

For the Southern Home. "The Old North State Forever."

The Old North State, is now late— You wish to know the reason? Then I'll rehearse, in simple verse, What constitutes our "treason."

For the Southern Home. THE WIFE'S SECRET.

Misfortune had overtaken Oscar Overton, and his clouded brow and slow step betokened more of anxiety than he cared to speak to his wife.

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complained that she was growing unsocial, and her husband could not fail to note that she was getting paler and more languid each day.

One evening, as he was going home earlier than usual, he met a clerk from the post-office, who had never visited his house before with his knowledge.

"Minnie, you shock me. What is it all? Tell me, have I wounded you in any way? I have seen with regret and anxiety that you were becoming sadly changed."

"You have frequently told me that I was Truth itself; I shall not give you reason to doubt me now. I have but one thing to regret, and that is, having kept a secret from my husband."

"He opened them and found one to contain one thousand dollars, and in the others, sums of different amounts—in all one thousand more. He looked up for an explanation."

"She placed her hand over his mouth, with some of her old playfulness, as she bade him read the letters she handed him."

"The fond embrace restored her spirits, and she related her trials as an authoress for the preceding two months, and her wonderful success, even in deceiving my husband."

"Light was restored to their home, and Minnie's bird-like notes rang out sweet and clear as ever. Mr. Overton's credit was saved, and his business received a new impetus from his wife's little earnings."

"A young lady about to be married says she will not promise to 'love, honor and obey,' but will say instead, 'love, honor, and be gay.'"

Cleanings.

Curiosities of American History.

American political history is full of curious and singular incidents. For instance: Three of our Presidents, all of whom participated in the Revolution, died on its great anniversary, the Fourth of July, namely, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson and James Monroe.

No less than five of the greatest American statesmen were born in the same year—1782: Daniel Webster, John C. Calhoun, Thomas H. Benton, Martin Van Buren and Lewis Cass.

Three Presidents died in office: Harrison, Taylor and Lincoln. Three persons were elected Vice President before they came to be President: John Adams, Thomas Jefferson and Martin Van Buren.

Three Vice Presidents became President by the death of their chiefs: John Tyler, Millard Fillmore and Andrew Johnson—and every one of them pursued a policy adverse to that of the party by which they were elected.

Two of the Vice Presidents of the United States—and they were the youngest men who ever held the office—have been indicted for treason—Aaron Burr and John C. Breckinridge—and in both instances the Government broke down and dismissed the case without putting it before a jury.

One Vice President—John C. Calhoun—resigned his seat as President of the Senate to take a place on the floor, where he could have the privileges of debate, and there elucidate his State rights views under the constitution.

Down in the Sea.

The following is a list of the missing steamships from the President in 1841, up to the disappearance of the City of Boston: The President, which left New York, March 11, 1841, having among her passengers, Tyrone Power, the comedian; a son of the Duke of Richmond, and other noted persons, is in this dismal catalogue, and so is the City of Glasgow.

Of the passengers and crew of the Hungarian on the other hand, which was wrecked on the coast of Nova Scotia, February 19, of the same year, all on board were lost. The Birkenhead, wrecked off Simon's Bay, South of Africa, Feb. 26, 1852, lost 484 and saved 184. The St. George, which was bound for Liverpool from New York, was destroyed by fire at Sea, Dec. 24, 1852, lost 51, while 70 were rescued and taken to Havre by the American ship Orlando.

Remarkable Works of Human Labor. Nineveh was fourteen miles long, eight wide, and forty miles round, with a wall one hundred feet high, and thick enough for three chariots abreast. Babylon was fifty miles within the walls, which were seventy-five feet thick and with one hundred brazen gates.

a gigantic wave into a tiny aperture high up in the face of a precipice—the chance of such a thing occurring being about the same as that of throwing a pea into a nail hole in the side of a wall—where he lay insensible for many hours, but was finally discovered and saved by a daring fellow, who caused himself to be let down from the top of the acclivity by ropes.

Gold and its Goings.

