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The People's Press.

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Down the Sierras.

THE FASTEST DRIVER IN CALIFORNIA.

A short time before I left Santa Barbara, says a correspondent of the Louisville Courier-Journal, I chanced to take a few hours' ride on the stage to a little town called Rincon, where I spent several days shell-gathering. There was on the box beside the driver another man, a driver of duty a few days for a hunt and fishing frolic. He amused me very much by his stories. In speaking of this anticipated fast railroad trip, he told me of a ride he once had down the mountains. Said he:

"If I do say it myself, I am known as the fastest driver in California. Whenever they want fast driving they send for Charlie Crowl. I drove Bowen and Richardson and then fellows over the Sierras; but the tallest time I ever made was when a wagon of ten thousand dollars was pending between the old California Stage Company and the Pioneer Stage Company. I drove for the California. The track was from Virginia City to San Francisco. Old Lent—you know Lent, one of the richest men in the State in them days—well, he telegraphed me to drive him fifty miles of the way. Says he: 'Have you horses and everything ready to start at a flash. Get a good ready, and I'll pay the bill.' I know Lent, you know; I knew what he meant by a good ready, so I took a deal aboard. I wasn't drunk and I wasn't sober. I just had enough to make me determine to win the job or go to the devil. I strapped myself to the box and Lent and two other fellows jumped into the stage, and I laid my whip on. There was six horses, as fine flesh as you ever saw. Them horses was worth \$10,000. I just laid on the whip at every jump. I never took off the whip during the whole fifty miles. We was going down grade, down the Sierras; the road was pretty rocky, and sometimes I didn't skip the chasms, a thousand feet deep, by more than two inches. It makes my flesh crawl now to think of it, but then I was nerved up to anything, and we come down that road a flunking. I had sent word to Taylor (he is now superintendent of the Coast line). I sent word to him to have his coach and horses ready, and when he seen me coming, if I couldn't pull up my horses to follow right after me down the road, till I checked up. So Taylor, he was all ready and he was to drive the next fifty miles, and he seen me coming, and he said he thought of John Gilpin, and John, and says he 'hell to blazes, if I don't think Charlie's mad,' says he, 'them horses can't check up till they run into the Pacific Ocean,' and he starts down the road and me after him, and we run each other five miles before we could pull up and change passengers. I was black and blue all over, but I made fifty-five miles in four hours; the time is on record, or I wouldn't tell it. That's the fastest time ever made with a stage coach. The California beat by one hour and twenty minutes the whole distance. The Pioneer gained on us in the bay. Our company owned an ocean steamer, but she couldn't keep up with the high-pressure North-River boat. She wasn't built for shallow water, but for all that we landed our passengers in Frisco just an hour and twenty minutes before the old Pioneer came steaming in.

"The company gave me this fine gold watch for the driving I did that day. Says Lent, says he, 'Charlie, you saved us,' says he, 'and Lent says it.' Says he, 'I never took such a ride. Half the time I didn't know whether I was in or out of the coach, and I was bruised from head to foot like jelly, but all the time says I to the other boys, 'Charlie knows what he's about.' Says he, 'He's the best whip in these diggin's,' says he. 'Whenever I mean business I send for Charlie Crowl, and he'll drive to the devil if I want him to.'"

"But," said Crowl, after a time, "I wouldn't take that ride again for all the money in this State. I wonder I wasn't killed. I can't see what saved me. I was just full enough to be a fool, that's the truth of it; but for all that I got the gold watch, and a reputation for driving faster than the devil, and I have pride enough not to go back on my record. I have been driving twenty-five years, and never hurt any one nor had an accident to happen."

As a specimen of stage travel I think this driving of Crowl's entitled to a place beside the time of the "lightning train."

An Immense City.

Few people have any adequate idea of the immensity of London. No such city ever existed in the world before. Fancy a city which covers seven hundred square miles. Fancy a city which contains more Jews than the whole of Palestine, more Roman Catholics than Rome, more Irish than Dublin, more Scotchmen than Edinburgh. A city whose port contains every day a thousand ships and nine thousand sailors. In which a birth occurs every five minutes, and a death every eight minutes throughout the year. In which twenty-eight miles of new streets are opened annually, and nine thousand new business houses are built every twelve months. A city in which the police register contains the names and description of one hundred and twenty thousand criminals; which has seventy-three miles of beer-shops and gin palaces; which has thirty-eight thousand drunkards; and which, though it numbers its churches by hundreds, would require nearly a thousand additional places of worship, if the entire population was supplied. And when all these facts are clothed upon by the imagination, every faculty save that of memory must utterly fail to present any truthful portrait of this amazing concentration of human life and energy, and industry, and wealth, and poverty, and vice, and crime, and prosperity, and culture.

