## The Old North State

ALISBURY, PRIDAY, OCT. 14, 1870 GES. R. E. LEE.

Some ten days ago it was announced that this christian gentleman and distinguished patrict and here had had an attack of puralysis. A few days later this was contradicted -he had a severe attack of Illness, but it was not paralysis. The latest accounts inform us that his health has nearly been restored. The public will be gratified to hear this, as, since the days of Washington, no man has had a stronger hold upon the effections of the people, or communited more generally the confidence and esteem of those who were lately opposed to him in arms.

"It matters not how much we may have and not differ from General Lee upon political matters, we do not hesitate to say that we know he believed he was right in all that he did during the war. Since the surrender he has attended to his own business, and all that he has said to the people of Virginia and the South has been auch only as could have been expected from such a source—fraught with peace and good will soward the whole country."

P. S .- Since the above was in type, and as we to press, we learn that Gen, Les suddenly be on Wednesday morning, the 12th, of congestion of the brain. Aged sixty-three years, eight months and twenty-three days. Verily a good and great man has fallen

THE ELECTIONS ON TUESDAY.

eagre rourns from the plections held in Penn-izants, Ohlo, Indiana, Lowa and Nebraska on eday. The few that we have do not afford ground for rejoicing. Several days, howsom will clapso before we can know the truth, and it may be much better than we anticipate. The following dispatches we clip from the

fifteen thousand. They gain a Congressman is the first and possibly in the ninth districts.— Schenek's election is doubtful.

INDIANA.—The Republicans gain in the riv

INDIANA.—The Republicans gain in the river towns and lose in the central portions of the State. The election is very close. Nothing from the doubtful Congressional districts.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Republican majority in the city of Philadelphia is 4,961. The Republicans lose the regular nominee in the 3d dissist. The Democrats elect Reading in the 6th district (a gain.) The Republicans elect Shoemaker in the 12th district (a gain.) The Democrats have probably elected Myers in the 16th district, making a gain of one in the Legisladistrict, making a gain of one in the Legisla-

Here the administration circles are gratified Nothing has been heard from Nebraska.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Philadelphia, October 12. Forney's Press claims the election of Oliver in the 6th and Shoemaker in the 12th district a both are however doubtful. Reading in the 5th district is elected. The Republican majority in the 19th district is 2,000. The 16th and 21st districts are still doubtful. The Republicans will have a majority of full the Republicans. will have a majority of five in the State Senate The Standard sums up its dispatches as fol-

"Our noon Surplebes bring the unlifting States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa

on yesterday. The Pennsylvania Congressiona delegation stands as it did at the last election The Republicans gain two Congressmen in Ohio. Indiana is close. Very little change either way. Iowa is overwhelmingly Republican. Nothing from Nebraska.

## WHICH IS RIGHT

Immediately after the late election the Con servative Executive Committee issued an address to the people of the State, in which they declared that the result "was not a party triumph," but an uprising of the honest men of all parties against fraud, corruption and dishonesty and in favor of reform. Now certain Democratic journals claim that it was a party triumph, and nothing else, won by themselves in spite of the moderate men, whom they seem to be anxious to get rid of. The moderate men hold the balance of power in the State, to say the least of it, as the ultras will see sooner or later, if they are determined to see.

Senator Thurman, of Ohio, is canvassing that State for the Democracy, taking ground that the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments were not legally adopted, and are not therefore a part of the Constitution of the Uni-ted States.—Exchange.

They have been declared to be parts of the Constitution by the proper authority, and have been recognized by the courts, both State and Federal, as such. To simply declare them null and void by Congress, as is proposed by Judge Thurman, and many other leaders of the Hemotorian into office. Kelly claims to hold over constite party, is to recesses the Frank Blair doctrine, which proved so disastrous to the parloctrine, which proved so disastrous to the par-In the term of plaintiff's office expired the satrous to it in 1872, if adopted. With such a plank in its platform the Demogracy will fail to early several Southern States at the next greatdential election upon which it now calculates with confidence. Thousands of Conservation of the supported Gov. Seymour in 1888, on account of his known preference for Chief Justica Chase, and his undoubted conservation, who presidency.

The University.—A correspondent of the The University of the presidency.

In the term of plaintiff's office expired the last Monday in August 1870, and that is he was elected by the qualified voters of the sate of the was entitled to hold the office.

2. That the plaintiff had failed to settle the public taxes and to produce the receipts of the public taxes and to produce the receipts of the public officers, therefore, as he was in law bound to do that, he had thereby forfeited his office, if it had not already expired by its own terms of limitation—R. Code, p. 559, sec. 9.

3. That plaintiff had failed to settle the public taxes and to produce the receipts of the public officers, therefore, as he was in law bound to do that, he had thereby forfeited his office, if it had not already expired by its own terms of limitation—R. Code, p. 559, sec. 9.

3. That the plaintiff had failed to settle the public taxes and to produce the receipts of the public officers, therefore, as he was in law bound to do that, he had thereby forfeited his office, if it had not already expired by its own terms of limitation—R. Code, p. 559, sec. 9.

3. That the term of plaintiff had failed to settle the public taxes and to produce the receipts of the public officers, therefore, as he was in law bound to do that, be had thereby forfeited his office.

