The Old North State

SALISBURY, FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1870.

☞ The scarcity of editorial matter this week must be set down to the indisposition of the editor. He has been in feeble health for some time, and proposes to go to the Sparkling Catawba Springs in a few days for the purpose of recruiting. He hopes to make his paper more interesting from that point than from his sanctum.

INDEPENDENT TICKET.

For several days past it has been rumored that an independent ticket for the Legislature in this county and Senatorial district has been agreed upon and will be announced in a few days. We are not entirely sure that the rumor is true, but have much reason to believe that it is. The candidates are said to be Col. Wm. B. March, of Davie, for the Senate, and Dr. I. W. Jones and Col. Wm. A. Houck for the House of Representatives. They are all worthy gentlemen who have heretofore co-operated with the Conservative party, some of them actively.—And we presume they still claim to be, and doubtless are, Conservatives but they have placed themselves in a rather awkward position. If elected at all they must expect to be elected by receiving the whole Republican vote of the county and district. And if so elected they will find that the Republican party will expect very much at their hands on the ground of having elected them. They will find it difficult to pursue even a perfectly independent course in the Legislature.

We regret exceedingly that there should have been any dissatisfaction with the Conservative nominations. We were led to hope for some time that it would subside and that no Conservative gentlemen could be prevailed upon to run as independent candidates. But it seems that our hopes have been dashed—that the three gentlemen mentioned above are to be independent candidates. They are our patrons and personal and political friends, and under other circumstances it would give us much pleasure to support them. But under the present circumstances they must not expect our support.

☞ The Canvass in this county has commenced. The Conservative nominees for the Legislature and County officers are now engaged in addressing the people on the issues of the day, and will be until the day of election. We hope the people will everywhere turn out to hear them. As but few of them can avail themselves of the newspapers in these hard times, and for want of mail facilities, they have no other sources of information. We hope they will make good use of the opportunity now afforded them of acquiring information in relation to the political condition of the State. It is only necessary for them to be informed of the manner in which the government and legislation of the State has been managed for the last two years to induce them to be active for the election of the Conservative candidates.

Declined.—As we announced on yesterday ex-Gov. Z. B. Vance has declined the nomination of the Democratic party for Mecklenburg County, and this action on his part is mainly owing to the outspoken article in a recent issue of the *Old North State*.—*Standard.*

We [illegible] Governor Vance to say that we were reliably informed on Wednesday, before our article appeared on Friday, that he had determined to decline the nomination. We are further informed that he had decided upon such a course before that time.

Neither do we regard Gov. Vance as an ultra or dangerous man, but as one in every respect fitted to serve the State in the present crisis of her affairs. Before the election of 1872, we, in common with thousands of others, hope that all doubts of his eligibility will be removed by a general removal of all disabilities.

ADDRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMEN TO THE PEOPLE.

Washington, June 21.

The Democratic Senators and Representatives in Congress have agreed in caucus upon the following address, which was to-day signed:

"*To our fellow-citizens of the United States, friends of Constitutional, Economical, and Honest Government:*

"The undersigned beg leave to call your attention to the peculiar importance of the elections which take place this year, and beg respectfully to submit some suggestions for your consideration. By the State Legislatures to be elected nearly one-third of the United States Senate will be chosen; nearly all the members of the next House of Representatives are to be elected next fall. Upon the coming elections then depends the question whether the Democratic and Conservative element in the Senate shall be increased, and whether that element shall have a majority in the House of Representatives, and as a consequence, whether we shall have a constitutional, economical, and honest Government, or a continuance of the revolutionary, extravagant, and wasteful partisan rule; whether we shall have general, uniform, just, and constitutional legislation, with reasonable taxation and frugal expenditure, or unconstitutional, partial, unjust, class legislation, with oppressive and unequal taxation and wasteful expenditure. That we have strong reasons to hope for a favorable result is plainly apparent. Elections already held clearly show that the tide of reform has set in with a power that cannot be resisted if no blunder be committed by the friends of reform. If they do their duty and act wisely—if they throw off all apathy and act with vigor and steadfastness, there is every reason to hope that their efforts will be rewarded by success. Let there be no dissensions about minor matters—no time lost in the discussion of dead issues—no manifestations of terror or proscriptive feeling—no sacrifice of the cause to gratify personal ambition or resentment, and let the best men be chosen for candidates, and we may hope to see our country redeemed from misrule.

"And in this connection we beg leave to say a word to our fellow-citizens of the southern States. Do not risk the loss of senators or representatives by electing men who cannot take the test-oath or who are under the disability imposed by the fourteenth amendment, whatever may be said of the validity of that amendment or of the test-oath act. You may rest assured that senators elected by the votes of members of the Legislature who are held by the Radicals to be thus disqualified will not be permitted to take their seats, and that members of the House of Representatives thus disqualified will also be excluded. It is the plainest dictate of practical wisdom not to incur any such risks. We hope soon to see the day when all disabilities will be removed, but in the meantime do not, we entreat you, lose the opportunity to strengthen the Democratic and Conservative forces in Congress, and the possibility, nay, probability, of obtaining a majority in the next House of Representatives by putting it in the power of our adversaries to overthrow or disregard your elections.

How sacred, how beautiful is the feeling of affection in pure and guileless bosoms!—The proud may sneer at it, the fashionable may call it feeble, the selfish and dissipated may affect to despise it; but the holy passion is surely of Heaven, and is made evil by the corruption of those whom it was sent to bless and preserve.

AWFUL.

