

The Old North State

SALISBURY, FRIDAY, Sept. 1, 1871.

BET PAY UP—A number of our subscribers are in arrears one, two, and three years. We hope that all who owe us one year or over will return to us at once. We shall recur from the paper on the 1st of September, and we want to collect money enough to square up all the accounts of the office by that time. Surely no man who can pay will disregard this appeal.

THE CONTEMPT CASE.

We publish a card from Judge Brooks this week, giving a simple statement of the personal expenses at the *Depot* at this place, on Sunday the 20th of August, as seen, participated in and understood by himself. That the Judge has made an honest acknowledgment, statement now who know him will question.

On his return from Marion, the Judge stopped here from Saturday at 3 o'clock, P.M., until Monday. Messrs. Wilson, Mitchell, and Beard fitted affidavits in relation to the alleged contempt for which they had been attacked. His Honor did not dispose of the matter finally, but discharged them, each on his individual recognition, to answer at December term of the District Court at Raleigh. If, in the meantime, His Honor shall become satisfied that it is not a case of contempt, as we think he will, he will discharge the rule and release them from their recognizances.

It is conceded by all intelligent and fair-minded persons here that the Judge has been actuated in the manner by motives beyond a merely desire to discharge with the utmost fairness and impartiality, and free from all personal prejudice, the duty which the painful occurrences imposed upon him. The effort of the *Advertiser* to make a political use of the unfortunate difficulty by the having legal issue which it presented to the telegram received from this place, we have heard severely condemned by several leading democrats and conservatives.

We learn that a company of U.S. troops have been sent to Marion, where Judge Brooks is holding court. The personal fight at Salisbury is, no doubt, the cause of the troops being sent to the place mentioned. The violent and extremists of both parties are the men who are keeping up strife and causing good citizens to be oppressed.—*Charlotte Democrat*.

The remark of the *Democrat* that "the violent and extremists of both parties are the men who are keeping up strife and causing good citizens to be oppressed" is most true. But the *Democrat* is mistaken in supposing that the fight at this place had anything to do with the troops being sent west. They were sent to Rutherfordton in consequence of the troubles there, and some, if not all, of them returned on Tuesday evening, having in charge, under Marshall Carroll, the Ku Klux prisoners recently confined in Rutherford jail. They were being taken to Raleigh, where their trial will take place at the special term of the U.S. Circuit Court to be held there on the 13th of September.

From all we can learn, the Klans have been pretty thoroughly exposed in the counties of Rutherford and Cleveland, and their chiefs and ring-leaders are in a fair way of being brought to speedy justice.

THE CHOLERA.—Reports from Europe show that the Cholera is making rapid advances worldwide in that hemisphere. It has made its appearance in Paris and Antwerp, as well as in several of the principal ports of the Baltic. In the regular course of its progress this pestilence will not arrive in the United States until next season; but it may probably be brought here much sooner. All accounts concur in the statement that it is of a very malignant type, much worse than either of the two last visitations.

The Yellow Fever has made its appearance in Charleston, S. C. Reports of the same have been exaggerated, but there have been some sporadic cases of a mild type is unquestionably true. The Wilmington *Journal* does not feel the least alarmed for the safety of that city, as the utmost sanitary precautions have been taken by the proper authorities.

Since writing the above we have received reliable information that the disease is rapidly spreading in Charleston, and that the deaths from it are numerous.

GREAT RAILROAD DISASTER.

One of the most terrible railway disasters on record happened on the Eastern Railroad, in the outskirts of Boston, Mass., on Saturday night last. It seems to have been the result of the grossest criminal negligence on the part of the conductors and engineers of the two trains which collided. An accommodation train was unnecessarily delayed, and was lingering at a way station. The Express train ran into the accommodation, completely smashing it up. The total number killed was twenty-four, and of the badly injured forty, some of whom were expected to die. Among the killed were two distinguished clergymen.

Yours truly,

For the Old North State.

HON. LEWIS HANCOCK,
DEAR SIR:—A perturbed and interested account of the personal conflict at the *Depot* in Salisbury has found its way into several of the newspapers of the State. This statement does me such great injustice personally, and is well calculated to impair public confidence in, and destroy my usefulness as a judicial officer, that I feel impetuously called upon to correct it by publishing a true statement of the facts, so far as they affect myself.