Leather in One Hour.
Wonderful are the changes that have been effected of late years in the manufacture of leather by the use of chemicals and machinery, in place of the old-fashioned tan-pits and the slow manipulation of the currier and tanner. If some of our old leather manufacturers could be resurrected—men who were accustomed to soaking their hides for years and turning them assiduously at certain seasons—how they would stare to see the present process! But every day we hear of something new in this direction. A joint-stock company was recently formed in Detroit for the purpose of tanning leather in one hour! We give the information for what it is worth; but it certainly does look like sleight-of-hand. The process is a chemical one performed by the action of certain inexpensive materials, the compounding of which in the right proportions is a secret. It is claimed that robes, tanned with the hair on, are soft as the finest wool; hides of the deer, horse, dog, etc., are smooth and soft, while calf and kip show the texture and grain which shoemakers most admire. No bark is required except a little to give the proper color to the leather. Bark is worth \$8 to \$9 a cord, and about 200 cords are required to tan 1,000 hides by the common method. Two cords would be sufficient to give the proper color to the same number of hides, and the saving in this item will be enormous. We understand that the company are turning out from 2,000 to 3,000 hides per month. How the article is wearing we have not been able to ascertain, but shall watch the result with interest.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

The Western Insane Asylum.
The Commissioners of the Western Insane Asylum met yesterday and the day previous at the Insane Asylum. The President, N. Mendonhall, Dr. Eugene Grissom, Col. T. G. Walton, and Capt. C. B. Denson were present. Hon. S. C. Harper, of Caldwell, also appeared and took his seat, to fill a vacancy, making the board complete. Reports were made of much interest from the master-builder, engineer and architect, and the progress of the work found satisfactory. The walls of both wings and the centre are in rapid progress, over one and a half millions of brick having been laid, and twenty-six are being laid daily, the force having been recently increased. The cost of laying per thousand, including value of lime and sand, is 89 c., being little more than one-half of the lowest bid of twenty-five contractors offered to the commission. The work is being executed directly by the commission, under the superintendence of Jas. Walker, of Wilmington, master builder.

Water is supplied from the South Mountains by six inch pipes, and is adequate to the future wants of the entire institution. It will save the building of reservoirs, and the purchase of engines as it is received by gravity, with 168 feet head. No annual expenditure of pumping will be required, and no insurance, as the water will be laid on every floor and over the dome. There is already a large daily saving at the mortar beds by the use of the water from the pipes. The iron lintels and plates for the lower course of windows are nearly ready, and good supplies of sand, lime and other material on hand. The farm land was ordered to be rented for the ensuing year. It was determined to experiment by careful tests in regard to the quality of the clay in the vicinity of the asylum, examine brick machines, arrange for a supply of wood, &c., in view of manufacturing such brick as would be needed for the further prosecution of the work directly by the commission upon the expiration of the present contract for three millions. More has been accomplished with the present contract than was anticipated, and the work will be vigorously prosecuted until winter. A report in full, with itemized expenditures, as required by law, will be rendered to the General Assembly.—*Raleigh News.*

Hay Fever.
Dr. George M. Beard, who has been engaged for several years in collecting facts with respect to the peculiar disease which affects many persons under the names "hay fever," "rose cold," "autumnal catarrh," etc., has published the results of his investigations. Mr. Beard's method of investigation have been the best, perhaps that could have been adopted in the premises. He has enlisted the members of the "Hay Fever Association" in the work of collecting accurate facts, and, by means of circulars, has investigated the origin and history of as many cases of the disease as possible, in all parts of the country. The conclusions which the author draws are that Hay Fever, Rose Cold and Autumnal Catarrh are in effect varying forms of one disease; that there is still another form of this disease, which has not been recognized hitherto, and which he calls July cold; that smoke, pollen, the odor of flowers, cinders, bright light and various other things act as exciting causes, some in one case and some in others, but that the ultimate cause of this disease is to be found in disordered or over-wrought nerves; that brainworkers—clergymen, lawyers, editors and other professional men—are more liable than other persons to attacks of it; that it has a tendency to become hereditary, as all nervous diseases have; that the disease is much more easily relieved than is commonly supposed, and that its treatment in every case must be governed largely by the peculiarities of the patient's symptoms, constitution and habits.

