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April 25 1875 No 11 tf.

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Tilden's Dishonesty.

CINCINNATI ENQUIRER (DEM.) BEFORE THE NOMINATION.

A private letter just received from New York, from a gentleman of fairness and intelligence, says: I had a good opinion of Tilden until I came among those that knew him, but I find they all agree that his show of reform is all a humbug. The recent Albany conference is corroborative of all this testimony. The controlling politicans, as well as the masses of the people in the Democratic party in New York, who can draw a dividing line between an honest man and a Bengal tiger or a hypocrite, are alike aware that Tilden can not carry his own State."

There are a few facts concerning Sam Tilden, which, we trust, will sink into the minds of Southern and Western Democrats.

1. He can not carry his own State in November.

2. He can not carry any Northern State.

3. He is a hypocrite, a political swindler, and has long been a public swindler.

4. He did what he could to defeat the Democratic party in Ohio, in 1875 expending his money, and subsidizing the Eastern Democratic press to that end knowing that Ohio's victory was his defeat, and loving Tilden more than the Democratic party.—He has earned the enmity of the West and South.

5. He has sought this high office by methods so unprecedently shameless and disreputable that it would be an everlasting stigma and a reproach upon the American people to elect him.

6. Upon the foremost questions of the hour he is a most pittiless foe to the interests of the West and South He is the unscrupulous oppressor of the great struggling industries of the vast producing sections of the country. No Republican Administration could be more hostile to them than would his.

It could not but be that a man educated in cunning, in hypocracy, in iniquity, nominated in corruption and shameless effrontery, even though his millions could elect him, would give us themostcorruptadministration the country has ever known. "Neithimperiai dignities, nor the gloom of solitude," said Tacitus, "could save Tiberious from himself." And Tilden could not rise above himself, or above the source of his power.

It will surprise our readers to learn that the foregoing is taken from the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. It was printed before Mr. Tilden's nomination, but we are not aware that it is any the less weighty for this reason. Except that it is marked by extreme bitterness, it might have appeared, originally, in any Republican paper in the country. What must be Tilden's character when even his own party associates talk about him like this? If elected, "he will give us the most corrupt administration the country has ever known;" that is the calm deliberate judgment of his chief and only Cincinnati supporters. What do voters think of a candidate supported in this way?

Election Law.

By chapter 237 of the public laws of 1874-'75, the election in North Carolina has been changed from the first Thursday in August to the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, 1876. We publish below the amendments made to Battle's Revisal and to the laws of 1873-'74, by which the change was made, and would suggest to the press of the State the propriety of copying it:

Secretary of State to furnish on requisition, registraton books on the first Monday of September, 1876.

Registrars of voters to be selected on or before the first Monday of October, 1876.

Registrars to revise the existing registration books of their precinct, (or ward) or township, as heretofore, but instead of performing this duty in July and up to the day preceding the first Thursday in August, they will sit between the hours of sunrise and sunset on each day (Sundays excepted) from the first day preceding the Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

Judges or inspectors of election to be appointed by county commissioners on or before the first Monday of October.

Returning officers of Senatorial districts composed of more than one county to meet on Tuesday, one week after the election, at places designated in Battle's Revisal.

When Senatorial returning officers are prevented from meeting on designated day, as above, returns shall be waited for and received if they arrive on the following day, &c.

Sheriffs to furnish certificates of election to members of the House of Representatives and Senators, where the district is not composed of more than one county, previous to Wednesday before the third Monday in November. Sheriff shall also, at least ten days before the first day of December, notify all persons elected in the county to meet at the courthouse on the first Monday in December.

Sheriff or other returning officer of every county to transmit by mail or otherwise to Speaker of the House of Representatives vote for State officers on or before the third Monday in November, 1876.

Secretary of State, on or before the first Monday in October, 1876, to furnish county commissioners of each county copies of so much of chapter 52, of Battle's Revisal, as relates to elections, as amended by chap. 237, laws of 1874-'75.

The above are amendments to Battle's Revisal; chapter 122, laws of 1873-'74, is amended as follows:

Strikes out the first Thursday in August as the day of election of members of the General Assembly, county officers, members of House of Representatives, and inserts Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, 1876. Changes time of election of State officers, from first Thursday in August to Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, 1876.

State officers, Presidential Electors, members of Congress, members of the Legislature, and county officers are to be elected, and the proposed amendments to the constitution of the State are to be voted upon.

All officers whose terms of office would expire did the election occur on the first Thursday in August will hold over until their successors, to be elected in November, qualify.

Secretary of State to furnish copies of election act of 22d of March, 1875, to county commissioners, who will give three months' notice of the election.