We clip the following from the Philadelphia *Age:*

"The Pennsylvania Democracy are speaking upon the white man's question. They are determined to make this the issue of the coming contest. On the 5th instant the Democratic Convention of Fayette county assembled at Uniontown, and after nominating a good ticket commenced a series of outspoken resolutions by declaring that the fraudulent and forcible adoption of the fifteenth amendment was a flagrant outrage upon the rights of the States and an intentional insult to the white race. The same convention also urged the forming of white men's clubs for the purpose of restoring the power of this government to the keeping of white men, and urged all men who prefer the rule of white men to that of negroes to unite with the Democracy in an effort to perpetuate the institutions of our country in the hands of the white race.—This is the path in which the Democratic party in the old Keystone State will travel in the future. Negro suffrage was forced upon the white men of this State by fraudulent means. They were not allowed to have a voice in the matter. A Legislature was elected upon a far different issue, and then the majority of that body ratified the negro amendment. Had the question of negro suffrage been submitted to the white men of Pennsylvania then it would have been defeated by a large majority, and the same result would follow an election to-day. The Radicals are well aware of that fact, and hence the cheat and swindle. But it is not too late to administer an antidote for the poison; and that the Democracy attend to do. White men will never allow Pennsylvania to be ruled and ruined by negroes."

When it is remembered that there are only a half million of white voters in Pennsylvania to twenty thousand colored, what friend of the Caucasion race does tremble for his brethren in that State in view of the degrading servitude which seems to be pending over them, and which they can only escape by the success of the Democracy?

From the New York Sun.

THE NEW ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Amos T. Ackerman was born in Portsmouth, N. H., in 1822, and graduated at Dartmouth College, and went South in 1843, and took up his residence in Elberton, the county seat of Elbert county, about 70 miles north of Augusta, where he studied law under Judge Bryan, and joined the Whig party, with whom he acted until 1860, when he at first opposed the secession of his adopted State, but finally he succumbed to the pressure and enlisted in the Rebel Army, and was given a place upon the staff of the rebel General Toombs, with whom he was a great favorite. He did not, however, win an especial distinction upon the field of battle, and never rose on the rank of Brigadier General, when the bubble burst, and he at once accepted the situation, and urged upon the people that they try to make the best of what was left, and recuperate as soon as possible. In 1868, though not professing Republicanism, he saw Grant was the coming power and announced himself in his favor for the Presidency, and his name was finally placed at the head of Grant's electoral ticket in Georgia. When Grant came into power his disabilities were removed, and he was made District Attorney for Georgia, which position he now holds, having been confirmed by the Senate because he was the best of all the material there. He was a member of the constitutional convention which made the present constitution of Georgia, and in that body tried to get a clause in which would allow colored men to hold office. He was opposed to Bullock being made provisional Governor. Did not support him then, and does not now.

Last winter, when the South was being hunted over for a Supreme Judge, the President found him, and told several Senators if Bradley was not confirmed he would nominate Mr. Ackerman for that office. The little danger that Bradley was in then of being rejected quickly [illegible] Senate had dread of seeing upon the Supreme Bench a man who had worn the rebel uniform, and they disliked to have any quarrel with the President.

Mr. Ackerman was not a candidate for this position, and is not acquainted with a member of the Cabinet, and has no experience whatever in national politics, or in that line of opinions in which an Attorney General is called upon to decide. He is now in Elberton or Augusta, Ga., and the first intelligence he will receive of the prize he has drawn in the grand national lottery will be the telegram he sees in the newspapers, or the arrival of the letter from the President tendering him the place.

From the Virginia City (Nev.) Enterprise, June 7.

DEDICATION OF A CHINESE TEMPLE.

The Celestials of this city yesterday dedicated their new temple, lately erected and fitted up. They began the work about four o'clock in the morning, when they had a feast of roast hog and other fat things, sweet meats, &c., interspersed with singing, kneeling, bowing and praying, with the firing of a brass howitzer, borrowed for the occasion, the explosion of bombs wrapped about with bamboo splits, and an immense consumption of fire crackers. At noon they took a fresh start and had another high old time. The temple is a frame building fronting to the east, cost about $300. The interior is fitted up with a profusion of tinsel ornaments, at a cost, probably, of $300 more for the whole of the decorations. In the west end of the temple stands the high altar, and seated upon it are three crowned and bearded gods or kings. Two of these wooden gods have long beards and moustaches, while the beard of the third is the sailor cut.—All three are seated behind a sort of curtain, hanging down from a canopy, and looped aside that they may plainly be seen by their worshippers. In front of the altar is a table, upon which at noon yesterday was exhibited a full grown hog, roasted to a turn, with cakes, sweet meats, &c.

Before the altar a number of colored candles were burning, also dishes in which perfumed woods were smouldering. Behind this table was a narrow sort of altar, supporting large candlesticks adorned with artificial flowers, colored papers and peacock feathers. In front of this came another table with eatables and with small candles and dishes containing burning sandal wood, &c. The temple was crowded to suffocation, and even standing room could not be found for more than three-fourths of those wishing to enter. Some of the women planted ladders against the sides of the temple, and clambering up them, managed to peep into the windows and tops of the doors. The priests, who came to the temple, in procession about noon, dressed in their long blue robes, presented quite an imposing appearance. The ceremonies inside, as near as we could see, consisted in blessing certain robes with which the gods were clothed, blessing the wine and food before the people, and in many bows and genuflections.

