each precinct, or they can themselves assume and discharge the duties of school committees: i. e., do all that the "school purposes" of the precincts require to be done. They are to take the annual census, lay taxes for all necessary school purposes, hire and pay teachers, and make such reports as are by law required of school officers.

6. School committees will take notice that there should be no delay in giving notice to the board of county commissioners of the action or non-action of township trustees.

7. The annual school census must be taken in the month of June. [See section 32, chapter 184, laws 1868-'69.] Any township or county neglecting to take the said census must be excepted from the annual apportionment of the distributable School funds for 1870-'71. Blanks for census returns will be furnished from this office.

8. In those counties where the township organizations will not be effected until August, 1870, the county commissioners should proceed forthwith to provide for taking the school census and for laying the tax necessary for school purposes.

9. It is the duty of the townshig school committees to take the annual school census. In cause of failure on the part of any committee to perform census duty, county commissioners are requested to forward notice of such failure to this office that the penalty of the law may be enforced. [See section 73, chapter 184, laws of 1868-'69.]

10. County commissioners should forthwith fill all vacancies existing in the township school committee boards.

11. The establishment of free public schools in the respective counties and townships now devolves entirely upon the county commissioners and township committee.

12. School officers are cautioned to establish no more schools in their respective jurisdictions than the money apportioned will well maintain.

13. Section 25 of the School Law requires seventy-five per cent of the county capitation tax to be "paid into the State Treasury as a revenue for the support of Public Schools."

S. S. ASHLEY,
Superintendent Public Instruction.

HENRY CLAY'S IDIOTIC SON.—The Cincincinnati *Enquirer* furnishes some particulars respecting the eldest son of Henry Clay, whose recent death in a lunatic asylum has been elsewhere alluded to. At the age of thirty Theodore Clay, the image and hope of his illustrious father, was himself rising in fame as a member of the legal profession. His youth, it was reported, had been somewhat wild; but it was not until after his pursuit of a young lady in Lexington, Kentucky, began to pass the bounds of reason, that his friends suspected that his intellect, perhaps because of the enfeebling effect of early excesses, was giving way. The lady persistently refused his addresses; he followed her by day and wandered near her residence by night, and at length brought his condition to the notice of others by threatening her father with a pistol. In 1832 he was confined in the Lexington Lunatic Asylum. He said to visitors that it was "a good boarding-house, but had some the biggest fools he ever saw as boarders." He was graceful and elegant in person and dress, and was noted for appearing at the asylum balls in exact and fashionable costume.—He believed himself to be General Washington, and called himself the Father of his country.—Until 1860 he was restless, and required continual watching; after that period he gradually sank into mere idiocy, in which state he remained until death. Two sons of Henry Clay are living—T. H. Clay, ex-Minister to Honduras, and John M. Clay, celebrated for raising valuable horses and in the annals of the turf. Both reside in Kentucky.

GOOD NEGRO SENSE.—The editor of the Maysville (Tenn.) *Republican*, the only paper in that State edited and published by a colored man, in a recent article says of the Radicals:

"There are men who want office; are malicious and want revenge; people who want to increase the colored man's enemies, and make a break in the friendship now existing between the negro man and his late owners. They are the demagogues, unprincipled and corrupt politicians; men who want an army of soldiers to saddle more expense upon our State, in order to do their dirty work under bayonet protection; in a word, extreme Radicals. We entreat the men of our race not to be blinded and fooled.—Be free, and not the slaves of miserable guides without judgment, conscience, or honesty."

A witty fellow in speaking of a man of indisputable stupidity, said: "To become a perfect brute he wants only instinct."

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

"LOOK HERE UPON THIS PICTURE—THEN ON THIS."

We propose, from time to time, to present a comparative statement of the expenses of our State government now, under Radical rule, and what the expenses were immediately before that party came into power. We give to-day a comparative statement of expenses, in the aggregate for each department for the fiscal year from September 30th, 1866, to September 30th, 1867; and the fiscal year from September 30th, 1868, to September 30th, 1869, after the Radical administration had come into power.

We are indebted to a friend for the compilation here following. Hereafter we shall give comparative statements of the public expenses under the two regimes, in detail, by which the people will see some strange exemplifications of Radical economy. But to the figures.

From September 30th, 1866, to September 30, 1867. See page 41, &c., Comptroller's Report, 1866 '67.

