ARTIES IN FRANCE. The pulley of M. Goizot, since he has been at the head of the Ministry in France, has been marked by a strong desire to preserve a good understanding with England. This policy has been more in accordance, we may presume, with the views of the King and what he considers the interests of his family, than with the general sentiment of the French people. Eng. and, most probably, believes this. Her system of coast fortifications was begun before the Oregon controversy assumed a serious aspect; and in any view of the case, it cannot be supposed that those defences against invasion were

projected against any dangers likely to come from this quarter. The contingency, not improbable, of Louis Phillippe's death, it is generally thought, was looked forward to when England began her fortifications on the coast and commenced increasing so largely her warlike armaments. The pamphlet of the Prince de Joinville and the very elaborate history of Thiers of Napoleon's projected plan of invasion, which was shown to have been seriously contemplated and likely of success, but for certain accidents which the use of steamers may now entirely obviate, might

tery reasonably excite apprehensions in the British Government, since they indicated too clearly the vigor and inveteracy of that long cherished animosity between the two countries which any suitable opportunity might cause to burst out into a fierce and bloody conflict. Thiers, the leader of the English party; De Joinville, the favorite of the military and of the masses if these two should come into power by the death of the reigning monarch, what hopes could England indulge in of the permanent commune of peace ? The " cordial understanding" between M. Guizot and Lord Ab. ordeen does not exist, unfortunately for them, between the English nation and the French peo-

The speech of Thiers in the Chamber of Deputies, attacking the foreign policy of the Government, produced a great sensation in France. And well it might-for it touched the Ministry on a sore point and is itself a masterpiece of its kind. The coolness and self-possession of this orator give prodigious effect to the forceful workings of the vigorous intellect. The debate in the Chamber which called forth this speech from Thiers arose upon that portion of the message of the President of the United States relating to the interposition of France in the affair of Texan annexation. Let us quote briefly from his exposition of the course of the ministry in that business:

In the question of Texas, we might have said we should renounce our oldest alliance, and our friendly relations with the United States."-There is not a sensible man in England that would have contested your right not to meddle in the question. There is not a sensible man who would have disapproved of your not doing so, and you might have acted with perfect freedom. [Hear, hear.] But to make this reasoning admissible, I am obliged to suppress two facts-the right of search and the Pacific. Your policy was modest; but you chose to affect an intimacy with England; and to do so, you signed the treaty of the right of search. This treaty von were afterwards obliged to annul, in consequence of the expressed wishes of this chamher. You took the Marquesas; and having discovered that people could not live there, you went to Tahiti. There you found two powerfoll obstacles-ambition and religion united. A quarrel with an English missionary, whose name I will not pronounce, was followed by a eplorable concession—that of an indemnity to the man who roused the natives against us.

All this gave you a great deal of annoyance and trouble, which might have been devoted to the affairs of Greece and Syria, and which might have enabled you, in the Texas affair, to have followed the impartial policy of France, In short, matters have been so conducted, that on the side of England, as well as ours, complaints are made of sacrifices without compensation. You believe that France has been made subordinate to England, but in England the reverse is helieved. So many faults were committed on both sides, that last year the good understanding between the two countries had become extremely difficult; and I am convinced that if you asked any well informed man out of that of impartiality in respect to the U. States on the Texas question—the well informed man would say that you were forced to make that sacrifice only because, on account of faults committed by you, it became necessary to obtain the annulment of the right of search.

[Numerous members. That is true. M. Thiers : Yes, in the relations with Ameriea you have been obliged to depart from the circumspection of sensible men. And why! To redeem your faults you have committed—a fault both with a view to peace and a view to war. War, perhaps, will not break out, I hope not; for I do not any longer demand grand positions : content myself with moderate ones. For America the affair is one of true material interest; for England one of dignity. At the outset France might hope to play the part of a useful intermediary, but the ministry has broken the National Relations which existed between America and France, and this part is taken from our country by the fault of a cabinet. After the words of President Polk, it is impossiole that France can offer herself to conciliate the difference. I shall say no more; I desire that most concerns me is that everything should be truly and clearly understood between three such great countries as England, France, and the United States.