2. That the plaintiff had failed to settle the public taxes and to produce the receipts of the public officers, therefore, as he was in law bound to do that, be had thereby forfeited him office.

3. That the taxes and to produce the receipts of the public officers, the was Sy in 1868, and which will prove still more di-

THE UNIVERSITY .- A correspondent of the Wilmington Journal proposes that the Univeraity of North Carolina be re-organized with Jefferson Davis as President. This suggestion of its correspondent is andorsed by the Journal .- plaintiff. The Charlotte Desperat says that Bey. Prof. Charles Phillips, of Davidson College, would "make a much better President and knows a great deal more about the practical business of a college." We long ago suggested Gov. Graham sity is re-organized we hope it will be tendered so tara.

But this discussion seems to us to be prematur The Constitution must be amended before the University can be re-organized.

Read the communication of "Consen NATIVE" in our columns this week, recommend ing Col. L. W. Humphrey, of Goldsboro', as suitable person for United States Senator. We know Col. Humphrey, and can honestly endorse all that our correspondent says of his qualifications and fitness for the position for which he is recommended. This we do without expressing my, preference of our own among the many distinguished gentlemen whose names have been greationed in connection therewith.

THE TOURGHE LETTER

The question, who garbled the Tourgee letter seems to be settled at last. The letter heat first written, was so extravagant as render it almost incredible that the garbling was done intentionally. The following is Gen. Abbott's last letter to the Tribune on the subject; To the Editor of the Tribune ;

Six: You will pardon me for troubling you again about the garbled Tourgee letter. Yesterday I received from the Hon. C. L. Cobb, M. C., from the 1st Congressional District of this State, the copy of the Tourgee letter which I fusinished him. In the place which speaks of the breaking open of houses is reads "4,000 or 5,000," and not "400 or 500," as in the original letter. It is evident that the mintaken and the series of the control of t letter. It is evident that the mistake was made by Mr. James Fitzpatrick, a copying clerk of Senate. He made both copies that sent to Gov. Holden and that sent to Mr. Cobb. 1 did On the occasion of "the mournful news" of his illness the Standard paid him a generous tribute. It says "the death of such a man is allow. It says "the death of such a man is allow. It says "the death of such a man is allow. The copy itself is conclusive. It says "the death of such a man is allow. Holden in the matter, either by implica-

tion or otherwise. I never had any idea that he had any hand in "garbling" the letter. I re-gret still more that I was at first misled as to the origin of the discrepency. Very respectfully,

JOSEPH C. ARROTT. Wilstington, N. C., Sept. 28, 1870.

THE QUESTION OF A CONVENTION

Conservative victory in North Carolina is the discussion of the propriety of a State Convention for purposes of Constitutional reform. We do not deprecate the discussion of this question, conducted as it has been with great moderation and decorum by the Conservative press, nor do we think that it is likely to seriously embarrass our victorious party in the great work that is already upon its hands, unless it shall be unecasonably pressed.

The very caution with which our conf

raries approach the subject, reveals their im-pression of its extreme delicacy at the present time and under present circumstances. As yet the discussion has assumed the shape of mere general suggestion, and since it has developed general suggestion, and since it has developed no inharmonious spirit, we do not regret it.

As to the general outline of reformatory measures suggested thus far, we believe there will be no considerable differences among our party friends, and there is no doubt that a large segment of the Republican party recognizes the necessity of material change in our organic law. Nevertheless we shall greatly err in undertaking to do too much. The Conservatives of North Carolina are in a condition demanding North Carolina are in a condition demanding courage and ardor, but requiring also modera-tion and deliberate counsel. Our victory was a victory of Peace; a triumph over the policy of Passion. Our banners were emblazoned with Passion. Our banners were emblazoned with the symbols of Peace, and our alogans were in-vocations of social arder and demestic quiet.— The people do not misinterpret the triumph achieved by their zeal and devotion. They do achieved by their zeal and devotion. They do not desire that their work shall be jeopardized by undue haste and excessive order. They do not ask for the inauguration of a policy of vengeance, and they do not believe that the wicked work of years of misrule is to be remedied by sudden and violent changes, abundant in seal but most likely addly deficient in wisdom.

The demand for a Convention presupposes a necessity for certain organic changes not properly within the purview of Legislative action.—

And it is in this view that we concur in a desire

And it is in this view that we concur in a desire for a Convention at some future day, not very distant, but certainly not immediately at hand. If we desire perpetual unrest and never-ending partisan animosity, individual contentions and local jealousies, we cannot better serve our pur-pose than by keeping the question of Constitu-tional amendment and revision as a constant element in the party politics of the State. And that will inevitably be the result, if the Legislands. Mr. Drake, of the rolling millest Lynchburg.

Xet the Legislature has an aur leate homowit and to engage the wisest counsel of the ablest and best men of the State. Until the Legislature shall have performed the mission now before it, and performed it thoroughly and wisely. the Conservative party has its hands full. Let us not be too eager in this matter of a Convention. Festina leute is an excellent maxim under certain circumstances. Let us not embarrass and perplex the popular mind with issues which it is not now prepared to entertain. The people are thoroughly abreast of the moment; they have moment they will be found ready. We control the situation absolutely. Our possible errors are now the sole hope of a vanquished and disheart-

The suggestions of the Star seem to us to excellent. Too much haste in the matter of a Convention is to be deprecated. It ought to be elected when the public mind is cool and tranouil. Would it not be best for the legislature to we undertake to do too much."

