VOL III. NO. 110

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SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1868.

WHOLE NO 401

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE

FOREIGN LITERATURE,

SELECTED FROM London Quarterly, Revue des Deux British Quarterly, London Society, North Brit Review, Penular S. legos Ben Saturday Review, Carabill Magaz Feaner's Magaz Westminster Review, Leisure Hour, Chamber's Journal, Temple Bur, Revue des Deux Mondes, London Society, Cornhill Magazine, France's Magazine, Art Journal.

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SOLICITOR IN BANKRUPTICY. WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE STATE DEMOCRATIC CON- unheard of powers, which are susceptible TION. THE PLATFORM.

Resolved, 1st. That we approve of the nomination by the National Democratic Convention of Horatio Seymour for President, and Frank P. Blair for Vice-President of the United States: that, in these men we recognize statesmen of experience and eminent ability, of sound politiprivate character and unbounded patriot-Carolina.

2d. That we approve of the platform of principles adopted by the said Convention; it speaks in no doubtful sense, its language is explicit and meaning clear -The issues presented to the country are plainly and unmistakably defined, and with a free and fair election we confidently believe they will be endorsed by a large majority of the people; and with that endorsement must come such a change in the administration of the National Government PIPER AND NUT CRACKERS, as will restore the Constitution and give peace, harmony and prosperity to the country, and especially to the down-troddent States of the South.

3d That it is our carnest desire and intention to bring about these wholesome and necessary changes by the peaceful means of the ballot box; and all efforts to produce a contrary belief, coming from what quarter they may, are but the tricks of interested partizans of a desperate political faction, bent upon perpetuating its power by any means and at all hazards. They are attempting to alarm the people of this State by the false cry of revolution and war, threatening them at the same time with military force; while in other States of the South, they have not hesitated to take from the people the elec- to vote are duly registered and brought to tion of Electors of President and Vice the polls, and that unqualified persons are 5 Beckman St., New Yorks President, and to confer it upon Legislatures, the members of which were elected

> of Presidency, in order to secure the electoral votes of such States for the Radical candidates in disregard and defiance of the just rights of the people of such States and of the whole country.

4th. That it is our frank purpose now, and has been, since the close of our late civil war, to accept and abide by, in good faith and without disturbance, the legitimate fruits and consequences of that war; to yield to the Government of the United States a cheerful submission and allegiance, and to perform all the obligations of good citizens to their rightful government. And we do proclaim that, in asking recognition on terms of equality in that grand copartnership of States which constitute our Federal Union, we do so with no hostile intent; on the contrary we wish to share its benefits and its duties, to rebuild our waste place under the protection of its flag; to re-establish the old era of good feeling in our common country, to thwart the highest order. The Great American the designs of unpatriotic men every War has AT LAST found a historian the designs of unpatriotic men every where who seek to perpetuate discord and division, and to participate in the blessings as well as the burthens of the goverument.

5th. That we have seen with indignation the complete overthrow of our late excellent system of State government and laws, and the adoption of others in their stead heretofore unknown to our people, unsuited to their condition and utterly adverse to their habits, their wishes and their interests; and with this change has come the election to high places of profit and trust of men in most instances without character or qualification, and not a few of whom are mere adventurers from abroad, having no interest in common with the people of the State, and no fitness whatever for the stations which they have reached by means most unworthy and

disreputable. 6th. That the attempt by the Governor of this State, aided by his extreme partizans in and of the Legislature, to have himself clothed with authority to appoint, organize, equip and keep on foot a largestanding force of hot less than 6,000 men, to be selected and officered and commanded by him, with power to any member of the said force to arrest any citizen without authority or warrant from any civil officer or Magistrate, was a measure clearly violative of the Constitution of the United States as well as that intended, to produce bloodshed in our midst:-and as such it deserves to be reprobated by all well disposed citizens of

the State.
7th. That the measure subsequently introduced and which is now pending, and will in all probability be adopted, howevmeasure under another name, with one or two of its objectionable features altered: er artfully disguised, is but the same but which yet clothes the Governor and his creatures and partizans with hitherto | July 8 1868,

of great and dangerous abuse in the hand of men who have shown but too plainly a disposition to rule the people of this State We the Delegates of the Democratic by the bayonet, and as we believe to attempt the control of the next election by that means. We most carnestly recomthat means. We most carnestly recomoccasion or excuse for the use of military

force; but nevertheless to yield none their just rights.

