# The Old North State.

VOL. V. SALISBURY, N. C., DECEMBER 2, 1870. NO. 48



**CLEMMONS' STAGE LINES!**
**WARSAW**
*To Fayetteville.*

LEAVE Warsaw for Fayetteville daily except Sunday. Through Tickets from Goldsboro' via Warsaw, to Fayetteville $6. Through tickets from Weldon to Fayetteville $10.—Through tickets from Wilmington, via Warsaw, to Fayetteville, $6.

CHARLOTTE VIA WADESBORO. TO HEAD OF W., C. & R. R. R:

Leave Charlotte after trains from Raleigh via Monroe, for Wadesboro' Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Leave Wadesboro', Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, after trian from Wilmington.

CHATHAM R. R. TO FAYETTEVILLE AND WESTERN R. R.:

Leave Chatham Rail Road after train from Raleigh.

Leave Western Road at Jamesboro' after train from Fayetteville, daily except Sundays.

SALEM AND HIGH POINT STAGE leaves each place daily.

Office at Butner's Hotel, Salem, N. C.

E. T. CLEMMONS,
Spet. 16, 1870—tf Contractor.

**$1.000 REWARD.**

**DeBing's Via Fuga** cures all Liver, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Organic Weakness, Female Afflictions, General Debility and all complaints of the Urinary Organs, in male and female.

$1,000 will also be paid for any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching Piles that DeBing's Pile Remedy fails to cure.

DeBing's MAGIC LINIMENT cures Rheumatism, Pains, Bruises and Swelled Joints, *in man and beast.*

Sold everywhere. Send for Pamphlet.

*Laboratory*—142 Franklin st., Baltimore, Md. apr22-1y

**Wanted**—AGENTS—100 to 200 dollars per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This Machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only Eighteen Dollars—Fully warranted for five years. We will pay One Thousand Dollars for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It will make the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from 75 to 200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address for terms to agents, &c.

J. W. ROGERS & CO.,
402 Liberty-street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CAUTION—Beware of all Agents selling Machines as cheap as ours, unless they can show a Certificate of agency signed by us. We shall not hold ourselves responsible for worthless Machines sold by other parties, and shall prosecute all parties selling of such Machines under this name to the full extent of the law, even as such Machines are obtained from us or our agents. Do not be imposed upon by parties who copy our advertisement and circulars and offer worthless machines at a less price. oct 7—3m

**CANCERS, TUMORS, Ulcers.**

R. H. KLINE, M. D., at the Philadelphia Cancer Institute, 931 Arch St. Philadelphia, Pa., and E. H. GREEN, M. D., Charlotte, N. C., are making most remarkable cures of

**Cancers Tumors and Ulcers.**

by new principles—Cancer Antidote—that removes the largest Cancers and Tumors without an operation with the knife, without caustic, eating or burning medicines, and with but little pain.

No other treatment should ever be used.

For particulars, send for a circular, call upon or address either of the above.

Dr. Kline will be with Dr. Green October 26th. oct7:3m

**PHILLIPS & BROTHERS,**
*TWO DOORS ABOVE THE*
**Court House, on Main Street,**

RETURN THEIR THANKS TO THE public for the very liberal patronage enjoyed by them during the past year, and hope, by fair dealing and strict attention to business to merit a continuance, if not an increase of the same.

We will continue to keep on hand a good supply of **FAMILY GROCERIES**, including

**Fresh and Salt Fish,**
—OF EVERY VARIETY—
*Whiskeys, Brandies, Rum, Gin, &c., &c.*
*ALSO,*
BOOTS, SHOES, DOMESTICS, PIECE GOODS,

**YANKEE NOTIONS,**

in fact, almost everything usually kept in a variety Store, all of which we will **sell low for Cash, or Country Produce** at the highest market price.

PHILLIPS & BROTHERS.
Feb. 18, 1870 7—tf

SIXTY-FIVE FIRST PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED,
**The Great**
Southern Piano
**Manufactory.**
**Wm. Knabe & Co.,**
MANUFACTURERS OF
**Grand, Square and Upright**
**PIANO FORTES,**
**BALTIMORE, Md.**

These Instruments have been before the public for nearly Thirty Years, and upon their excellence alone attained an unprecedented preeminence, which pronounces them unequalled. Their

TONE

combines great power, sweetness and fine singing quality, as well as the great purity of Intonation and Sweetness throughout the entire scale. Their

TOUCH

is pliant and elastic, and entirely free from the stiffness found in so many pianos.