Homely Maxims for Hard Times.
Take care of the pennies.
Look well to your spending. No matter what comes in, if more goes out you will always be poor. The art is not in making money, but keeping it.
Little expenses, like mice in a barn, when they are many, make great waste.
Hair by hair heads get bald; straw by straw the thatch goes off the cottage, and drop by drop the rain comes into the chamber.
A barrel is soon empty, if the tap leaks but a drop a minute.
When you begin to save begin with your mouth; many thieves pass down the red lane.
The ale jug is a great waste. In all other things keep within compass.
Never stretch your legs farther than your blankets will reach or you will soon be cold.

In clothes choose suitable and lasting stuff, and not tawdry fineries. To be warm is the main thing, never mind the looks.
A fool may make money, but it needs a wise man to spend it.
Remember, it is easier to build two chimneys than to keep one going.
If you give all to luck and board, there is nothing left for the savings bank.
Fare hard and work hard when you are young, and you will have a chance to rest when you are old.

Giants of Modern Times.
The giant exhibited at Ronen measured nearly eighteen feet.
Gorapius saw a girl ten feet high.
The giant brought from Arabia to Rome, in the reign of Claudius Caesar, was ten feet high.
Fannum, who lived in the time of Eugene II, measured eleven and a half feet high.
The Chevalier Sorog, in his voyage to the Peak Tenerife, found in one of the caverns of that mountain the head of the Gunch, who had sixty teeth, and was not less than fifteen feet high.
The giant Farragus, slain by Orlando, nephew of Charlemagne, was twenty-eight feet high.
In 1014, near St. Gernan was found the tomb of the giant Isolent, who was not less than thirty feet high.
The giant Bacart was twenty-two feet high; his thigh bones were found in 1703, near the river Modori.
In 1623 near the Castle in Dauphny, a tomb was found thirty feet long, sixteen wide and eight feet high, on which was cut in gray stone these words, "Keutolochus Rex." The skeleton was found entire, twenty-five and a fourth feet long, ten feet across the shoulders, and five feet from the breast bone to the back.
Near Palermo, in Sicily, in 1616, was found the skeleton of a giant thirty feet high; and in 1559, another forty-four feet high.
Near Magrino, in Sicily, in 1816, was found the skeleton of a giant thirty feet high; the head was the size of a hoghead, and each of the teeth weighed five ounces.
We have no doubt that there were "giants in those days," and the past perhaps was more prolific in producing them than the present. But the history of giants during the olden time was not more remarkable than that of dwarfs, some of whom were even smaller than the Nuts and Thumbs of our own time.

Mixed Farming.
In seasons like some when wheat and corn and oats are gradually injured by heavy and continued rains, we see the advisability of putting more of our farms into pasture, which suffers from no such cause. Is it not better to have plenty of pasture and raise a few hundred head of sheep than to trust to the main crop, and perhaps lose that by wet weather? You will double your flock every year, and can thus sell a large number of sheep yearly, which always command money. You will have nice fresh meat for the family, and mutton is healthier and better diet than pork. You can have your farm kept clean of weeds and brush, and no other animal can fill their place in this particular.

It is true the dogs will kill them. But you must kill the dogs, or keep your sheep in an enclosure at night that dogs cannot enter. This is cheaply made of pickets. The sheep will become wonted to their enclosure, and a boy can easily attend to enclosing them at night.
But the pasture land that we speak of will answer also for cattle, mules, horses, or hogs, all or any of which can be raised, and generally more money will be realized from them than by putting all the land in cotton, wheat, corn or oats. Indeed mixed farming, where the farmer has help in his own family, is the most profitable farming—not running deeply into anything to which the farm is adapted—so that if there is a failure of one thing there may be success in other things. Where markets are available a good orchard is a valuable acquisition to a farm, frequently bringing in more money from a few acres than all the rest of the farm will make.

Composting Manure.
This work is always in order, and its importance cannot be too often dwelt upon. For more than twenty years the farmers of this section have been market-gardeners, and while the average quantity of manure used by them in their gardening operations is from eight to ten cords per acre, the average quantity of barnyard manure is not above two cords per acre. The great dependence is upon composts, on which they have kept up the fertility of their land and, in fact, increased their crops. Some time ago I made a compost for a three-acre field, consisting of twenty barrels of hen manure, twelve barrels of crushed bone and three barrels of Kainit (potash salts). These three articles make up about all that vegetation needs—nitrogen, phosphate of lime and potash—and the cost was \$71.30, including \$5 for expense of composting and \$5 for carting the materials. If manured with stable manure in sufficient quantity the cost of manuring the three acres would have been \$180. In making the compost the materials were laid up in a square heap, in alternate layers, to the height of three feet. It remained three days, until well heated by fermentation, when it was forked over, left for another day and then again forked over; it was then very thoroughly mixed and ready for use. A similar compost may be made by any farmer, and if the chemical formulas aid them in making such composts, or by being used give greater value to them, their promulgation will be a matter of public good.—*J. J. H. Gregory in Massachusetts Farmer.*

