

We publish elsewhere an article by Dr. Nereus Mendenhall, defending the Confederate States from the charge of ignoring the conscientious scruples of the society of Friends during the war.

Judge Wm. H. Battle, father of Hon. Kemp P. Battle, died at Chapel Hill last Friday, aged seventy-seven years. He was associate justice of the Supreme Court from 1852 to 1868 and filled other prominent positions in the State.

Samuel J. Randall was re-elected Speaker of the House of Representatives yesterday for the third time by a majority of one. He received 144 votes; Garfield, Republican, 125; Wright, Greenbacker, 13; Kelly, of Pennsylvania, 1.

For the benefit of our magistrates we will say that the act extending their jurisdiction passed by the legislature requires them to give every ninety days under oath to the Register of Deeds, a report of the fines imposed and to collect and pay over such fines under penalty for misdemeanor for every failure.

The extra session of Congress met yesterday, the first time in eighteen years in which both branches of that body have been Democratic. Among the first things done will probably be the repeal of the odious election laws by virtue of which an army of deputy marshals were appointed to control the elections.

As Mr. Hayes has on more than one occasion announced himself as opposed to federal interference in elections we don't see how he can consistently veto such repeal when it passes.

Whether it will be a long or short session depends upon how the Republican members conduct themselves.

Gov. Williams of Ohio, states in his message to the extra legislature of that state that the regular session in 59 days passed only twenty bills, 12 of which were local. While the legislature of this state was criticized for what it did not do it presents a striking contrast for industry to the Ohio legislature as it passed in the time it sat over 500 bills and resolutions out of the 1000 or more introduced. In addition to the 500 passed there were some two hundred incorporated in the Omnibus bill passed just before the close of the session.

In justice to the members of that body it should be said that in point of honest, industrious effort to do their duty they will compare favorably with any legislature that ever sat in Raleigh.

Sheep Husbandry.

We clip the following on sheep husbandry from the Auditor's report:

"According to the Auditor's report we had on the 30th of September, 1877, 325,490 sheep in the State, valued at \$457,871, susceptible of producing one million and a half pounds of wool, worth at 50 cents per pound, \$457,871, deducting 10 cents per head for keeping them, say \$187,500, leaving a profit of over four hundred thousand dollars from their fleece alone, to say nothing of the increase in numbers, which would amount to 30, 40 or 50 per cent. annually.

This would be an average of 4,000 sheep to each county. Why should we not have five times that number? Chatham has 17,000, the largest number of any county in the State. Randolph is next in size, but, and has 10,303. Only ten counties number over 10,000. Much attention is being given to the improved and favorite breeds—the Merino, Saxons, Cotswold and Southdowns.

Correspondence.

EDITOR OBSERVER: Please publish the within and oblige.

J. I. SCALES.

WALTER CLARK.

SENATE CHAMBER.

Raleigh, N. C. Mar. 13, 1879.

Col. Walter Clark:

DEAR SIR: I desire to call your attention to the clear intimation of your card yesterday that I, as president pro tem of the Senate, had appointed the committee of investigation referred to with a view of having justice done to you. This charge greatly surprised me, and does me very gross injustice. I appointed honorable, upright gentlemen, upon the spur of the moment, without previous consultation and without thinking for a moment of their former position on any question; and certainly with no such design as you impute to me.

Respectfully yours, &c.,

J. I. SCALES.

RALEIGH, N. C. Mar. 13, 1879.

Col. J. I. Scales:

DEAR SIR: I am glad to receive your assurance that your appointment of the committee referred to was made without previous consultation and without any intention of having justice done to me. Upon your statement, and I am satisfied that you would make no statement that is not entirely true, I cheerfully acquit you of intentional wrong in the premises.

Respectfully yours, &c.,

WALTER CLARK

Important Laws.