Difference of Opinion.

The Syracuse, New York *Journal* has the following to say about a Democratic candidate for the Legislature in this State:

"Acts speak louder than words" and especially so when we find the Democracy of North Carolina—who support Tilden because he pronounced the war a failure—nominating for legislative office the most brutal and unregenerate specimens of rebels. R. A. Shotwell is a notorious Ku Klux leader, who was tried and convicted of instigating and participating in some of the fearful outrages committed in 1871, and sentenced to the Albany penitentiary for six years. He was pardoned at the solicitation of one of his victims, after having served only a part of his term. This man has been nominated for the State Legislature by the Democrats of Mecklenburg county. There is work in his line for him to do there."

This is the way the people of the North look at it, but here is the way the Wilmington *Journal* views it.

"In the Canvass before us it is all important to the success of our State ticket that men of first rate ability, of *integrity* and *influence* should be placed in nomination by the several counties of the State for local and legislative positions. Every voter must be brought to the polls, and to accomplish this, acceptable tickets must be put in nomination by the County Conventions. *Appreciating this fact the good people of the County of Mecklenburg have placed in the field a ticket that must command the enthusiastic support of her honest citizens.* Among the nominees is the gentleman whose name heads this article—Capt. Randolph A. Shotwell—who has been chosen as a candidate of the Democracy as a member of the next House of Representatives. Mecklenburg has within her bounds a number of gentlemen who would represent her interests with zeal and ability, but she has no son, who would do with greater zeal and more ability than Capt. Shotwell. The compliment paid in his nomination is a graceful one."

We itomize certain parts of the Wilmington *Journal's* references and call the attention of our readers to the difference in the views entertained by the papers of the two sections. In the opinion of the Wilmington paper the very reasons for which the Northern paper condemns him, namely, being a Ku Klux is his chief recommendation. How do the people like it?—*Newbern Times.*

VANCE made a speech at Wilkesboro, in 1864, after the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* by the so-called Confederate authorities. In speaking of the law suspending the writ, he said:

"We must not make a complaint because a law has been enacted which our jurists announce as *within the limits of the constitution of the country that we have sworn to support*, we ought *to stand up* to our own constitution and our own laws."

And, yet, Daniel G. Fowle has the imprudence to bellow forth on the stump that Vance was the champion of civil liberty.

THE Chattanooga (Tenn.) *Commercial* says: "Col. Samuel G. Ried has hoisted the banner of Hayes and Wheeler in the Montgomery (Ala.) *Bulletin*. Col. Ried was for some time previous to the war, during and after it up to 1868, the leading Democratic editor of the State. He is a man of truth, honor and courage.—We are glad to note his accession to the supporters of the national Republican ticket."

How Governor Hayes Won His Wife---A Bit of Domestic History.

The amiability of Mrs Governor Hayes, and her ability to entertain company, have been a good deal talked about by the press of the country since the valiant Governor and soldier has become the standard-bearer of the great Republican party in the coming Presidential fight, and therefore the statement of how Governor Hayes won his wife may not be uninteresting, especially to lady readers.

After Rutherford B. Hayes graduated at the Harvard law school, in 1845, he commenced the practice of law, and hung out his shingle in Fremont, Ohio, where he held forth for five years, and was considered at the time a brilliant, rising young man.—He was fine-appearing, intelligent and handsome, and as it was well understood that he was the heir of his bachelor uncle, Sardis Birchard, a well known banker and merchant of the town, young Hayes was considered a very good catch by mothers all over the State who had marriageable daughters.

In 1849 or '50 young Hayes visited his mother at his birth-place, Delaware, Ohio. It so happened that Delaware was the seat of the celebrated Ohio Wesleyan University, a Methodist institution, used extensively as a female college, which stood there, and does now, in the midst of the town and in the center of a large and beautiful park. The park is and always has been the popular resort of the townpeople, and especially the beau-catching young women. The feature of this ground is its immense spring, which gushes out of the earth in a huge jet, cool and sparkling, furnishing pure water to all who come. Around this spring seats have been arranged, and tastefully laid out little flower-beds embellish it. In the evening this is a most popular spot.

