The Legislature & K K. "X"
Reverdy Johnston

The American.

EUGENE B. DRAKE, Editor.

STATESVILLE:

Monday, : : : : : : July 8, 1872.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

HENRY WILSON,

MASSACHUSETTS.

ELECTORIAL TICKET.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:

MARCUS ERWIN, of Buncombe.
SAMUEL F. PHILLIPS, of Wake.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS:

1. **Edward Ransom, of Tyrell,**
2. **William F. Leftwich, of Lenoir.**
3. **Wm. A. Guthrie, of Cumberland.**
4. **Thomas M. Argo, of Orange.**
5. **S. A. Douglas, of Rockingham.**
6. **William S. Bynum, of Lincoln.**
7. **James G. Ramsay, of Rowan.**
8. **James M. Justice, of Rutherford.**

FOR CONGRESS, 7TH DISTRICT:

D. M. FURCHES,

OF IREDELL.

FOR GOVERNOR:

TOD R. CALDWELL,

Of Burke.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR:

CURTIS H. BROGDEN,

Of Wayne.

FOR TREASURER:

DAVID A. JENKINS,

Of Gaston.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL:

TAZEWELL L. HARGROVE,

Of Granville.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE:

WILLIAM H. HOWERTON,

Of Rowan.

FOR AUDITOR:

JOHN REILLY,

Of Cumberland.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUB. INSTRUCTION:

JAMES REID,

Of Franklin.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS:

SILAS BURNS

Of Chatham.

FOR THE STATE SENATE—34TH DISTRICT:

Maj James H. Foote, of Wilkes.
Thos. N. Cooper, of Iredell.

THOSE who denounce Republicans for "thieves" measure by their own dishonesty, if they had a chance, and should not be trusted—and at best they are but fools and asses. If Greeley is elected there will be ten applicants for every office, for the Democrats, with few exceptions, are all office-seekers, and the public money would be stolen in cords—every tax would have to be doubled to satiate their capacious maws. Not a single office would be abolished.

WE LEARN that our neighbor, Col. J., of the *Intelligencer*, is out on the canvass in the county, and, we suppose, that he will "put in a speech," for—well, he is not quite ready to swallow Greeley before the 9th, "awaiting orders"—and so it will be of the non-committal kind, or, as the song goes, "o'er the river for Charlie."—We hope the candid-ates will give the Col. a chance—but the County Convention should have done *that*, and forgot it, as they did on a former occasion. Fie! fie!!

THE CAUCUS SYSTEM has never been popular among the people of Iredell, sage with those who had set their an office. Hence the people consider such nominations of no binding effect, and do not believe in being forced to vote for men not of their choosing. These caucuses are always planned in a corner in secret by a few who assume to control, and the people who do the voting are never consulted. The whole system is a perfect farce and a cheat. A free election and equal rights can only inure from an attendance of all at the polls on election day.

WE LEARN that the speech made by Maj. Robbins, at Taylorsville, was replete with the lowest and most disgusting language and camparisons, calculated to nauseate the stomach of a dog to heave—filthy, foul, dirty, low, disgusting, shameful—and uttered, too, by a member of a church! Oh! shame!! Doubtless Robbins thought that he was among men who would relish such disgusting and low flung conceptions—but in this he was mistaken. Alexander county can boast of a people second to none in the State for moral sentiment and honest integrity, and they will want no such man as Robbins to *misrepresent* them in Congress.

Robbins and Furches.

The determination of Maj. Robbins seems to be to plunge the canvass into a brothel scramble for office, by descending to low vulgarity and obscene jests, instead of a dignified and honorable debating of public questions with Mr. Furches. In this respect he has the advantage of Mr. Furches, whose nature and high tone as a gentleman shrinks from such a grovelling and degrading line of lowering himself, and thereby shock the ears and good sense of the people, who, certainly do not desire to hear the slang and disgusting comparisons made by a pot-house politician, or one who, judged by his filthy tongue, seems no better. We say that the people cannot, and should not, be won by any man who will indulge in such reprehensible speeches as Maj. Robbins is known to have made of late; but that, they ought and will, support Mr. Furches, for his gentlemanly and decent addresses, and his desire to make no other, if he can possibly avoid being drawn into doing so by his opponent. Mr. Furches, will make no charge that he cannot substantiate, and has made none that is not of record and that he has been able to prove either against Major Robbins or the leaders of his party—the masses of the people are conceded to be honest in all parties.