AN ACT to be entitled An Act to define the meaning of False Pretense.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. That if any person shall obtain any advances in money, provisions, goods, wares or merchandise, of any description, from any other person in this State, upon any representation that the said person so obtaining has any property of produce or other property of whatever nature, which, or the proceeds of which, the said party will apply to the discharge of said debt created for advances, as aforesaid, and the said party shall fail to apply said produce or other property upon the strength of which said advances were obtained, or the proceeds thereof, or shall dispose of the same in any other manner than that agreed upon by the parties to the transaction, the said party so failing to do so, shall be deemed guilty of obtaining goods under false pretense, the same whether the party so obtaining did or did not have the produce or other property as represented.

SEC. 2. All laws in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This Act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

AMENDMENT.

The following is an Amendment to the above Act:

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. That no person shall be indicted or punished for violating any of the provisions of an Act to define false pretense, ratified 11th day of March, A. D. 1879, unless the representation upon which the credit was given, or the advances obtained, shall be in writing and signed by the party making such representation. Nor shall any such person be punished for failing to apply the property upon which he shall have obtained advances in the manner so agreed upon, unless such failure shall be willful.

AN ACT to make the Carrying of Concealed Weapons a Misdemeanor.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person in this State, except when concealed about his person a pistol, bowie-knife, razor, dirk, dagger, sling-shot, loaded cane, brass, iron or metallic knuckles, or other deadly weapons of like kind.

SEC. 2. That any person offending against section one of this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined or imprisoned in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 3. The following persons shall be exempt from the provisions of section one of this Act: Officers and soldiers of the United States, while in the discharge of their official duties; officers and soldiers of the militia of this State, when called into actual service; officers of this State or of any County, City or Town of this State charged with the execution of the laws of this State, while in the discharge of their official duties.

SEC. 4. Any person being off his own premises and having upon his person any deadly weapon described in section one, such possession shall be prima facie evidence of the concealment thereof.

SEC. 5. This Act shall go into effect on the first day of July, A. D. 1879.

The Last Night of the Senate.

MARCH 14th.

The calendar announced as cleared and President Robinson called Mr. Caldwell to the chair. Quite a number of ladies graced the galleries.

Mr. Scales moved that the Senate adjourn to the galleries.

A call was made for the ayes and noes.

The chair declared the ayes had it, they being as two to one of the noes.

A motion was made to suspend the rules with a view to an adjournment.

The chair said it required three-fourths to suspend the rules, and as that number was not present, the motion could be no adjourning this night, unless the chair should have occasion to change his mind.

This reminded Mr. Suow of an anecdote.

Mr. Williamson asked the Senator from Buncombe (Mr. Davidson) if the news had been confirmed that the tunnel had gone through the Blue Ridge.

Mr. Davidson was not advised of the movements of the tunnel, but he was in a position to assure the Senator that Major Wilson had ascertained how it was that the good looking Senator from Guilford (Mr. Caldwell) never got married. The committee reported that he was paired with Senator Irvin.

A resolution was presented that it was the sense of the Senate that hereafter no church should be built within three miles of a grog shop.

A resolution was adopted to inquire whether apples could be made a legal tender and peanuts be used a small change.

A bill was introduced making Asheville, Buncombe county, a seaport town.

A message was received from the House announcing the passage of the following bills:

An act to abolish the State of North Carolina.

An act giving the officers of the House an equal share of all the money in the treasury.

An act abolishing the Senate branch of the General Assembly.

An act nominating the gentleman from Orange guardian for the rings, bond-swappers and railroad thieves.

The chair said the passage of an act to abolish the Senate branch of the General Assembly was an indignity to this body, and he moved to throw the message under the table.

This pleasantry was brought to a close by Mr. Scales moving a vote of thanks to Senator Caldwell for the dignity and impartiality with

which he had presided over the deliberations of the Senate whilst occupying the chair, and called upon the chair to deliver his valedictory.

The chair (and we say it in all seriousness) delivered one of the most elegant addresses we ever had the fortune to listen to, which was greeted at its close with a hearty round of applause, and waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies in the gallery.

The Senate then adjourned till 11 o'clock Friday.