Young Hayes, in company with other young men, used to go to this spring in the evening, generally choosing their time when the University girls came their also. Among the bevy of young ladies was one in particulor who attracted Governor Hayes' attention. She was sparkling, bright and witty, and the park always rang with the echo of her merry laughter when she came to the spring.—The young lady was remarkable for her long, flowing black hair, dark eyebrows, pearly white teeth, black eyes, and was famous for her laughter and of course, was a leader among the girls of her school. Before knowing her name the young lawyer fell in love with her, and he made up his mind that the gay, laughing girl he met at the college spring evening after evening was the one he was looking for as his wife and future companion in life, and so he opened his heart to his uncle and mother. In the course of time the lawyer and lady were introduced, and she turned out to be a Miss Webb, of Chillicothe, Ohio, a descendent of a most excellent family. The love engendered at the spring ripened into true and honest affection, which was fully reciprocated by the lady, who in due course of time became Mrs. Hayes.—It was a true love-match, and a happy union it has proven. Mrs. Hayes has done much toward making Governor Hayes popular. She is modest and retiring, with a rare faculty for entertaining company. Her virtues are extrolled by all who know her. She will prove an ornament to the White House.

Effect of Gypsum.

A correspondent of the *Times* writes: In reading some remarks on gypsum and its application, I noticed a suggestive error in regard to its application upon uplands when wet. I learned years ago by a chance circumstance, that plaster does no good until thoroughly washed into the ground by rainfall. A part of a field of corn was plastered before and a part after a heavy shower. That part plastered before the shower, where the plaster was washed out of sight immediately, put on a deep green color and grew rapidly, while that plastered after the shower where the plaster remained in a dry state around the hills, retained its yellow color, and grew more slowly; and although it assumed the deep green, and commenced growing when the other rains came two weeks afterward, it never overtook the other, the difference being plain to be seen during the summer.

The action of gypsum upon plants cannot take place until it is dissolved and has entered the roots. It is very clear then that it cannot be of the slightest use either upon the leaves of the ground during dry weather.—There is nothing whatever about the action of gypsum as a fertilizer that is different from any other fertilizer. It simply supplies some needed matters to the plant when it is dissolved in water and absorbed by the roots.

BEHEM & WAGNER, in their annual review of the population of the globe, state that Europe has an area of 2,700,000 square miles and a population of 302,000,000, Asia, 18,000,000 square miles; population, 700,000,000. Africa 8,700,000; population, 206,000,000. America, 12,000,000 square miles; population, 84,000,000. Australia and Polynesia, 3,500,000 square miles; 4,200,000, population.

Another Humbug Exposed.

Our "reform" friends of the democratic faith put forth many humbugs to deceive the people. They first cry "reform," "reform" and to pretend to commiserate the condition of the "overtaxed"people; and then,especially in the south, they abuse the revenue laws and revenue officers, making the manufacturers of whiskey and tobacco believe that if they, the democrats, obtain power, they will repeal these "odious" laws. We remember that in 1872, one James Madison Leach claimed great merit for what he had done in this behalf, in congress, and made great promises to the people as to what he would do. We exposed the gentleman's hollow pretensions, and we intend now to expose those of the democracy of the present day.

The average democratic whiskey-maker no doubt thinks the present democratic house of representatives will amend the laws for his relief.—Morrison, the chairman of Ways and Means, the most important of the committees of the house, has reported a bill to amend the revenue laws, so as more effectually to prevent frauds in the collection of the taxes due the government. His bill proposes to amend Section 3332 of the Revised Statutes, by adding thereto the following words:

"And in case of seizure of a still, doubler, worm, worm-tub, mash-tub, fermenting-tub, or other distilling apparatus, having less producing capacity than 150 gallons per day for any offence involving forfeiture of the same, where said apparatus shall be of less than $500 value, and where it shall be impracticable to remove the same to a place of safe storage, from the place where seized, the seizing officer *is authorized to destroy the same as to prevent the use thereof, or of any part thereof, for the purpose of distilling*," etc.

Will our democratic friends please to take notice how the democratic congressmen are helping them in the whiskey business? It was considered that the law was not severe enough so the democrats go to work to make it more stringent. If there was any doubt before as to the power to destroy illicit distilleries, Morrison proposes to remove that doubt. Yet the democratic newspapers and orators of North Carolina cry out against the severity of the revenue laws!—To quote the eloquent language of the Patriot, we say, "Bah!"—*North State.*

RATTLESNAKES AND WILD CATS.—We learn that a colored man by the name of Donas Robinson killed a rattlesnake near Mr. E. Thomases' place, in Brunswick county, a few days since, which measured six feet in length and about seven inches through the body, being the largest monster of the kind ever seen in these parts. He had been the terror of the neighborhood for a long time, having frequently been seen before, and it is stated that some of the men employed in chipping turpentine boxes in that vicinity actually stopped work for fear of encountering him. He was found to have sixteen rattles and was as large around in the middle as a man's thigh.