On Sunday morning, the 20th of August, at about 11 o'clock, I met the *Post-Office* at the *Depot*. The *Advertiser* was standing at the door, but I told the driver I would wait as far as the *Post Office*, if he would stop there no longer. I left the hotel in company with Mr. Starbuck, who walked with me, and in a very few minutes after we reached the *Post-Office* the Omnibus was there with four persons in it. These were Mr. Larkins and Mr. Mitchell whom I knew, and Wilson and Beard whom I did not know. I then entered the Omnibus with Mr. Starbuck. I was entirely ignorant of any difficulty or bad feeling between any of the parties, nor had I any reason to suspect any thing of the kind. Mr. Larkins had, as he assures me, I do not remember a word spoken by any of the company until within a few yards of the platform at the *Depot*, when my attention was attracted by words addressed by Wilson to Beard. I saw in rather a low tone of voice. Looking round I found they were addressed to Starbuck, and immediately the tone and language of Wilson were changed. He charged Starbuck with having promised to render him satisfaction, or give him a certificate about some matter which was not explained. By this time the Omnibus had reached, and I think, backed up to the platform. Wilson, with profane language, charged Starbuck with having treated him badly and told him a falsehood, continuing to denounce him with further use of profane language. Starbuck retorted with severity, calling Wilson a rascal or a rascal. I do not remember which. Wilson then moved towards Starbuck and made an effort to strike him. They were in the end of the Omnibus farthest from me, and the other persons were between us, so that I did not see the result of Wilson's effort to strike. I arose and asked, "What does this mean?" and added, "Gentlemen help to paralyze men." Upon this Board instantly seized me by the neck and collar and with great strength pressed me down on the seat—the same, I think, that I had occupied, declaring with an oath that I should not interfere with his friends. Mr. Larkins, who up to that time had done nothing, entered Board to assist. He did not heed Mr. Larkins' entreaties, but continued to press me down violently. Mr. Larkins then seized Beard, and with beard of Mr. Wiley, whom I then first saw succeeded in releasing me from the grasp of Beard. Beard still in the Omnibus, instantly burst open with great fury, and seemingly with intense passion, upon Mr. Larkins, hurling him with such violence from the Omnibus that he fell to the ground. Beard at the same instant followed Larkins, and commenced kicking and stamping him, and dealing him heavy blows on his head and side. Mr. Wiley and myself seized Beard, and with much exertion succeeded in releasing Mr. Larkins for the moment. Mr. Larkins was so stunned by the blows he had received that he recovered from the ground with some difficulty, and moved towards the platform. Beard took violently from Mr. Wiley and myself—Wiley's hold on him being last released—and followed Mr. Larkins again, falling him to the ground with a single blow. He then jumped on him, stamping him and dealing him heavy blows with it first. I do not remember ever to have seen any human being so infuriated with anger as he seemed to be. Up to this time I had not struck or attempted to strike, notwithstanding the great indignity to which I had been subjected. I really believed, and now think I had good reason to believe, that Beard would have killed Mr. Larkins unless prevented immediately. At that moment there was no one near as myself that I observed. I had just been made conscious of Beard's superior strength, and I knew I could not tear him from the victim of his rage without a resort to violent means. It was then, and under these circumstances, that I dealt him two blows with my cane with all the power and skill I possessed. My only intent was the *refief* of Mr. Larkins, known to me to be a high-toned Christian gentleman, who had nobly come to my relief when collared and choked by Beard; and who by this very act of generosity, as it appeared to me, had excited the deadly resentment of my assailant, and provoked the attack upon him.

When I did strike I could not have done more; if I had done less I should ever hereafter have to reproach myself with the basest ingratitude towards a friend who seemed to have hazarded so much for me.

This is the part I took in; and all I saw or knew of the transaction which has been so strangely and shamelessly perverted in some of the newspapers of the State.

Yours truly,

G. W. BROOKS.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF THE STATE.

In to-day's issue will be found the official vote of the State for and against Convention. The majority against Convention is 2,415. The total vote is 18,259. The vote for Convention falls short of Shipp's vote, 1,541. No Convention receives 11,225 more than Phillips. It will be observed that the vote against Convention is 1,406 less than the vote given for President Grant in November, 1868. The registered vote of 1868 is 117,614 whites, and 78,928 blacks—Total—195,542. The vote for and against Convention is 1,200 less than the registered vote of 15,369. We presume we might add five thousand more to the registered vote of 1868. That would make 20,304 votes not cast in the recent election.

The counties of Ashe, Beaufort, Bertie, Bladen, Brunswick, Caswell, Chatham, Chowan, Craven, Cumberland, Dare, Davie, Edgecombe, Forsyth, Franklin, Granville, Greene, Halifax, Henderson, Jones, Lenoir, Madison, Martin, Mecklenburg, Robeson, Montgomery, Moore, Nash, New Hanover, Northampton, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Pitt, Robeson, Richmond, Robeson, Rowan, Sampson, Scotland, Stokes, Transylvania, Union, Watauga, Wilson, and Yancey, gave negative votes for Convention.

Robert E. Lee.

Mrs. Commodore Barney was reported to be the last surviving child of any of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Founding fathers, however, of Vice-President Elihu Root I never, one of the survivors, are still living in New Haven, and a third at Boston.