The Tobacco Law Changes.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The following are the essential changes made with reference to tobacco. That the revised statutes be amended as follows, namely:

That on and after the first day of May, 1879, there shall be levied and collected upon all snuff manufactured of tobacco or any substitute for tobacco, ground, dry, damped, pickled, scented or otherwise, of all descriptions, when prepared for sale, and upon all chewing and smoking tobacco, fine cut, cavendish, plug or twist, cut or granulated, of every description, on tobacco twisted by hand or reduced into a condition to be consumed, or in any manner other than the ordinary mode of drying and curing, prepared for sale or consumption, even if prepared without the use of any machine or instrument and without being pressed or sweetened, and all fine cut, shorts and refuse scraps of tobacco a tax of 16 cents per pound, and the sum of \$1,500, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same hereby is appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the alteration of dies and stamps and such other expenses as are incident in preparing for the collection of the taxes on tobacco and snuff at the reduced rates provided in this act.

That the sixth subdivision of section 3244 be amended to read as follows:

Sixth. Dealers in leaf tobacco, except retail dealers in leaf tobacco as hereinafter defined, shall pay \$25. Every person shall be regarded as a dealer in leaf tobacco whose business it is for himself or on commission to sell or offer for sale or consign for sale on commission leaf tobacco to dealer in tobacco, manufacturer of cigars, or any other special dealing in leaf tobacco for the payment of special tax therefor hereby required. But no farmer or planter or the executor or administrator of such planter, nor the guardian of any minor, shall be required to pay a special tax as a dealer in leaf tobacco for selling tobacco produced by said farmer or planter or by said executor, administrator or guardian, or received by either of them as rents from tenants who have produced the same on the land of said farmer, planter or minor, provided that nothing in this section shall be construed to exempt from a special tax any farmer or planter who by peddling or otherwise sells leaf tobacco at retail directly to consumers, or who sells or assigns, consigns, transfers or disposes of to persons other than those who have paid taxes as leaf dealers or manufacturers of tobacco, snuff or cigars, or to persons purchasing leaf tobacco for export.

No sheriff or other officer acting under order or process of any court or magistrate, legally acting under authority, or procuring to be sold by said tax dealer or retailer in selling tobacco under such authority; and no purchaser at any sale by such sheriff, officer, trustee or fiduciary shall be held liable to any other tax or restriction as to a sale of tobacco so purchased than he would have been had such purchaser been the producer thereof on his own land. Dealers in leaf tobacco shall sell only to other dealers who have paid a special tax as such and to manufacturers of tobacco, snuff or cigars, and to such persons as are known to be purchasers of leaf tobacco for export, provided it shall be lawful for any licensed manufacturer of cigars to purchase leaf tobacco of any licensed dealer or other licensed manufacturer in quantities less than the original package for use in his own manufacturing exclusively.

That section 3355 be amended so as to read:

Every person, before commencing, or if he has already commenced before continuing the manufacture of tobacco or snuff, shall turnish, without previous demand therefor, to the collector of the district where the manufacture is to be carried on, a statement in duplicate subscribed under oath, setting forth the place, and if in a city, the street and number of street, where the manufacture is to be carried on, the number of cutting machines, presses, snuff mills, hand mills or other machines; the name, kind and quality of the article manufactured or proposed to be manufactured; and when the same is manufactured by him as agent for any other person or to be sold and delivered to any other person under a special contract, the name and residence and business occupation of the person for whom said article is to be manufactured; or to whom it is to be delivered; and he shall give bond, to be approved by the collector of the district, in the sum of not less than \$2,000 nor more than \$20,000, to be fixed by the collector of the district, according to the quantum of business proposed to be done by the manufacturer, with the right of appeal by the manufacturer to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in respect to the amount of said bond; conditioned that he shall not engage in any attempt by himself, or by collusion with others, to defraud the Government of any tax on his manufactures; that he shall render truly and completely all the returns, statements and inventories prescribed by law and regulations; that whenever he adds to the number of cutting machines, presses, snuff mills, hand mills or other mills or machines as aforesaid, he shall immediately give notice thereof to the collector of the district; that he shall stamp in accordance with law all tobacco and snuff manufactured by him before he shall move any part thereof from the place of manufacture; that he shall not knowingly sell, purchase, expose or receive for sale any manufactured tobacco or snuff which has not been stamped as required by law, and that he shall comply with all the requirements of law relating to the manufacture of tobacco or snuff. Additional penalties may be required by the collector from time to time. And every manufacturer shall obtain a certificate from the collector of the district, who is hereby directed to issue the same, setting forth the kind and number of the machines, presses, snuff mills, hand mills or other mills and machines as aforesaid, which certificate shall be posted in a conspicuous place with the tobacco manufacturer who neglects or refuses to obtain such certificate, or to keep the same posted as hereinafter provided, shall be fined not less than \$100, nor more than \$500. And every person who manufactures tobacco or snuff of any description without first giving bond as herein required, shall be fined not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$5,000, and imprisoned for not less than one nor more than five years.

