MR. SHOBER'S SPEECH.

We publish on our first page this week the able and eloquent speech of our excellent representative, Mr. Shober. It is such a defense of the good and law abiding people of North Carolina as was expected from him; and shows him to be a faithful and chivalrous representative. We most fully conour with and sustain Mr. Shober in his opposition to the bill then under discussion, and in his defense of the great body of the people of the State from all charges affecting their character as loyal and low abiding citizens of the the State and of the United States. But in so far as the speech takes a diffirent view of the nature and character of the Ku Klux organizations from that heretofore certainly early in the next week, I was asked taken by this paper we dissent from it. An examination of the testimony taken before "the gard to the outrages in Alamance, Caswell and other portions of the State. It was stated to me Senate Committee to investigate Southern outrages," and the evidence given in the impeachment trial of Gov. Holden, has only tended to confirm us in all that we have heretofore said in relation to the character and objects of that association, the outrages of which are in no degree justified or apologised for by Mr. Shober, But whatever its character we believe it has been yery generally, if not wholly, disbanded in this, and most of the Southern States, in a message

to the Senate and House of Representatives in which he virtually abandous his San. Domingo policy.

will probably appoint Col. Wm. A. Moore, of Edenton, Judge in the 2d District, to succeed struction and W. F. Henderson. Judge Jones, resigned. Col. Moore is a gentleman of ability and, we suppose, a good law-

AMNESTY.-A general amnesty bill has pass ed the House of Representatives. It is not quite certain that it will pass the Senate this session. If it does it will relieve Gov. Vance of his dis-

Representatives, but has not yet passed the Sen- North Carolina. There was, also, considerable ate. No doubt is entertained of its final passage in some shape. We will lav it before our readers as soon as it becomes a law.

The result of the Connecticut election licans have carried Rhode Island by near 4,000 military force of the United States sent to these majority. In the municipal elections in some of the Western States the Democrats have been except those portions of it which referred to the bad condition of things in the two counties, was

The civil war in France still continue The fighting has been mainly confined to Paris. The Conciergeric is filled with priests and nuns, and the churches have been pillaged. The Communists have no respect for religion, and speak of the Drity as "a person called God." How long the present state of things will continue is uncertain, but it is believed that the Versailles was made by Mr. John Pool in the first instance. Government will triumph soon.

____ MR. BADGER'S TESTIMONY.

We publish this week the testimony given before the Pool in vestigating Committee our readers, that it should be so published. the tiovernor's attention what Gov. Clayton, of Arkansas, had done under similar circumstancsition before the public. Whether he will es, which, in substance, was, according to his have any explanation or denial to make of the same evils to centend with had embodied the statements made by Mr. Badger we have his militia, taken military possession of disafnot heard. If so we will also lay that be- feeted counties and tried and executed large fore our readers that they may judge of the matter after hearing both sides. This is due to the elevated position occupied by the accused. Until then we have no further com-self. I insisted that all the consequences of a

Mr. Badger, we learn, at first refused to power to compel him to do so, he consented.

KU KLUX IN RUTHERTORD AND CLEVELAND.

We hear that a number of brutal whil pings by disguised persons have recently taken place in the counties of Rutherford and Cleveland. We had hoped that these shameful outrages had ceased for ever in this State, if not in the whole South. It is to be hoped that the guilty parties will be ferreted out and punished as they deserve to be -that the sev rest penalty of the law of the State will be imposed upon them.

We also learn that judge Logan has been detered by threats from holding court in Cleveland this week. What the nature of the threats were and how they were made we have not heard. We think the Judge must be very timmid indeed, if he has been frightened in that way. We cannot believe it possible that he would have been molested in the discharge of his official duties. Mr. Carpenter, of Rutherfordton, we learn, went to Raleigh on Monay night to consult Gov. Caldwell about the mat er, but the Governory was not in the city. We will probably get the particulars of the whole matter by pext week.

The bill authorizing the appointment, by the President of the Scuate and Speaker of the House, of a Board of Internal Improvements, passed the Senate on Wednesday by a vote of 10 to 18. Much difficulty ernor would be embodying a militia mainly was had in obtaining a quorum, as several Senators dodged the enestion in order to as regards the colored militia it was inexpediprevent its passage; but the friends of the ent and impolitic to use them, owing to the measure tinally succeeded in mustering a suflicient number of voters to secure its passage by a legal majority. It is now a law. The people of the whole State have a deep interest in the appointment of this Board and on the choice of the appointing power. depends in a great measure the future success of the works of internal improvements of the State.-Raleigh Telegram.