The power and growing greatness of this Republic are touched upon by M. Thiers very alarm to France:

at the period when we went to the assistance of Observer. the United States, they scarcely possessed the Atlantic coast. In sixty years they have crossed the Alleghanies, peopled the immense valley of the Mississippi with their hardy settlers, setded the borders of the five lakes, reached the Rocky Mountains, passed to the Gulf of Mexico through Louisiana, ceded to them by us, taken the Floridas, and are now disputing with England for Oregon and the shores of the Pacific ocean, How can we withhold a feeling of surprise and admiration?

ouls ; to-day it has twenty-eight millions. It both then consisted of thirteen States; to-day it amounts to twenty-seven or twenty-eight. The

those intropid sharp shooters who have defended them so often, and with so much intropidity; I conceive, I repeat it, these men are surprised at the sight of such a progress. But gentlemen, examine your hearts, consult your most secret instincts, and tell me if you are uneasy or unquiet. Is there any one in this chamber who will say to himself, "There is danger in this for France ?

M. Dupin. It is dangerous to England. Several Members. Yes, yes; that is it. M. Thiers. If there is any danger for us that the most piercing eye can discover, ob, then, gentlemen, I declare myself a bad Frenchman, and a very ignorant one. As for my part, have no fear; and I am convinced that the unfortunate Louis XVI., when he seconded the United States-Napoleon, when he freely gave them Louisiana-did not prepare dangers for France. If I were an Englishman, I could conceive the uneasiness which my country should feel with respect to the United States.

This point was often recurred to by the orator. "Ihave no uneasiness," he said, " when I contemplate the American greatness." This was followed by exclamations in the Chamber "very good," "very good!" He wished wel to all people, but greatness for his own; and then added, "America is, perhaps, the only other nation in the world to which I wish greatness." That these sentiments are cordially entertained by the gallant people of France, our earliest allies and friends, we cannot doubt. It is due to the good will of such a people, as well as to justice and to our own character, that no violent spirit of aggrandizement and of lawless grasping should sully the grandeur of our progress; but that moderation, with firmness and an inflexible adherence to the right, should mark us as a people worthy of the greatness which it is ours to attain.

THE STORM AT OLD POINT.

scribing the storm at Old Point Comfort, or The editor of the organ would fain be-Fortress Monroe, on the 1st and 2d instant .-It commenced on the evening of the 1st and continued all night. The morning of the 2d, it snowed, rained, and hailed, at the same time. The tide continued to rise from sunrise till one o'clock, at which time but one vast sheet of foaming water was to be seen outside the Fort. The waves, says the writer, appeared to be trying to beat down the Fort and sweep everything before them. No spot of earth from the Point to Mill Creek and Hampton could be seen, and that he may be there left in a minority, appears to be the nearest at hand. In Daniel even the Rip Raps were obscured by the great (dreadful of old to all his sensibilities.) he xii. 7, it seems to be prophesied that the wonwaves. All the houses outside the fort, in descends a little, and seems willing to co- ders written in the previous chapter from v. 39 which labor they were engaged from 9 A. M. quet with forty-nine; then, alarmed at to the end should be "for a time, times, and an till two P. M., wading in the water to their the idea of concession, abuses, the Whigs, to England: "You cannot require that, in or- waists and sometimes their necks. No lives bounds off to the north, and talks even of der to preserve a balance of power in America, were lost-all were sheltered inside of the Fort -though the scenes of the rescue were terrific and perilous.

On the night of the 2d, it was apprehended that unless the wind changed, the Fort would be inundated by the water driven through the port holes. Watches were stationed to give the alarm in that event; but fortunately the wind changed, and the height of the tide there. fore was diminished. The change, says the writer, called forth heartfelt praises and thanks to God from the people inside the Fort.

The sea broke over into the canal. The water battery was affoat, and the large gun at the locks, weighing seven tons, was dismounted and the carraige (worth \$600) swept away! greatly damaged. The old bathing houses were washed away (an event many of the summer visitors at Old Point will be glad to learn.) A schooner and a sloop were capsized near the Point-it was not known whether any lives were lost. On the 2d (Monday), a boat with two men in it was seen approaching the Fort, and assistance was sent down; but by the time those who went to assist reached the heach, the boat was discovered bottom-up and nothing could be seen of the men. A family of six persons had perished upon the beach.

been since the Fort was built. The amount of damage is thus stated ; To government property \$7 000; property of Mr. French \$1 000; other private property \$2 000-in all \$10,000. It must have been, indeed, an awful time at Old Point. The writer says, fon Tuesday morning] "the Point presents an almost undoors, what made France leave its proper line imaginable effect of the furious billows. There are huge piles of wood, timber, trees, plank, all

kinds, of dead animals, water, mud, &c."