This course of Major Robbins, not only shows the deficiency of his moral nature, if men are to be judged by the language they use, is vicious and corrupting to a portion of his hearers, offensive to others, and well calculated, to bring himself deservedly into contempt of all good men, and in the end must work his own injury.

The mischief, however, does not stop here—such a course is calculated to lead to a breach of the peace, to violence and the shedding of blood, perhaps murder! We repeat, the people, will not approve any such a record in any candidate for office, who seems to disregard consequences in the effort, whether successful or not, to obtain it, and they should not. He ought not to receive their votes—he ought to be defeated, for insulting the good sense and propriety of his own party friends.

Re-Organization of the Ku Klux.

The signs are unmistakable that this devilish organization is being reorganized by evil-disposed persons in the State. The violent demonstrations recently at Yanceyville, at Salisbury, at Olin, and, we regret to say, at Statesville, point to the reality of this thing among a certain class, with a criminal as well as political intent. Agents of the Klan are known to be going about for this object, and one or two are known to have visited this place, and we tell them that they are not only "known to the police," but in due time will come to grief, and others whom they by their arts may dupe into a connection with their infamous and unlawful crimes against the peace of the State and right of the people to vote as they please.

We warn the people—the honest masses—not to yield to the solicitations that by any person or persons may be made to them to join any secret association, oath-bound or not, if they would escape trouble—which, if tney do, will be certain to overwhelm them. Be admonished by the fate of others, who were unsuspectingly drawn into the Klan, in Catawba and other counties in the State and out of it, many of whom are now in a penitentiary, and hundreds have fled from their homes to escape legal proceedings and the consequences of joining the Ku Klux, which at the time they thought would involve no difficulty as to themselves. Not less than three hundred young men have, we are informed, fled from Catawba county and left their homes, and large numbers from other counties having compromised themselves. The *leaders* of the Klan are very apt to escape—the dupes that join them are made to suffer. Be not deceived in this matter! It is the purpose of the Govrights of *all* the people and punish evil-doers.

THE Catawba *Eagle* states that Col. Dockery, at Hickory Station, was demolished by Dr. Ellis, and the *Southern Home*, brother D. H. Hill's paper, (good authority, you know,) says that a certain Mr. Morrison made a finish of Col. Dockery somewhere below this. Awful! awful!! Ye Gods and little fishes! What will the great "used up" Gov. Vance, by Col. Dockery at Statesville, say to this? Gibralter hath fallen by an assault made with pop-guns! The *Eagle* and *Home* rejoiceth muchly. Bring forth the "Cymblin" and dance to the music of the goard fiddle played by the editors of the above sheets.

Joking aside. We know that Dr. Ellis is a good speaker and well posted upon public questions, and have no doubt that the said Mr. Morrison is a gentleman of talents—that both in their encounter with Col. Dockery did their "level best" there is no room to doubt, and it is equally certain that both were gobbled up when Col. Dockery looked around as if saying, "Is there any more of the same sort—fetch 'em on."

Judge Anderson Mitchell Endorsed Gov. Caldwell.

The *Intelligencer* has copied from an old issue of the AMERICAN, an unfriendly political article, written under partizan excitement against Gov. Caldwell, when he was first nominated for Lieut. Governor by the Republicans in 1870. This was *before* Gov. Caldwell had been tried, and his administrative abilities were unknown, to us and the people.

After the impeaching of Governor Holden, and Gov. Caldwell had been installed in the executive chair, one day, being in the office of *Judge Anderson Mitchell*, Gov. Caldwell was spoken of and highly complimented by the *Judge* for his honest heart, excellent qualifications, integrity—that he was a man against whom nothing disreputable could be alleged, &c.—And the Judge *asked* us to write an article complimentary to Gov. Caldwell, which, as we agreed in opinion, we promised to do, and in the AMERICAN of January 30th, 1871, published the following:

Gov. Tod R. Caldwell.