IN WORKMANSHIP

they are unequaled using none but the very best seasoned material, the large capital employed in our business enables us to keep continually an immense stock of lumber, &c., on hand.

☞ All of our SQUARE PIANOS have our New Improved Overstrung Scale and the Agraffe Treble.

☞ We would call special attention to our late improvements in GRAND PIANOS AND SQUARE GRANDS, Patented August 44, 1866, which bring the Piano nearer perfection than has yet been attained.

*Every Piano Fully Warranted for Five Years.*

We have made arrangements for the Sole Wholesale Agency for the most celebrated PARLOR ORGANS and MELODEONS, which we offer wholesale and retail, at Lowest Factory Prices.

**WM. KNABE & CO.,**
*Baltimore, Md.*

Sept. 9-36 6m.

**BARBEE'S HOTEL,**
HIGH POINT, N. C.
OPPOSITE RAILROAD DEPOT.

*Ten paces from where the Cars stop.*

Best of porters in attendance at all trains.
Mail Stages for Salem leave this house daily.
Passengers dispatched to any point at short notice by private conveyance.
Grateful for the liberal patronage of the past we hope by strict attention to the wants of our guests to merit a continuance of the same.

WM. G. BARBEE,
Jan. 1, 1870 tf Proprietor.



**The Old North State**
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
LEWIS HANES.
*Editor and Proprietor.*

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

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| SIX MONTHS, " " | 1.50 |
| 5 Copies to one address | 12.50 |
| 10 Copies to one address | 20.00 |


THE BRIDGE OF SIGHS.

"Drowned! drowned!"—HAMLET.

One more unfortunate,
Weary of breath,
Rashly importunate,
Gone to her death.

Take her up tenderly,
Lift her with care,
Fashion'd so tenderly,
Young and so fair!

Look at her garments
Clinging like cerements;
Whilst the wave constantly
Drips from her clothing;
Take her up tenderly,
Loving, not loathing.

Touch her not scornfully;
Think of her mournfully,
Gently and humanly;
Not of the stains of her,
All that remains of her
Now, is purely womanly.

Make no deep scrutiny
Into her mutiny
Rash and undutiful;
Past all dishonor,
Death has left on her
Only the beautiful.

Still, for all slips of hers
One of Eve's family—
Wipe those poor lips of hers
Oozing so clammily.

Loop up her tresses
Escaped from the comb,
Her fair auburn tresses;
Whilst wonderment guesses
Where was her home?

Who was her father?
Who was her mother?
Had she a sister?
Had she a brother?
Or was there a dearer one
Still, and a nearer one
Yet, than all other?

Alas! for the rarity
Of Christian charity
Under the Sun!
Oh! it was pitiful!
Near a whole city full,
Home she had none.

Sisterly, brotherly,
Fatherly, motherly,
Feelings had changed;
Love, by harsh evidence,
Thrown from its eminence;
Even God's providence
Seeming estranged.

Where the lamps quiver
So far in the river,
With many a light
From window and casement,
From garret to basement,
She stood, with amazement,
Houseless by night.

The bleak wind of March
Made her tremble and shiver;
But not the dark arch,
Or the black flowing river;
Mad from life's history,
Glad to death's mystery
Swift to be hurl'd—
Any where, any where
Out of the world!

In she plunged boldly,
No matter how coldly
The rough river ran—
Over the brink of it,
Picture it—think of it,
Dissolute man!
Lave in it, drink of it
Then, if you can!

Take her up tenderly,
Lift her with care;
Fashion'd so slenderly,
Young, and so fair!

Ere her limbs frigidly
Stiffen too rigidly,
Decently—kindly—
Smooth and compose them;
And her eyes, close them,
Staring so blindly!

Dreadfully staring
Through muddy impurity,
As when with the daring
Last look of despairing
Fixed on futurity.

Perishing gloomily,
Spurred by contumely,
Cold inhumanity,
Burning insanity,
Into her rest.
Cross her hands humbly,
As if praying dumbly,
Over her breast!