At this time an accompaniment to the chanting was played on a squeaking two-stringed fiddle, with the occasional interference of some "base" sounding instrument. At length word was passed to the crowd outside that the ceremonies inside were concluded, when bombs were exploded, fire-crackers touched off and for half an hour there was a grand gun-powder jubilee, in the midst of which the priest and big guns of the tribe marched out in double file and went their ways. Many worshippers lingered within and about the temple, and even at the distance of three or four hundred yards the faithful were to be seen mounted upon the roofs of houses drinking tea or wine toward the spot where were ens[illegible] their gods. Even up to a late hour last night there was a great squealing of hogs in the direction of Chinatown, and the chances are that all the ceremonies are not yet over. The Celestials are as noisy in their worship as in anything else they undertake, and are only serious for the short time spent by them in bowing and muttering before the images of their gods.

Emile Olliver, the French Prime Minister is paid $78,000 a year in gold.

Maine is now bragging of a matron in her 17th year, the mother of four children.

From the Wilmington Journal.

THE DISSOLUTION OF THE RADICAL PARTY.

If the leading journals of the Republican party furnish a fair exponent of the condition of the Radical party, the deduction is irresistible, that Radicalism is now in the throes of dissolution. The New York *Times* warns again and again Radical leaders that persistence in the course hitherto pursued, leads to destruction.—The *Sun* and *Standard* pronounce the party defunct. The Missouri *Republican* and the Cincinnati *Gazette* are now as outspoken against Radicalism as they have been denunciatory of rebelism so-called, and the Chicago *Tribune*, the leading organ of the West, outstrips both the *Republican* and the *Gazette*.

George Alfred Townsend, the Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, presents a diagnosis of the condition of the Radical "the Barren Tree party," and fortells its dissolution with the phlegmatic science of a Paris physician, delivering his opinion upon an important patient sick of a hopeless disease. Townsend says that the party will die in 1872. From the stand point of Washington he portrays thus the dying agonies:

The Republican party will undoubtedly have as much as it can do to keep its majority in the House of Representatives. It will lose seats in New York, and, I suspect, in every Southern State, and will be hard pushed in Connecticut, New Jersey, Ohio, Missouri, and parts of Pennsylvania. By the Executive Government and the Senate, it will be able to hold the leading strings of power for at least three years more, but the experience of the past is that the Senate is a ductile and malleable body, seldom leaning far from the true sentiments of the Lower House, and if you ever find the House to pass an important bill and the Senate to non-concur, you may generally conclude that the House, having the fear of the people before its eyes, legislated hypocritically and afterward went up to the Senate and begged non-concurrence. This was the case with the repeal of the franking privilege, and even with the House's impeachment of President Johnson. The unchanging Senate, therefore, is by the conditions of itself, a thing of change, reflecting the wishes of the Lower House, as the mirror of Athene showed persons the face of the Gorgon. Let the Senate stand in the way of a determined Congress and the masses of the people will terrify it as Wellington and his peers grew pale before the roar of the reform party. With the Senate against Andrew Johnson, it was never able to do more than to irritate him by rejecting a few of his appointments. The history of a Senate against the President is that it becomes corrupted by his patronage, and of a Senate against the House, that it yields to intimidation and the will of the country. Nevertheless, on grave occasions, it is the citadel of the State against all.

I say, therefore, that the change of the Lower House is equivalent to a general change of policy and expenditure, and yet, singular as it may appear, a change of majority in the House of Representatives at present might be substantially a Republican victory. Much of the present Congress is only Republican in name and organization. The purposes for which the party was organized, and the spirit which animated it, are retained by a minority of the Republicans in Congress only. The Republican party was the party of free homesteads, but this Congress has swept down the homestead system and substituted the land-monopoly system. The Republican party was the party of no section, but of national freedom; this Congress considers Pennsylvania to be the Union, and insulation to be enlightenment. The Republican party was the party of all, and an equal chance for them all; but this Congress has represented a few, and they not those whose daily cry is, "What shall we eat, and what shall we drink, and wherewithal shall we be clothed?" The Republican party set up a new man as the type of the State and asked that he be unrestrained in his industries, adventures and enterprises, and be left free to establish confederacies of freemen like himself in his own way; the majority of Congress would create a State and model it upon his own pet theories and private interests and compel the man to inhabit and conform to [illegible] Congress, a set of inventive bureaucrats and a "mice" in every drawer of the bureau. Let these take their involved piece of cabinet-ware, which they have named the New Nation, and preach upon it for a text. The Republicans of the west have been true to their first conception. The members of the State of Illinois have in general stood solidly and intelligently for the free State with a man in it, and there is scarcely one of them who, according to his degree of power and right, has not distinguished his day and generation. The Republicans of the State of Missouri and Iowa have, in general, been equally true to the origin of their party, and Ohio and Indiana have furnished several consistent exemplars of the spirit of '56. In Wisconsin and Michigan the old mastadons of Whiggery have risen up and sought in vain to realize the time and the clime, but the effort has generally been too much for their vegetarian stomachs. In those States the Republican party is in a clear majority, but the Republican party has been betrayed in Congress. Those men who have sold or misinterpreted the manhood of the West are to come face to face with their constituents, and it is no funeral of the Republican party if they be elected to stay at home. Let these questions be put to them:

1. How many bills have you favored to take our homesteads and give them to railways?

2. What protection can you give to a man on the open prairie, menaced all around by combinations of Indians, capitalists, tariffs and transportation monopolies?

3. How much has your vote lightened my taxes and the cost of my salt, clothing, lumber, iron and freightage?

4. Have I, with my 160 acres and nothing else, been as much considered by you and yours as the man with a steam saw mill?

5. Have you been taking care of me according to my notions or according to the notions of the gentlemen on the other side of the Alleghanies?