THE HOLDING OVER OUTSTION

We have furnished by one of the counsel the case with the following statement: STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

On the zelation of Wm. M. Shipp, Atto. Gen., and on the complaint of Samuel A. Kelly, Plaintiff. vs. Pleasant R. Martin, Defendant.

that it was found that helly after necoming a candidate for re-election withdress before the day of election,) before Henry, Judge at Fall Term 1870, of Dayle Superior Court. Argued by Clement and Price for plaintiff, and Furches for defendant, when his Horior gave judgment for claim!

It should be noted that this is the first decision of holding over in the State, Kelly is a democrat and Martin is a republican.

> From the Sentinel UNITED STATES BENATOR.

Mr. Eprron: Allow me to name as a fit man to represent North Carolina in the United States Senate, Col. L. C. Edwards of Granville. Col. Edwards is a native of Person, a graduate of the University, a ripe scholar, a learned lawyer and

an able debater.

If it be any recommendation, Mr. Edwards has had his disabilities removed by Congress, PERSON, Person county, Oct. 5, 1870,

Female School Teacher Killed by Punits.—Bos-ton, Oct. 8.—Miss Ella C. Barstow, a school-teacher in Canton, Masse, died to day from the effects of a brutal assault with stones made upon Female School Teacher Rilled by Punit.—Boston, Oct. 8.—Miss Ella C. Barstow, a school-teacher in Canton, Miss, died to day from the teacher in Canton, Miss, died to day from the teacher in Canton, Miss, died to day from the teacher in Canton, Miss, died to day from the teacher in Canton, Miss, died to day from the teacher in Canton, Miss, died to day from the teacher in Canton, Miss, died to day from the teacher in Canton, Miss, died to day from the teacher in Canton, Miss, died to day from the teacher in Canton, Miss, died to day from the teacher in Canton, Miss, died to day from the teacher in Canton, Miss, died to day from the chignon has gone quite out of fashion in that chignon has gone quite out of fashion in that the part of the inhabitants.

Pression Operations near Paris.

Bull VE R WINGS. The New SILVER WINGS. Sabbath SILVER WINGS. School SILVER WINGS. School SILVER WINGS. Si

Mn. Eprron:—The day for the convening of the Legislature will soon be upon us. Among its many prospective duties, the election of a United States Senator is not the least important. The entire Conservative press of the Same, through its correspondents, has announced its favorites for this high and honorable trust.— Among all the fiames suggested, I find not one who would not reflect honor on the office. It seems burd that men laboring under statutory disabilities should be excluded from all chances of such honorable preferment; but, without stopping to discuss the question, our peculiar situation would seem to demand it. It is generally conceded that nothing should be left to the magnaphinity or sense of justice of the dominant party in Congress.

The Conservative parts of the conservative parts o

inant party in Congress.

The Conservative party, after a protracted period of trial, suffering and deep humiliation, have just come into power, and it is the part of wisdom to use that power with considerate discretion and distinguished moderation. In the election of a United States Benator, especially, no old feuds should be awakened. The good of the State, of the whole country, not ignoring the all-absorbing interests of the Conservative party, should be steadily kept in view. Between these there can be no conflict. The interests of the State, the United States and the Conservative party are so happily blended as to be identical. In subserving the one, neither of the others can

lina the name of Col. L. W. HUMPHREY, of Goldsboro, as a worthy competitor of the many distinguished gentlemen hitherto announced in sonnection with this distinguished honor. As a cultivated gentleman of rank and fortune, he is widely known and universally respected. His character, moral and political, habove reproach. In what he undertakes, his energy and industry are unsurpussed. Temperate in all things, his political faith knows no change—has always been as unwavering as the needle to the pole—Through all his past life, wherever and whenever it was necessary, his time, his talents and his ample means have been freely and liberally expended in the cause of genuine democracy.—With all these, and much more which might be enumerated, to recommend him, and free from all statutory disabilities, I may respectfully ask, is not Col. L. W. Humphrey "the right man in the right place," for United States Senator.

THE LATE DISASTROUS FLOOD.

The fallowing are some of the terrible inci-

The Mount Vernon Iron Works, in Rocking-ham county are entirely gone, and so are all the tenant's houses. nant's houses. The Hon. Mr. Milnes's iron works are a total

lost; and his store house and contents, valued at \$20,000 are a clear loss. The flood swept evsrything before it. Silvester Stover's wife and child, at Port Re public, were washed off in his house, and are supposed to have been drowned.

rions illness, and who spent the night with his clares that the sole occupation of the people in terrified and around, desired the fraternity and supremacy of the Republic, quence of the shock and exposure incident to desiring to rescue France from the abyse into hat terrible ordeal

tained 22 persons, every one perishing in the might form for the relief of the country from flood. Thirty-three persons living between invasion. The national defence committee are Shenandoah city and the mouth of the river are straining every nerve to arouse the country's known to have perished. Mr. James Shipe, who lived on Herr's Island, was with his wife cut off from escape, and as one building would go down he would swim with her to another, until finally she was drowned, and he reached the shore on Sunday morning entirely naked.

