

THE PLAINDEALER.

WILSON, JUNE 15, 1869.

C. S. McDANIEL, :: : EDITOR.

Our readers doubtless remember a remarkable document, styled "a protest of the bar of North Carolina against judicial interference in politics," which was very generally published by the papers of the State some two months since. The document was, it is believed, prepared by the Hon. B. F. Moore, father of the State bar, and was endorsed by signature, by a very large number of the ablest, purest and most influential members of the profession in the Commonwealth. Remarkable for its dignity, its earnestness, State pride and freedom from every taint of partisanship of the thinking people of the State, and was justly regarded as a timely rebuke to an evil, which had never before been known amongst us.

The Judges of the Supreme Court had actively interfered in the Presidential campaign of '68.

The Chief Justice by writing letters advising the people how

and for whom to cast their bal-

lots, and other members by let-

ters, addresses and speeches from

the hustings. These things were

new to the staid people of the

good old mother State; were

foreign, very far so to, their ideas

of what was proper and decent

in their judiciary. Nothing of

the kind had ever been known

in our history; and, the pure,

high character of the judiciary

was seriously endangered. Blen-

ish was made upon a record, hith-

erto stainless. The people were

pained and shocked, and viewed

the conduct of their law-expoun-

ders with alarm and indignation.

Judges they knew to be men,

with all the frailties, follies and

weaknesses of men; and, they

rightly feared that justice could

not be impartially administered

by men whose hearts and minds

were inflamed and embittered by

the heart-burnings and jealousies

necessarily engendered by heat-

ed partisan discussions.

No class of our citizens felt

these fears more keenly than did

the members of the legal profes-

sion; none, more sincerely de-

spired the conduct of the Judges,

for none better knew the dan-

gerous consequences. Feeling

this, they determined to give ex-

pression to the popular senti-

ment, while yet the Judges might

hearken to reason. The protest

was the resultant of these feel-

ings and that determination.

On Monday, the first day of

the present term, the Court

through the Chief Justice served

a rule upon those members of

the bar present who had signed

the instrument, disbarring them,

and requiring them as a condi-

tion precedent to further appear-

ance there to purge themselves

of contempt. Argument on the

rule will be made to-day by the

Hons. B. F. Moore and Thos.

Bragg, and Col. Ed. Graham

Haywood. After that the Court

will render its decision. What

that will be, we cannot tell.—

We do not think it probable

that the Court will recede; and

we do not see how the protest-

ants can retract. So the matter

stands. We shall see what we

are advised. Whatever may hap-

pen, the Court must suffer. The

people are with the lawyers in

this fight and will, on every pro-

per and possible occasion, attest

the fact by endorsing their act.

Poor Supreme Court! Con-

temptible Supreme Court! Idi-

cials should be and are ashamed

of you, miserable creature of

the Clerk orders that the at-

envy, hate and malice. How utterly decent people despise you, we have no language to tell you!!

Southern School Books.
REINHOLD'S NEW PICTORIAL READER FOR SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES.

No. One.

" Two.

" Three.

Through the courtesy of Duffie and Chapman, we have received a copy of these Readers, and having examined them, pronounce them fully equal to the best that we have seen, yet. We are more than pleased with them for two reasons. The first is, that they are fully up to the mark of what a reader should be. Good clear type, fine engravings—and on this point this set of Readers is very superior)—and well arranged matter.

These things commend the books at first sight to our reception. But we have a better reason, a stronger one. The books are prepared by a Southern man—Prof. Reynolds of the South Carolina University. They are published by a Southern House, Duffie & Chapman. The execution of them was superintended by E. J. Hale & Sons. These sum up into a strong argument for our using the books. But the Publishers put forth this statement, containing their reasons for issuing this series.

I. The enlistment of a popular sentiment in favor of Home Enterprise which is now beginning to show itself all over the South.