AN OPEN FIGHT .- The Republican members of the General Assembly, at a meeting held in this city, on Monday last, adopted the following resonation, by which it will be seen that they intend to recet the issue of Convention in "the Ber of the State Senate in 1864 '65. I had forusual way," by a campaign and canualates: Resolved. That the Republican Party of the General Assembly, hereby protesting that the pending call for a Convention is unconstitutional, recognize that it will be most for the peace of the State that the people shall so decide at the ballot-box, and therefore recommend that an appear be made them for that purpose, and hat such a peal be prosecuted in the usual way. in a campaign and candidates. - Telegraps.

From the Sentinel. INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE.

TENTIMONY OF R. C. BADGER, ENQ. SENATOR POOL'S PROGRAMME.

Richard C. Badger being duly sworn, depos

Question. Do you remember being present at a meeting or consultation in the Executive of fice, in the city of Raleigh, between Gov. Holden, John Poel and other members of the Re-painlican party, on or about the 8th of June 1870: If so, state what occurred, and pastical larly what was said and done by Mr. Pool? Assect. Some time during the last summer

term of the Supreme Court, and I think during the first week, Pool was here in Raleigh As heard from him and know from seing him in the room and hearing him argue causes, he was at that time in attendance upon the Court. Some time during that week I think, and if not, then by the person who invited me, that Mr. Pool and several other leading Republicans would be present. I cannot say positively at what time of the day the meeting began, but my impression is, about 3 o'clock. It was very propression is, about 3 o'clock. It was very pro-tracted. During the continuance of the meet-ing, several persons were not there at the be-ginning came in, and several who were there at the beginning went out. My recollection is 1964, perfect as regards all the persons who were pre-sent, but the following, at least, were some of

fones. I do not recollect distinctly about Col. Clarke, but think he was, but my impression not very decided. My impression as regards the presence of Mr. Treasurer Jenkins is the same as that I have concering Clarke, only more decided. I am not certain as to U. S. Marshal Carrow, or Auditor Adams. I think the latter

When I came in, it was stated to me that the object of the meeting was to take into consideration what advice should be given Gov. Holden as to the course he should pursue to suppress the outrages in Alamance, Caswell and several other counties in the State. There was a long discussion of the State and the necessity of de stroying what we called the kuklux organiza tion. It was conceded by all present that the ordinary civil tribunals had failed to accomplish that object, and that unless some other force was brought to bear Republicans white and colored, could not live in certain parts of iscussion as to the remedy. In these discussions a great many of those present took no part—some were silent. I, myself, took an ac-tive part. It was very generally agreed that the military power would have to be used in The result of the Connecticut election some shape or other, and that this military powwas reported correctly last week. The Repub-

parts had accomplished no good.

Gov. Holden, during most of the conference, a listener and appeared to be anxious to hear suggestions. I sat near him during the entire conference and at every suggestion made by any person, he appealed to me, either by look, gen-

ure or word, for my opinion in regard to it. It was suggested to make a military occupaion of the two counties, and to arrest, and try such persons as were suspected of com-plicity in the outrages said to have taken place there, by State military power. This suggestion I answered the Governor, who seemed to appeal to me for my opinion in regard to it, that the military occupation and arrest were right, and, I thought necessary, but the trial by miliry court was too dangerous an experiment for which I constantly read. him to undertake; that he ought to send in conjunction with the military a judicial officer to the in secretile we with a confection, called to

statement, as follows: that Gov. Clayton having numbers of men by military courts and, in that way, had broken up the kuklux in Arkansas.-Upon that some discussion took piace between Cov. Holden and John Pool and myself as to what its effect would be upon Gov. Hoiden him failure would have to be borne by the Governor, and Mr. Pool insisted that Gov. Clayton

had made a success of it, and there was no reatestify before the committee, but after being son why such a success should not be the result advised by counsel that the committee had here. I then called attention to the difference in the condition of the country-that what Clay ton had done was shortly after the military oc cupation of his State by the armies of the Uni-ted States, and that what was borne then would not be borne now. I was referring in that conversation mainly to trial by military court.

Mr. Pool and I then had a conversation regard to the same matter in the southwest corner of the Governor's office in the capitol, the result of which was that he agreed to the prop osition originally made by me that it would b better to send a judicial officer with the troops and not, until that process had failed, to try the more violent remedy of military courts. I agreed with him that if the plan I had suggested should fail to discover and break up these organizations that then the Governor should take the more violent course.

The matter then of the difficulties of the wri of habeas corpus taking the arrested men out of the hands of the military officers was discussed I think nobody being a party to this conversation except the Governor, Mr. Pool and myself. The proposition, made by myself, was that the Governor should refuse to obey the writ of habeas corpus in those counties placed in a state of insurrection. Mr. Pool thought that bad policy, and that it would not work, and thought a better plan would be to answer the writ of habeas corpus, produce the bodies, and if discharged to arrest upon some new charge; that that was the plan President Grant suggested.