We also learn that an enormous wild cat was killed in the same nighborhood on Saturday night last,which measured three and a half feet on the back and was as large around the body as an ordinary sheep. When discovered the "varmint" was seeking to make his way into a house occupied by colored people, and it made a circle of the house three times in its efforts to get at its inmates before it was shot down. Mr. Thomas secured the skin and stuffed it, and intends bringing it to the city soon for exhibition.—*Wil. Star.*

A Sad Affair.

The Charlotte *Observer* says that Mary Woods, a girl about 20 years of age, and a daughter of Mr. David Woods, of Steele Creek township, committed suicide last Saturday morning, by hanging herself to a joice in the garret of her father's residence. She was missed and search being instituted, her body was found hanging in the garret. She had been suffering from mental aberation, on account of the death of her brother, who committed suicide about two weeks ago. The circumstances of the boy's death were peculiar. He was at Church a Sunday or two before he took his own life, when he accidentally dropped a pistol. It was discharged, and though no one was hurt, the boy, who was about 17 years of age, became very much alarmed of the consequences. To add to this, his companions twitted him continually about the matter, telling him that he would be brought here to Charlotte and put in jail, and that Judge Schenck would get after him and send him to the Penitentiary.—He was also told that "Porter would get him," &c. Mr. Porter is a Magistrate in Steele Creek,and one morning having some business with Mr. Woods, he rode up to his gate. The boy saw him, and supposing that he himself was in danger, escaped by the back way, and when found, his lifeless body was lying on an island in the river. He was the victim of fear. Since this time his sister has been partially insane and a new grief is, by her tragic death, added to the already great load which the family has been called to bear.

Crops in the North-West.

On the 30th June, the Toledo *Blade*published its annual midsummer crop report, embracing reports from one hundred and seventy-three places in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Illinois. These show that the wheat crop in nearly all of the wheat-producing districts is nearly up to the average in quantity, while the quality is superior to that of any former years. Spring wheat in Illinois has generally done very badly. The best reports for winter wheat come from Michigan, where the harvest has been especially good. The October crop in Illinois, Indiana and part of Michigan is a total failure, and what grain was grown is deficient in quality.—In Southeastern Michigan and Northwestern Ohio the oat crop is unusually good. Rye and barley crops are all up to the average. A large quantity of flaxseed was sown in some parts of Indiana, and has done well. There were less potatoes planted than last year, but the crop will be enormous. Hay, except in some parts of Michigan, where rain interfered with its cutting and curing has produced far beyond the crop of any previous year. The quality is very good, and has been well taken care of. The apple crop is very large everywhere. Only a partial crop of peaches will ripen. Grapes are wonderfully abundant in the lake region, and promise to ripen well.—Taken altogether the farm products will exceed those of last year from thirty to sixty per cent.

ST. PAUL, July 30.—The terrible devastation of grasshoppers on the northwestern, western and southwestern borders of this state has not been before alluded to in these dispatches. The damage done by these pests is incalculable, but the amount of crops destroyed is so far inconsiderable, counted as a whole, although hundreds of industrious, hard-working settlers have lost their all and have nothing left to live on. The *Pioneer Press* of yesterday says that the great part of the region west of and including Jackson county to Eastern Dakota, and south through western Iowa is covered with devouring pests, and our reports indicate that the entire crops of the region are being swept away and many of the discouraged settlers are temporarily leaving.

Tilden's Political Portrait.

A. H. Purdy, a prominent New York Democrat, is familiar with Mr. Tilden's history. In a recent speech he thus refers to that gentleman's past transactions:

"The great capitalists claim a strength for Mr. Tilden by the assertion that he is an honest man. Let us examine his record and see if it is such. William M. Tweed was probably the greatest thief that this country ever saw. But the larceny was not the work of an hour, or a a month, or a year. During all the time that he was carrying on his plunder in so open a manner that the world knew it, Mr. Tilden was actively associated with him, was the chairman of all the conventions that were controlled by Tweed, was living in the same city, and belonged to the same political organization. When Tweed was exposed by that eminent reformer, Jimmy O'Brien, when he was at the bar of justice and shorn of his political power, and cast down then and not till then did Mr. Tilden join in the cry against him. If Mr. Tilden did not know or suspect the robberies of Tweed in all the years that they were going on I say he was not a man of any sagacity. He was in a position to know it and ascertain it. If he did know of these robberies, but stood calmly by without lifting his hand or his voice to stop them he was not and is not an honest man. The dilemma that you find him in is either being a fool or a thief, and in either event not a fit man to be President of the United States."