Much as we have differed during and since the war, in political sentiments, with Gov. Caldwell, we cannot forget that, previous to the late "unpleasantness," he was a staunch Whig and as such he was considered a true friend to the country and a faithful representative of his party—being a Henry Clay Whig. Being a man of honest intentions, his preludices were strong, and believing the rebellion in which the secession leaders plunged the South, *wrong* and would prove ruinous to the country, it found no favor with him, but to the contrary, met with his persistent opposition and condemnation. In this, all who know Governor Caldwell, will concede that he acted from honest convictions of duty to what he conceived to be a proper regard for the perpetuity of the Union which was formed and cemented by the blood and lives of the heroes af 1776, and which, had showered in great profusion manifold blessings upon their descendants under a stable government. It was this government that Gov. Caldwell and many others were grieved to see rent asunder—and at the time to no one did it cause more pain than the writer of this article; but *we* "accepted the situation:" Gov. Caldwell did not, and hence he was not with the Confederacy, but did nothing, perhaps, in opposition.

When the war closed it was natural that those who were considered "Union men" should become prominent for positions in the work of reconstruction, and the United States Government would first appoint them to aid rehabilitation, and it was equally reasonable that such men would not decline office, even seek it. Nothing less could be expected.

Although we are not a special admirer of Gov. Caldwell, we can do an opponent justice, and in our opinion the people of the State will find in Gov. Caldwell a fair-minded, efficient, and dignified Executive—one who will administer the laws without fear, favor, or partiality to any.

Gov. Caldwell.

We learn that Gov. Caldwell sustains himself before the people to their admiration wherever he addresses the multitudes that assemble to hear him. He is cool, collected, able, and demolishes the cobwebs of his opponents, and refutes the slandering charges that have been made by partizans against him, scattering them like chaff before the wind. His subjects are well studied, his facts forcibly stated, and his reasoning logical and convincing. In this he is backed by his unimpeachable character and a well known honest heart, with an invincible purpose to stand by the people in any emergency. Tod R. Caldwell has a record in his official position that will stand the test of time, and place him in the catalogue of one of the wisest and best Governors North Carolina ever had. As he was made Chief Magistrate by a Democratic-Conservative Legislature, so let the people decide to continue him in the same position next August, and he will serve them faithfully.

THE Raleigh *News* criticises in no kind manner the sentiments of the AMERICAN in regard to the canvass between Robbins and Furches, and asserts that they are unreliable as it regards the odds won by the latter. The *News* simply casts contempt upon the virtue and intelligence of the people when it presumes to assert that Mr. Furches is not the first choice, and will continue so, of the voters of the district. Robbins would make a home and not open his mouth from the stump, in the manner he is doing. The people are not so lost to decency, as the *News* might suppose, that they will prefer a notorious demagogue and canting hypocrite, who has "stolen the livery of Heaven in which to serve the devil," to a gentleman like Mr. Furches, upon whose garments rests not a stain, and whose lips are unused, as his heart is incapable to conceive, low and vulgar language referring to subjects that disgust even the depraved of the race. It but proves the *moral* nature of the man, and is collateral to antecedents of the past, of which the people have heard, not necessary here to name. When the canvass opened between these two persons we knew the ground which both occupied, and that Mr. Furches would desire to conduct the canvass in an honorable way we also knew—and he will be loth to be driven from his position. But Robbins must not expect, hereafter, to be treated in any other manner than according to his deserts by his opponent and the press.

THE TREATY for the withdrawal of the German troops from France has been signed.

Upon what Meat doth this Catawba Cæsar Feed? Hickory Ash?