The estimated amount of gold in existence at the commencement of the Christian era was \$427,000,000. At the discovery of America, in 1492, this amount had diminished to \$57,000,000. In 1600, the amount had risen to \$105,000,000; in 1700, \$351,000,000; in 1800 to \$1,251,000,000. The Russian mines, extending over one-third of the surface of the globe, on parallel 50 degrees north latitude, were discovered in 1819.

Next followed the discoveries in California, February 9, 1848, and in Australia February 12, 1851, which added enormously to the gold production. In 1853, the amount in existence was computed at \$3,000,000,000; and in 1860 it was \$4,000,000,000.

From the commencement of the Christian era to the discovery of America, it was estimated that gold had been taken from the surface and mined to the amount of \$3,800,000,000. From that date to the close of 1842, \$2,800,000,000; to 1850 Russia adds \$746,000,000, and California and Australia, \$2,000,000,000 more.

The quantity of gold and silver of all denominations in all quarters of the globe, is set down by the best authorities at from three to four hundred million pounds sterling, and the quantity of plate and ornaments at about \$400,000,000.

In the reign of Darius, gold was thirteen times more valuable, weight for weight, than silver. In the time of Plato, it was twelve times as valuable. In that of Julius Caesar, gold was only nine times more valuable, owing, perhaps, to the enormous quantity of gold seized by him in his wars.

Our railroad statistics show more strikingly than any other evidence the wonderful growth of the country. The railroads of the United States in 1851 did not exceed 5,000,000 tons, and the total earnings from freight and passengers did not exceed \$20,000,000.

AN ICE CAVE.—Nearly all the ice used on the Pacific coast is obtained from a never failing ice cave in the northern part of Oregon. This remarkable subterranean cavern, where the ice remains in a perfect state the year around, is situated on a stream known as the White Salmon, which empties into the Columbia river on the Washington Territory side.

REMARKABLE WORKS OF HUMAN LABOR. Nineveh was fourteen miles long, eight wide, and forty miles round, with a wall one hundred feet high, and thick enough for three chariots abreast. Babylon was fifty miles within the walls, which were seventy-five feet thick and with one hundred brazen gates.

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Royal Eccentricities.

CAPITOL AT MILLEDGEVILLE.—On Monday last Gov. Bullock transmitted a message to the Legislature, in which he recommends the refitting of the Capitol building and Executive Mansion at Milledgeville, and placing them in proper condition for a State University for colored students, to be supported by the State by endowments made by the Legislature.

The loyal Treasurer in Georgia seems to be in trouble. Mr. Fitzpatrick presented articles of impeachment against the Treasurer, on the ground:

1st. That he received a bribe for the performance of his duty. 2d. That he had, for his own pecuniary gain, unlawfully used the funds of the State of Georgia.

3d. That he has unlawfully used the office of State Treasurer to extort money from the people of Georgia. 4th. That he has violated the laws of this State and hindered their operation.

Mr. Sumate said he declined any connection with the matter. On motion the articles of impeachment, etc., were made the special order for Thursday next.

Mr. Fitzpatrick offered a resolution that as it is currently reported that certain persons interested in the sale of the Opera House have used undue influence to secure votes for its purchase, etc., therefore Resolved, That a committee of five from the House and three from the Senate be appointed to investigate, etc.

A letter from Greenville, Tennessee, just received here to be submitted to the Commissioner on Pensions, states that Representative R. R. Butler, of that Congressional district, commenced his pension and bounty speculations in October, 1867, and among the serious charges against him is that he procured back pay and allowances to the amount of \$400, but gave only \$40 to the widow in whose behalf it was obtained.

Mr. Beecher's Church is to be occupied to-morrow by Rev. Dr. Ballard, of Detroit, the regular pastor having closed his engagement for the season on Sunday last. The church is to be open every Sunday throughout the season.

Some of the preachers will take up the "coolie" question in their pulpits to-morrow. This should be an inducement to persons who object to going to church while the weather is so hot.—Ibid.

That eminently pious hypocrite, Gen. O. O. Howard, who has been taking so much interest in the poor freedmen, did not act without a purpose. His stealings from the Bureau amount to half a million of dollars. What an exemplary christian gentleman he is, to be sure. He has "worn the livery of heaven to serve the devil in" to some purpose, and having "accumulated" a large fortune can now retire to the shades of private life and enjoy its benefits.