That section 3360 be, and the same is hereby amended by striking out all of said section and by inserting in lieu of the words stricken out the following words:

Section 3360. Every dealer in leaf tobacco shall make daily entries in two books kept for that purpose, one book to be furnished by the government under such regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall prescribe, of the number of hogsheads, cases and pounds of leaf tobacco purchased or received by him on assignment, consignment, transfer or otherwise, and of whom purchased or received, and the number of hogsheads, cases or pounds sold by him, with the name and residence in each instance of the person to whom sold, and if shipped, to whom shipped, and to what district; one of these books kept at his place of business and shall be open at all hours to the inspection of any internal revenue officer or agent, and the other shall be at the end of each and every year, and upon the discontinuance of any leaf dealer during any year, be handed over to the collector of his district for the use of the government. And every dealer in leaf tobacco who willfully neglects or refuses to keep the books herein provided for, and in the manner which shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, or to transfer to the collector of his district, as therein provided, a duplicate copy containing his daily transactions, as aforesaid, shall be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$5,000 and imprisoned not more than one year.

Southern Friends During the Civil War.

In the paper directed to the Emperor of Russia, showing the course pursued in the United States towards citizens having conscientious scruples against bearing arms during the Revolutionary War, 1776-82; the war between the States, 1860-65, is the following sentence:

"In the Southern States, during the Rebellion, regard for conscience in this respect was ignored."

The statement in regard to the Southern States thus laid before the Emperor of Russia and the world, can be accounted for only on the supposition that the writer was not aware of the facts in the case. Most of the Friends in the limits of the Confederate States belonged to North Carolina Yearly Meeting and to Virginia Half-yearly Meeting. A few Friends in those States did suffer from the military authorities, as has been published in a document issued by the Meeting for Sufferings of North Carolina Yearly Meeting. But the question may be asked, did these Friends suffer because their scruples were ignored by the Confederate authorities, or did they suffer because, unlike the Friends in the Northern States, they could not conscientiously avail themselves of the provision made for them?

Several of the young Friends in the North entered the army, either as volunteers or as conscripts. Others, we are in this statement given to understand, were detailed to do service in the hospitals or elsewhere, or they paid the commutation money (\$300), and so were excused from bearing arms.

Now I do not hesitate to say that in my opinion the course of North Carolina and of the Confederate Government was as liberal towards Friends as that of the United States Government, or even more so. In the North the Friends were in sympathy with the Government. It is supposable that they rejoiced over every Federal victory, and were sad at every Federal defeat. They could go into hospitals, they could do other service, they could pay the commutation money. Not so the Friends in the South. They had no sympathy with the Southern cause; they were opposed to the war, as Christians, as citizens, as men. They regarded Confederate victory with sorrow, believing, as they did, that it but prolonged the bloody contest. And yet, under the knowledge of this well known feeling, the Convention of North Carolina had such respect for the sincerity of their convictions that it passed an ordinance releasing them from military service on the payment (I think) of \$100. And the Confederate Congress—that, as some would regard it, clearly released Friends on the payment of \$500—\$500 of Confederate money, even when the whole sum was not worth more than \$10 or \$20 in gold.