The House of William Jones, on the farm of But this lethargy shall be shaken off. This great country will rise majestic in her might, and interest the shore of the shaken off. The autumn rains a national war. The autumn rains shown that they can be trusted, and at the right go down he would swim with her to another, came to Tye river dam, where it was broken to and chilling blasts will give immense trouble to pieces and Mr. and Mrs. Jones drowned. Miss the unacclimated Prussians, who will be decima-Wright, who was a visitor at the house of Mr. ted by hunger, and will fall an easy prey to the Wright, who was a visitor at the house of Mr. Ited by hunger, and will fall an easy prey to the Jones, and two of the latter's children, held on to the floor of the house and were carried down will prove a hard one to accomplish. A great the river to Willow Bank, a distance of twelve postpone its consideration until its second ses-sion? And we shall certainly "greatly err if our situation by Mr. Wright, the lock-keeperwho procured a boat and came to their assist-

ance.

Mr. Woodson's boat, which was lying at Tye river locks, was carried down by the current after the lock-gates gave away, and dashed against a tree between that point and Hughes' Island, The bont was shattered to pieces, and Mr. Wood-son swam with his wife and child, who were on the boat, a quarter of a mile, and just as he was grasping a limb of a locust on the opposite side his wife and child were washed away from him. The damage done on the Rivana river, in Flu-

The corn crops on the low grounds of the Ri-The corn crops on the low grounds of the Rivana and James rivers are almost a total loss, having remained under water three days. The current being unusually strong, the crops, of both corn and tobacco, were levelled, and now lie under a heavy sediment.

The account from every quarter represent the damage done as being terrible, the flood generally being from twenty to twenty-five feet highs, or than it has ever been seen before by the present generation.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS

The opening exercises of the Church of the Strangers, New York, in the new church furnished to How. Dr. Decous through the munificence of Commodora Vanderbill, were held last Sunday, 2d inst. The New York Standard says the Church has been refitted and looks very cheerful. The church was completely filled, fully one thousand persons being present, among whom were Commodore Vanderbilt, Daniel Drew, Thurlow Wood, Algernon S. Sullivan, and others.

and others.

The pulpit was ornamented with beautiful backets of flowers, whose fragrance pervaded the backets of flowers, whose fragrance pervaded the church, and was occupied by a number of prominent clergymen, Dr. Holdich, Dr. Durbin, Rev. Mr. Babbitt, Rev. Dr. Schaff, Rev. J. Dichl

Mr. Babbitt, Rev. Dr. Schaff, Rev. J. Diehl, Rey. Dr. Deems, the pastor, and others. After the usual preliminary exercises a hymn, written by Phoebe Carey, was sung, and a sermon was preached by Robert S. Moran, D. D., of North Caolina.

In the eyening there was a public meeting in the church, at which Chancellor Ferris presided. Addresses were delivered by Dr. Deems, Rev. Dr. Konig, of Pesth, Hangary; Rev. N. H. Schenck, of Baooklyn, Irensus Prime, and others. Stewart L. Woodford, Danigl Brew, Horace Webster, L. L. D., Peter Cooper, Hon. Win. M. Evarts, Ex-Governor Throop, of New York, Gx-Governor Olden, of New Jersey, and other prominent gentlemen were present. other prominent gentlemen were present.

The young wife of Cornelius Vanderbilt is a The young wife of Corners and present-member of this church. Her husband present ed Dr. Deems with a check for fifty the

Desperate Battles at Mets.

THREE DAYS FIGHTING.

Terrible Carnage on Both Sides ne's Attempt to Cut His Way Out of Mets Two Day's Despurate Figuring-Terrible Cur name on Both Sides-The French Driven Buck Berlin, October 10.—The fighting at Metz, which was renewed to the northward on the morning of Saturday, was, it seems, a serious battle, being prolonged throughout the day.—The French, who were endeavoring to pierce the centre of the Prussian lines, were assailed upon all sides by fresh divisions of Prussians, which were advanced to the support of General Von Keumer during Friday night. The French made many brilliant but desperate and hopeless attacks to crush the Prussian centre.

The battle of Saturday ended, as had its predecessor of Friday, in the defeat of the French, they being driven in confusion into Metz, the carnage was more dreadful than Friday, and the Prussians now have the task of providing for the

earninge was more dreadful than Friday, and the Prussians now have the task of providing for the dead and wounded of both armies, which will reach alarming numbers. The losses of the French and Prussians were both very heavy, the slaughter resembling that of Gravelotte. Telegrams announcing the victorious results of yesterday's battle have been received at the Prussian war offices, and bulletined to vast crowds. Garibaldi Prepared to Fight for the French Re-

public.

Tours, October 12.—Dispatches from Flores say that Garibaldi in addressing a demonstration thousands of people, declared his determine nation to fight for the holy Republic. He had endured all his sufferings for the cause of liber-

Desperate Onlaught of Bazzine.

Berlin, October 10. The fighting before Metz was renewed flercely yesterday. An incessar cannonade and fusilade of small arms was main

cannonade and Rasinae of small arms was main-tained throughout the day.