II. To remedy the evil everywhere complained of in our schools, of a continual change of text books—a costly habit and one which injures the schools by preventing the children from being put into classes. A series of Home Readers was supposed would be used to a great degree, and this serious evil thus avoided.

III. Economy: the popular series of Readers now in use being too long. This series consists of fewer numbers than those generally used, and it is believed that these numbers are sufficient; while if the system was generally used in our schools, the sum saved to parents and children would amount to many thousand dollars annually.

Finally, no pains or expense has been spared to make the series acceptable to our schools and families and worthy of their support."

We earnestly bespeak the co-operation of our teachers in the introduction of these Readers. The sale already has been very gratifying to the Publishers, who have gone on with the work they have inaugurated, so far as to announce soon, School Histories of North and South Carolina, Georgia and the other Southern States, as soon as each can be prepared. This last promise we feel sure will be gratifying to our Teachers, for we have not had any popular or even useful manual of the history of our own State, accessible to all classes of readers.

The following is the rule of the Supreme Court issued through Chief Justice Pearson, against the protest of the members of the bar:

The Court, being informed of certain libellous publication, directly tending to impair the respect due to the authority of the Court, which was published in the Sentinel, a newspaper printed in Raleigh, on the 19th of April, 1869, and headed, "A solemn protest of the bar of North Carolina," and purporting to be signed by certain attorneys of this Court, orders that the Clerk of this Court inquire and report to this Court which of the persons whose names appear to be signed to said publication are attorneys practising in this Court.

The Clerk thereupon reported that the following persons whose names appeared to be signed to said publication are attorneys practising in this Court; as appears from its records, to wit: Messrs. B. F. Moore, E. G. Haywood, Thos. Bragg, Sion H. Rogers, Jos. B. Batchelor, A. S. Merrimon, H. A. Gilliam, C. M. Busbee, Wm. Eaton, Jr., Ed. Conigland, Geo. V. Strong, J. F. Wooten, John Hughes, Rich'd. W. York, W. A. Jenkins, Wm. K. Barham, Asa Biggs, T. J. Jarvis, C. C. Clark, Wm. T. Dorch, T. B. Venable, John Kerr, Z. B. Vance, Joseph J. Davis and E. J. Warren.

On the return of the report of the Clerk orders that the at-

torneys named in said report on account of the matter aforesaid, be disabled from hereafter appearing as attorneys or counsellors in this Court, unless they shall severally appear on Tuesday, the 15th, of June, 1869, and show cause to the contrary; and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be served on said attorneys."

Florida is going into the grape culture.

Ohio boasts of seventy-two cheese factories.

Peach trees in Kentucky are breaking with the weight of the young fruit.

"Intelligent and influential Radiicals of Northern birth," is the new name for carpetbaggers.

The \$2,000,000 in gold sold by the Secretary of the Treasury, realized \$2,778,717.

Alexander H. Stevens is slowly recovering from his injuries, and has resumed work on the second volume of his history.

There are now more than 1,000,000 people on the Pacific slope. San Francisco, not twenty-five years old, has 150,000 inhabitants.

A young lady in Chicago has recovered one hundred thousand dollars of a gentleman by the name of Sprague for breach of promise of marriage.

The Washington Star says the belle of the Treasury Department is a mulatto from Philadelphia, and then significantly remarks: "No accounting for tastes."

Another coal mine explosion occurred on Thursday in the mines in Wales, at Merthyr Tydall, by which a hundred and twenty miners were killed.

It is estimated that the tobacco crop of Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, for the year 1868-'9, will amount to 120,000 hogsheads.

The American Institute announces a grand industrial exhibition in New York city to commence September 8th. It is to include agricultural, mechanical, artistic and other productions.

On the Gulf coast of Florida has sprung a new fish interest—Spanish mackerel; and also Pompano, put up like mackerel. The Spanish mackerel is said to be a more delicate fish than the Northern mackerel, less gross, and also of clearer appearance. The Pompano are stated to be equal to any Northern salt fish. The trade in these fish is rapidly increasing.