6. Have you voted for any subsidy, draw-back, grant, foreign island, bounty, increased tax or discriminating duty?

7. Produce the record of your votes.

I venture the prophecy that in all the States where the Republican delegation can meet these questions Republicans will come back to the next Congress. And where the delegation cannot answer them disaster will fall upon them like the Phillistines upon Saul.

The Administration, by which we mean the Executive Government—President and Cabinet, Vice President and Speaker of the House—will have little influence upon the election of the next Congress. None of them have defined any position upon the questions propounded. The President has signed whatever railroad bills that have got up to him. He has, apparently, very crude and sophomoric ideas of what a Republican State ought to be. The Vice President has been silent, and can therefore be quoted neither for good nor evil. The Speaker of the House would be a low tariff man, even if he were a good politician, but small is the help his committees have given the Republican party. The Cabinet has the merit of harmony, but it has not probably filled the measure of expectation and has certainly failed to strike the enthusiasm of the people. The consequence is that the next election will be a popular election, pure and simple, every district selecting a Congressman for itself, and concerning itself little about past issues. Upon that next Congress will depend the fate of the Republican party in 1872.

The Crops Abroad.—The Mark Lane *Express*, the great newspaper authority on the grain market in England, states that the continued drought in that country is strong evidence of the failure of the wheat crop and a large increase of prices. In March last wheat was selling for $9.78 the quarter, and at present brings $10.88. The merchants in England base their calculations on a deficient crop in 1869 and on probable short supplies this year from the Baltic.—Grain is being also sent to the Continent, and medium quality California white wheat at $12.88 per quarter, free on board, was recently shipped for Havre. The Mark Lane *Express* says that the transient dream of overloaded granaries and endless supplies in England is fading away.

Queen Victoria gets $1,925,000 a year, and the Prince of Wales $500,000.

IMPORTANT DECISION MADE BY MR. CHASE—AN ADMINISTRATOR WHO INVESTED IN CONFEDERATE BONDS ORDERED TO MAKE A NEW SETTLEMENT.

Circuit Court of the United States—Fourth Circuit and District of Virginia:

John Head, Adeline Head (born Starke), and Charlotte E. Starke, vs. Ezekiel S. Talley, administrator *de bonis non* of John Starke, deceased.

This is a suit in equity brought to enforce payment by the defendant to the plaintiffs of their distributive share of the estate of the decedent, John Starke.

The proof shows that the plaintiffs, Adeline Head and Charlotte E. Starke, were children, and are the only surviving heirs of John Starke, and that the defendant had in his hands as administrator on the 31st of January, 1860, the sum of $7,249.83 belonging to the estate. It is claimed by the defendant that he subsequently disbursed considerable sums in payment of just claims against the estate, by which the balance in his hands was so far reduced that on the 20th of September, 1863, only the sum of five thousand and odd dollars remained.

The defendant states that the records and papers of the Hanover county court were destroyed by fire, and among them the records of the settlement by which this balance of about five thousand dollars were ascertained.

It is agreed by counsel that the records in sundry cases, in which certain decrees and orders were made affecting the balance in the hands of the plaintiff, were destroyed by the fire mentioned by the defendant; but there is no agreement that the record of the last settlement, on which he relies, was thus destroyed.

It appears in proof that the defendant, as administrator, invested five thousand dollars in the loan of the States then confederated in armed hostility to the United States, and received from the officers of the so-called Confederate Government a certificate for that sum.

It is not disputed on the part of the defendant that there must be a decree for an account, and that he is liable to the complainants for whatever balance may be found in his hands exceeding the five thousand dollars.

The important questions in the case are two: First.—Was the investment in the loan of the Confederate States one which a prudent person acting as trustee or administrator might make? And

Second.—Was the investment being actually made in a loan to a politico-military organization formed for the purpose of overthrowing the Union of the States under the national Constitution and establishing a new confederation in a portion of those States one which, under any circumstances, can be recognized in the courts of the United States as excusing the administrator from accounting for the funds in his hands to the parties otherwise entitled lawfully to receive them?

Upon the first question little may be said. It must indeed be regarded as already decided.—The court of the State authorized by law to consider and sanction investments by administrators sanctioned the loan under consideration; and it is agreed that the most prudent and careful business men were in the constant habit of making such investments. It would seem, therefore, to be unreasonable to call in question the good faith or prudence of the administrator in the circumstances by which he was surrounded. If there had been no decision of the State court approving the investment we could not say that the administrator ought to be charged if the investment were free from objection on other grounds.

This makes it necessary to consider the second question. But we need not examine it at length for in the case of *Botts vs. Crenshaw*, in this court, we held that the investment even of Confederate currency in Confederate bonds by an attorney who had collected a debt due to a citizen of Kentucky in the currency under what were considered to be justifying circumstances did not absolve him from accounting for its value, although in that case as in this the investment had been sanctioned by a court whose decision but for the abnormal condition created by the rebellion would have been conclusive.

This case, we think, covers the present in principle. So, in the case of *Shortridge vs. Macon* in the Circuit Court of the United State for the district of North Carolina, speaking through the presiding judge of the court, held that compulsory payment to a receiver under an order of a court of the United States of a debt due to a citizen of Pennsylvania did not excuse the debtor from the duty of paying the same due to the original creditor.

And we think that these decisions are sustained by the reasoning of the Supreme Court in the case of *Texas vs. White*, 7 Wall., 733.