Dispatches from the German forces contain no mention of the ultimate result of the battle. However, it is known that Basaine, who has re-formed his divisions, is making a last great ef-fort to break through Van Vaight's Rheits's and

Versailles, via Berlin, October 10.—General Burnside returned to Paris on Saturday, under a flag of truce. It is understood that he con-veys an important proposition from Count Bis-

mament of Puris -500,000 Men under Arms. Tours, October 10.—Minister Gambetta has issued a departmental proclamation containing the following facts: He reports that he has been apposed to have been drowned.

Port Republic suffered greatly. It is on the Shenandoah river. Some ten to twenty houses were washed away.

Bridgewater, the most beautiful village in the Rouse are armed, one hundred thousand Bridgewater, the most beautiful village in the Valley, is greatly damaged. Some eight or ten houses are gone.

Mrs. Shoff and five children, who lived on an island in the Shenandoah, were on the point of being swept off, the water already being in the second story of the dwelling, and they crying piteously for help. Some gallant young men as we their condition, hastened two miles and got a small canoe, and bore it to the bank opposite, and two of them (Hoaff and Cofman) got in the canoe and rescued the family only five minutes before the house was swept off.

The fine grist-mill of Mrs. Winston Radford, near Fore t depot, in Bedford, was washed away and wholly destroyed by the food on Thursday night.

Four hundred thausand of the National Guarda Mobile have been summoned, and sixty thousand regulars are assembled. Three thous

ble, an immense amount of property being destroyed. One home that was swept away contained 22 persons, every one projection of the plans which the consecutive execution ex which the monarchy haseplunged her. To effect spirit. Agents are abroad in all the armories of the world, and arms are being obtained from all America. This activity was manifested in Paris, nation of freemen cannot relinquish her place in the world simply on account of foreign invasion. Five hundred thousand men, are massed within the walls of Paris, who would rise and rather seek death than to submit to the dismemperment of their beloved land. In conclusion M. (ininbetta says: "Paris affirms the universal sentiment of the French people. Long live the Republic of France, one and indissoluble."

Enthusiastic Demonstration at Tours-Speeches from Garibaldi and Gambetta

Tours, October 10.—The government held a council at the Prefecture in this city to-day.—This building was hung with festoons and draped with colors, the American and French flags being entwined and surrounded with trophics. An immense number of citizens and soldiers crowded around the building and cheered from Garibaldir, it having been known that he was within the Prefecture. He superred uses the below. the Prefecture. He appeared upon the balcony and was received with tunultuous enthusiasm, the people almost crushing each other in their

the people almost crushing each other in their frantic greeting.

Being at last prevailed upon to address them, he spoke a few words, which were almost inaudible from the low tote in which they were uttered, expressing his confidence in the ultimate deliverance of France.

Garibaldi's manner-during the delivery of the speech was subdued. He appears to be in fair though not robust health, and was attired in his famous uniform, wearing also a black felt hat.

Ourfhaldi retired with effort amid further applause. He made room for M. Leon Gambetta. He also met with a joyful reception. His remarks were very brief. He returned thanks for the honor and said: "I come to work You may spare your public demonstrations in my behalf." A decree from the ministry announces that Garibaldi has been assigned to the command of all the volunteers.

of all the volunteers.

A Cruel Produmation—Severe Rete Berlin, October 10.—A dispatch from Rheima announces that the Prussian commander at Laon has issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of the department of Aisne declaring that four French men, innocent or guilty, will be shot for every Prussian whom the inhabitants kill.

A dispatch from Nancy announces that the important town of Saint Dezier in the Denartment of Haute-Marne has been given over to sack by the Prussian commander in revenge for the loss of a number of men who are said to have been shot from the houses of the town. The bown was abandoned to pillage during a whole day. All the principal buildings and dwellings of the rich were plundered of their valuables and despoiled of property to the value of thousands of francs. A shoemaker was taken beyond the city confines, and executed for firing at the Prussians.

A dispatch from Nancy announces that the important of King William, 38, 192,000. That of France is 38,192,004.

Here is a Boston boy's composition on "The Horse:" "The horse is the most usefull animal in the World. So is the Cow.—I once had thirteen Ducks and two was drakes and a Skunk Killed One. he smelt Orful. I knew a Boy which had 7 chickens but His father would not let him rais Them and so he got mad and so he bored a Hole in his mothers Wash tub. I wish I Had a horse—a horse weighs 1000 pounds. A French Then Given Over to Pillage.

Another French Town Burnt by the Pruss Amiens, October 10.—The Prussians have burnt the village of Ablis, alleging in justifica-tion of this extreme measure treachery upon the part of the inhabitants.

Paris and Orleans road has disp tachments of French militis which were coming from the Loire, south of Etampes. mued Fighting at Mets-Besolve of the Go

vison. Luxemburg, via Brussels, Oct. 11-Heav cannorading was maintained all throughous Sunday and after nightfall, denoting anothe great battle. The French prisoners taken dur ing the engagements of Friday, Saturday and Sunday, all assert that Baznine's troops have aken desperate resolutions to cut their way brough the environing Prussian armies at Meta

Berlin, Oct. 11.-General Burnside has tele graphed to the government here, and also to Minister Bancroft, through Count Bismarck's intermediation, that he will re-enter Paris. He asks also that a dispatch be forwarded to President Grant announcing that he met Minister Washburne within the city, and delivered cer-tain communications, and found the legation all

GEN. VON MOLTKE'S OPINION OF THE FRENCH OFFICERS.