8th That the Governor of this State having proclaimed it as the policy of the the subscription. cal principles, of unsullied public and Radical party to suffer no one to hold any private character and unbounded patriot-ism, and as such we recommend them to however humble, who will not lend his the hearty support of the people of North | aid and promise his support to that party, and which policy he and his political friends are now vigorously enforcing to effect the exercises of the elective finnchise, it is the sense of this Convention that the people have the right to connteract such policy by all lawful means, if they think proper so to do. That any citizen of the State, therefore, has a man- 2 squares. ifest right, of which he cannot be lawful- 4 squares, ly deprived, to employ, or not to employ, quan.col. malf col. when any existing contract terminatesand that any attepmt on the part of the Legislature, by any pretended law to deprive any citizen of such right, or to Impose any penalty or penalties for so doing, will be in victation of the Constitutional rights of the citizen. .

9th. That to obtain success in the approaching Presidential election, every effort should be for de by our friends to perfect their organization, and no legitimate means should be spared to bring every voter, favorable to our cause, to the polls. To that end we most carnestly recommend to our friends to organize at once Seymour and Blair Clubs in every county and every District, with active canvassers, whose duty among other things it shall be to see that all our frieads entitled not allowed to register or vote.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE OFFICIAL HISTORY OF

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pense of publication, The Farmer will be issued monthly at \$2 per amum, in advance; will contain not less than thirty-two large double-column pages of reading matter, bound in handsome covers; and in typographical execution will not be surpassed by any Agricultural Monthly in the country.

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support of the intelligent Planters and Farmers of North Carolina and South Carolina; and deof the State; dangerous to the liberties of the people and well calculated if not intended to read the liberties of the people and well calculated if not intended to read the liberties of the people and well calculated in the liberties of the people and well calculated in the liberties of the people and well calculated in the liberties of the l ducements will be offered. Address all communications to

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WE'LL FLING FREEDOM'S BANNER

AIR-" Bonnie Blue Flag.,"

We'll fling proud freedom's banner out, Unsullied and so fair; We'll swell the chorus and we'll shout

For Seymour and for Blair. We'll fling proud freedom's banner out. O'er land from sea to sea ; We'll swell the chorus and we'll shont We must again be free!

Hurrah, hurrah, for Seymour and for Blair. We'll fling proud freedom's banner out, unsullied and so fair. From Northern climes we hear the strain

On Eastern hills the sound; It rolls o'er every Southern plain, And shakes the West around! While tyrants there their thrones upon, Speak loud of people's "rights." We'll push the car of freedom on-Uphold the Stars and Stripes.

Yes, onward roll her mighty powers, Twill never be too late To bless this beauteous land of ours-To save the ship of State. And when the race is run out. O'er land from sea to sea. We'll swell the chorus and we'll shout That we again are free!

Hurrah, hurrah, &c. We'll then throw off the soldier's shroud Of war-oppression's sighs; We'll bannish then the gloomy cloud That o'er the nation lies. We'll fling proud freedom's banner out.

Unsullied and so fair: We'll swell the chorus and we'll shout For Seymour and for Blair. Hurrah, hurrah, &c.

Important Movement to be Made in the New York Episcopal Convention .- In addition to the other topics of deep interest which are likely to occupy the attention of the General Convention of the Episcopal Church to be held in this city next month, a canon concerning marriage is to be brought before it for consideration, and will probably provoke an earnest controversy. As present there are no regulations in force in the Episcopal Church on the subject, except that its members are bound as citizens to respect the civil laws of the States in which they reside. These laws being thought to be more lax in some cases than is consistent with the injunctions of the Scripture, an effort is to be made to supplement them by an authortative ecclesiastical statute, which shall clearly define what marriages are and what are not prohibited, and thus farnish