R. Compiler.

Dreadful Effects of the Storm .- The Norfolk Courier of Saturday afternoon says :- " We learn that a very respectable resident of the vicinity of Nott's Island, city this morning, who states that the ef- country from the ruin and disgrace of beenced on that part of the coast. He says that 50 families were drowned on Nott's Island, and 1000 head of cattle destroyed. The wild fowl suffered most severelycrippled as to be easily seized, being un-

Rebuilding.—The weather during the winter has been so severe as to prevent new brick building from being commenthat what I have said may be heard in Ameri- ced. But now that milder weather may tics of the Administration are seen through the popish supremacy. ea. I fear not its being so in England; for soon be calculated on, we observe that prepaper it will be seen that proposals are solicited for covering the premises of the late Mr. McArn with five tenements for Stores. But what is of much more pubgraphically. But he finds therein no cause of lic concernment, is the fact that the work of rebuilding the Fayetteville Hotel, on If we look back upon what has taken place an enlarged and more convenient scale, In America during the last sixty years, we may has been commenced, and will doubtless well he surprised, when we are reminded that be prosecuted with energy .- Fayetteville

Texian Nomination for Congress. Some of the citizens of the Western Congressional District of the State of Texas, have written a letter to the Hon. Wm. Cook, requesting permission to announce his name as a candidate for Congress for that district. Mr. Cook replied consenting to the nomination. Mr. Cook was at the storming of Bexar and the battle of The Union at that time had five millions of San Jacinto, and behaved gallantly at

Mr. Clay returned to New Orleans on United States have an immense maritime pow. the 23d ultimo, in excellent health, after They have, instead of a permanent army, a week's absence at Natchez, on a visit.

on the ultra Oregon party has been compared in some of the papers to the unex-pected explosion of a bombshell. Upon no one was the effect of that speech more astounding than on the editor of the Executive organ, the Union. Him it seemed (to use a quaint Western figure) absolutely to have "knocked into a cocked hat." Reposing so long on the President's declaration of maintaining at all hazards fifty-four forty; scouting all idea of compromise; denouncing as British-hought traitors those who did not toe the mark of "all of Oregon or none;" then all of a sudden to hear it proclaimed in the Senatehouse, authoritatively and confidently, by a fast friend and supporter, that the President had ceased to occupy the extreme ground of "all of Oregon or war t" that he was actually willing to compromise, and no mistake; willing to come down to forty-nine-almost to "Cape Flattery;" that the organ of the Executive, the keep- is admirably wrought by their foreshowing fuer of his counsel if not his conscience- ture events of such a character as to be utterly that he should be in darkness as to the beyond the expectation of men, but foreshow-Presidential mind: that he should be left in the lurch! It was not to be believed; "Mr. Haywood must be mistaken;" "he was not so understood;" "nobody had a right to speak for the President;" " Did not Mr. Allen contradict Mr. Haywood?" " Did not Mr. Hannegan interrogate him?" "The President would defend the rights an inch." ["We won't ran, Sir Lucius."] All very true; but still that ugly silence of Mr. Haywood, and the still more ugly silence of Messrs. Hannegan and Allen since! Have they not yet ascertained whether Mr. Haywood spoke with autho-The Enquirer of Saturday has a letter de- ity? Do they still doubt? Alas, no .lieve so, but his heart fails him; he hopes, but it is "hope mix'd with a killing fear." In short, the state of the organ, since that fatal Thursday, has been painful to witness: his "sufferings" do indeed seem "intolerable," and they betray him into the most amusing contradictions. One day he hangs out his banner on the outer wall of fifty-four forty; the next, fearing sixty-nine. Thus, in a painful incertitude as to the ultimate action of the President, he vibrates between the extremes, settling at no point, but a mere thermometer, indicating from day to day the varying temperature of the Oregon feeling and prospects. The annexed remarks from the New York Express, on the same subject. will strike every reader as pertinent and

The effect of Mr. Hay wood's late speech

From the New York Express.