Hillsboro *Recorder*: We learn that an involuntary suicide took place in Alamance county last week under the following circumstances: A Dr. Hooper, a Dentist, living in the Northern part of the county, went to the breakfast table prepared to poison his wife, from what reason we have not learned. They were seated alone at the table. After pouring out the coffee Mrs. Hooper was dispatched out of the room on some pretext. In her absence her husband poured into her cup a deadly mixture. She returned, and it happened that the Doctor himself was called from the room for a moment. In his absence, a fly fell into his cup. Mrs. Hooper, wife-like exchanged cups. The Dr. returned, and drank his coffee almost at one swallow. He at once detected the singular taste of the beverage, and asked his wife if she had changed cups. She replied that she had, giving the reason for it. He exclaimed, "Then I am a dead man," and in a few minutes was a corpse.

ALBERT SEMLER, county treasurer of Washington county, Wisconsin, is defaulter in the sum of about $60,000. His whereabouts is unknown. He was a very prominent German Democratic politician in the State and was a delegate to the late St. Louis Convention.

Misrepresentation.

It is so well known that systematic misrepresentation of Republicans is a part of the ordinary tactics of Democratic journalism, that it is hardly necessary to deny each falsehood set afloat in Democratic newspapers.

It was the late John W. Cameron who defined Democracy to mean "a rule of the devil"—the word being derived, he said, from two Greek words: "*Demore*, the devil and *krates* to rule," and accepting this definition as correct, nothing is more natural than for the father of lies to be constantly engaged in sending out his children on missions of falsehood. And the picture is presented to our mind's eye of the Arch Demon in starting Democratic newspapers, and concocting systems of fraud by which to sustain them, while these children of the devil, the newspapers, in their anxiety to establish their lineage, are busy in dressing up the little lies and sending them out to deceive, even before they are able to walk alone. Hence it is that the public meet with so many little weakly, pale faced, dirt-eating lies toddling around the world trying to deceive people.—*Era.*

Carpet-Baggers.

There is no word which has done the Southern States more harm than the word carpetbagger. Its meaning in the South is clear enough.—It is intended to apply to adventurers from the North who went South after the war for the purpose of plundering the inhabitants and returning home with their plunder. It is regarded in the North as a term of reproach, and has had the effect of deterring from the Southern States thousands of honest Northern men who would have been glad to go South on account of the climate and the natural richness of the soil. The Maine citizen may go to Colorado and California and be welcome. It is no reproach to him that he was born in the East and votes the republican ticket. Let him go to Georgia or Carolina, and carry with him his principles, and his fate is social, personal, political, ostracism. He can assert no independence of judgment without incurring the worst forms of reproach. Something of this may be due to the soreness occasioned by the war. But while this was natural it should not last always. The word carpet-bagger may serve the purpose of a flippant politician like Mr. Cox, but it should have no place in our literature. If we go into the matter deeply we shall find that we are all carpet-baggers, with the exception of Sitting Bull and his people.—*New York Herald.*

IN looking through our exchanges, we were struck with an expression used by Prof. W. C. Bowman, in a letter to the *Roan Mountain Republican*. He was speaking of the proposed constitutional amendments, saying that "more than one half of them are of a very trivial character." Continuing, he said, "this is the trash to cover up the trap." In a few words he expresses the whole of it. The Democrats have proposed a lot of trashy amendments, none of which are necessary, or even desirable and seek, by misleading the public, to blind the eyes of the people to those amendments, which if adopted, will deprive them of their liberties. We hope our public speakers will note this strong figure of speech, and use it when they address the people. Let them enforce the idea that the people are expected to go blindly into the trap, and that this trap is covered with this to deceive the eye.—*New North State.*

THE BANKRUPT LAW.—This law has just been amended by Congress. The following is the amendment:

Sec. 5108—The revisal statute is hereby amended as follows: At any time after the expiration of six months from the adjudication of bankruptcy, or if no debts have been proved against the bankrupt, or if no assets have come into the hands of the assignee at any time after the expiration of 30 days and before the final disposition of the cause, the bankrupt may apply to the the Court for a discharge from his debts.

This section to apply in all cases heretofore or hereafter commenced.

AGENCY INDIANS along the Upper Missouri, who have received an account of Custer's fight through some hostile braves who took part in it, say Custer shot three Indians with his pistol, and killed three others with his sabre, when he fell, shot through the head by "Rain in the Face," a chief whom Custer had forcibly arrested some time ago, for murder. The Indians lost 70 killed among them many noted chiefs. The fight was hand to hand. The Indians say they did not fear the pistols so much as the sabres. They are nearly out of ammunition, and will not fight again until they get a supply from the agencies.

THE Court House and the store house of Messrs Ross & Bros., were struck by lightning on last Saturday, according to the *Ansonian*, but we are glad to hear little damage was done.