An interesting letter appears in the Salut Public, of Lyons, relative to the instruction which the Prussian and French officers are respectively obliged to possess, in which the writer quotes the opinion of Gen. Von Moltke on French strategy and military education. He

"Gen. Von Moltke has always manifested the erestest contempt for our strategy. I remember having heard quoted some of his very words, ad-dressed to a French officer on a mission to Ber-lin. 'Do not talk to me of your military education in Africa. If you have never been there, so much the better; when you become general you will be glad of it. The war you have been carrying on forty years against the Arabs is a guerrillerio of an inferior order. Never any skillful marches, no feints, no counter-marches, rarely any surprises. With that school you will do nothing more than form other schools like it. do nothing more than form other schools like it.

The first great war will demonstrate your ineffieiency, and were I not in the presence of a man
of your merit, sir, I should not hesitate to laugh
at your ignorance of the trade to which you devote yourselves. Among you—do not deny it
—a pioneer is almost a ridiculous person, and
the sense of mean inn general the workingman is one of mean in-ligence. Here, on the contrary, the most conscientious studies are in the order of the day, and the lowest captain knows as much as your staff officers, who are so brilliant in the ball room. Have you even a superficial smattering of the elements of the military art on leaving your special schools? I am tempted to doubt it. Come, now,' continued General de Moltke, taking the other by the hand, 'I wager that you do not know which is the most valuable piece of furniture for the chamber of an officer in garrison. Come with me,' So saying, the old Prussian led his interlocutor into a small bed-chamsian led his interlocator into a small bed-cham-ber, suited to a sub-lieutenant; a small bed without curtains, three straw chairs, shelves of books from the floor to the roof, and in the middle of the room a black wooden board on an easel; the ground strewed with morsels of chalk. 'It is with this that we beat our adversaries every 'It is with this that we beat our adversaries every morning,' murmared the old tactician, who was destined to give afterward so severe a lesson to General Frossard, the professor of the Prince Imperial. 'And for drawings, here is all we want,' and M. de Moltke exhibited some geological maps. What a singular conversation, when one thinks it took place in March, 1870, for I copy it literally from a letter dated the 21st of that month. What may we not have to say about the lessons to be derived from it? way about the lessons to be derived from it?-We shall profit by them at a later period."

After enumerating the measures of defense provided for the capital and extolling the reditory in the male line of the Hohensol- Me upon what is so passing beautiful! strength and discipline of its defences, he delens. The Constitution granted by King See upon its placed brow a smile—Oh Frederick William IV., in consequence of the January 31st, 1850, but has been considerably modified by nine royal decrees, made be-tween 1850 and 1857. The Executive and part of the Legislative authority is vested in the King who attains his majority on reaching the age of eighteen. In the exercise of the Government the King is assisted by a council of Ministers appointed and dismissed by royal decree. The legislative authority the King shares with a representative assemthe celebrated gun factories in Europe and bly composed of two chambers, the 'Herrenhaus," or House of Lords, and the "Abgeordnetenhaus, or House of Deputies. The House of Lords is composed of the

rinces of the royal family who are of age; the chiefs of sixteen "mediatized" princely houses; the heads of the territorial nobilty formed by the King and numbering about News, says that the following proposals have fifry; eight life peers chosen by the King among the rich and land owners, great manufacturers and national celebrities; eight titled noblemen elected in the eight provinces of Prussia by the resident land-owners - representatives of the universities : the heads of above 50,000 inhabitants, and an unlimited giment consists of three battalions, numberng 518 each; in war, the battalions, are in creased to 1002 each. Prussia proper contains 24,048,296 inhabitants; the North German Confederation, including Prussia. 29,910 377; the population of the South German States is 8,611,522; making the total population of all the countries under the

horse a horse weighs 1000 pounds.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

odge, No. 99 A. Y. M., after the death of Brether Alexander W. Buis, the following resolutions were read and unanimously adopted: Alexynder W. Buis, a member of Fulton Lodge No. 98, departed this life on Friday, the 16th of September, 1870, aged 69 years.

In the death of Brother Buis the Lodge has lost its oldest member, a man who for a number of years has been the connecting link in our midst between the present generation and a generation long since passed away.

He was made a Master Mason on the 21st day of May 1833, and since then he has filled near.

He was made a Master Mason on the 21st day of May 1833, and since then he has filled nearly all the offices of the Lodge and has ever been distinguished for the zeal and promptitude with which he has ever discharged all his duties as a member of the Lodge. At such a time and in view of the circumstances it is becoming that an expression of our feelings should be entered on our records: Therefore be it

Resolved That in the death of Brother Alexander W. Buis we recognize the hand of an All wise God who doeth all things well, and while He has taken our oldest and one of our most highly respected members from the labors of this life to the Lodge above, we will bow with humble resignation to His divine Will.

Resolved, That we sympathize mo-t fully with his bereaved family who have lost one of the kindest and most estimable husbands, and a father whose attachment to his children knew no bounds. Resolved. That in the death of Brother Alex

Bounds.