The writer will hardly ever forget the kindness of William Porcher Miles, an original secessionist, chairman of the Military Committee of the House, who, in the interview with the delegation from our Meeting for Sufferings granted by the whole committee; nor the feeling which many of them manifested, and evident desire to grant some relief. Equally considerate was the course of William Ballard Preston, chairman of the Senate Military Committee. His words were, "Gentlemen, I understand you perfectly, and I know that nothing but a full and clear exemption will meet your scruples."

Which acted most in accordance with the principle of Friends in this matter, those who served in hospitals, thus enabling the United States to keep as many fighting men in the field, or those who refused either to do this or to pay the trifling sum of \$500 of Confederate money, and thus acknowledging the right of the Government to take as for our consciences, may here be left without answer.

The action of the Convention of North Carolina and that of the Confederate Government have been spoken of. It would be unjust not to allude to the course of the Assistant Secretary of War—Judge Campbell. He, as there is good reason to believe, accepted his position that he might be instrumental in mitigating the horrors of war. He ever listened patiently and kindly to the representation of the grievances of Friends, and by his action showed that he was desirous of extending to them every relief, as could lawfully do. The Government, as we have already published as an indication of the Southern men in his matter the following extract from a speech delivered in the Convention of North Carolina, 1861, when the war spirit was at its height, and there was a disposition on the part of some to drive every

The Peanut Industry—Meeting of Growers.

The peanut growers of Eastern North Carolina, met in annual convention yesterday morning at the Purcell House. The organization was effected with D. T. Durham, Esq., of Rocky Point, president, and Mr. R. K. Bryan, Jr., of Scott's Hill, secretary. From a careful comparison of figures and estimates, it was found that there is still in the hands of the farmers, in Rocky Point section, 10,500 bushels of peanuts in the hands of those of the South section, 7,000; in the hands of those of Onslow, 2,000, and of Brunswick, 4,000; making a total of 23,500 bushels now held by farmers. The total number of bushels estimated to be in the hands of dealers in this city, is 10,000. Total number of bushels in hands of planters in this section and dealers in this city, 33,500. The stock on hand stored in Wilmington at this season last year, was 50,000 bushels. It was ascertained that the crop this year in North Carolina would fall short from 35,000 to 40,000 bushels.

Railroad Secured.

It is with pleasure that we announce to the public that the railroad from Oxford to Henderson is securing a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of the county was held at the Court House yesterday evening, and steps taken to build the road. The required amount of \$10,000 was subscribed. The stockholders will meet in this place next Tuesday, at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of completing the business, electing officers, &c. The people of the county are invited to meet with them on that day. The levy of taxes for the corporation of Oxford and Oxford Township will then be made. At last our people are to have rail road facilities.—Oxford Torchlight.

A prominent citizen of Little Rock was in our office the other day, then out of the Confederacy.)

He said that since the war there never lived in the lot, she would send the lady some in the handkerchief. Two of the girls at once offered to haul the wood a half mile in the snow to one of God's poor. What town can beat us on girls?—Reidsville Times.

During the snow last month Miss Emma Seales heard of a poor woman who had not a stick of wood.

She said to some of the school girls that if Edmund, the colored man, was on the lot, she would send the lady some in the handkerchief. Two of the girls at once offered to haul the wood a half mile in the snow to one of God's poor. What town can beat us on girls?—Reidsville Times.

Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills.

During the snow last month Miss Emma Seales heard of a poor woman who had not a stick of wood. She said to some of the school girls that if Edmund, the colored man, was on the lot, she would send the lady some in the handkerchief. Two of the girls at once offered to haul the wood a half mile in the snow to one of God's poor. What town can beat us on girls?—Reidsville Times.

Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills.

During the snow last month Miss Emma Seales heard of a poor woman who had not a stick of wood. She said to some of the school girls that if Edmund, the colored man, was on the lot, she would send the lady some in the handkerchief. Two of the girls at once offered to haul the wood a half mile in the snow to one of God's poor. What town can beat us on girls?—Reidsville Times.

(From Friend's Review.)

Southern Friends During the Civil War.

In the paper directed to the Emperor of Russia, showing the course pursued in the United States towards citizens having conscientious scruples against bearing arms during the Revolutionary War, 1776-82; the war between the States, 1860-65, is the following sentence:

"In the Southern States, during the Rebellion, regard for conscience in this respect was ignored."