In regard to the organization of troops, the first difficulty presented and discussed was the fact which was very generally agreed upon that if the military was called out it would have to be white or colored, in separate organizations under our laws, or a detailed militia, as provided for in the act of 1868. It was stated I think by the Governor, that he had tried the white detailed militia and found it utterly inefficient; that the class of men who would submit to detail could not be relied on; that as regarded the white militia we all agreed, at least those of us who took part in this discussion, that the Gov- the Treasurer, made the suggestion, and made composed of kuklux to put down kuklux; that prejudice in regard to race and color, it was then suggested, by whom I do not recollect, that would be best to organize a regular force.-This, I think, was concurred in by all who joined in that conversation. The persons present were grouped in different parts of the room and he same parties did not always join in the con- to the effect on the coming election? versation, nor were they in a position to hear we could get white men suitable for the purpose in view. Mr. Pool stated, at that time, that there was a man in his county or section of the State by the name of Mac Lindsay, and mentioned to me that I knew him, as he was a memgotten him, but upon this being said I recoileeed him. Mr. Pool said he was a man of unoubted courage and capable of any desperate solve, and by way of illustrating his capacity, sentioned some daring act of piracy, of which

paranter that this man, Mac Lindsay, wou pick up from the county where he lived, and which was between the two lines during the war, sixty or one hundred men equally as dar-ing and brave as binnel; that this man, Mac isay, would give the Governor no troub that if any of these men, arrested by him, un-dertook any resistance he would kill them, or they would be lost and never be heard of again.

I do not undertake to state his exact words, but this was the substance of his coversation. The Governor at this time was sitting in his chair, le got up and walked nervously up and down the room for a few minutes before anything was said. I got up from the seat I occupied on the sofa, in the southwest corner of the room, and stated to the governor, and it may have been in the presence of some others of the company, that such a proposition was infamous, and that f it resulted as suggested the governor would be damned in the memories of men for all time.

Mr. Pool then said I had misunderstood his
meaning, that he did not intend that result, he canted to illustrate the determined character of Lindsay, and he may have qualified it in a good many other ways. He stated in this connection that Clayton's troops gave no trouble. At this that Clayton's troops gave no trouble. At this time some other man who was present, I do not resollect distinctly who it was said that he could furnish sixty or one hundred men of the same description from his county, and mentioned some wonderful exploits they had performed during the war. All of these propositions and suggestions with regard to using such violent material were objected to by Gov. Holden.

At sepactime during this conversation, and when the propriety of using military measures

when the propriety of using military measures was under discussion, and when Gov. Holden was, as I understood it, objecting to the means proposed, and seeming indisposed to understake the supposed. Mr. It is not they are talking about you in Washington. The Republicans there say that you are a failure, and Grant says that you and Smith of Alabama were made governors of States by the Reputbi-can party under the reconstruction acts, and that you are sitting still and permitting these kn klux to take them away from you, or cause

them to slip away from you."

There was a meeting the next day at which only the Governor, John Pool and myself were present. Somebody suggested the appointment of Col. Clarke who was in the city. Col. Clarke was sent for, and after persuasion, agreed to ac Q. Who invited you to the conference in the

executive office?

A. I was invited by the Governor.

Q. State as near as you can, the relative po-sitions of the Governor, John Pool, yourself, and any other persons you can recollect.

A. Just previous to the time when Mr. Pool recommended his military plan, he had been standing, conversing with somebody, at the south-cast window. The Governor was either in his chair or walking up and down the room, between where his chairs at and the sub-division setween the southern windows, and I was siting on the sofa near the southwestern window, or near the Governor's chair.

Q. What was Mr. Pool's manner?

A. My impression from his manner was, that
Mr. Pool meant what he said until his proposiion met with disfavor; and then he varied hi manner so as to induce the belief that he had

Q. Please state what was your inference, from the language of Mr. Pool, before his plan met with disfavor, of the chargeter and antecedents A. I thought Lindsay a determined villain capable of taking life at the instance of a supe

ior wi hont question. I drew the inference from Mr. Pool's statement, and that was my reason for denouncing it as sufamous.

Q. Did Mr. Pool suggest the arrest of any parties by name, or did he suggest the arrest o rominent gentlemen of the conservative party A. I cannot say from my own re-ollection with absolute certainty, that he did, and I am disinclined to the belief that he did. I have some distinct idea of something of the kind, but think it must have come from the newspapers,

he statement, of the particular acts which Mr. he chyrepealed: Provided nevertheless, That Prod said Governor Clayton had serfamoed in the telegraphic accounts of newspapers, to which I paid little attention, such things being comon, that Governor Clayton was undertaking a military movement against certain portions of

duct of Governor Clayton?