Gov. Holden, of North Carolina, is trying his best to get up a revolution in the State; and we hope that if he succeeds himself and his backers will be the first to suffer. The manner in which these accidental officials of the South are acting is most infamous.

A lady of color thus delivered herself on the street in Fayette, Mo., the other day, in regard to the Radicals: "Dem poor trash dat now is running arter de nigger's vote would skin him for his hide and taller if da could make a picayune off him. 'Deed da would.'"

As we learn from the Livingston Journal, a meeting of the Radical party of that county had been arranged to come off in Livingston, on Saturday, the 13th. The negroes, in different parts of the county, as some of them admitted, had been notified to attend, and to carry arms with them.

MORE TROUBLE WITH THE NEGROES IN SUMMER.—Livingston was the scene of great excitement on Friday, the 12th inst., and Saturday, the 13th, growing out of news received there that a large number of negroes, armed with guns, pistols, etc., were on their way to that place, from different parts of the county, to attend a political meeting.

The practice which prevails to some extent among the negroes, of carrying guns, or other arms, when they attend political meetings, is in the highest degree reprehensible, and should be put a stop to. White men who advise negroes to go armed to political meetings, should be dealt with as incendiaries.—Alabama Beacon.

CANDID.—We admire the candor of Hon. James L. Orr, of South Carolina, who without circumlocution, avows that he intends to act with the Republican party because it is so strong that it will inevitably rule that State for years to come!

Men will do strange things, who refuse to put water in their brandy.

NEGROES TO THE FRONT.—All the candidates for Congress in South Carolina are negroes, that pink of Radical honesty and morality, scallawag Whittemore, having withdrawn. The more rational members of the party dread the election of these colored gentlemen as likely to effect the prospects at the next fall election.

When Gov. Scott, the present carpet-bag Governor of South Carolina, came to that State from Ohio, since the close of the war, he paid taxes upon a blind mare and a dilapidated chaise valued at \$14.75.

The Radicals in our State strenuously object to the terms "Fools and Rogues" when applied as descriptive terms to their party and especially to its officials. We are not surprised that they do, as it is the truth that hurts, and in this case there is emphatically much truth expressed in a few words. The only objection we have to the words is that they fail to express the whole truth in regard to our Alabama Radicals.—Ibid.

PAYING OFF THE DEBT.—Here is an incident which casts a little light on the extraordinary success of Mr. Boutwell in paying off the national debt. At Charleston, S. C., six packages of tobacco were recently seized and sold by order of the United States District Court. The proceeds were \$34.91, of which the District Attorney took \$20, the Clerk \$9.75 and the Marshal \$5. The remainder, \$800.16, was solemnly ordered to be paid into the United States Treasury to aid in paying off the public debt.—Who will now breathe aught against the efficiency of the Internal Revenue Department, or the honesty and economy of the present administration?—Southern Guardian.

We are not disposed to place much reliance upon the veracity of Mr. George Francis Train. We believe that it is almost as difficult for him to speak the truth as for an oyster to whistle "Shoo Fly." We think, however, that by an almost superhuman effort, he has come pretty near the mark in the following description of the New England States.

The New York Tribune says that President Royce, of the Liberian Republic, Africa, and his private secretary, who arrived by the steamer Palmyra, applied for admission at several well-known hotels, but were refused on account of their color, and were conveyed in a coach to the office of the agent, on Wall street, who succeeded in having them cared for at a private house.

A St. Joseph City Councilman is reported to have delivered the following speech at a late meeting of the council: "Mr. Mayor, and gentlemen of the council, let us put our heads together and make a wooden pavement."

Sheridan is now convinced, that as military men, the Prussians are frauds—that they know nothing about war. They have not burned a haystack nor slaughtered a small-pox hospital since he got there.

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The citizens of Livingston having received dispatches on Friday, advising them that armed bodies of negroes, from different portions of the county, were marching on that place, took prompt and efficient steps for defense. A few negroes, belonging to a party that camped near the town on Friday night, went in the next morning, leaving their arms behind, but finding that the citizens were prepared for them, and that none of their leaders had arrived, they quietly returned to their camp and dispersed. The other bands receiving the same information, dispersed also and returned to their homes.

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