The statement in regard to the Southern States thus laid before the Emperor of Russia and the world, can be accounted for only on the supposition that the writer was not aware of the facts in the case. Most of the Friends in the limits of the Confederate States belonged to North Carolina Yearly Meeting and to Virginia Half-yearly Meeting. A few Friends in those States did suffer from the military authorities, as has been published in a document issued by the Meeting for Sufferings of North Carolina Yearly Meeting. But the question may be asked, did these Friends suffer because their scruples were ignored by the Confederate authorities, or did they suffer because, unlike the Friends in the Northern States, they could not conscientiously avail themselves of the provision made for them?

Several of the young Friends in the North entered the army, either as volunteers or as conscripts. Others, we are in this statement given to understand, were detailed to do service in the hospitals or elsewhere, or they paid the commutation money (\$300), and so were excused from bearing arms.

Now I do not hesitate to say that in my opinion the course of North Carolina and of the Confederate Government was as liberal towards Friends as that of the United States Government, or even more so. In the North the Friends were in sympathy with the Government. It is supposable that they rejoiced over every Federal victory, and were sad at every Federal defeat. They could go into hospitals, they could do other service, they could pay the commutation money. Not so the Friends in the South. They had no sympathy with the Southern cause; they were opposed to the war, as Christians, as citizens, as men. They regarded Confederate victory with sorrow, believing, as they did, that it but prolonged the bloody contest. And yet, under the knowledge of this well known feeling, the Convention of North Carolina had such respect for the sincerity of their convictions that it passed an ordinance releasing them from military service on the payment (I think) of \$100. And the Confederate Congress—that, as some would regard it, clearly released Friends on the payment of \$500—\$500 of Confederate money, even when the whole sum was not worth more than \$10 or \$20 in gold.

The writer will hardly ever forget the kindness of William Porcher Miles, an original secessionist, chairman of the Military Committee of the House, who, in the interview with the delegation from our Meeting for Sufferings granted by the whole committee; nor the feeling which many of them manifested, and evident desire to grant some relief. Equally considerate was the course of William Ballard Preston, chairman of the Senate Military Committee. His words were, "Gentlemen, I understand you perfectly, and I know that nothing but a full and clear exemption will meet your scruples."

Which acted most in accordance with the principle of Friends in this matter, those who served in hospitals, thus enabling the United States to keep as many fighting men in the field, or those who refused either to do this or to pay the trifling sum of \$500 of Confederate money, and thus acknowledging the right of the Government to take as for our consciences, may here be left without answer.

The action of the Convention of North Carolina and that of the Confederate Government have been spoken of. It would be unjust not to allude to the course of the Assistant Secretary of War—Judge Campbell. He, as there is good reason to believe, accepted his position that he might be instrumental in mitigating the horrors of war. He ever listened patiently and kindly to the representation of the grievances of Friends, and by his action showed that he was desirous of extending to them every relief, as could lawfully do. The Government, as we have already published as an indication of the Southern men in his matter the following extract from a speech delivered in the Convention of North Carolina, 1861, when the war spirit was at its height, and there was a disposition on the part of some to drive every

The Peanut Industry—Meeting of Growers.

The peanut growers of Eastern North Carolina, met in annual convention yesterday morning at the Purcell House. The organization was effected with D. T. Durham, Esq., of Rocky Point, president, and Mr. R. K. Bryan, Jr., of Scott's Hill, secretary. From a careful comparison of figures and estimates, it was found that there is still in the hands of the farmers, in Rocky Point section, 10,500 bushels of peanuts in the hands of those of the South section, 7,000; in the hands of those of Onslow, 2,000, and of Brunswick, 4,000; making a total of 23,500 bushels now held by farmers. The total number of bushels estimated to be in the hands of dealers in this city, is 10,000. Total number of bushels in hands of planters in this section and dealers in this city, 33,500. The stock on hand stored in Wilmington at this season last year, was 50,000 bushels. It was ascertained that the crop this year in North Carolina would fall short from 35,000 to 40,000 bushels.