A. I did. My understanding was that when French Broad River westward, and all suits

Q. Did Mr. Pool, in that conversation, give the name of the Western North Carolina Rail-Gov. Holden Gen. Grant's opinion of Clayton? road Company; Provided further, That this A. I am not certain that he did, but he did act shall not be so construed as to relieve any

se Grant's name in connection with Governor person from any criminal prosecution now in-Clayton and Governor Smith of Alabama. Q. Have you had any conversation or comunication with the other parties who were pre- committed in or about the affairs of the Wessent, who corroborate your statements: if 'so, who are the parties?

A. I have conversed with Col. Wm. J. Clarke

in regard to this matter, and he said, though he had no distinct recollection of the specific conversation, he did recollect that many violent propositions were made, but none adopted. J. II. Harris told me, in front of the courthouse in and provided further, that the Western North this city, in the fall of 1870, that in that meeting, Mr. John Pool made some propositions, of in all respects as the Eastern Division of said which his recollection was not distinct, of a very Company may be under the existing laws and violent character, and said something about "losing men," or that "he had a man who would any private stockholder in the Western Divis-A. Jenkins who denies being present at the respectively in respect to the stock rights and time; also with I. J. Young who agrees sub-stantially with the facts as I have stated them, respectively in the Eastern Division of said and with Governor Holden, who also agrees

With the facts as I have stated them.

Q. When Senator Pool spoke of resistance, did you understand it as relating solely to instances of that kind, or rather that he would stances of that kind, or rather that he would ratified this 5th day of April, A. D., 1861.

THOS. J. JARVIS, ernor Holden of the odium and responsibility

of such things? A. I thought both from the first suggestionthat he, Lindsay, would do it in either case, and render courts-martial unnecessary. He after-wards qualified it, but not until it had met with the disapproval of nearly every person present in that part of the room. He then qualified it is I have stated it, in my examination-in-chief.

Q. Did you infer from the conduct of the Governor when the proposition was made by Pool as stated that his impression was the same

A. I so inferred, and further that he disapproved of it.

Q. What is your best impression as to who the man was who, after Pool had spoken of Lindsay, said he could furnish sixty or one hundred men of like calibre, and what were their remarkable exploits?

A. My best impression is that D. A. Jenkins

t in an excited manner. Indeed, I know that Jenkins made the remark, and I am in doubt only as to time, as he might have made it on ome subsequent occasion or meeting in the ex- called, is already much used in Europe, and

in the way of description, Q. In any of the conversations between Pool, Holden and yourself, was any reference made

A. That was not the subject of the conversawhat was said. It this time many violent pro-positions were made, all which I do not recol-election may have been alluded to incidentally, ect, the question under discussion being where and I think it was in connection with the matter. It was suggested that unless the outrages were suppressed there could be no fair election the wheel are not fastened together; so that in these portions of North Carolina where the in running, especially with a heavy load. He has left a widow and five children, to kink were operating; and I think prompt the tire slips gradually around the wheel, action, by whom I don't recoilect, was urged on and is thus saved from being torn by any as they think of the broken tie—the earthly

Q. How many in all do you think were present in the first meeting? A. Thirteen. Q. Did they constitute the ordinary and le

I had not heard before, committed by the said

A. No, and were not so understo

meeting of leading Republicans.

O. When slid the conversation by A. No, and were not so understood to be, but its close, in the waters of eastern North Carolina, and that he, the said Mac Lindsay, had been self and James H. Harris occur, and where? dieted therefor and only saved from panish-

gal conneil of the Governor?

Q. Were you of counsel for lov A. I was.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.

We stated briefly last week what was the ac-Railroad Company held here on the 4th inst .-The following are the resolutions adopted by the meeting, and the Act of Assembly ordered by the meeting to be published;

WHEREAS, For reasons satisfactory to the Stockholders of the Western North Carolina Rail Road Company, it is

Readed by the Stockholders that the President and Board of Directors be and they are

hereby removed from their respective offices.

Resolved, That the Stockholders will at one proceed to elect four Directors to serve as such under the act of Assembly entitled "An Act for the benefit of the Western North Carolina Rail Road Company," ratified 13th day of February,

Resolved further, That the Chief Engineer Wm. A. Eliason, he and he is hereby removed, and that the Stockholders proceed at once to elect a Chief Engineer to serve until the next annual meeting or his successor shall be elected.

Mored that when the Stockholders adjourn, they adjourn to meetst Marien, N. C., on Wednesday, the 19th day of April, 1871, and that the set of the Good Soul Division of the W. St. C. R. R. Co., with this resolution, he publishes in the weekly process about the line of the Real Point Co. R. R. Co. in the weekly papers along the ling of the Rail-road, and that the Secretary furnish them with

copy of the same. Carried.

Moved and carried that this meeting adjourn meet in Marion according to the above reso

An Act to repeal an Act entitled "An Act to amend the Charter of the Wes tern North Carolina Railroad Com pan," ratified the 19th day of August A D. 1868, and for other purposes.