GENERAL EXPENSES.

Capitol Square,	$464 25
Board of Internal Improvements,	378 06
Comptroller's Department,	2,250 00
Council of State,	797 60
Executive Department,	6,099 55
Executive Mansion,	1,069 20
Fugitives from Justice,	1,400 06
Superintendent Public Buildings,	500 00
Aggregate of general expetuses,	$12,956 70

THE DEPARTMENTS.

State Department,	2,233 63
State Library,	1,658 93
Treasury Department,	4,250 00
Weights and Measures,	513 88
Geological Survey,	5,000 00
Governor's Election,	1,147 50
Insane Asylum,	54,741 10
Deaf and Dumb Asylum,	27,700 00
Commissioners of Claims,	1,587 00
Commissioners to Washington,	1,524 85
Adjutant General,	240 08
Artificial Limbs,	62,729 23
Wake County Memorial Association,	1,500 00
Judiciary,	39,523 00
Richmond Memorial Association,	1,000 00
Agricultural Societies,	50 00
Aggregate,	$205,399 20

General Assembly expenses from September 20th, 1866, to September 30th, 1867. See page 41 &c. Comp. Report.

Binding Laws,	287 50
Copying Laws,	884 [illegible]5
Distributing Laws,	1,618 75
General Assembly,	107,469 40
Public Printing,	8,732 87
The officers of the Assembly besides the Speakers who were member were	
Seaton Gales, Clerk,	650 00
W. M. Hardy, Ass't. Clerk,	532 00
W. H. Alexander, Doorkeeper,	392 00
John H. Hill, "	358 00
S. M. Stone, En'g. Clerk,	302 00
W. S. Ramsay, "	308 00
J. A. Hampton,	368 00
The following were temporary Engrossing Clerks at the close:	
Theo. H. Hill,	$70 00
W. A. Branch,	42 00
SENATE.	
J. A. Englehard, Clerk,	694 00
Q. Busbee, } Assistant Clerks,	460 00
C. M. Busbee, }	
James Page, Doorkeeper,	390 00
C. C. Tally, "	530 00
Aggregate,	$134,888 77

Disbursements (Legislrtive) from Sept. 30th, 1868, to Sept. 30th, 1869. See Comptroller's Report of 1868 '69, page 38, &c.

Binding Laws,	$6,506 96
Copying Laws,	1,608 60
Gen. Assembly, (per diem, &c.)	191,102 10
Public Printing,	28,085 10
Aggregate,	$227,392 76

The expenses of the General Assembly, special session of 1868 are not included above:—They are as follows:

Gen Assembly, (per diem, &c.,) see Comptroller's Report '67–'68.	78,424 80
The above does not include the expenses of the session of 1869–'70, not yet reported.	
The Public Treasurer, Battle, turned over to the present Treasurer, Jenkins, in cash about	42,000 00
Mr. Battle paid, besides this, the expenses of the Convention of 1868, (by order of Gen. Canby,)	86,356 00
Public Printing,	3,760 00
By order of Convention,	11,267 00
	$221,807 80

Besides all other usual expenses of State government from Oct. 1st, '67, to July 7th, '68, there would have been on hand, July 1st, 1868, but for the Convention, about $130,000 00 to $140,000 00.

GENERAL EXPENSES.

Disbursements from September 30th, 1868, to September 30th, 1869, see Comptroller's report, page 38, &c., (not including interest on debt,)

Adjutant General's Department,	$1,965 56
Artificial Limbs,	975 00
Auditor's Department,	410 54
Agricultural Society,	50 00
Capitol Square,	3,087 73
Contingencies,	75,506 64
Dept. of Pub. Instruction,	3,566 66
Executive Department,	7,752 63
Fugitives from Justice,	5,830 04
Geological Survey,	5,404 69
Insane Asylum,	66,198 00
Deaf and Dumb,	37,000 00
Judiciary,	54,130 00
Keeper of Capitol and Weights and Measures,	1,054 17
Militia,	1,864 91
Penitentiary (in money)	21,200 55
Presidential Election,	1,144 10
Quarantine Regulations,	4,168 43
Resolutions of General Assembly,	2,701 54
Revised Code,	6,600 00
State Library,	1,124 94
Superintendent Public Works,	2,550 00
State Department,	3,903 25
Treasury Department,	6,082 96
Weights and Measures,	1,397 36
Aggregate,	$317,669 70

This list does not include July session of 1868 or the session of 1869–'70.