When the Catawba *Eagle* charges the AMERICAN with publishing an "altogether false" statement, in any matter, it ought to *know* that such is so, otherwise it but shows its want of truthfulness and consistency. The report of the "affair at Olin" was furnished us by a man as credible as "a gentleman" that gave the *Eagle* its information, in our opinion. It is a great piece of arrogance and presumption in the *Eagle*, at least, to denounce as "false" that about which it can know nothing, upon *ex-parte* testimony of one witness. It is barely possible that both our informant and that of the *Eagle* may be slightly mistaken in their reports of what transpired at Olin, as no two men are apt to view sudden occurrences in the same light.

The *Eagle* makes a very unmanly allusion, much to our surprise for its former consistency, to a private matter, even if it be true, of one of the parties; and under no circumstances, if we had ever heard of the slander—for such, doubtless, it is—could it find a place in our columns, of a political opponent running for office, much less a private citizen.

The *Eagle* is becoming as prominent for its Brindle-tail propensities as formerly it was exemplary for truth and fairness.

Silas Burns, Candidate on the Republican Ticket for Superintendent of Public Works.

During our late visit to Chatham we formed the acquaintance of Mr. Silas Burns, whose name appears on the Republican ticket for Superintendent of Public Works. Mr. Burns is the proprietor of a large iron foundry and machine shop, at Lockville, on Deep river. We found him at work on some machinery. He is a practical draughtsman and master mechanic, and for many years was in the service of the United States Government as a civil engineer, superintending an important branch of its operations, a position now filled by his son, who has two thousand workmen under his control.

Mr. Burns, doubtless, is the best man that could be selected in the State for Supt. of Pub. Works, on account of his practical information, knowledge of estimates, and judgment of the sufficiency of work performed. Mr. B. thinks that he could save the State $300,000 in the construction of the penitentiary.

Col. Dockery, Mr. Ashe, and the Negroes.

Certain "Brindle-tail" sheets are charging that Col. Dockery, a long time ago, should have said, (perhaps it is false,) that if the negroes were allowed to vote he would leave the State. Well, even if Col. Dockery said so, he has since changed his mind, as any man has a right to do, and for a good reason—that the negroes are not only capable of voting, but of holding office, too.

Now, let us state what *we* heard Mr. Thos. S. Ashe say of the negroes at the Court-house in Statesville.—Mr. Ashe said that the negroes were an inferior race, savages in Africa, and little more here; that they ought not to vote or hold office, and that they ought either to be sent out of the country—driven off—or be held in subjection as *slaves* to the white race. Let the colored people decide which has the best record.

CATAWBA STATION, N. C.,
July 2, 1872.

Messrs. E. B. Drake & Son,
Statesville, N. C.:

Enclosed you will find $11.25, balance on account, to help pay your way up Salt River this fall, and as you will never get back, we would be glad you would send us a receipt for our payment.

G. C. MCNEILL.

We have cheerfully complied with the request of Dr. McNeill, who is a clever gentleman and a scholar, and we point others to his example that are in arrears to us of the "Democratic persuasion," and would say to them that, as the journey we are to is a long one, it will require what they are due us to pay expenses. But *we* are not yet gone, and will extend best wishes to the Doctor when *he* shall depart for a pleasant voyage—and a safe return at some future time.

Wants a Forty Years War.

Maj. Robbins, in his speeches, boasts that he had "*fought the Government of the United States for four years, and regretted that he could not have fought it forty years longer.*" Maj. Robbins was a secessionist, and aided to bring on the war, and his voice is still for war—a war of forty years duration! We ask the people if a man uttering such sentiments would make a proper member of Congress? What influence for good would he have in that body? Do the *people* want another war—a civil war—and desolation once more come upon the land to please Mr. Robbins, and will they bestow upon him a high and responsible office as a consideration for his sentiments? We think not.

JUDGE MCCUNN, one of the Tammany Ring Judges of New York, has been impeached and removed from office.

Haywood.