Secretox 1. The General Assembly of he Western North Carolina Railroad Commny to relieve themselves from present emarrassment and secure the eventual compleion of their road. they may increase their apital stock to such sum as they may deem roper, not exceeding fifteen millions of dolars, ur der such ru'es and regulations as the stockhilders may prescribe; provided nev-rtheless, that at all meetings of the stockpolders, no stock shall be voted or represent ed either in person or by proxy, unless such stock has been actually paid for in cash or work on said Road, and the Board of Direc tors of said Company may make such agree nents and contracts with the North Caro ma and contracts with the North Carolina Railroad Company or with any person or other corporations for the construction of beir charter and the several amendments hereto as the same existed prior to August 9th A. D. 1868, as they may deem proper. and may grant to other Railroad Cempania he privileges and rights to use their Road or any part thereof, for the purposes of passng their engines, ears, freights and passen gers over the same, and they may operate helr road in connection with other Railronds n this and other adjoiling States and may hange the guage of the the track of their road or any part thereof, at pleasure, to pro-

mote their inferests and convenience. Sec. 2. That an act entitled an act amend the charter of the Western North Caroli a Rathroad Company, ratified the 19th O. Had you ever heard, until Mr. Pool made | day of August, A. D., 1868, be and the same i Carolina Railroad Company, or which may result from any existing matters, causes, circumstances or contingencies, shall become C. Did you understond Mr. Pool to approve Western North Carolina Railroad Company. and recommend to Governor Holden the con- and shall be faithfully applied to the construction of the main trunk line from the he related what Governor Clayton had done he which may be brought in any Court to enforce ntended that it should be followed by Governor such rights and recover such property and ef-Holden. feets or any part thereof, should be brought in tituted or which may bereafter be instituted in any Courts for any criminal offence heretofore tern Division of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, nor shall be so construed as to abridge or release any rights, rights of ac ion, or credits which now exist, or may result from existing circumstances or contingencies in favor of the said Western Division of said Western North Carolina Railroad Company, Carolina Railroad Company shall be governed this act; and provided further, that the stock of I have had a conversation with D. ion of said road shall be entitled to the same

Company.

Sec. 3. That this act shall be in force from In General Assembly read three times and

> Speaker of the House. E. J. WARREN, President of the Senate. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE, Paleigh, April 6th, 1871 .. 1, Henry J. Menninger, Secretary of State hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copof the original act on file in this office.

ROAD STEAMERS.

secretary of

Ever since the introduction of railways. the problem of the adaption of the steam engine to travel open ordinary roads has attracted more or less attention, but until recently every attempt to solve it has proved a failure. At last however we have a road lo comotive that both works well and wears well. "Thomson's road steamer," as it is

ot supply that country-The most important feature in the machine is the construction of the driving whels, which have a broad rim, covered by a thick india-rubber tire, which is itself sur rounded by an endless chain of steel plates. This chain, the rudber tire, and the rim of sudden strain upon it.

and working parts are strongly constructed haust steam suppresses abnost entirely the indicted therefor and only saved from panish-ment by his (Poops) influence: that he would sometime last fall, and in front of the court, gle gear for quick speed, and i double gear

for heavy loads. Either of the driving wheels can be thrown in or out of gear, so that, in turning corners, the inner wheel si out of gear while the outer wheel drives the steamer around. Two sizes are made, of 8 and of 12 horse power, draw loads of 20 and of 30 tota, respectively, on an ordinary level road, and and 17 tons up inclines of 1 in 12. The speed is 24 to 6 miles per hour for freight steamers, and 10 miles for passen-

ger service. The consumption of coal is about half a ton daily.

This engine not only travels over soft roads without injuring them, but it actually repairs and improves them. This was well Hustrated in one of the English experiments where the steamer with a heavy vehicle atly saturated with metted suow. The steamor left the merest track in the slushy ground while the wheels of the vehicle behind out it lute deep ruts. But as the engine pass over these ruts, when retracing the circle it effaced them; and by and by, being detached and allowed to run over the spot above, it

repa red the surface. and made it perfectly amountly and even. An eight horse-power has been in use for many menths, making six trips daily from Aberdeen, Scotland, to some flouring mills, 3 miles distant, and carrying a load of ten tons each time. The road on which it travels is described as "perhaps the worst, road in the kingdom." being harrowed and crooked. and with gradients for half the distance varying from one in nine to one in eight .-Up these inclines the stranger, which weight add regive a better lines of these grades. that the steepest incline on the road ever the Simplou Pass, in Switzerland, is one thir-

On the whole, this new engine which virtually converte all our highways into railways, is to be considered as one of the most important inventions of this inventive age. Boston Journal of Chemistry.