Nor is there anything in the case of *Thorington vs. Smith*, 8 Wall., 12, which conflicts with the case of *Botts vs. Crenshaw* and *Shortridge vs. Macon*. In that case the Supreme Court held that contracts stipulating for payment in Confederate currency "cannot be regarded for that reason only" as void; but in this case there was something more than the mere use of a currency imposed on the community by irresistible force. There was an actual advance of money to the Confederacy itself. There was an investment of trust funds, entirely voluntary on the part of the administrator, in a loan to the Confederate Government to aid it in its effort to dismember the Union and to overthrow the National Government.

Whatever may have been the motive inducing such an investment, however it may have been warranted by example, or even by judicial authority, itself involved in the general rebellion, it is impossible that it should receive the sanction of a court of the United States.

We must hold, therefore, the investment complained of to be inoperative as a discharge from responsibility to the complainant, and will so decree, ordering an account by the defendant with the complainants, and payment of such a sum as may be found.

A Foe to Duelling.—The late letter of Governor Stevenson of Kentucky, now Senator elect to Congress from that State, is full of manly sentiment. The letter is in reply to a Mr. Jones, and after some allusion to the various party and personal quarrels in which a political career had involved him, the Governor said, "a duel I will not fight. For more than thirty years I have been a professor of the Christian religion. I am now chief magistrate of the State. Nobody can induce me to stab Christianity or trample upon the majesty of the public laws which I am sworn to uphold." This frank and fearless avowell is all the more to be commended from its being uttered in a community where the duello has not altogether gone out of fashion, and where, from a natural fear of being taunted with cowardice, more than one public man has yielded to a barborous practice which his conscience condemned.—*Philadelphia Record.*

The Heated Term.—on Friday and Saturday the thermometer at Lewiston, Me., ranged from 90 to 106; seven cases of sunstroke occurred on Saturday in New York; three cases occurred at Wilmington, N. C., where the mercury rose to 95; in Chicago it was 92; at Cambridge, Iowa, the mercury touched 100; at Oshkosh, Wis., 93; at Madison, Wis., 97; at Rochelle, Ill., 99; at Des Moines, Iowa, 99; at Janesville, Wis., 97; at Aurora, Ill., 105.

The New York *Evening Express* says that "the telegraph shows that the heat in New York was greater on Saturday than at any other place in the country—hotter, even, than at Havana or New Orleans. At 9 A. M. the thermometer stood at 88, and three hours later it was 92.—New York, in fact, has been, since Thursday, the hottest place in the United States.

At Sunday school in Ripon a teacher asked a little boy if he knew what the expression "sowing tares" meant. "Course I does," said he, exhibiting a patch on his trowsers. "There's a tare my ma sewed.—I tared it sliding down the hill at Bill's house."

Opportunity is the flower of time; and as the stock may remain when the flower is cut off, so time may be with us when opportunity is gone forever.

There are 287 incorporated colleges in the United States.

☞ The following is from an article published in the *Lutheran Visitor*, issued at Columbia, S. C. It is from the pen of Rev. Mr. Bernheim, Pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, in Wilmington, and will prove of interest to many of our readers:

RAPID INCREASE OF THE LUTHERAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

There are ministers of the Lutheran Church in the United States still living and when they entered her ministry, there were less than one hundred Lutheran ministers in all North America. In the year 1814 the entire number of Lutheran ministers in the United States and Canada amounted to eighty-six; more than twice that number are now added to the roll every year, and one of the Lutheran Theological Seminaries in this country graduates at the present time about half that number every year.

In 1845, twenty years later, and after the Theological Seminaries at Hartwick, Gettysburg and Lexington were in operation, and nine Synods had been organized, there were but 250 Lutheran ministers in the United States. In 1850, sixteen years later, and only twenty years ago, the number had increased to 757. At this time there are over 2,100 Lutheran ministers laboring in the United States and Canada.

This rapid increase of ministers is nothing compared with the increase in number of communicants, now amounting to over half a million in this country, if we take all our scattered members into account, who are as yet not reached by the labors of ministers, and who are, of course, not reported in our Synodical statistics.

From 1814 to 1834, a period of twenty years, the ratio of increase in the number of ministers was 300 per cent; the next sixteen years, from 1834 to 1850, the ratio of increase was again 300 per cent; and for the last twenty years about the same ratio of increase in our ministerial ranks is obtained. If we are permitted to estimate the future by the past, the Lutheran Church in this country will have in 1890 between 6,000 and 7,000 ministers, and in 1910 about 20,000 Lutheran ministers laboring in the United States and the Canadas.

No denomination, whether orthodox or not, Roman Catholic or Protestant, has made such rapid advances for the last fifty years. Lutheran institutions of learning and other sources of literary cultivation, such as books and periodicals, are likewise being increased at a very rapid rate. Lutheran churches are springing into life in all parts of our land, in many places where nothing was known of even the existence of our denomination; and it will not be long when ignorance on the part of some of our American citizens respecting the strength, the influence, the doctrines and the usages of the Lutheran Church will be a thing of the past.

G. D. Bernheim.

For the Old North State.

EXAMINATIONS IN EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY.

It was my privilege to attend the examinations of nearly all the classes in the various branches of study prosecuted at Edgeworth during the past session. I was exceedingly gratified at what I saw and heard. The evidences of scholarship and thorough instruction in the teachers, and of study, of learning, and of progress in the pupils were manifest and abundant. No one could witness the general quickness and accuracy with which the questions were answered, displaying the pupils' knowledge and mastery of the subject in hand, without feeling that they had been under the training of teachers peculiarly competent and faithful. I never attended examinations more rigid, more fair and honest, more conclusive and satisfactory as tests of knowledge and proficiency than these. I witnessed in Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Latin, Philosophy, Mental Science, &c., &c. I believe that in the opinion all who attended would concur, and the more intelligent and capable any one was of judging, the more decided and hearty would be his concurrence. It is with peculiar confidence and satisfaction that I commend Edgeworth to parents and to our Southern people, as a school where the minds, hearts and manners of our girls are sure of a training and culture at once sound, thorough and christian.