Owning her weakness,
Her evil behavior,
And leaving, with meekness,
Her sins to the Saviour!

## GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

(CONCLUDED.)

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
RALEIGH, Nov. 22, 1870.

*To the Honorable,*
*the General Assembly of North Carolina:*

The Reports of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, of the the Superintendent of Public Works, of the Auditor, of the Secretary of State, of the Attorney General, of the Principals of the two Asylums, and of the Penitentiary Commissioners, will afford valuable information for your honorable body.

The revenue for the support of public schools, for the school year commencing October 1st, 1869, and closing September 30, 1870, was, from all sources, $152,281.82. The amount paid during the year for wages of teachers was $42,862.40.—The amount actually paid into the Treasury for schools for the year ending September 30, 1871, is $90,407.80. There have been schools during the past year in seventy-four of the ninety Counties.—There are about eight hundred Townships in the State, and schools have been kept in three hundred and fifteen of these, making about twelve hundred and fifty schools. It is estimated that about forty-five thousand children have attended these schools. Of these there were white, thirty-two thousand six hundred and fifty, and colored, twelve thousand three hundred and fifty. The number of school-houses reported is seven hundred and nine, and the average monthly pay of teachers is twenty-four dollars.

Up to the commencement of the late war, North Carolina had the best system of common schools of any State south of the Potomac. In former days the leading public men of all parties vied with each other in caring for and promoting the education of all the children. Would that those days would return! Our present system is in its infancy, is poorly endowed, and has to contend with many difficulties. We should not despond in the prosecution of this good work. Every man and woman who loves North Carolina should lend a helping hand to this cause. It is vain to hope that the rising and coming generation will govern themselves properly and guard and maintain their liberties, if they are deprived of the advantages of education and allowed to grow up in ignorance.

I trust that the government of the United States will turn its attention to this matter and establish a national system of public instruction. Such a policy on the part of that government would confer immeasurable benefits on the people of the Southern States, and would give the strength of adamant to the pillars which sustain the national edifice. I trust the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State and from all the Southern States, will urge this subject on that body with an earnestness and perseverance which will take no denial.

I regret to inform you, gentlemen, that the State University is burdened with debt, and is in a languishing condition.—I respectfully urge you to take some steps to sustain it, and to place it on a footing which will command the patronage of the people. All that I have ever disired, or do now desire in relation to this institution is, that national, and not sectional sentiments, shall be inculcated in it. Let it be *an institution of learning*, to which the youths of the State will flock, to be fitted for educators and leaders of the people, and to adorn society in their day and generation. It has been suggested that the University be leased for a term of years to a person or persons who will conduct it properly, and who will labor to build it up as a State institution. There are various schemes by which it is hoped the University will be placed on a permanent footing. Without indicating any preference as to these schemes, but with an ardent desire to see the University again in a prosperous condition, I submit the whole matter to the Trustees and to your honorable body.

I cannot dismiss this subject without bearing my testimony to the energy and zeal which have characterized the President and Professors of this institution. It is due also to the Rev. S. S. Ashley, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and and to Rev. J. W. Hood, his Assistant, to state that they have been unwearied in the discharge of their duties, and that the success of our public school system thus far is to be attributed in a great degree to their enlightened and well-directed efforts.

A large proportion of our people are farmers. Agriculture is, therefore, a subject of primary importance. The preservation of the original fertility of the soil, and the increase of its fertility, depend on the practice of a few fundamental principles. These principles are simple, and can be easily comprehended by any one of ordinary intellect. By observing these principles population is increased, the interests of society are promoted, and the enjoyments of life are multiplied. It is the duty, as it is to the interest of every state and every community to encourage the acquisition of knowledge in farming. The simple elements of agriculture should be taught in all our schools, both public and private, as well as in the University and in the Colleges. I respectfully and earnestly appeal to you, gentlemen, to give this subject your attention, and to devise such means as may be in your power to spread the knowledge of Agriculture among the people and to benefit the farming interests. The State Fairs and the County Fairs should be encouraged. An annual appropriation of $25,000 to these Fairs would repay the State four fold in increased production, and in the excellence of production of all kinds.