The "Washington Union," in order to overwhelm the noise of mutineers in its own camp, turns to and rails at the Whigs Timbers for a new building for Mr. French of for the course they pursue in the matter the Hotel, were swept off, but a portion recov. of Oregon! To hush the mutiny there, it ered. The granite wall around the canal was makes all sorts of faces, and calls all sorts

Now, the Whigs, in this business of Oregon, have no course at all as Whigs .-Some go one way, others another, but all refuse to make a party question of it; all promise to stand by their country in case though not perhaps immediately extinguished. of war, and all are for holding the Ad- This is distant from the present time by only ministration responsible for every step it 35 years. takes in the negotiation. Whig principles are naturally for peace, for order, and for bettering the condition of their fellow-men The tide was higher by three feet than it has by the pursuits of peace; and, if war comes, it comes in spite of us, and is not to be of our creation; but of a national Such a course puzzles the Union. It can make no political capital out of it. The Whig course does not allow Mr. Polk to keep up a prodigious outcry for his own personal benefit-to bring the country to the verge of a precipice, and to keep us quivering over it; but it compels him to show his colors, to be for peace, or to pre- siderably diminish. pare for war. Hence we are ready to instrengthen the army, to keep up or add to the tariff, to lay extra taxes, to make loans; (Currituck county.) N. C. arrived in our in short, to do any thing to rescue the fect of the storm were most awfully experi- ing pillaged the first year of a war, because we were so mad as to run into it

without preparation. the mischief the Union has done, from the wild geese might be taken in almost any first outcry it made, prior to the opening quantity-some killed, others so much of Congress, for "the whole or none of Oregon," down to the present hour. It has arrested business; it has checked importations and exporations; it has frightened capitalists; it has palsied the arm of the employer and the laborer; and even here, parations are made for a number of build- ger of war, the timid capitalist is frightings. By an advertisement in to-day's ened, and hoards up his treasures instead of putting them into active service for the

common good. The course of Mr. Polk, as we understand it, is about as equivocal as it is possible for that of a high functionary to be. His friends in Congress represent him, one set, a man of 49 and another of 54 40; and he has the merit of playing fast and loose with both, and of denouncing all .-He stands hesitating between the fires of his party, receiving the shot of both, and, privately, if not publicly, denounced by both. The Union gravely tells us no Senator has a right to speak for him; as if there was a merit in decrying the friends that elected him, and allowing them to pick and hack each other in debate like cocks in a pit. Nay, more: we see Mr. Polk freely offering the line of 49 to the British Government; but, when he sees a portion of his own party denouncing him for it, shrinking from the responsibility, and cowering before the rebukes of braggart partisans as if he had done a thing he was ashamed of, and would, now that

as this preferable to the course of Whigs, world 6000, there shall be a signal and glorionly shows that a government organ is es- ous improvement in the condition of both the pecially established and paid to blow the trumpet of its employer.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

TO THE EDITORS.

GENTLEMEN: A communicated article appeared in your paper a few weeks since, in have believed." which some inquiries were suggested concerning the situation of the present period of the world in view of the Prophecies. The writer seemed to be not at all satisfied on the subject : and it may be remarked that it is not the design of those predictions to be fully understood until the time of their accomplishment. They were given, not that we might become prophets by means of them, but that we might believe in the foreknowledge of God: and this purpose ing them in such a way that only a general, undefined impression is conveyed, until the mists of previous years pass away before our eyes and a close view of the fulfilment convinces us how perfectly the prophecies concentre upon it. But though we are not, and it is not purposed that we should not be able to fix and determine of the country;" " he would never yield the performance of prophecies yet unaccomplished, it is an endeavor both rational and religious to examine with humility their apparent scope and intent. Our opinions in the end, however, must not be identified with the prophecies we inquire into, and are at best no more than probabilities. As such those hereafter expressed

The most important prophecies relating to our own are contained in the latter parts of the Books of Daniel and the Revelation. wonders foretold are, Ist, the overthrow of the Turkish empire, 2, that of the Mahometan religion, 3, the conversion and restoration of the Jews, and 4, the destruction of the Romish government, city and church. The first of these half." These wonders according to the best interpretation are contained in the history of the dominion of Mahomet, his successors, and disciples. The length of time spoken of is equivalent in common speech to 31 years, and these according to Jewish computation equal 1260 days. These days, again, in prophetical language, should be interpreted years; and thus it's found that the dominion of the false prophet, of his successors the caliphs, and of his followers the Turkish Sultans shall continue 1260 years, and "come to his end and none shall help him."* There is a difficulty, however, in determining when this period of its existence commenced. The year of our Lord 623, which is the Mahometan epoch, seems preferable to any other; because in that year Mahomet first assumed his office of king and prophet. By computing 1260 years after this date, the year of our Lord 1882 is found to be that in which, with some probability, the rule of the Turkish Saltan will be greatly impaired,

Before this time, we learn from Rev. xi. 7 &c., that the popish hierarchy shall prevail against true religion, and slay for a time the "two witnesses," by whom probably are meant two prominent orthodox leaders or bodies of these shall revive by "the Spirit of life from God," shall rise to their feet, that is, shall return to as vigorous a condition as they had before they were slain, and rise by divine aid still higher than ever before. It should seem that the popish authority shall at the same time con-