We spent a few days most pleasantly last week in this delightful old town. Haywood is located at the head of Cape Fear, between Haw and Deep rivers, in the county of Chatham. It is distant from Raleigh about 25 miles, due west, and the Chatham railroad passes across the upper portion of the town. The two rivers above named are spanned by two substantial railroad bridges, built by Reno. The two county bridges that stood near had been washed away by a freshet, leaving only portions.—Haywood is one of the most beautiful sites for a town or city in the State, and its progress has only been retarded by a lack of the slackwater navigation, now in progress, and being in the hands of the present energetic company, will be successful at a future day, when a new impetus will be given the place. The citizens are intelligent, hospitable, and extend a hearty welcome to all new comers.—The schools here are of the best, and conducted by Messrs. Andrews, Wilson, and other popular instructors. The Academy grove affords a magnificent campus, and the edifice, though ancient, is ample for present use. It was here, in days past, that we studied the primer and arithmetic, and had our knuckles cracked for truant conduct and peeping over the slate at the girls, especially at one with very dark eyes. In those days the schools were "mixed." Haywood is near the centre of the State, and at one time came near being chosen for the State Capital—lacking only one vote in the Legislature to secure that result. It likewise lacked only three votes in the same body to have secured the State University at another time.

LOCKVILLE

Is near Haywood, distant about a mile, formerly known as "Ramsey's Mills," and rendered famous by several Revolutionary incidents, one of which was that Lord Cornwallis rested his army here several days, until the pursuit of Gen. Greene forced him to cross Deep river on a bridge made of logs—Mrs. Ramsey having made the negroes take the "flat" down the river and sink it.

This property is now owned by a company of capitalists, who have dug a canal around the "falls" to float small steamboats, and open communication by the river with the coal-fields at Egypt, using a "lock" at the lower end of the canal. We went on board one of the boats, in charge of Capt. Grady, that at present plies between Lockville and Buckhorn, ten miles below, where there is another canal and great water power, and where the company are erecting a number of iron furnaces for the manufacturing of machinery, &c., on an extensive scale. These regions abound with vast quantities of iron and copper ores, also silver mines and coal, which are now being developed by capitalists, and in a short while, the water power being of the best, various manufactures will be put into operation, and that section will become the wealthiest in our State.

In 1834 a friend of the writer sold a piece of land, located near the "Gulf," in Chatham, for $2,000, the money being paid in our presence.—That property is now considered worth more than $50,000, by reason of the coal that is on it.

From the Raleigh Era.

The Legislature and the Ku Klux.

The last Legislature attained to power upon the cry of corruption and fraud. But little was said during the canvass about impeaching the Governor or about an alteration of the Constitution. Installed in place, however, its members became bold and reckless, and may be characterized for their defense of Ku Kluxism.

Mr. Jarvis, the Speaker of the House, canvassed the State last summer in advocacy of a Convention, and spoke of the members of the Ku Klux Klan as "ministers of justice." It is true he qualified this expression by saying they were "disguised and unauthorized," but nevertheless they were, in his opinion, ministers of justice. John E. Boyd, as stated by Judge Settle before the Outrage Committee in Congress, Dr. Moore, of Alamance, told Boyd that Mr. Jarvis was a member of the Klan. Boyd further stating that Jarvis was present in a room in the Yarborough House in Raleigh when Hamilton C. Jones, Senator from Mecklenburg, and chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, gave him the signs of the Invisible Empire.

From the same source we learn that F. N. Strudwick, a member of the House, was, on a certain occasion, on his way to assassinate Senator Shoffner, who fled the State to save his life, having become obnoxious to the Klan because he was the author and successful advocate of the stringent military bill, by virtue of which Gov. Holden attempted to put down the Ku Klux conspiracy.

Corroborative evidence that Jones was a member may be found in the testimony of Plato Durham before the same committee. According to his testimony we also learn that Mr. McAfee, a member of the House, was the Chief of the Klan in Cleaveland county. In the *Weekly Telegram*, June 24, 1871, it is stated that the grand jury of Cleaveland county nominated this Col. L. M. McAfee as a candidate for the Convention. This fact is *significant*. If all the facts could be brought to light the public would doubtless be surprised to learn that other and influential members of both Houses were as deeply implicated as the individuals named.