The Insane Asylum has been conducted with remarkable ability and success by its Superintendent, Dr. Eugene Grissom. It is now crowded to repletion with the unfortunate, and there are hundreds of insane who should be cared for, and who can not be received into the institution for the want of room. It is a sacred duty which we owe to these unfortunates, to their families, to society, and to ourselves, to make provision for every person within our borders who is thus afflicted. I am sure, gentlemen, that you concur with me in this, and that you will do all you can to provide for the insane who are deprived of the benefits of the Asylum.

Mr. Wiley J. Palmer, for many years the efficient and zealous Principal of the State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, has recently felt constrained, by a sense of duty to his family and himself, to leave the State, and to accept a similar position in Canada, where his compensation is much better than here, coupled with the prospect of employment for life. The loss of Mr. Palmer is serious bly felt by the Institution, and the Board of Directors has not been able thus far to select a suitable successor. I commend this Institution to your attention and care, not doubting that you will do whatever may be best to promote its prosperity, and to provide further and still greater advantages for the comparatively benighted and helpless ones for whose benefit it was established.

The salaries of the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts are inadequate, and should be increased. The Attorney General is also inadequately remunerated. He is one of the most useful and indispensable officers of the government, and should receive a compensation at least equal to that allowed to the Heads of other Departments.

There are now two hundred and twenty convicts in the State Penitentiary, and there are probably two hundred more in the various county prisons who should be in it. The contractors are progressing rapidly with the main building. The site is believed to be an excellent one; and the affairs of the Penitentiary have in all respects been economically, honestly and ably managed by the Commissioners.—This is an indispensable establishment, and should be pressed to completion as rapidly as the means of the State will allow.

The present government of North Carolina commenced its operations on the 4th day of July, 1868. This government is based on the political and civil equality of all men, and it was lawfully and constitutionally established by the whole people of the State. The State had just emerged from a protracted and desperate conflict with the government of our common country, in which many valuable lives and a vast amount of property had been sacrificed. It was hoped and expected that the government thus established, after so much suffering and so many calamities, would be allowed to move quietly forward, protecting all alike, dispensing its benefits with an equal hand, and preparing the way for a realization of that prosperity which the State had formerly enjoyed. But the validity of the reconstruction acts was questioned, and the authority of the State was represented as having been derived in such a manner as to render it binding on the people only until an opportunity should be offered to throw it off. Combinations were formed in various parts of the State, of a secret character, the object of which was to render practically null and void the reconstruction acts, and set at naught those provisions of the Federal and State Constitutions which secure political and civil equality to the whole body of our people. My attention was first called to these combinations in October, 1868, and I then deemed it my duty to issue a proclamation, setting forth the nature of our government, the manner in which it had been established, vindicating its authority as a government not merely *de facto* but *de jure*, and giving warning of the consequences that must follow, if any attempt should be made to subvert the government, or to assail by force the right of suffrage as guaranteed to any portion of our citizens. In that proclamation I said: "Every race of men in this State is free. The colored citizen is equally entitled with the white citizen to the right of suffrage. The poor and humble must be protected in this right equally with the affluent and exalted." It was also enjoined upon "all magistrates, sheriffs and other peace officers to be vigilant, impartial, faithful and firm in the discharge of their duties, magnifying and enforcing the law, ferreting out offenders, protecting the weak against the strong, who may attempt to deprive them of their rights; to the end that the *wicked may be restrained*, the peace of society preserved, the good name of the State maintained, and the *government perpetuated* on the basis of Freedom and Justice to all."

And in April, 1869, after the General Assembly had passed "An Act making the act of going masked, disguised or painted, a felony," I issued another proclamation setting forth this Act, and giving notice that "bands of men who go masked and armed at night, causing alarm and terror in neighborhoods, and committing acts of violence on the inoffensive and defenceless," and "depredators and robbers, who live on the honest earnings of others," would be followed and made to feel the penalty due to their crimes.

And in October, 1869, I deemed it my duty to issue another proclamation, setting forth the fact that in the Counties of Lenoir, Jones, Orange and Chatham, "there is, and has been for some months past, a feeling of insubordination and insurrection, insomuch that many good citizens are put in terror for their lives and property, and it is difficult, if not impossible, to secure a full and fair enforcement of the laws." I gave notice in this proclamation that violations of law and outrages in the aforesaid Counties must cease; otherwise I would "proclaim those Counties in a state of insurrection," and would "exert the whole power of the State to enforce the law, to protect those who are assailed or injured, and to bring criminals to justice."