As to the manner of the destruction of the crease the navy, nay, if necessary, to Turkish empire, we learn from Dan. xi. 44, 45, that it shall be accomplished by enemies from the north and east; and the peculiar signification of the Hebrew verb in v. 44, translated " utterly to make away " copreys a strong probability that this war will be on account of religious matters. What enemy to the north can But millions of dollars would not pay for be supposed besides Russia, with equal propricty? This empire has already in A. D. 1828-29, made considerable inroads upon the dominions of the Grand Signoir; and it is by no means impossible that the late visit of the Emperor Nicholas of Russia to the Pope Gregory xvi. may eventually become broadly connected both with the northern assault upon the in New York, where the gambling poli- Turkish empire, and the future brief revival of

and nobody believes there is any real dan- It seems not unlikely from Dan. xii. 11, that the end of the Mahometan religion will follow that of the Turkish empire which has embraced it, at a distance of 30 years, that is, in 1912. From chap. xii. 12, it may be reasonably collected that 45 years after this date the full and perfect restoration of the Jews to their God and their Country, to happiness and prosperity shall be consummated. This would fall upon the

After this, we are forcibly led to suppose that there will come a terrible and overwhelming destruction on the Romish government, city and church. There has been given unto them power "to continue forty and two months,"; but no more. These months signify the same length of time with the 31 years explained a. bove, that is, 1260 years. If the beginning of this Romish power be placed at the year 727, as it may be with much probability, its end will coincide with the year 1987; that is, near the end of the second Christian millenary. And it is a curious fact that a tradition has long prevailed among the Jews, as it did among the primitive christians, and Bishop Newton even adds it was done, gladly retract it if he could. he Heathen, that about the year of the Mes-

For the Union to represent such a course | siah 2000, which is nearly the year of the vient tool of the natural and moral world.

For the present, this and all the other prom sed operations of the Almighty are perceived by the eye of faith only. Let it be our wise part to bear towards these mysteries too deep for us-a modest and trusting patience, and so shall we obtain the promise of blessing to him "that waiteth," | that " bave not seen, and yet

*Dan. xi. 45. tRev. xi. 11 tRev. xiii. 5. ||Dan. xii. 12 John xx. 23

SALISBURY, March 1846.

Messrs. Editors: Our State elections are now drawing near. I deem it not improper, before the canvass opens and previous to the selection of candidates on either side, to invite vour, and the attention of the community to a subject in which a large number of our fellow-citizens in common with myself feel deeply interested. I refer to the practice of treating, for electioneer, ing purposes, during the progress of the campaign-a custom utterly repugnant as well to sound policy as to good sense-creating the necessity of a dissolute and romous extravagance on the one hand, and inducing an abandoned prostitution of morals and politics on the other that all good men must deprecate and which will reflect shame on any civilized country. The evil is growing with obvious rapidity and serpent-like coiling itself around the prejudices and uncontrolled passions of a portion of our citizens and eventually must blight our prosperity and dim the escutcheon of our reputation. Beyond all counties in western North Carolina it exists most particularly in

I appeal therefore to the reflecting, intelli

gent population of Rowan as moral men, as christians and good patriots, to exert promptly and efficiently the power, which the enlightened institutions of the country, for wise purposes have placed in their hands, to check this aborninable practice now. Apart from the encouragement extended to idleness and seductive temptations to babits of intemperance-considerations serious enough surely-there are others of a nature perhaps yet more grave. Strik. ing fatally at the root it destroys the first principles and best objects of a Republican government by cancelling and rendering utterly noll the political weight of the majority. For illustration take this County: We may have 1500 voters: One party has a majority over the other of 100. But say there is a floating vote of 300 individuals who care infinitely more for liquor than for principles, laws, morals, religion or any thing else. It is manifest in a political Graham, as a co contest that to which ever side the greater num- August election. ber of these attach themselves the victory belongs. With their consequently, according to the treating system, the battle is to be fought. Armed and equiped in accordance with the most approved articles of such warfare : with a brace of black bottles under the arms, a couple of ticklers in their pockets and a one-horse wagon close in the rear, which to teplenish from, the candidates bearing their glittering armor right | Noah Fry, on an nobly enter the arena with glowing brows and open bottles, burning for the conflict. The most eloquent appeals come gurgling in soft normurs from the bowels of decanters, and from the hidden depths of whiskey barrels. It would be absurd to say that in the whole of this the sole object is not to carry these 300 men, the least capable and the least worthy-otterly devoid of political principles or knowledge-with leigh, and bring the certainty that their votes giving the preponderance either to the one side or the other, are absolutely to control the elections and determine who shall be our representatives and county officers. The 1200 handred intelligent substantial reflecting men, whose suffrages are only bestowed with reference to opinions well considered, are thrown entirely into the back. ground, and rendered perfectly impotent. Well now in all candor is such a state of things to be we do not chose to make a party question. Christians. But after three years and a half + endured? It is idle for the candidate to saythere are those whose votes can only be obtained by the use of such means." The reply is, " such means are in themselves odious and infamous, reflecting scarcely less on him who buys, than on him who sells his dearly purchased and inestimably valuable right of suffrage for a drink of liquor." The venerated fathers of our country, in modelling the proud institutions they have given us, contemplated with a gratified eye as the rarest boon they could beslow epon mankind, an uninfluenced elective frauchise, save only the influences of argument and eloquence-of talents and wisdom. These need not the polluted aid of grogshops and whis-