The officers besides members of the General Assembly of 1898–'69, are as follows:

SENATE.

Lt. Gov. Caldwell,	$1,434 00
T. A. Byrnes, Sec'y.	1,171 00
J. C. L. Harris, Asst. Sec'y.,	940 00
J. T. Ball, Doorkeeper,	952 00
F. W. Gibble, Asst. Doorkeeper,	941 60
E. F. Martin,	278 60
Cornelius Caldwell, Page,	492 20
	$6,209 40

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

John H. Boner, Clerk,	$1,121 00
T. T. Candler, Assistant Clerk,	1,165 00
Edgar Miller, Doorkeeper,	998 20
I. B. Abbott, Asst. Doorkeeper,	884 00
Wm. Hardie, Page,	387 00
Thos. Austin, "	339 00
David Harris, "	406 40
Simon Porcher, Page,	433 00
John A. McDonald, Eng. Clerk,	1.110 00
W. B. Rich, " "	911 00
J. E. O'Hara, " "	552 00
F. W. Dibble, Asst. Doorkeeper,	630 00
J. G. Hort, Asst. Eng. Clerk,	408 80
Wash. Hawkins, Senate Page,	297 00
Chas. Hartfield, Asst. Clerk,	399 00
Albert Kilmer, Asst. Eng. Clerk,	84 00
C. D. Upchurch, Asst. Enrol. Clerk,	42 00
G. W. Fentress,	392 00
W. S. Belden,	91 00
T. H. Hill,	98 00
G. O. Spooner,	35 00
D. A. Wicker,	14 00
G. T. Stronach,	14 00
L. Hill,	35 00
J. G. Davis,	115 00
Wm. Wilson,	35 00
W. W. Thomas,	35 00
W. P. Wetherell,	14 00
J. A. Sawyer,	35 00
	$11,169 60

The above does not include the sessions of 1868 or that of 1869–'70.

Expenses of officers others that members at the July session of the General Assembly of 1868.

J. J. Sawyer, Engrossing Clerk,	$42 00
Benj. Duffee, " "	42 00
Robert Crossan, Messenger,	21 00
J. G. Hort, for clerical services,	56 00
Israel Abbott, Asst. Doorkeeper,	42 00
J. E. O'Hara, Engrossing Clerk,	370 40
J. H. Boner,	49 00
T. J. Candler,	49 00
E. F. Martin, Page,	218 00
Wm. Hardie, "	165 00
Ed. Miller, Doorkeeper,	55 00
J. C. L. Harris, Asst. Secretary,	385 00
F. W. Dibble, Asst. Doorkeeper,	444 20
J. J. Sawyer, Asst. Engrossing Clerk,	98 00
I. B. Abbott, Doorkeeper,	55 00
Charles Proctor, Page,	165 00
E. J. Smith, Asst. Eng. Clerk,	98 00
T. A. Byrnes, Secretary of Senate,	559 00
W. B. Rich, Eng. Clerk,	455 40
D. W. Harris, Page,	46 40
T. T. Ball, Doorkeeper,	385 00
J. G. Hort, Asst. Eng. Clerk,	63 60
J. A. McDonald, Enrolling Clerk,	407 00
Chas. Hartfield, Asst. Enrol. Clerk,	98 00
Jos. Buncombe, extra services,	50 00
C. H. Drum, Clerk,	21 00
Albert Kilmer,	21 00
	$4,461 60

The officers of the convention of 1868 besides members were as follows:

T. H. Byrnes, Sec'y. paid	432 00
J. H. Boner, Asst. "	296 00
J. E. O'Hara, Clerk,	224 00
Joel Asheworth, Eng. Clerk,	432 00
J. A. Peck, Sargent-at-Arms,	512 00
J. W. Holden, Reporter,	384 00
J. H. Jones, Doorkeeper,	264 00
S. T. Ball, "	136 00
J. Heaton, Clerk,	56 06
G. O. Spooner, Clerk,	8 00
J. H. Eldridge, "	128 00
Jas. Doyle,	20 00
I. Hardie, Servant,	81 00
Will. Hardy,	
C. J. Cowles, President, paid for special services, winding up	$400 00
	3,373 00

RECAPITULATION.