And in March, 1870, I was forced by a sense of duty to "proclaim and declare that the County of Alamance is in a state of insurrection."

And in June, 1870, I issued another proclamation, in which, on account of ten murders mentioned, committed in four Counties, and other acts of violence, such as whipping, and the driving a State Senator from the State, I offered rewards for the arrest and conviction of murderers, amounting in the aggregate to a large sum. In this proclamation I denounced the outrages, such as murders and scourgings, by the Kuklux Klan, and also retaliations by others, such as the burning of stables, mills and dwelling houses; and I urged all officers, both civil and military, to aid in bringing offenders to justice and restoring peace and good order to those portions of the State.

These proclamations are printed in the "Appendix" to this document, and I trust every member of your honorable body will give them a careful perusal.

In addition to these proclamations I addressed letters to various civil and military officers, and to citizens, urging the necessity of repressing these outrages and of enforcing the law. For the space of twelve months, while the laws were thus being set at naught, and while grand juries were failing to find bills, or, if they were found, petit juries refused to convict, I was almost constantly importuned by letters and in person, by many of the victims of these outrages, and was urged to adopt some means of protection to society, and especially the victims of the secret combinations referred to.

These combinations were at first purely political in their character, and many good citizens were induced to join them. But gradually, under the leadership of ambitious and discontented politicians, and under the pretext that society needed to be regulated by some authority outside or above the law, their character was changed, and these secret Klans began to commit murder, to rob, whip, scourge and mutilate unoffending citizens. This organization or these combinations were called the Ku Klux Klan, and were revealed to the public, as the results of the measures which I adopted, as *"The Constitutional Union Guards," "The White Brotherhood,"* and *"The Invisible Empire."* Unlike other secret political associations, they authorized the use of force, with deadly weapons, to influence the elections. The members were united by oaths which ignored or repudiated the ordinary oaths or obligations resting upon all other citizens to respect the laws and to uphold the government; these oaths inculcated hatred by the white race against the colored race; the members of the Klan, as above stated, were hostile to the principles on which the government of the State had been reconstructed, and, in many respects, hostile to the government of the United States. They met in secret, in disguise, with arms, in a dress of a certain kind intended to conceal their persons and their horses, and to terrify those whom they menaced or assaulted. They held their camps, and under their leaders they decreed Judgment against their peaceable fellow-citizens from mere intimidation to scourgings, mutilations, the burning of churches, school-houses, mills, and in many cases to murder. This organization, under different names, but cemented by a common purpose, is believed to have embraced not less than forty thousand voters in North Carolina. It was governed by rules more or less military in their character, and it struck its victims with such secrecy, swiftness and certainty as to leave them little hope either for escape or mercy. The members were sworn to obey the orders of their camps even to assassination and murder. They were taught to regard oaths administered before magistrates and in Courts of Justice, as in no degree binding when they were called upon to give testimony against their confederates. They were sworn to keep the secrets of the order—to obey the commands of the Chief—to go to the rescue of a member at all hazards, and to swear for him as a witness, and acquit him as a juror. Consequently, Grand Juries in many Counties frequently refused to find bills against the members of this Klan for the gravest and most flagrant violations of law; and when bills were found, and the parties were arraigned for trial witnesses, members of the order, would in nearly every case come forward, and, taking an oath before the Court on the Holy Evangelist to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, would swear falsely, and would thus defeat the ends of justice.—There are, at least, four Judges and four Solicitors in the State who will bear witness to the fact, from their own experience it was very difficult, if not impossible, to convict members of this Klan of crimes and misdemeanors. I have information of not less than twenty-five murders committed by this Klan, in various counties of the State, and of hundreds of cases of scourging and whipping. Very few, if any, convictions have followed in these cases. The civil law was powerless. One State Senator was murdered in the open day in a County Court House, and another State Senator was driven from the State, solely on account of their political opinions. In neither case was a bill found by a Grand Jury. A respectable and unoffending colored man was taken from his bed at night, and hanged by the neck until he was dead, within a short distance of a County Court House. Another colored man was drowned, because he spoke publicly of persons who aided in the commission of this crime. No bills were found in these cases. A crippled white man, a native of Vermont, was cruelly whipped because he was teaching a colored school. No bill was found in this case. The sheriff of a County was waylaid, shot and killed on a public highway, and the Colonel of a County was shot and killed in open day, while engaged in his usual business. A County jail was broke open, and men taken out and shot, one of whom died of his wound. Another jail was broken open, and a United State's prisoner released. No punishments followed in the cases. The members of this Klan, under the orders of their Chiefs, had ridden through neighborhoods at night, and had punished free citizens on account of their political opinions, and had so terrified many of them by threats of future visitations of vengeance that they fled from their homes, took refuge in the woods, and [illegible] to exercise their right of suffrage. Some of these victims were shot, some of them were whipped, some of them were hanged some of them were drowned, some of them were tortured, some had their mouths lacerated with gags, one of them had his ear cropped, and others, of both sexes, were subjected to indignities which were disgraceful not merely to civilization but to humanity itself. The members of this Klan under the order of their chiefs, had ridden, defiantly and unmolested, through the towns of Hillsboro', Chapel Hill, Pittsboro' and Graham, committing crimes, defying the lawful authorities, and causing real alarm to all good people. In fine, gentlemen, there was no remedy for these evils through the civil law, and but for the use of the military arm, to which I was compelled to resort, the whole fabric of society in the State would have been undermined and destroyed, and a reign of lawlessness and anarchy would have been established. The present State government would thus have failed in the great purpose for which it was created, to-wit: the protection of life and property under equal laws; and, necessarily the national government would have interfered, and, in all probability, would have placed us again and for an indefinite period under military rule.