> grant no special privileges to favored classes : we view mankind in a political sense as being universally equal. But what is the effect of treating when recognised by public opinion and practised by those seeking office? It builds up on a basis of fraud that very system of favoritism so much reprobated and despised by the framers of our constitution. But partially disguised and in its worst possible form, it re-establishes in the new the aristocracy of the old world. What there is given to birth, united with at least some of the qualifications of merit, is here extended solely to wealth, and attained only by corruption, chicanery and intrigue | takes place, which falling little short of crime; for to treat with tendedly in our n the view thereby of obtaining votes is bribery but poorly masked and obnoxious alike to all of our social, religious and political relations. What reasonable hope of success can any poor Davie and Rowan, man entertain who is a candidate for office supposing him to be upright and independent in spirit and in truth. He cannot take the hard earnings of his daily toil from his wife and children to expend in liquors to feast the morbid appetites and satisfy the most bestial passions that rankle in the human bosom. His affections, the tenderest ties of nature, the first law of animal existence as developed in every scale of creation, will not permit him. Even the dove and the timid have become brave in the protection of their young, and surely no man ty,-bow long shall i could so neglect his offspring. Then who but the rich, the wealthy few can seck or receive the emoluments of popular favor? We really have established for ourselves over the bulwarks of laws, constitution and Republicanism. an aristocraey of wealth which disregards the proprieties of society, the sanctity of our institutions and the purity of our citizens. Our ancestors placed all classes, the poor and rich, on a platform of perfect equality, a spectacle, an anomily among nations at which others gazed gaining friends en with wonder. But this odious and abominable Government reta practice must destroy the beauteous fabric. It tom house and se disfranchises the poor, makes him the subser- ings.

We have no hereditary nobility; our laws

he done he mil ions. Let the igned as an of the government any personal allusi TO ELLA-1

> Furl'd was his Twas thus I lan In artless strai Till Hope the s The bolm his Mid treacheron That eveless C'er precipices But for his gu The maid who When late she Will hope that w That he'll con The laver too : 1 When Capid's Will seek at first Then hape sh 'Tis thus 'mid Hope often m And in that br Love cannot

THE CAROLIN

Why do we dree

Why shrink

'Tis that above

" Hope never

FRIDAY EVEN

William OF ORAN

Turner, as a can To We are autho

OUR SUPE Is now in session siding. After the tant civil causes. taken up. The a counterfeit dollar. morning. It was a was convicted. was the State vs. ing a free hoy of c ley Richardson, fr where he claimed and offered to se elearly made out on and after an abse Jury returned a offender in this c Western part of 1 lain, having been to Wadesboro' and case next tried wa torious James Ric for an assault and gainst William Gri Hill. He was al remembered that ded at the last Ten for the slaying of Hill. John W. fendants counsel and H. C. Jones,

Below we give a ent : H. C. Jones, der, Burton Craige, Kerr, G. A. Miller, Clemmons, Rufus B John B. Lord, J. P. J. W. Osborne, R. Col. E. Shober an

To-day the tria Peyton Hasket, c ticipants in the

We would Senator and Repres eral Assembly of th and that it is high the subject, and beg preparatory to the ticularly important that be seasonable in t rial candidate. Le tinated. Apathy i Rowan and Davie subjected to the brethren abroad.

TPA Bill b Congress for the of Alexandria to has many warm