Railroad Secured.

It is with pleasure that we announce to the public that the railroad from Oxford to Henderson is securing a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of the county was held at the Court House yesterday evening, and steps taken to build the road. The required amount of \$10,000 was subscribed. The stockholders will meet in this place next Tuesday, at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of completing the business, electing officers, &c. The people of the county are invited to meet with them on that day. The levy of taxes for the corporation of Oxford and Oxford Township will then be made. At last our people are to have rail road facilities.—Oxford Torchlight.

A prominent citizen of Little Rock was in our office the other day, then out of the Confederacy.)

He said that since the war there never lived in the lot, she would send the lady some in the handkerchief. Two of the girls at once offered to haul the wood a half mile in the snow to one of God's poor. What town can beat us on girls?—Reidsville Times.

During the snow last month Miss Emma Seales heard of a poor woman who had not a stick of wood.

She said to some of the school girls that if Edmund, the colored man, was on the lot, she would send the lady some in the handkerchief. Two of the girls at once offered to haul the wood a half mile in the snow to one of God's poor. What town can beat us on girls?—Reidsville Times.

Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills.

During the snow last month Miss Emma Seales heard of a poor woman who had not a stick of wood. She said to some of the school girls that if Edmund, the colored man, was on the lot, she would send the lady some in the handkerchief. Two of the girls at once offered to haul the wood a half mile in the snow to one of God's poor. What town can beat us on girls?—Reidsville Times.

Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills.

During the snow last month Miss Emma Seales heard of a poor woman who had not a stick of wood. She said to some of the school girls that if Edmund, the colored man, was on the lot, she would send the lady some in the handkerchief. Two of the girls at once offered to haul the wood a half mile in the snow to one of God's poor. What town can beat us on girls?—Reidsville Times.

tion is equivalent to the oath of the fabled vassal to his lord, to "defend him with life and limb and terrene honor." It is that they will "to the utmost of their power support, maintain and defend the independent government of the Confederate States of America against the United States, or any other power, that by open force or otherwise may attempt to subvert the same, &c."

"If this does not include military defence, it is difficult to find language that would. It is so well known that the ordinary oath to the State implies defence with arms, that the Quakers have ever refused to affirm in its terms, but have had a special affirmation provided for them, as may be seen in the present Revised Code, and in all former editions of our laws. This ordinance, therefore, is nothing less than a decree of banishment to them. Sir, this humble denomination, who in the meekness and charity which so distinguished their Divine Master, yield precedence to none, were the first white men who made permanent settlement in our borders. Scourged and buffeted by Puritanism in New England and Prelacy in Virginia, they found no rest or religious freedom until they had put the great Dismal Swamp between themselves and their persecutors. In the dark forests of this southern border they obtained a toleration from the savage red man which had been denied them by their Anglo-American brethren. There they opened the wilderness, reared their modest dwellings, and filled the land with the monuments of civilization. There, and upon the upper waters of the Cape Fear, which they subsequently colonized, their posterity has remained to this day—a quiet, moral, industrious, thrifty people, differing from us on the subject of slavery, but attempting no subversion of the institution; producing abundantly by their labor, paying punctually and certainly their dues to the Government, and supporting its burdens. Sir, upon the expulsion from among us of such a people the civilized world would cry, Shame!"

It may be added that the ordinance failed to pass. Does this look as if the scruples of Friends were ignored?

They friend,

NEREUS MENDENHALL.

Harvard College, First mo. 9, 1879.

At the present rate of increase of the Slav race, Russia will have 300,000,000 of inhabitants in fifty years.

Pennsylvania is called upon to pay a bill of \$4,000,000, the cost of the railroad riots in the summer of 1877.

The population of France has increased only half a million since May, 1872. That country seems to be about as full as it will hold.

Father Evans thinks that the main thing the matter with journalism in North Carolina, is that so many people prefer whiskey to a newspaper.

Two dogs left their yard and tried to eat up a little negro girl in Wilmington on Thursday, and yet the Legislature will not tax these creatures out of existence.—Charlotte