> For the O'd North State. MUSIC AND HYMNS.

North Carolina do enact: That to enable was born July 17th, 1674. Having complained to be father at the compositions written by him is said to have been " Behold the glores of the Lamb" A glorious hyuns, which has been sung for ages; the hymn is in the limptlet by ma Book, on page 183. Dr. Waits lived at Stoke, Newington, In 1712, when Watts was 25 years . ld Lowent to visit Sig-Thomas Abney, at Theobolds in Hertfords ire. It was to be a visit of two held at Salisbury, at the office of R. H. Broad-months; but Watts was so agreeable a field, on the 11th day of May, 1871, at the lour guest, that Sir Thomas and Lady Abney urged him to become a permanent inmate at Theobolds, and here he stayed for the remainder of his life, which expired on the 25th of November 1748, he being 74 years old. It may be said that Dr Watts was almost the inventor of hymns in the English language. Dr. Watts wrote nearly three bundred by mus, which have been sung and loved by thousands of christians. It seems as if no one could ever write a more delightful frymn than that beginning

"There is a land of pure delight-Where saints immortal reign, Eternal day excludes the night, And pleasures banish pain."

While Dr. Watts was staying in neighborhood of Southempton, and while roor and river, and upon the green glades of the New Forest, on its farther bank, the idea suggested itself to the Dr. that of " A Land of pure delight," and of sweet fields beyond the swelling flood, stand dressed in living green," as an image of the heavenly canaan.

Watts version of pealm 146, beginning "I'll praise my Maker with my breath."

was the last psalm used by John Wesley on his dying bed, when very weak, he suddenly broke forth in these most appropriate words.

"I'll praise my Muker with my breath," Issanc Watts has long rested from his

"But the sweet remembrance of the just-Shall flourish though they sleep in dust." And he will be remembered as long as is hymns shall last. Dr. Watts wrote hymns of a sacred nature, such as are sung by all good christians. They are poken of as Watt's psalms; those hymns will no doubt be sung for ages to come. Dr. Watts wrote the most of his hymns when yet a young man-while his mind was open and free to grasp. But few have ever written so many hymns of a sa-cred nature, let the word of Claist dwell in you richly in all wisdom; teaching and the diseases for which you recommend it. Havadmonishing one another in singing psalms and hymns, to the glory of God.

A correspondent wants to know why Lous Napoleon is called Verhuel. The reason is that he is the son of Admiral Verbuer, a Dutch, naval officer. This is well known in Europe. He has not a drop of Bonaparte blood in his veins, and his pretension to be a Bonaparte is an imposture. - N. Y. Sun.

OBITUARY.

At Hickory Tavern, N. C., on the 26th of March, 1871, Dr. Kenneth Black, in the 45th year of his age. Dr. Black was a former citizen of Favetteville

Of his early life and associations we have not een informed. Our acquaintance with him is limited to a few visits at his new bome at Hickory. It was indeed pleasant to meet him, and interchange opinions in social converse. His piety and experience, his skill as a physician, the cheerfulness with which he entertained his guests, and his patient endurance of suffering have enshrined his name in the hearts of all who knew him. They will long associate with some subsequent occasion or meeting in the executive office at which the matter was alluded to a manufactory for building it has been esthe past. We knew him only to love him.—
from all organic or inorganic substances, more or less injurious to health. From the sesult of to. I have forgotten what the exploits were, but a great deal of gasconade was indulged in feeturers are unable to fill their orders and that will be could be deal of gasconade with the control of the facturers are unable to fill their orders, and that will be sorely felt, not only by the bereavhave had to give a firm in Scotland the right ed and smitten family, but also by the citizens of the village which he had chosen for his home. And yet it is a loss which has its consolations It is soothing to reflect upon the calmness and mposure with which he met his last enemy. Death had no terrors for him. He had long Had respect to the recompense of reward," and ien the time for his dissolution came, he was ready and willing to depart and be with Christ, which for him is everlasting gain.

relationship rent asunder, and friendship buried The steering apparatus is simple, and the in the grave. But it is not in the power of the steamer can turn a very sharp corner, the grave to hide from memory the many graces inner driving wheel describing a circle of that adorned his character; they still live to less than three feet radius. The gearing guide, to stimulate and cheer us in our home ward march. Let the widow and orphans' desand protected from dirt and the weather. An of respect. We commend them to the guardiolate nearts be cheered as they read this tribute anship of the widow and orphans' God, who hath promised to soothe the sorrow and heal the wound His own hand has made.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C At EDWARD SILL'S DRUG STORE. Salisbury, N. C.,

May always be had, everything in the f Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, &c. Trusses, Syringes, Breast Purps, Cathe

Pil.L. which, from i's never-failing property of promptly and effectually arresting chills. he centures to call

THE DEAD SHOT AGUE CUES. hose claim to entire confidence is predicated spon the fact that of the many hundreds of per-

sons residing in this town and neighborhood who have used these Pills during the past seaeon, there has been no single case of failure.—
Price only 25 cents per box.
The advertiser also prepares, and has on sale.