The outrages perpetrated upon Mr. Justice, of Rutherford, a member of the House, on the night of the holy Sabbath when the sanctity of his family bed chamber was invaded by these "unauthorized and disguised" outlaws, and he bleeding and almost naked, torn from the side of his horror-stricken wife and compelled to undergo indignities, at the mention of which humanity itself shudders, one would think sufficient to alarm the fears of all good men in that General Assembly, and prompt them to investigate the whole subject of Ku Kluxism, were it not for the fact that when petitions from their constituents were presented asking for investigation and the expulsion of those found guilty, they were spurned and investigation refused, a member going even to the daring extent of introducing a resolution to expell any member who should, by the introduction of such petitions, cast any imputation against the immaculate character of any member of that august body.

But how was it in the case of Judge Logan? His alleged incompetency was not the only reason why his impeachment was desirable. He had become odious to the Klan because of his active exertions to bring its members to trial and punishment, and when a petition was presented from the county of Mecklenburg asking for his impeachment, it was not spurned and rejected, but was entertained and considered, and the only reason we have heard given why he was not impeached was, "it would injure the Democratic party." This same Legislature, however, could appoint a committee to look into allegations against John Pool, regarding him as their representative, but deny the right of the people, whose representatives they were, either to prefer charges against any of their members, or to compel them to investigate such charges.

Furnished with these facts we are not surprised that Strudwick presented a petition from Dr. Moore and others, for the impeachment of Gov. Holden, before the House had been fully organized at its first session, and that he also introduced a bill repealing Shoffner's bill, and that both these measures were carried through. And if, forsooth, two or three Republicans did vote for both, it should be remembered that Major Hearne had not at that time published his card declaring that Jo. Turner had been a member of the Klan, and this other fact should be duly remembered also, that *no Republican voted to depose Gov. Holden from office*—the Democrats alone did that by a party vote.

But furter: after the publication of the fact that the courts were about to prosecute the murderers of Outlaw and others, Senator Graham introduced an amnesty bill, calculated to shield and protect those murderers, and near the close of the last session two bills were passed for the benefit of the Klan—one allowing co-defendants to testify for themselves and each other, and the other repealing the laws making it felony to go disguised. Thus, Speaker Jarvis being Judge, these "ministers of justice" if not positively authorized may not now be punished for being disguised.

So much for this black chapter in the history of that Legislature. All impartial and good men who have investigated the facts—men who love righteousness and eschew evil—must conclude, as we do, that the last Legislature was controlled by the Ku Klux.

In closing this item in our bill of indictment against the Democratic party, in the last Legislature, in which to quote an extract from a speech of one of the most distinguished jurists and statesman of this country, chosen and paid by the Ku Klux of South Carolina to defend them in their recent trials in that State. Our extract is taken from the *New York Tribune*, whose editor, Mr. Greeley, is just now in such high favor with the Liberal Republicans and Democrats. Mr. Reverdy Johnson, the distinguished counsel referred to, in rising to defend his clients, said:

"I have listened with horror to some of the testimony that has been brought before you. The outrages proved have been shocking to humanity; they admit neither of justification nor excuse; they violate every obligation which laws and nature impose upon men. These men appear to have been aike insensible to the obligations of humanity and religion; but the day will come, however, if it has not already arrived, when they will deeply lament it. Even if justice should not overtake them, there is another tribunal from which there is no escape. It is there own conscience, that tribunal which sits in still small voice that thrills through the heart, and as it speaks gives happiness or torture—the voice of conscience—the voice of God. And if it has not already spoken to them, in tones which have waked them up to the enormity of their conduct, I trust in the mercy of heaven that a voice will speak before they shall be called to the dread tribunal to account for their transactions in this world."