J. Henry Smith.

Greensboro', N. C.

MEETING IN CABARRUS.

Agreeably to a previous notice given, a meeting of the Conservative party for Cabarrus county was held in the Court House in Concord, on Saturday, 18th inst.

Upon motion, Col. Wm. A. Weddington, was appointed Chairman, and Caleb Pitts, Secretary.

The object of the meeting was then briefly explained by W. J. Montgomery, Esq., to be the nomination of candidates for the different county offices, and a candidate to represent the county in the House of Representatives of the next Legislature of North Carolina.

Upon motion, a committee consisting of one delegate from each township was selected to act as a nominating committee. A recess of ten minutes took place to enable the delegates from each township to consult together. The names constituting the committee being then announced, they retired to consult.

Upon motion, a committee consisting of W. J. Montgomery, Dr. F. M. Henderson and John Morrison, were selected to report suitable resolutions for the action of the meeting. Upon their return the following resolutions were reported and unanimously adopted:

Resolved 1st, That we fully approve of the address issued by the Conservative party of the last Legislature and pledge ourselves to a strict adherence to the principles therein announced.

Resolved 2nd, That we heartily endorse the nomination of Judge Shipp, as the Conservative candidate for Attorney General of North Carolina, and hereby pledge ourselves to use all honorable means to secure his election.

Resolved, 3rd, That we pledge ourselves to support the nominees of this meeting.

The Committee upon nominations having returned reported the following named candidates:

For House of Representatives—Dr. John L. Henderson.

For Sheriff—Nelson Slough.

For Coroner—C. R. White.

For County Treasurer—Joel Reed.

For County Surveyor—Wm. A. Williford.

For County Register—Ransom Winecoff.

For County Commissioners—Joseph Young, Stanhope Caldwell, John Hileman, R. A. Barrier and John H. Newell.

The nominations were unanimously endorsed by the meeting.

Upon motion, the proceedings were ordered to be published in the Charlotte papers, Salisbury papers and Raleigh *Sentinel*.

The meeting, during its sitting, was highly entertained by speeches from Messrs. William G. Means, W. J. Montgomery and Robert Means.

Upon motion the meeting then adjourned.

Wm. A. Weddington, Chairman.

Caleb Pitts, Sec'y.

The most fatal error a woman can make is to imagine that, because "her market is made," nothing of the attractions which won the love are necessary to retain the husband. No man can long endure a sloven, particularly if she is a fine lady abroad.

Pride in a beautiful woman, is like a flaw in a diamond—it lessens its value, spoils its lustre, and remains indellible.

A Yankee who had been bragging of the victories of the Revolution was referred by an Englishman to the battle of White Plains, at which the Americans were severely beaten. The Yankee hesitated a little, and then remarked that "at that battle the Americans, somehow, *didn't seem to take any interest in the fight!*"

At the University of Virginia the commencement exercises will take place on Wednesday, 29th of June, at 11 A. M., in the rotunda, and in the evening the annual oration before the College Societies will be delivered by Geo. H. Pendleton, of Ohio. On Thursday, 30th, will be given the annual oration before the Alumni, by John White Stevenson, of Kentucky, and the Alumni dinner.

The Democratic newspapers of Indiana printed the names of upwards of three thousand men who have been active and efficient workers of the Radical party, who announce that they have left that party on account of the Fifteenth Amendment and other negroisms which the Radical leaders are seeking to fasten upon the country.

Rev. Dr. Osborne, the celebrated temperance lecturer, has been lecturing at Nashville and other points in Tennessee, in behalf of the proposed Asylum for Inebriates. The other day he visited Lookout Mountain and got "drunker than a biled owl," and has had his appointment as traveling agent for the above institution revoked.

It is stated that the Hon. Jefferson Davis will soon sail for Europe, to bring his family back to Memphis, Tennessee.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Roxana Olivia Linton, wife of Samuel E. Linton, Esq., is no more! She was suddenly called to pass over the dark river of Death, at 7 o'clock, A. M., June 28th, 1870.

Sister Linton was born Sept. 9, 1843; married March 26th, 1862, and during the same year, joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South, under the Ministry of Rev. A. W. Mangum, and after a brief illness, passed away as above stated, in good hope of eternal life. She leaves a husband, father, mother, and brother, and a large circle of friends to mourn her unexpected death.

Sister L. was an affectionate daughter, a devoted wife and an active and useful Christian. As a Sabbath School Teacher, she labored for many years most faithfully and efficiently. At one time, she had two classes, one in the Lutheran and one in the Methodist church. She was specially devoted to these classes. May her scholars follow her instructions and meet her in Heaven! Let the bereaved husband, parents and brother trust in, and obey that God who made her life useful and happy, and her death peaceful and blessed! We mourn her untimely death, but thank God for her pure and spotless life. If we are true to ourselves and to God, we shall see her again in a better world.

"Hope looks beyond the bounds of time,
When what we now deplore;
Shall rise, in full, immortal prime,
And bloom to fade no more."

L. S. Burkhead.

Salisbury, N. C., June 30th, 1870.

[Examiner please copy.]

SALISBURY MARKETS

JULY 1, 1870.

REPORTED BY J. A. MCCONNAUGHEY, GROCER.