a guide for the conduct of the faithful. The proposed canon will absolutely forbid marriage between a man and his stepmother, stepmother's daughter, mother' sister, father's sieter, wife's mother, wife's daughter, wife's granddaughter, uncle's wife, brother's wife, son's wife; a woman and her stepfather, stepfather's sqn, mother's brother, father's brother, husband's father, husband's son, husband's grandson, aunt's husband, husband's brother, daughter's husband. And it will censure as marriages which ought to be avoided. those between a man and his wife's sister, kind of property, not properly embraced brother's daughter, sister's daughter, within the terms used according to a fair grandson's daughter, nephew's wife, wife's brother's daughter, wife's sister's daughter; a woman and her sister's husband, brother's son, sister's son, grand daughter's husband, niece's husband, husband's brother's son, husband's sister's son. N. Y. Express, 15th.

groudchildren dependent upon her and the that this all important purpose of the Law exertions of one of her granddaughters | would be defeated, if under no circumwho teaches music for support.

Jefferson Davis has been visiting the Earl of Shrewsbury, at his magnificent seat of Alton Towers, England.

REMARKABLE SWINDLE. Yesterday a rural looking lady and gentleman from Sterling county, called upon

one of the justices of the peace and expressed a wish to be married. The pair were made man and wife. This merning they reappeared and each in turn and that the proceedings might be annulied. charged that she had been entrapped into-marrying the man who stood beside her-by a piece of unparalleled deception. She had been corresponding with her cousin

in Iowa, whom she had not seen since she was a child, and during the correspondence her relative had woed and won her affections. He wrote her that he was coming on here in December to claim her hand and take her to his home in the West. On Monday last the swain to whom she was married made his appear-\$1.00 ance, claimed to be her consin, said he 50 could not wait until December, &c. On Contract rates for periods of one to four months. the strength of these representations she had reluctantly consented to wed. She 27.00 had since learned that the man whom she had married was not her cousin, but a wretch who had secured a wife by base deception. The man acknowledged his culpability, but pleaded in extenuation that the Iowa cousin had read him the letters of his intended; that these had influenced him to do as he had done. His conscience smote him so grievously since the accomplishment of his treachery that he made a full confession to the lady he had shamefully wronged. He had hoped to reconcile her to the fraud, but she would not. He was willing to make the

> marriage contract annulled. The magistrate suggested he had not the power to unmarry them. He advised Henry K. Nash, Esq., and Hon. Josiah that, as matters had progressed thus far, Turner, Jr, have, in an address, given it would be better for the lady to make the following important facts, which the best of a bad bargain and accept the situation. After a good deal of persnasion on the part of the bridegroom, the lady finally decided to accept the advice of the magistrate, on the assurance that the said bridegroom would "make it all right," with the genuine cousin away of in Iowa. Unon this hanny settlemen pair departed .- N. Y. Palladium.

only amends he knew of, viz: have the

IMPORTANT TO BANKRUPTS.

Opinion of Judge Brooks, in the matter of assigning to Bankrupts a Homestead.

AT CHAMBERS, AT ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., Sept. 4, 1668. In the matter of A. B. Bankrupt.

By the certificate of Wm. A. Guthrie, Register, of the 24th July, 1868, this rupt, in case of a deficiency in other property or effects, to answer the exemptions Code, page 308-9.

I have examined with care the authori-

provided for by law?