Such are the words of one whose office it was to excuse and paliate, if possible, the conduct of his clients, and who would gladly have denied the charges against them could he possibly have done so. Coming from such a source, and under such circumstances, they wither with the blight of eternal mildews the horrid Klan and their more horrid apologists. We cannot and do not believe all the Conservative members of the Legislature approved of the proceedings of that body in reference to this matter, but we ask for their disclaimers, and call upon them and upon all good and true men and patriots everywhere to come out from a party which nestles such an organization within its bosom, and denounce and repudiate it. They may listen to Mr. Trumbull if they will, who regards the suspension of the *habeas corpus* unconstitutional, but if they have wisdom, humanity and patriotism, if they will not stifle "that still small voice that thrills through the heart," they will have reason to last sometimes curing politicians but benevolent philosopher, Horace Greeley, whose, when speaking of the South Carolina tribunals, referred to above, "in the development of these trials, we submit, that the policy of the Legislature partly in dealing with the Ku Klux disorders was simple just and wise."

For the Statesville American.

THE CANVASS for the August elections is pretty well opened in the counties of Ashe, Alleghany and Watauga. Messrs. Furches and Robbins are running as hanging away for Congress. These gentlemen are conducting their race of this campaign very pleasantly, so far as I know, and both so far off the impression behind them that, although they differ widely in their respective claims for a seat in Congress they are both river riders.

It may be amusing to you, down among the press to hear how a certain clique among us up here on the hills undertake to "manage" the honest sovereigns of the mountains about the opening of election seasons. Although the genius of our government, and even the very letter of our National and State constitutions place all political power in the will and voice of the people, we have a ring of so-called Democrats, who seem to think all political power is vested in their "caucus machines," and that the peoples' acts at the ballot box is only the echo of the great thundering crash of that machine.

In accordance with the caucus dogma of those would be dictators, around and about Jefferson, we are informed that the clique held a shebang in this town of Confederate wonders, sometime during Court week, for the purpose of dictating to the rowdy-boys of Ashe, Alleghany and Watauga, who they must vote for in August to represent them in the next Senate of North Carolina. As it was a public time and a goodly number of voters about town, we understand the clique had a hard job to find a suitable place to hold forth. The dog-gery loft was finally suggested by old Doctor Pillgarlick, some of the brotherhood being church members, and temperance folks thought the hotel stable would be better, and how they settled it, and where they did hold it, this deponent further saith not. Had it not been for that accursed weekly there, we might have been ignorant of all the affair until now; but fortunately, we got a copy and after spelling at it, with the use of Webster's Unabridged, a few days, we made it out, which after being translated would read, "You must all vote for Joe Good, of Ashe, for the Senate." Now it came to pass when the people had heard all these things, they were indignant, and defiantly called on Dr. W. H. Counell, of Watauga, to be their wand and bearer, who is now in the field as the peoples' candidate, versus Joe Todd, the clique's candidate for the Senate. You bet, the people will, but the chick, who?

ASHE.

For the Statesville AMERICAN.

John Reilly, Esq., of Cumberland Co.

This gentleman, at present the Mayor of Fayetteville, is announced on the State ticket of the Republican party, as a candidate to fill the office of State Auditor. A more suitable person could not have been chosen for the position than Mr. Reilly, who is a gentleman of high standing, of fine abilities and very popular wherever he is well known. His friends here feel sure of his election.

FAYETTEVILLE.

A Costly Experiment.

Miss Stites, a girl about twelve years old, met with an accident yesterday evening which will maim and disfigure her person for life, if it does not terminate in a very early death. She was kindling a fire, and childlike, concluded to drop a burning match into a can of kerosene oil that she might hear the explosion and see the flame. The explosion, however, was very great, and blew the burning oil into every portion of the room, setting fire to her clothes, the bedding, floor and furniture. The flames spread rapidly; and almost instantly enveloped the unfortunate girl from head to foot. Screaming and writhing in great agony, she ran down the steps from the third story of the house, but before any one could assist her she ran up another flight of stairs and disappeared in some portion of the house. She returned almost instantly, still burning, and in her fright and pain seized hold of an aged lady, and holding her firmly, allowed the flames to communicate to her dress. The old lady got loose, however, but not until she was severely burned. Two policemen came rushing to the house, cut the clothes from the unfortunate girl, and thus stopped the progress of the fire. But the flames had about done their work.—The whole body from the shoulders to the feet was terribly burned; the hair on the back part of her head was also burned, but the face remained comparatively untouched. The attending physician is doing all he can to preserve her life, but the probability is that his efforts will prove fruitless.—*Louisville Courier-Journal, 9th.*

ALABAMA hires out its convicts to iron spike about eighteen inches long around his ankle, held by a chain which reaches up to the waist. This contrivance keeps them from running. They trip and fall whenever making the experiment. The contractors feed, clothe, and guard the convicts, and pay the State 40 cents a day for each man's labor. For every six months they faithfully work on the road a month is taken from their term of imprisonment.