Entire expenses of all departments for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1867,	$343,244 67
Entire expenses of all departments for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1869, (the first under Radical rule)	$792,083 86
Showing that this Radical administration costs the people in one year, more than they paid the year before,	$448,839 19
And the expenses of the session of 1869–'70 to be added, which will reach at least	$300,000 00
Making a grand excess of	$748,839 00

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO HON. THOS. RUFFIN.

At a meeting of the Bar of Orange Superior Court Spring Term, 1870, the following proceedings were had:

On motion, John W. Norwood was called to the chair, who explained the object of the meeting, and Henry K. Nash requested to act as Secretary.

Upon motion, Gov. Graham was appointed to draft resolutions appropriate to the occasion.

Whereupon the meeting adjourned until the next morning at 10 o'clock, when the following was presented and unanimously adopted:

The death, since the last term of this court, of the Honorable Thomas Ruffin, the late eminent Chief Justice of the State, in the town of Hillsboro', the scene of his early professional labors, for a long period his home, and his chosen place of retirement in his declining years, has left a void in the community which is the subject of deep and general regret, and which has brought together his professional brethren, practicing in the court, to give expression to their sense of his loss to the country, and their appreciation of a public character so admired, distinguished and useful.

Entering upon an active career in the practice of the law early after attaining to years of majority, and pursuing it either at the Bar or upon the Bench until his voluntary withdrawal from the highest seat of justice in the State, when approaching the age of seventy, he won distinction as a Counselor, Advocate and Judge, which by general concession assigns him few rivals and no superior in the annals of North Carolina, and gives him a place in the front rank of American Lawyers.

His recorded judicial arguments for twenty-three or four years that he sat as a Judge of the Supreme Court will challenge the scrutiny of the profession, and with most rare exceptions, its approbation in every department of learning known to our jurisprudence, whenever our system of law shall be administered or studied.

To this high excellence as a Judge he added the attributes of a public spirited and patriotic citizen, an enlightened, hospitable and liberal gentleman, an example to be imitated in every social and domestic virtue, and the faith and practice of an humble christian.

Happy in the consciousness of a long and well spent life, he was not less fortunate in the circumstances of its termination, although he had reached the 83rd year of his age, his faculties were unclouded, his spirits unabated, and his society, conversation and counsels were still the charm and guide of his family, his friends and neighbors. Therefore

Resolved, That the members of the Orange Bar sincerely lament the loss which the profession and the people of the State have sustained in the death of the Honorable Thomas Ruffin, whose public services, talents and virtues are justly the pride of his country, and have given lustre to her fame.

Resolved, That the report of these proceedings be published in the Hillsboro' *Recorder,* Raleigh *Sentinel* and such other papers of the State as shall be pleased to copy the same; and that a copy be likewise transmitted by the chairman of this meeting to Mrs. Ruffin, with the assurance of our heartfelt sympathy in the afflicting bereavement of herself and family.

Whereupon the meeting adjourned.

JOHN W. NORWOOD, Ch'm.
HENRY K. NASH, Sec'y.

* * *

The New York *Methodist* of this week states that after eight years of unceasing effort, it has "the satisfaction of announcing the triumph of lay delegation," the necessary three-fourths vote having been secured.

* * *

The late canvass in Maryland shows that it has 45,000 black voters. As there are about 35,000 white Republicans, and the Democrats cannot poll over 70,000 votes, the next political contest in the State will be an interesting one.

* * *

The following is an old sailors direction to a dentist: "Tis the aftermost grinder aloft on the starboard quarter."

* * *

Bismarc (who is sick) is yet a comparatively young man. Born in 1814, the same year with Prim, he is five years younger than Von Beust and Gladstone, and six years younger than Napoleon, his greatest rival. At the age of fifty-six Bismarc is said to be disgusted with life.

* * *

Mrs. Dinah Nick, 110 years of age draws a revolutionary pension in Tennessee. She considerably survived old Nick, and is good for some years yet.

MARRIED:

In this county on the 22nd inst., by Rev W Kimball, Mr A M Probst and Miss Margaret Bostian.

SALISBURY MARKETS

MAY 27, 1870.

REPORTED BY J. A. MCCONNAUGHEY, GROCER.