Resolved, That Fulton Lodge, by the death of Bro. A. W. Buis, has lost one of its most devoted and exemplary members and that in to-ten of our respect for the deceased we will seen the usual badge of mourning for thirty days and inscribe a Memorial Page in our Records to his

Resolved, That the Secretary furnish a copy of these proceedings to the family of our deceased Brother, and also to the Town papers with a OBADIAH WOODSON, W. M. J. K. BURKE, Sec'y.

TO MRS. LYDIA TAYLOR CAIN, OF MOCKSVILLE, N. C., ON THE DEATH OF HER INPANT.

"There are tears on thy cheeks, young mother, There are tears of anguish on thy cheek, And wan and pallid is the hue of thy tremulos lipe;
The light of joy hath gone out from thine eye And their lids are weighed down with the Heavy hand of sorrow. I listen for the glad But low stiffed sobbings, sadder than the Moanings of a sea-shell, alone steal upon my s Thou art bereft, young mother, thou art bere Of a new born life, that was dearer to thee Than thine own. The little snow-drop which Nestled in thy bosom is faded and withered; Another gem has dropped away from the Shining circlet of thy marriage crown, and Meet it is, that sadness and weeping should Now be thine. But take me to the darkene Room where repeses all of earth that is now To thee of what was so cherished, and so de Lead me to the spot where for days long and Weary days, thou has sat holding back that Young life from the grave—struggling with The pitiless Angel of Death, until thy wild Pleadings could no longer be uttered;— Until the cold drops of oblivion, which Heavily around thee, quenched the Living spark, and thy child, "darling Pauline Was clay. But lift up the drooping curtain, And let in the cheerful light, for darkness Becometh not a scene like this. Let me turn Aside the snowy covering from the cherub

Brow, that I may look once more upon the Dear departed. Ha! and is Death so lovel I had dreamed that the footsteps of the destroy Were marked with desolation; And lo! beauty and sweetness are all that I behold! Oh! come, pale weeper, and gaze wit Than the smiles of life !- is still resting. The face of an angel; for it is the signal which Heaven has impressed upon its own; Sealing it for immortality. Gaze reverently, For it is the reflected glory of that Unclouded smile which beams from the Brow of the Eternal, and is the light of That spirit-land where thy children liveth, "Little Stella and Pauline," and waiteth For thy coming. Dry up thy tears, young Mother, and bide the time of thy rennion; Dry up thy tears, and weep no more."

ITALY'S TERMS OFFERED THE POPE.

been made to the Pope, by Count Ponzi di San Martino, on behalf of the Italian Gov-

ernment: 1st. The Supreme Poutiff shall presery the dignity, the inviolability, and all the othchapters; the burgomasters of towns having er prerogatives of sovereignty, and in, addition, that precedence over the King and othnumber of members nominated by the King er Sovereigns which have been established for life or for a limited period. The House by usage. 2. The Government of his Major of Deputies consists of 432 members, 350 for esty the King of Italy, assumes the engagethe old kingdom and 82 for the Provinces ment to offer no obstacles on any occasion to annexed in 1867. The legislative peroid of the acts which the Supreme Poutiff may exthe Chamber of Deputies is limited to three ercise by Divine right as Head of the Church, years, and every Prussian is eligible to be a and by cannon law as Patriarch of the West. nember who is thirty years old, who has not and Primate of Italy. 3d. The said governforfeited the enjoyment of his full civic rights ment recognizes in the Supreme Pontiff the through judicial sentence, and who has paid right of sending his nuncios to foreign countaxes during three years to the State. Every Prussian 25 years old, who is qualified to yote at the municipal elections of his place of domicil, is qualified to yote as an indirect communication with all the bishops and the elector, or "Urwahler." The indirect elect-ors choose a direct elector or "Wahlman." ment intervention. He shall equally have who is selected from every complete number of 250 souls. The representatives in the Chamber of Deputies are chosen by the direct electors. The deputies receive traveling expenses and a compensation of \$2.25 a day, which cannot be refused. Every Prusday, which cannot be refused. Every Prussian subject is enrolled in the army on reaching the age of twenty, and serves 3 years in the regular army. He is then transferred to the reserves for four years and in case of war is liable to be called out in active duty. For the next nine years he is errolled in the "Landwehr" or militia, and if the occasion arises he is liable to be called upon for duty in that body. Even at the age of lifty he is not exempt from military duty, but is then enrolled in the "Landsturm," or "home guard." On a peace footing, a Prussian reciment consists of three battalions, numberlic powers and peoples may contribute to the maintenance of the Holy See, will open with the said powers and fitting negotiations to determine the quota which each of them shall determine the quota which each of them shall contribute towards the revenue referred to in the preceding article. 11th. The negotiatious shall likewise have for scope to obtain guaranties of the provisions established in the preceding articles. 12th. On the basis of these conditions the Supreme Pontiff shall come to an arrangement with the government of the King of Italy, by means of commissioners delegated for that purpose.

There only remains to add—a most important addition—that the giving up of the Leonine city to the Pope is understood to have formed part of the plan in its practical working.