Bacon,	per pound,	15 to 18
Coffee,	per pound,	22 to 28
Corn, per bush, of 56 lbs.		1 25 to 1 30
" Meal, bush. 46 "		1 25 to 1 3[illegible]
Copperas,	per pound,	10 to 60
Candles, Tallow,	"	20 to 2[illegible]
" Adamantine,		25 to 60
Cotton,	per pound,	18 to 19
" Yarn, per bunch,		1.75 to 1.80
Eggs, per dozen,		12 to 15
Feathers,	per pound,	40 to 50
Flour,	per sack,	2.90 to 3.25
Fish, Mackerel, No. 1.		$21.00
" " 2.		20 to 22
" " 3.		to
Fruit, dried, apples pealed,		4 to 5
" " " unp'ld,		4 to 12
" " Peaches, pealed,		15 to 16
" " " unpealed,		9 to 10
Leather, upper, per pound,		62 to 75
" sole,	"	30 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,	[illegible] to 75
Pork,	per pound,	10 to 12
Potatoes, Irish per bushel,		75 to 1.00
" Sweet	"	1.00 to 00
Sugar, Brown, per pound,		14 to 16
" Clarified,	"	18 to 20
" Crushed Pulverized		20 to 25
Salt, coast,	per sack,	2.25 to 2.40
" Liverpool,	"	2.75 to [illegible]
" Table		5.50 to 6.00
Tobacco, Leaf, per pound,		8 to 10
" Manufactured,		30 to 1.5[illegible]
" Smoking		40 to 1.[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOB PRINTING

The undersigned has the pleasure to announce to his patrons and the public that, within the last few months, he has made important and valuable additions to his office in new TYPES and PRESSES and other facilities for JOB PRINTING, and is now better prepared to meet, promptly and well, any orders sent him than at any time since '61. His more recent additions of materials were selected with especial reference to the printing of SCHOOL CATALOGUES,

WEDDING CARDS,
PARTY TICKETS,
CIRCULARS,
PAMPHLETS,
and BLANKS.

He believes he is prepared for *anything* in his line and likely to be called for, and that he can come as near giving *entire* satisfaction in the matters of STYLE, TIME and PRICE, as can be reached by any printer in the State.

Orders from a distance promptly met.

Address, J. J. Bruner,

June 29, '70.] Salisbury, N. C.

Cucumber Seed,

OF THE LONG GREEN VARIETY.

These Cucumbers often attain 24 inches in length, and in all other respects, very desirable—having but four seeds, tender and very crisp—superior to all others for pickling.

Also, large late FLAT DUTCH and DRUM HEAD CABBAGE, for a late crop for krouting.

Supplies of the above, just at hand,

At E. SILL'S Drug Store,

July 1:1t Salisbury, N. C.

P. S.—Where more than 50 cts. worth is wanted, they will be sent to any distance by Post, free of charge.

ATTRACTIVE SALE!

$5,000 WORTH OF HOTEL AND Household furniture to be sold at the YARBOROUGH HOUSE DINING ROOM; sale to commence on Tuesday, July 5th, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

This large sale of furniture will afford persons a fine opportunity, who may desire to replenish their Boarding Houses with everything needful, to do so.

There are about 60 good Bed Steads, Matresses, Sheets, (Cotton and Linen,) Blankets, Quilts, &c., in fact everything that is used in a first class Hotel or Boarding House.—There will be a large assortment of Dining Room Ware, Tables, Chairs, and a very large lot of the best Granite Crockery Ware, Silver Knives, Table and Tea Spoons, best quality Silver Casters, &c.

I will close the Yarborough House on July 2d, and will continue the sale of furniture from day to day until everything is sold.

On all sums over $20, a credit will be given of 60 days.

July 1:1t J. M. BLAIR.

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE NEXT SESSION will commence on the first Monday of September. We make good Scholars, good Musicians, and good Teachers of our pupils, and give them a training fitted to make them practical and useful women.

For circulars, address,

J. M. M. CALDWELL.

July 1 2m Greensboro, N. C.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, the leading Radical paper of the Northwest, writes as follows of the probable results of the fall elections:

"The Republican party will undoubtedly have as much as it can do to keep its majority in the House of Representatives. It will lose seats in New York, and, I suspect, in every Southern State, and will be hard pushed in Connecticut, New Jersey, Ohio, Missouri, and parts of Pennsylvania."

The weekly edition of the Charlottesville, Va., *Chronicle* has been enlarged to double its former size, and is now, we believe, the largest as it is one of the most enterprising papers in the State.

Elizabeth Magartis, a colored woman, died in Albany, New York, last week in the 106th year of her age.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AN IMPORTANT CONSIDERATION.

Dr. Tutt's Liver Pills are PURELY VEGETABLE and are adapted to young and old, male and female, and may be taken at all times, without restraint of occupation, without change of living, without diet and without the fear of taking cold during all kinds of weather, and in all climates; THEY CONTAIN NO MERCURY.

TIME IS MONEY!

Gold Watches, Stiffened Hunting Cased, Full Jeweled, Levers at $35 to $40

Aluminous Gold, Hunting Cased, Full Jeweled Levers, (Gents or Ladies) at $20

Oroide Gold, Double Extra Refined, $16 & $20

Coin Silver, Hunting Cased, 17, 20, to $25 each.

READ DESCRIPTION OF PRICES.

No Brass or bogus trash, but Genuine 18 carat Gold, (stiffened or filled backs,) hunting cases, with best Full Jeweled Lever Movements—Ladies' or Gents' sizes—at only $35 each.