One of the best proofs that ours is "the best Government ever devised" is the fact that under it the widow is not allowed to garland the graves of her rebel husband, and the mother is forbidden to cast a token of love upon the turf that covers the ashes of her Dixie boy. Let us annex to Austria and have Grant for our Hayau—Wheeling Register.

Ice is now manufactured in New Orleans so abundantly that it can be afforded to families all over the city at one cent per pound, and to large consumers at three quarters of a cent. It has been tested with ice from Boston, and has been found to be more compact and slower in melting. Made from filtered water, it is as clear as crystal, and purer than ice naturally formed is apt to be.

The Atlanta Constitution speaks of a lint room and cotton press on exhibition in that city, which takes the cotton from the mouth of the gin, packs it evenly and without matting the lint, and with a material screw presses the bale to the proper size, all with the same power that runs the gin. It saves cotton and a great deal of work, compared with the old style of packing cotton. The savings off one good crop will pay for the lint room and press.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Tribune says: I can't resist the temptation. These two following items translated from the Paris journals of to-day: "Sir Elihu Washburne, Ambassador of the United States, has arrived in Paris." "There is due talk of the impending marriage of Madame Lincoln, widow of the late President of the United States, with Count Schmidtville, Chamberlain of the Duke of Baden."

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In reply to the frequent charges of cruelty to Union prisoners in the South during the war, the Intelligencer publishes the statistics. The number of Confederates in northern prisons, during the war, is stated, in round numbers, at 220,000; of Federals in Southern prisons, 270,000.

Of the Confederates in Northern prisons 28,000 died, of the Federals in Southern prisons, 22,000 died. It will thus be seen that while the South held a preponderance of 50,000 prisoners, there were 6,000 more deaths in Northern prisons than those of the Confederacy.

On Monday evening one of the members of the Cuban Ladies' Relief Association received from Havana about \$20,000 worth of magnificent jewelry—diamonds, rubies, emeralds, &c.—the personal contributions of patriotic ladies in Havana to the cause of Cuban Independence. Among them were some tiny sets of jewelry worn by children, which had been contributed in aid of the patriots. These articles are to be sold at a fair to be given by the ladies of the Association, to be held in this city some time next month.—N. Y. Sun.

Messrs. Pole & Sheilds on Monday completed the building designated by the college as a residence for Gen. Lee. We have had the pleasure of going through the building from top to bottom, and we were much impressed with the style and appearance. In connection with the building is a large cistern, with a capacity of ten thousand gallons, from which the water is pumped up to the top of the house, whence by pipes it is distributed all over the house.—London Times.

His motto is "QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS," and to carry out the idea he adheres strictly to the One-Price System.

Every one may be sure that a bargain is had of him without consuming his time in trying to beat down the price of an article.

Persons from the country, visiting town to purchase goods, will consult their interests to that end.

Mr. Wilson, of Wilson, N. C., has a few barrels of good corn, delivered at the commencement of the Session, will pay for the instruction of a pupil in English Grammar.

Four barrels of good corn, delivered at the commencement of the Session, will pay for the instruction of a pupil in English Grammar.

Five barrels will pay for the instruction of one in Languages.

Married soldiers shall pay only two-thirds of the ordinary price of tuition. No other deduction except in cases of protracted sickness.

Board, exclusive of light, can be obtained for one barrel of family flour per month, or \$12.50 in cash.

During the first three days of the Session, pupils can get credit from the School.

Parents are requested to visit the School frequently, in order to see how their children progress. The society is good, and the location healthy.

J. S. DAMERON, PRINCIPAL.

Rufus Station, N. C., May 20th, 1869.

19-11

W. M. J. CHURCHWELL.

Wilson, June 8, 1869.

19-11

C. L. STRICKLAND.

W. M. J. CHURCHWELL.

Wilson, June 8, 1869.