DOCT, MAYE'S AGUE CURE, being the Prescription of a prominent Physi-cian of Mayeaville, S. C., which prescription Doct. Mayes has been selling throughout the South for the past year or two. Price, 40 cts.

Profoundly grateful for the substantial ifestations of confidence shown him, it will the aim of the advertisor to merit its conti-

STOP AT THE Yarborough House, RALEIGH, N. C.,

G. W. BLACKNALL, Proprietor.

Assignees' Motice.-This is to give otice that I have filed final accounts as Assignee of McNeely & Young, Bankrupts, in signes of McNeely & Young, Bankrupts, in the office of R. H. Broadfield, Esq., Register chael Morgan, Levi Miller and others, in Bankruptey, and that on the 1st day of containing 300 acres; also, one other tract May next I shall apply to the Court of adjoining the home plantation of D. C. Bankruptey for a settlement of my said ac. Reid, and the lands of Nathan Morgan, counts, and for a discharge from all liability stang by the congregation in which as Assignee of said estate, in accordance they worshipped, his father suggested with the provisions of the 28th section of that he should try his hand. The first Act of Congress entited "An Act to establigh a Unifo m System of Bankruptey throghout the United States," approved lands, containing 150 acres, to satisfy an March 2, 1867.

ANDREW MURPHY. Assigner of the Estate of McNeely & Young, Bankrupts. April 12, 1871.-15-3t.

NOTICE-The third and final meeting of the creditors of H. C. Eccles, Bankrupt, will be held at Salisbury, at the office of R. H. Broadof 10 o'clock, a. m., at which time we will aply for a discharge from any further liabilities as assignees. J. R. B. ADAMS, Assigneess. H. TURNER,

READ CAREFULLY

AGUE AND FEVER. The only preventative known for Chills and Fever is the use of Wolfe's Schies am Schnapps

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS Is good for Dyspepsia. Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps Is a preventative of Chills and Fever. Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps.

s good for all kidney and bladder complaint Mased hover the world by physicians in their

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS. Is good for Gout.

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS. Is good for all Urinary complaints. WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.

Is recommended by all the Medical Faculty. Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps.

Is good for Colic and pain in the stomach. Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps. Is imitated and counterfeited, and purchasers

will have to use caution in purchasing. I beg leave to call the attention of the reader testimonials in favor of the Schnapps : I feel bound to say that I regard you

Schnapps as being in every respect pre-eminent-ly pure, and deserving of medical patronage.— At all events it is the purest possible article of Holland gin, heretofore unobtainable, and as such may be safely prescribed by physicians.
DAVID L. MOTT, M D, Pharmaceutical che

mist, New York. Louisville, Ky., Sep. 1. I feel that we have now an article of gin suitable for such cases as that remedy is adapted to.

Dr. J. W. B. RIGHT. "Schnapps" is a remedy in chronic catarrha complaints, etc :

I take great pleasure in bearing highly creding a natural tendency to the mucous, surfaces, with a slight degree of stimulation, I regard it as one of the most important remedies in chronic catarrhal affections, particularly those of the genito-urinary apparatus. With much respect, your obedient servant, Chas. A. Leas, M. D.,

New York. 26 Pine Street, New York, Udolpho Wolfe. Esq., Present: Dear Sir: 1 have made a chemical examination of your "Schiedam Schnapps, with the intent of determining if any foreign injurious substance had been added to the simple distilled spirits.

The examination has resulted in the conclusion that the sample contained no poisonous or harmful admixture. I have been unable to discover any trace of the deleterious substances which are sometimes employed in the adultera tion of liquors. I would not hesitate to use myself, nor to recommend to others, for medical purposes, the "Schiedam Schnapps" as an excellent and unobjectionable variety of gin .-

Very respectfully yours, (Signed) CHAS. A. SEELY, chemist. Chemical and Technical Enboratory, 18 Exchange Place, New York, Nov. 25, 1867-Udolpho Wolfe, Esq : Dear Sir : The undersigned have carefully and thoroughy analyzed a sample of your "Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps," selected by ourselves, and have found the same free our examination we consider the article one of superior quality, healthful as a beverage, and effectual in its medicinal qualities. Respectfully yours, (Signed) ALEX. TRIPPLE, chemist,
FRANCIS E ENGELHAND, M.D.

For sale by all respectable Grocers and Drug-UDOLPHO WOLFE'S EST. 22 Beaver St., N. Y.