ties cited by the Counsel representing the creditors who except to the report of the Assignce. And I have also read with interest the argument filed by the Attorney for the Bankrupt. This question has often arisen and given rise to animated dis-enssion in my presence, but is now for the first time presented under the provisions the Richmond Whig and Lynchburg of the Law for my decision. I am well satisfied that a fair and proper construction of that language used in that part of the Bankruptcy act which relates to exemptions, as well as the true spirit and objects of the Law, will not justify or authorize the action of the Assignee in the case. The terms "other articles and necessaries," as used in the act, cannot be doing violence to every meaning hereto-fore allowed those terms. It is quite clear, to a point that will result in serious so construed as to embrace land, without I think, that if among the property of the Bankrupt, none or not enough of the article specifically mentioned in the act to be exampted be found, then the Assignee may report as exempted other "articles and necessaries" to make up the amount required, or the deficiency (as the case may be,) in the opinion of the Assignee. The whole not to exceed under any circumstances the value of Five Hundred Dollars. The suggestion of the Counsel for the Bankrupt would have much weight if it was a matter of discretion. But the Court can no sooner award an article or construction, than it could exceed the sum prescribed. The exemptions provided for by the Bankruptcy Act originated from the same spirit that prompted the enactment of our Legislative provisions in favor of Widows of Intestates, awarding them provisions for their temporary support; and as that law restricts the Commission-The widow of Audabon, the naturalist, ers in the kind or species of property he lives in want near New York, with twelve shall exempt. Now it often occurs that stances money could be exempted to a

quite clear, I think, that money could not be allowed. But it is as clear that money may be allowed, for it not unfreque occurs that money is quite as necessary to the temporary subsistence of a Bank-rupt and his family as any article that can be mentioned. As the widow of an Intes-tate upon the granting of administration is presumed to be entirely destitute of such for her support, so the Bankruptey Act presumer for every man who has been adjudged a Bankrupt has sworn red like surrendered all his property and es-

tate. Then if this be correct he is alike destitute. Now suppose the Bankrupt has been a merchant, a banker, and has surrendered a large estate in "Choses in Action" and money, but not having been a housekeeper (but from choice, from motive of economy or otherwise,) be and his family, consisting of a wife and children, have been inmates of a boarding househe does not own a bed, or a chair, or any article of provisions, consequently there is nothing of the kind in his schedule-surely it could not be successfully contended that some money would not be necessary for the temporary subsistence of such a family. Under such circumstances moncy may be exempted.

The Assignee must advertise the Real Estate mentioned in his report as exempted, ann sell the same to the highest bidder, and apply the proceeds as the Law directs.

Let this be certified. G. W. BROOKS, U. S. Dist. Judge.

IMPORTANT FACTS .- Ex-Gov. Wm. A. Graham, Hon. John W. Norwood, should be observed.

1. In the approaching election, no man is disfranchised, who ever was entitled to yote.

2. A new registration will begin on the 15th of October, and every voter, old and new, must registor. in North Carolina, and 70,000 colered voters in round numbers, a majority of 2 to 1. 4. Although the whole of the col-

ored vote should be cast against the Conservaties, (which will not be the case,) and 35,000 white votes added, Seymour and Blair will still carry the State, if a full vote be polled. 5. Military Government has ceased.

The election on the 3d of November is to be free, as in former times. 6. Any person who shall assemble

question is presented: Can real estate be set apart by the Assignee to to the Bank- on election day, is liable to a penalty of \$1,000, according to the Revised

BAD POLICY.

We see it reported that General Wade Hampton and Hon. B. H. Hill are expected to deliver speeches in the Northern States in behalf Sey-Republican in condemnation of any such policy. We think sufficient damage has been done the cause of Seymour and Blair by speeches made in the South, without this source of irritation right befere the eyes of the Northern people. It matters not how conservative may be the speeches, the men are quite sufficient to injury to our prospects of success in the Presidential election. We have no doubt the Disunionists

would pay ten thousand dollars for every speech delivered in a Northern State by Hampton, Eorrest, Toombs or Semmes.

If we expect to elect our candidates we must be governed by principles of common sense. Surely the Democratic leaders do not appreciate the fate that awaits us if Grant is elected, or they would not contribute so much to that result.

We think Mr. Hill and Gen. Hampton had better stay at home. Wilmington Star.

A man in Lynn, Mass., a few days ago, made fifteen pairs of tadies' gaiters in less than ten hours, making seven dollars and fifty cents. This is said to be the greatest feat khown to be accomplished by any shoe-maker.

It is stated that in Bridgeport, Connecticut, oxer 1,000,000 bushels of seed oysters have been taken since September 1st. Bankrupt. Yet, from the language of the The bivalves are small, and are said to be Law, if money could not be construed to the best ever produced, the price in that be an article or a necessary, it would be city being thirty cents per bushel.