OUR EXTRA FINE QUALITY,

Eighteen carat Gold Engine Turned, hunting cased, best English, Swiss and American Movements—Full Jeweled Levers—not surpassed at any price, perfectly regulated and adjusted—Railroad timers—the cheapest Watch in the World at only $40 each. Also the celebrated

SOLID REFINED ALUMINOUS GOLD, unsurpassed for beauty, equal in appearance to Fine Gold. Hunting cased, Full Jeweled Levers.—Ladies' and Gents' Sizes—at $20 each.—These Watches have obtained a great reputation; are the only perfect imitation of Gold ever produced, and will stand any climate, being made entire of solid Aluminous Gold, they never tarnish. The works are the best make, and every Watch warranted for time. Price $20 each. Also the Extra Fine and

DOUBLE EXTRA REFINED (improved) OROIDE GOLD WATCHES,

Hunting cased, Full Jeweled Lever Works, equal in appearance and for time to Gold Watches, at only $15. The Double Extra Refined, $20 each.

Also Pure Coin Silver Hunting Cased Cylinder Watches at $17. Full Jeweled Levers—extra fine—$20. American Straight Line Levers or Duplex $25 each.

ALSO GOLD VEST CHAINS,

Latest and most costly styles, thick and double thick rolled plated 18 Carat Gold, at $6, $8, $10, and $12 each. Ladies' Leontine Chains heavy rolled plated at $8, $10 and $12. Also Elegant Oroide Gold Chains—for Ladies or Gents,—from 10 to 40 inches long, at $2, $4, $6 and $8 each, sent with Watches at lowest wholesale prices.

NO MONEY REQUIRED IN ADVANCE

All Goods sent by Express, on responsible orders, payable at Express office on delivery. Places where no Express runs, Goods will be sent at our risk by mail as Registered Package, by sending cash in advance.

An Agent sending for Five Watches, gets an Extra Watch free, of the same value.

All Goods may be opened and examined in Express before paid for, on payment of Express charges only, and if not satisfactory, returned. All Goods warranted, will be taken back and exchanged or money refunded, if not satisfactory.

State description and price of goods desired, and address all orders to

The Eagle Watch Co.,

apr29-3m 148 Fulton, St., N. Y.

THE "PAIN KILLER."

The foreign and domestic demand for Perry Davis & Son's great medicine—the Pain Killer—was never before so large as it has been of late; and we think the time has arrived when the declaration may be made, without the possibility of refutation, that the city of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, of the United States of America, has furnished the entire habitable globe with a medicine, which in point of universality of demand, extent of usefulness, complete efficiency for all the purposes for which it is designed and wide-spread, enduring popularity, has never been equaled by any medicine in Europe or America.

The universality of the demand for the Pain Killer, is a novel, interesting and surprising feature in the history of this medicine. Its "fame has gone out," into every quarter of the habitable globe. The Pain Killer is now regularly sold in large and *steadily increasing* quantities, not only to general agents in every State and Territory of the Union, and every Province of British America, but to Buenos Ayres, Brazil, Uraguay, Peru, Chili and other South American States to the Sandwich Islands, to Cuba and other West India Islands; to England and Continental Europe; to Mozambique, Madagascar, Zanzibar and other African lands; to Australia and Calcutta, Rangoon and other places in India. It has also been sent to China, and we doubt if there is any foreign port or inland city in Africa or Asia, which is frequented by American and European Missionaries, travelers or traders, into which the Pain Killer has been introduced and sought after.

The extent of its usefulness is another great feature of this remarkable medicine. It is not only the best thing ever known, as everybody will confess, for bruises, cuts, burns, &c., but for dysentery or cholera, or any sort of bowel complaint it is a remedy unsurpassed for efficiency and rapidity of action. In the great cities of British India, and in the West India Islands and other hot climates it has become *the standard medicine* for all such complaints, as well as for dyspepsia, liver complaints and other kindred disorders. For coughs and colds, canker, asthma and rheumatic difficulties, it has been proved by the most abundant and convincing trials and testimony, to be an invaluable medicine. The proprietors are in possession of letters from persons of the highest character and responsibility, testifying, in unequivocal terms, to the cures effected and the satisfactory results produced, in an almost endless variety of cases, by the use of this great medicine.—*Prov. Advertiser.*

HEALTH'S BEST DEFENCE.

"The weak eateth herbs," says St. Paul, so that eighteen hundred years ago the value of medicinal plants was appreciated. In the Old Testament botanical remedies are repeatedly recommended, but in no passage of sacred history is man recommended to swallow calomel or blue pill, or any other mineral preparation. The sick were directed to eat herbs to strength en them, to purify them, to heal them, to restore them. In that day the art of making vegetable extracts was unknown. The herbal medicines were mere infusions.

It was reserved for a later age to unite the sanitary essences of tonic, aperient and antibillous roots, barks, and plants with an active stimulant, and thus secure their rapid diffusion through the debilitated or disordered system.—The crowning triumph of this effective mode of concentrating and applying the virtues of medicinal vegetables was achieved in the production of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Never before had a pure alcoholic stimulant been combined with the expressed juices of the finest specifics of the vegetable kingdom. Never yet, though eighteen years have elapsed since its production, has this great restorative been equaled.—It is taken at all seasons, in all climes, as the most potent safeguard against epidemics, as a protection against all unhealthy exhalations that produce debility or beget disease; as a remedy for intermittent and other malarious fevers; as an appetizer; as a sovereign cure for dyspepsia; as a general tonic and invigorant; as a gentle, painless aperient; as a blood depurent; as a nervine; as a cure for billious affections; as a harmless anodyne; and as the BEST DEFENCE OF HEALTH under unfavorable circumstances, such as sedentary pursuits, undue bodily or mental exertion, hardships, privation and exposure.