INFORMATION has been received in Washington, D. C., that Ex-Governor Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, will support the Philadelphia nominations, and he is mentioned by Republicans of that State for a place on the ticket of Electors to vote for President Grant.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Midsummer Maladies.—The hot solar rays that upon the harvests generate many distressing diseases. If the liver be at all predisposed to irregularities, this is the season in which bilious attacks may be anticipated. A weak stomach, too, is weakest in the summer months, and the loss of vitality through the pores by excessive perspiration is so great that a wholesome tonic, combining also the properties of a diffusive stimulant and gentle astringent, is in many cases necessary to health, and under no circumstances should be dispensed with by the sickly and debilitated. Of all the preparations intended thus to refresh, sustain, and fortify the human frame, there is none that will compare with Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters. They have been weighed in the balance of experience, and not found wanting; have been recommended from the first as a great medicinal specific, and not as a beverage, and in spite of interested opposi-

STATESVILLE MARKET,

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY

L. PINKUS & CO.

APPLES, green, per bushel	$1.00@2.00
" dried, per lb	4@ 5
BRANDY, per gallon	1.00
Bacon, per lb	9@ 10
Beef	6@ 8
Butter	30@ 35
Beeswax	30@ 35
Beans, per bushel	1.25
COIN	90@ 90
Cotton, per lb	20@ 22
Corn, per bushel	1.40
Coffee, per lb	20@ 25
Chickens, each	15@ 20
Eggs, per dozen	10
FEATHERS, per lb	60@ 65
Flour, per sack	4.50@5.00
IRON, per lb	7@ 8
LARD	12½
Leather, sole, per lb	30
" upper	35@ 75
" dressed	25@ 30
NAILS	7@ 8
OATS, per bushel	60@ 65
PEAS	1.00
Potatoes, sweet, per bushel	1.00
" Irish	1.00
Pork, per lb	6@ 7
RYE, per bushel	80
Rags, per lb	3½@ 4
SUGAR, brown, per lb	12@ 10
" crushed	20
Salt, per sack	2.10
Shooting, per yard	10@ 15
TALLOW, per lb	10
WHEAT, per bushel	1.75@1.90
Whiskey, per gallon	1.25@1.50

New Advertisements.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That on the 30th day of May, A. D., 1872, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of G. F. C. Carl, of ——, in the county of Rowan, and State of North Carolina—who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors—that the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. That a meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at the office of and before R. H. BRODERICK, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, in Salisbury, N. C., at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the 16th day of July, A. D. 1872.

S. T. CARROW,
U. S. Marshal.
J. T. CUTHBELL,
Deputy U. S. Marshal & Messenger.
July 8, 1872. 27-2w

$7,000

In Cash and Other Valuable

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Weekly Enquirer

The First Week in September, 1872.

All two dollar subscribers received between the 1st of April and the 1st of September, 1872, will be made participants in the above distribution.

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FARAN & McLEAN,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

May 27, 1872. 14-4w

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1000 CARY STREET.

SPECIALTIES:

COOKING STOVES.—"Virginia Air Tight," "Southern Home," "Help," "Morning Star," "The South."

HEATING STOVES.—"Dixie" Box, "Comfort," especially adapted to chambers and school rooms; "Southern Matron," Parlor Cook, and many others for coal and wood.

IRON FRONTS FOR STOVES and public buildings. Window caps and sills of cast and galvanized iron.

GALVANIZED IRON CORNICE of plain and ornate designs.

SCHOOL DESKS of most approved style.

Prices as low as can be gotten anywhere.

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