Bacon,	per pound,	15to 18
Coffee,	per pound,	22 to 28
Corn, per bush, of 56 lbs.,		1 20 to 1 25
" Meal, bush. 46 "		1 20 to 1 25
Copperas,	per pound,	10 to 00
Candles, Tallow,	"	20 to 20
" Adamantine,		25 to 00
Cotton,	per pound,	19 to 20
" Yarn, per bunch,		1 85 to 2.00
Eggs, per dozen,		12 to 15
Feathers,	per pound,	45½ to 45½
Flour,	per sack,	2.90 to 3.25
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,	2.40 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.

DOCT. WILSON'S SCHOOL,

MOCKSVILLE, DAVIE, CO., N. C.

THE subscriber has opened in Mocksville, an English, Classical and Mathematical School, and proposes to fit boys for Business or for College. The location is healthy and the village quiet and orderly. Regular tri-weekly communication by stage with Salisbury, 19 miles.

The next session will commence July 18th, 1870, and continue twenty weeks. Tuition $25 per month, in advance; board from $10 to $15 per month. These terms somewhat modified for those near enough to pay in provisions.

No charges for Ministers' sons, and candidates for the Ministry.

DOCT. JOHN WILSON,
(formerly of Melville, N. C.,)
21-eow-t-t Principal.

HEALTH!

A LIMITED number of Boarders will be taken and several Cabins rented at the EUPEPTIC SPRINGS this season.—Send for circular

JNO. F. FOARD,
May 27-4t Olin, N. C.

NORTH CAROLINA, } Superior
YADKIN COUNTY. } Court.

Jonathan Wagoner, *et al,* Pl't'ff,
against
Drury Kenady and wife Sarah, T. H. Howell and wife Mary, and Matilda Wagoner, defendants, non-residents.

Petition to sell Land for Partition, filed 30th March 1870.

To Drury Kenady and wife Sarah, T. H. Howell and wife Mary, and Matilda Wagoner:

You are hereby notified, that a summons in the above entitled cause has issued against you, returnable at the office of the Clerk of Superior Court of said county, on the 1st day of August next, when and where you are required to appear and answer—in default whereof the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness, J. A. Martin, Clerk of said Court at office in Yadkinville, the 20th day of May, 1870.

J. A. MARTIN, C. S. C.
Yadkin County.

21:6w [pr. fee $10]
Sent by mail 23d May, 1870.

AUCTIONEER'S NOTICE!

WILL be sold in front of the store of Phillips Brothers on Saturday of every week, all such goods, chattles and merchandise as parties may see fit to put into my hands for public sale. All such goods may be sent to the store of Phillips Brothers, who will store them without charge until the day of sale.

Being well known to the citizens of Salisbury and surrounding counties, and being an auctioneer for a number of years, I flatter myself that I can sell goods as high as any other man, and give general satisfaction.

Your humble servant,
MOSES BROWN.
May 20-5t

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO ALL!

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

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
FUR, WOOL and STRAW HATS,
Gent's fine white linen bosom SHIRTS,
UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY,
NECK-TIES, of all styles,
Paper and linen Collars & Cuffs,

and Goods generally adapted for men's wear.

Our stock of COATS, PANTS and VESTS are such as will suit the most fastidious, as to material and style.

LINEN COATS, PANTS and VESTS in great variety. We have just received a lot of FANCY CASSIMERES,
JEANS, CALICOS,
MUSLINS, LAWNS,
CAMBRICS, NOTIONS, &c.,
from a large Bankrupt sale in Baltimore, which we can sell at very low prices.

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.

It will doubly pay all who may favor us with a call. Country Merchants will do well to examine our goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere. ☞ Don't forget the place.

RING & COBLENS,
At Jenkins' Corner, next door to the P. O.
SALISBURY, N. C.
Manufactory 316 W. Baltimore, St., Baltimore, Md. may 13—2m

Premium Chester WHITE PIGS.

PURE Blood Short Horn, (Durham.) Devon, Alderney and Ayrshire calves, merino, southdown, and cotswold sheep, cashmere goats, imported Suffolk, Essex, Berkshire and Sefton Pigs and all choice Breeds of Poultry for sale. Send for circulars and Prices. Address N. P. BOYER & CO.,
jan. 21—3m Parkesburg, Chester co., Pa.