For a long time after the exposures in Alamance there were a great many intelligent people in North Carolina who believed, or affected to believe, that no such thing as the Ku Klux Klan really existed in the State—that it was all a myth. The recent developments in Rutherford and Cleveland, and the testimony of Mr. Plato Durham before the *Ostrage Committee* in Washington, have opened the eyes of many who have heretofore been blinded in relation to the organization and its character. But there are a few honest and fair minded conservatives and Democrats who long ago had the manhood to proclaim the truth, as it was impressed upon their minds by irrefutable testimony, while many others privately confessed themselves shocked by the developments that were being made.

For general information and as food for reflection for fair minded men, we publish the opinion of R. M. Norment, the conservative Senator from Robeson, upon the first and second articles as preferred by the House against Governor Holden:

OPINION OF SENATOR R. M. NORMENT.

Mr. Chief Justice and Senators: Being called upon to discharge one of the most important and responsible duties of my life, a duty the proper and conscientious discharge of which affects not only myself, my immediate constituents and the whole State of North Carolina, but also the character and reputation of the Chief Magistrate of the State, I feel it to be my duty, in the present dire emergency, to give the whole of record the views which compelled me to give the vote which I am about to cast upon the guilt or innocence of the Declaration of Independence. Founding fathers, however, of Vice-President Elihu Root I never, one of the survivors, are still living in New Haven, and a third at Boston.

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I have endeavored, Mr. Chief Justice, and

For the Old North State.

For the Old North State. KEY TRIP TO TEXAS.

III. By FARNORCH.

I cannot better describe Sam Moreau, than the language of Col. Roberts, when speaking of it to me says he, "It is a pretty little town of 500 inhabitants situated on the Western bank and about one-half mile from the source of the prettiest little stream in the world." Thus I found it, located in a healthy climate, and surrounded by fertile lands, it is undoubtedly the Eden of the "Lone Star." Many years ago, our civilization had encroached upon the wilderness habitations of the Indians, those expert sportsmen resorted thereto as a favorite hunting ground, and the "Valley of the Great Springs" was famed among all the tribes of the Southwest. It was here, that the daring pioneer Chieftains—Gods, Lindsay and Borison, who had been reared among the horrid scenes of nature, retired after the contest of '30 had ended. Here it beauty, its romance, filling its fertile soil, drinking its pure water, inhaling its salubrious air, and purifying the earth of its plenty of noble game, they spent the evening of life, and being dead rest beneath its sod, and their loved, crystallized river murmurs a funeral dirge to their graves.

The buildings of the town are of very humble pretensions, and here for the first time in your westward course you perceive the total lack of building material. The lumber for all the houses was hauled one hundred or more miles with ox-teams, and the charniers are all native stone quarried in the vicinity; it being impossible to make brick without hauling the sand with the stones from the Colorado a distance of thirty miles. The houses are equally of the box kind, with earthen cloth for overhead covering and but very few are more than one story high. Those that are two stories are built of stone, though as cheap as lumber, since the costs about six dollars per hundred feet. Mexican hackets, built in cedar posts, stand upright, and covered with thatched straw or long moss, are also found upon the outskirts of the town.

To illustrate the economy, I will relate a little incident of a U. S. Surgeon, Virginian by birth, educated, accomplished, and accustomed to all the refinements of life and society any where in the United States. He and I were conversing in the sitting room of our boarding house, where as a servant passed the Doctor called out, "Boys, show me to my room." The servant not hearing the call, I remark ed, "You need not be calling for a room, there are all sleep in that one." Finding this true like a patriotic citizen, he accepted his situation, and a few hours afterward was snugly wrapped in undressed slumber in the bed of the box kind, with earthen cloth for overhead covering and but very few are more than one story high. The one that are two stories are built of stone, though as cheap as lumber, since the costs about six dollars per hundred feet. Mexican hackets, built in cedar posts, stand upright, and covered with thatched straw or long moss, are also found upon the outskirts of the town.

Notwithstanding the many social disadvantages, the Lone Star is naturally well compensated for the deficiency of its great stand by, (corn) af. so largely of pure Turnip Seed—which will always be a great help, for stock especially.

A further supply of the

Large Early Flat Dutch Turnip Purple top White Turnip and, *White Flobc*—often weighing 5 lbs, and keep well till the spring.

Just at hand, at E. SILLS Drug Store, Salisbury, N. C.

Aug. 25.—It

PREPARING FRUITS.

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LAND FOR SALE!

Acct 102 Acres,

Seven miles from Salisbury, on the Wilkesboro Road, adjoining Benj. Howard, Jas. Mullings and others; part of it Second Creek bottom.

Terms, one-fourth cash, balance, one, two and three years credit.

Inquire of Jas. Miller, who lives on the premises, or of R. Barringer, Agent, Charlotte, N. C.

Aug. 25, '71—2m²

PRESERVING FRUITS.

NOW is the propitious time—Fruits are abundant, and every body should realize the value of fruits properly preserved at a very trifling cost, indeed—

Spear's Fruit Preserving Solution

AND

Norry's Preserving Powder—

which, with the new directions, accompanying each, will never fail.

A further full supply of both, just at hand

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