In June, 1869, about twelve months before I declared the counties of Alamance and Caswell in a state of insurrection, I caused eighteen men, murderers and robbers, to be arrested in Lenoir and Jones. They were examined before Judge Thomas. Five of them turned State's evidence, and exposed the secrets of the Klan and the crimes of their confederates. None of them have been convicted. Yet the result of these arrests was, that peace and order were almost immediately re-established in those Counties.

In the early part of 1870 I employed, in Chatham, Capt. N. A. Ramsey, and in Orange Capt. Pride Jones, both belonging to the political party opposed to my administration, to aid in repressing the Ku Klux and in composing the troubles in those Counties. They performed their duty in a manner which entitles them to the thanks of every friend of law and order.

In July, of the present year, I deemed it my duty to embody a portion of the militia, and to make a number of arrests of suspected persons in the counties of Alamance and Caswell. I exercised this power by virtue of the State Constitution, which declares that "the Governor shall be Commander-in-Chief, and have power to call out the militia and execute the law, suppress riots or insurrection, and to repel invasion." And also by virtue of an Act of the General Assembly, passed at the session of 1869-'70, which provides that the "Governor is hereby authorized and empowered, whenever in his judgment the civil authorities in any county are unable to protect its citizens in the enjoyment of life and property, to declare such County to be in a state of insurrection, and to call into active service the militia of the State to such as extent as may become necessary to suppress such insurrection; and in such case the Governor is further authorized to call upon the President for such assistance, if any, as in his judgment may be necessary to enforce the law."

This was my authority, gentlemen, for the course which I adopted in this grave emergency. It was my sworn duty, as Chief Magistrate of the State, to "execute justice and maintain truth." I was satisfied that the civil authorities in the counties referred to were not able to protect their citizens in the enjoyment of life and property; and, after much forbearance, and many remonstrances, and when patience was exhausted, I could adopt no other course which promised to restore civil law and to re-establish peace and order in those counties.

Many of the persons thus arrested were examined before the Chief Justice and two of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, in this City, and forty-nine of them were bound over to appear and answer to the Superior Courts of Caswell and Alamance. It is supposed that not less than twenty or thirty of the worst characters in Caswell and Alamance and other counties, have fled the State, to escape arrest and punishment for their numerous crimes.

The correspondence between the Chief Justice and myself in relation to these matters, and all the material evidence elicited in the cases, are given in the Appendix to this document, to which I invite your attention.