Gen. Mahone, the President of the consolidated line between Norfolk and Bristol, is rapidly perfecting arrangements for rebuilding the bridges across the James river near

rapidly perfecting arrangements for rebuild-ing the bridges across the James river near

At the residence of the brides uncie, i.e., w. W. McAndlish, in the town of Danbury, N. C., on Tuesday the 4th of October 1870, by the Rev. T. H. Pegram, Walter W. King, Esq., of Danbury, to Miss Nellie A., daughter of Mr. W. E. McAndlish, of Salisbury, N. C.

In this county, Sept. 25th, Sarah Ann, daughter of Joseph and Mary M. Barber, aged of years and 15 days.

Also, on the 11th inst., Boss Wainwright, infant daughter of Jacob F. and Rebecca T. Barber, aged 8 months and 3 days.

SALISBURY MARKETS

OCT. 14, 1870. REPORTED BY J. A. MOCONNAUGHTY, GROCER. Yars, per banch, 1.50 to 1 65
Eggs, per dozes, 10 to 12
Feathers, per pound, 40 to 50
Flour, per sack, 3 to to 5.16
Fish, Mackeral, 7.1 . 32 to 2
Fruit, dried, apples pealed, 3 to 4
unp'id, 2 to 2
Penches, pealed, 5 to 7
unpealed, 7 to 15
Leather, apper, per pound, 65 to 79
sole, 50 to 51 ron, bar, 6 to Syrup. 1.00 to 1.90
t, per bushel, 60 to 76
per pound, 10 to 12
tea, frish, per bushel, 75 to 1.00
Sweet, 50 to 68
Brown, per pound, 12 to 18
Clarified, 16 to 18 Clarified. 15 to 18
Crushed Pulverized 20 to 25
Sals, const. per sack. 2.60 to 2.15
Liverpool, 2.25 to 2.35
Table. 5.50 to 6.60
Manufactured, 30 to 1.85
Smoking. 40 to 1.00

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GLITTERING TEETH. Not only does SOZODONT impart the white ness of the purest porcellan to the teeth, but the polish, too. They glisten after being brushed with it, like the inner surface of an

ocean shell, and the effect of this peerless dentrifies is to render the enamel as hard, and indestructible as adamant. Save and mend the pieces, use "SPALD-ING'S GLUE."

If you have sallow, color or skin. or yellowish brown spots on face of body, duliness, drowniness, frequent headache or dizinese, bad taste in mouth, tongue coated, internal heat, unsteady appetite, low spirits, gloomy forebodings, you are suffering from liver com-plaint or billiousness, and nothing else will relieve and cure you so speedily and perma-nently as Dr. Pierce's Alt. Xxt. or Golden Medical Discovery. Sold by Drupgists. A pamphlet sent free. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, New York.

A TORPID SYSTEM

Sometimes, without any assignable cause, the physical strength and animal spirits give way, and a strange torpor fall alike in the body and intellect. There is little or no pain perhaps, but the natural vigor and elasticity of the nervous and muscular system seems to have departed, and an indifference to the pleasures of life, and even of its grave responsibilities, takes the place of that earnest interest in both which characterizes every well balest in both which character condition. This the pre-monitory symptoms of some serious malady— It indicates unmistakably that the vital powers are languishing and need a stimulant. In such cases the effect of a few doses of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is wondefully benaficial. The great tonic wakes up the system from its drowse. The secretions and the circulation receive a new impetus. The relaxed nerves their class ticity under the operations of the specific, like the slackened strength of a musical instrument in the process of tuning. Lethargy and debility are replaced by energy and vigor, the spirits rise, and life that almost seemed a burden while the season of depression lasted, becomes once were spirits. comes once more enjoyable, That such a radical change should be produced by a remedy entirely devoid of the powerful alkaloids and minerals so extensively used in modern practice, may seem incredible to those who pin their faith on the medicinal efficacy of active poisons, but if these skeptics will take the trou ble to enquire of those who have tested the corrective and alterative virtues of the Bitters under the circumstances described the will under the circumstances described, they will

find the statement to be true. Pain Hiller ... Perry Davis & Son Manufactures and Proprietors, Previdence, Rhode Island.

[TESTIMONIALS FROM THE PRESS. ] This remedy is well known to be one of the very best ever offered to the public. It is all that it is represented to be. The testimonials in its favor, reaching back for a series of years. and the experience of a long text. incontestibly prove it to be one of the most reliable specifics of the age.—E. City Old North State. We cheerfully add our testimony in favor of

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER. - We have tested this

medicine, and assure our readers that it not only possesses all the virtues claimed for it, but in many instances surpasses any other remedy we have ever known.—Herald of Gospel Liberts It is really a valuable medicine—it is used by

any Physicians. - Boston Traveller. I have used Davis' Pain Killer, and consider it an indispensable article in the medicine box. It has effected cures in diarrhops, and for cuts and bruises it is invaluable.—N. Y. Examiner

Spoken of in terms of high commondation by both Druggist and Physician—Philadelphia.

Known almost universally to be a good rem-edy for burns, and other pains of the body and is valuable, not only for colds in winter, but for various summer complaints.—Christois Ad-There is no medicine I value so highly as the Pain Killer—have used it for years, and in every instance it has proved a sovercign remedy.—

Messenger, Glone Fulls, N. Y.

SILVER WINGS.