W. P. GRAVES. T. H. M. DEARMOM. WM. T. LAW

Graves' Warchouse DANVILLE, VA.,

Prompt Attention to the Interest and Comfort of Graves' Warehouse has now, the Largest Sales

SHERIFF'S SALE.

I WILL SELL FOR CASH AT the Court House in Salisbury, on the 17th day of April next, it being Monday of the Superior Court, the following Lands, the property of Burton Craige: One tract adjoining John W. Fisher, M. L. Chuna and others, on the Old Mocksville Road, centaining 118 acres; also, 268 acres, lying on the South and Main Yadkin In a word, everything usually kept in a first-lass Brug Store, both fresh and genuine.

Is addition to his own invaluable AGUE Peter W. Hairston, John L. Reid, and others, all to satisfy Executions in favor of John Long and wife Fanny, and others, in my hands for collection.

ALSO, on the SAME DAY, I will sell for cash, one Brick Store House, the property of Richard A. Caldwell, adjoining C. A. Henderson, Julius A. Caldwell, John I. Shaver, and others, and all his interest in the Caldwell lands on Grant's Creek, lying two miles West of Salisbury. adjoining Alfred L. Johnson, Mrs. Mc Neely and others, to satisfy Ven. Exp's. in favor of E. H. Davis and others, in

my hands for collection. I will also sell on the same day, all the interest of Jane F. Chambers in about the aim of the advertiser to merit its communates and others, as well in the superior quality as in the 150 acres of land, adjoining the lands of 150 acres of land, adjoining the lands of control of the prices of his goods, DWARD SILIL others, to satisfy an execution in favor of James Thompson and others, in my hands for collection.

Also, on the same day, I will sell for each one tract of land on which Aaron Miller now lives, adjoining the plantation of D. C. Reid and the Redwine place, now owned by D C. Reid, lying on Flat Creek, containing 250 acres; also, one other tract, all wood land, adjoining the said D. C. Reid's home plantation, Raon the Yadkin River, containing 150 acres. Also another tract on Flat Creek adjoining the first described lands of Levi Miller, Wilson Arey and the Redwine execution in favor of Abram H. Miller: Nathaniel Boyden and Wm. H. Bailey, in my hands for collection. Levied on as

the property of Aaron Miller. W. A. WALTON, SI'ff. March 17th, 1871 - 2w.

and always ready for immediate use. The CHEAS ing Pewder in the WORLD, and it WILL ERRY O LIND OR SEA, in one climate, for pear. It is well adopted to the was of Househospers, Hiners, Hertners, Emigrants, &c. and is in fact, in every respect, the REST YEAST POWDER made "for the Election, the Gung, the Soile," SOLD BY GROCERS & DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

tured by DOOLEY & BROTHER, 60 NEW STREET, NEW-YORK

I Feel! | Feel! | Feel! LIKE GOING TO

MENO A COBLENS' At Jenkin's Corner, next Door to the

POST OFFICE.

SALISBURY, N. C., and buying me a suit of Clothes, because they have the finest, best and above all, the acatest

Spring and Sammer Clothing for Men. Boys' and Youths' wear, that has ev

er been brought to this market. They have also a very large Stock of Gents' Furnishing

GOODS. Also, an endless variety of

HATS AND CAPS. They have also a very large stock of BOOTS & SHOPS

which they are offering at very low figures.— Persons in need of any of the above Goods will save money by examining

Ring & Coblens' Stock before purchasing elsewhere. A Liberal Don't forget the place.

Ring & Coblens, Next Door to the Post Office. Salisbury, N. C.

Manufactory No. 320 and 322 W. Baltimore at , Baltimore, Md. March 31—5t. NEW SPRING GOODS.

MOCK & BROWN ARE now receiving their large and well select

Spring and Summer Goods. which have been selected with great care and bought at low prices. Their Stock consists of

Staple and Pancy Dry Goods. GROCERIES, HATS, SHOES,

which they are offering at low prices. Owing to their changed terms of business, selling al-most exclusively for cash or barter, taking no risk of credit can and will offer inducements to

purchasers of Goods that must excel the OLD CREDIT SYSTEM. The styles of goods this season are handsome and prices as low as before the war. Their

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

s much larger than usual, comprising all the

newest and most desirable styles, and at prices within the reach of everybody. We respectfully ask an examination of our Goods, and if a Stock of desirable Goods at low prices, fair and honest dealing, respectful attention by both Principals and Clerks, will be an inducement to ouvers of Goods, we promise it. We would call the attention of

Country Merchants to our large and we'l selected Stock, feeling

confident that we can make it to their interest o buy goods of us. toom in Fown. Wagons locked up in Warchouse - We d al largely in all kinds of Countr it night. Dry Stalls for Horses. Call and see us. Produce, and pay cash or barter, as desire al largely in all kinds of Country mar 31:16

MOCE T BROMN