I did not proceed to final action in this matter until I had consulted the President of the United States, which I did in person in July last. It will be seen, by his letter published in the Appendix, that he sustained me in my action. The federal troops in the State at that time were reinforced by his order, and every precaution was taken to prevent resistance to the steps which I deemed absolutely indispensable to the restoration of the civil law and the re-establishment of peace and order.

The Report of the Adjutant General, which will be laid before you, will contain information as to the operations of the militia in Alamance and Caswell, and statements of the expenses of the same. Any information on this or other subjects which the General Assembly may desire, will be promptly and cheerfully furnished.

The result of this action on the part of the Executive, in pursuance of the Constitution and the laws, has been in the highest degree fortunate and beneficial.—The power of the State government to protect, maintain, and perpetuate itself has been tested and demonstrated. The secret organization which disturbed the peace of society, which was sapping the foundations of the government, setting the law at defiance, and inflicting manifold wrongs on a large portion of our people, have been broken up. Well meaning, honest men, who had been decoyed into this organization, have availed themselves of this opportunity to escape from it, and will henceforth bear their testimony against it as wholly evil in its principles and its modes of operation. A score or more of wicked men have been driven from the State, while those of the same character who remain have been made to tremble before the avenging hand of power.—The majesty of the law has been vindicated. The poor and the humble now sleep unmolested in their houses, and are no longer scourged or murdered on account of their political opinions. Peace and good order have been restored to all parts of the State, with the exception of the county of Robeson, in which some murderers and robbers are still at large, but it is expected they will speedily be arrested and brought to punishment. In view of this altered and gratifying condition of things I issued another proclamation on the 10th of this month, revoking former proclamations which placed Alamance and Caswell in a state of insurrection. Allow me, gentlemen, to say to you in the language of this proclamation of the 10th instant, that I trust that peace and good order may continue; that partizan rancor and bitterness may abate; that our people of all classes and conditions may cultivate harmony and good will among themselves, and that the whole people of the State, without respect to party, may unite fraternally and cordially to build up North Carolina, and to elevate her to the proud eminence which she once occupied as a member of the American Union.

It will afford me pleasure, gentlemen to co-operate with you in such measures as may be considered best calculated to promote the prosperity and happiness of our people.

I have the honor to be, with great respect.

Your obedient servant,
W. W. HOLDEN.

## THE SOURCE OF YOUTH.

We all know here and there men and women who seem to be always young.—We meet them at a certain epoch of their lives, and after years of great changes and toils, and various experiences and discipline, we meet them again, expecting to find them worn and discouraged—in a measure overcome in the war which they have been waging. On the contrary they have the mein and port of victors; what we call trouble has but made them strong; and the soul, in making its brave fight against its enemies, has gained firmness and fineness and reserve force, independent vigor and vital power, just as the body gets muscle and and red blood by manly action. Other men and women lose faith and lose heart; they lose the enthusiasm of their early years, and what is worse they lose belief in that enthusiasm; but these of whom we speak give up nothing of youth, save its froth; the wine of their nature grows richer from age; not one chord of their harmonious inner life is strained or broken; the years have only been to them as skillful tuners, keying up one note and modifying another, till all discord has disappeared.

What is the secret of the clear eye, and the smile around the lips so frank and joyous that it is almost infantile? What is the secret of their unfailing belief in right, of their untiring defense of what men call romance? Is it not because they live on a plane so high that they are able to get at first hand, constant supplies of life from that spiritual realm where youth is eternal? The divine essence which we call soul, is, so long as it keeps in communication with its source, independent of chance or change. Insomuch as, direct from God, it can animate inert matter, by keeping in line with God, it is superior to matter. These men then, who never grow old, live where they can get a constant influx of life from God. So powerful is this divine energy that one glance of the soul into the realm where are the sources of life, will counteract the thousand trials incident to its present temporary improvement. Our bodies must, according to the laws of nature, fall to decay; but blessed are they who keep up such an illumination within, that the building is glorified till the very moment of its fall.

We heard of a boy the other day, who accidentally swallowed a silver half dollar. They gave him warm water and tartar emetic, and antimonial wine, and poked their fingers down his throat until the boy thought he would throw up his toe nails. After a while a doctor came along, who understood these cases. He gave the boy a small dose of patent medicine, and in less than ten minutes he threw up the half dollar in five cent pieces. Science is a big thing.