The Latest Word of Telegraphy.
The readers of the *Traveller* have been made acquainted with the wonderful inventions of Professor Bell, by which musical and vocal sounds can be and have been sent over the electric wires; but few, if any, are aware of the wonderful results which are sure to follow these improvements in telegraphy. A few nights ago Professor Bell was in communication with a telegraph operator in New York, and commenced experimenting with one of his inventions pertaining to the transmission of musical sounds. He made use of his phonetic organ, and played the tune of "America," and asked

the operator in New York what tune he heard. "I hear the tune of America," replied New York; "give us another."
Professor Bell then played Auld Lang Syne. "What do you hear now?"
"I hear the tune of Auld Lang Syne, with full chords, distinctly," replied New York.
Thus the astounding discovery has been made that a man can play upon musical instruments in New York, New Orleans, London or Paris, and be heard distinctly in Boston! If this can be done, why cannot distinguished performers execute the most artistic and difficult music in Paris, and an audience assemble in Music Hall, Boston, to listen?

Professor Bell's other improvement—namely the transmission of the human voice—has become so far perfected that persons have conversed over one thousand miles of wire with perfect ease, although as yet the vocal sounds are not loud enough to be heard by more than one or two persons. But if the human voice can now be sent over the wire, and so distinctly that when two or three known parties are telegraphing the voices of each can be recognized, we may soon have distinguished men delivering speeches in Washington, New York or London, and audiences assembled in Music Hall or Faneuil Hall to listen.—*Boston Traveller.*

The Tax on Tobacco.
Definition of the Internal Revenue Law on Tobacco in Cigarettes.
WASHINGTON, August 24.—The following letter is interesting to all tobacco dealers:
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, D. C., August 19.
To Hon. R. L. Gibson, Member of Congress,
Washington, D. C.
SIR:—Your letter of August 17, inclosing a letter from James E. Barnett, of New Orleans, Louisiana, in relation to cigarettes made from tax paid Perique tobacco, has been received. Mr. Barnett complains that in manufacturing cigarettes from Perique tobacco, a double tax is paid; a tax first on the tobacco, and then a tax on the cigarettes made from it, and you request that this office adopt some rule under which Perique tobacco, when made into cigarettes, shall pay only one tax.
In answer I have to say, that the internal revenue law imposes a tax of twenty-four cents per pound on manufacturing tobacco, and provides that the tax shall be paid when the tobacco is sold or removed from the factory or place where made. The same law imposes a tax of \$1.75 per hundred on cigarettes weighing not more than three pounds per 1000, and provides that the tax shall be paid when the cigarettes are sold or removed from the factory or place where made. This office has no authority to adopt a rule modifying, amending or annulling the law referred to. If a manufacturer of cigarettes buys manufactured rather than unmanufactured tobacco, to be used as material in the manufacture of cigarettes, he does it from choice, and this office cannot refund the tax lawfully paid on the manufactured tobacco, or remit the tax imposed by law on the cigarettes made from it.
Very respectfully,
GREEN B. RAUM,
Commissioner.

In this letter to Mr. Gibson, Mr. Barnett says, if this tax could be removed, Louisiana would next year raise 100,000 carots of perique tobacco where this year 20,000 will be made.

The Apple Worm.
The question how to destroy the codling apple worm came before the New York Farmer's Club; and notwithstanding that its members are not the men whom the writer would go to for sound agricultural information, yet occasionally an outsider has something of importance to say. At a late meeting, Mr. Sylvester Lyons, of N. Y., said that he recommended encircling the trunks of the apple trees with bands of twisted hay and they had proved a success. But as this method requires considerable hay, and is a slow operation in twisting the bands, a better way is to fold straw paper and with twine to surround the trunk of the trees at a height that will admit of easy examination once in ten days or two weeks to destroy the worms under the bands. He said: "The paper bands were tried by a whole community in a small district in Michigan, and found to be very effectual. It has been a very common belief that the worm causes the apple to fall and falls with them, and if hogs enough to consume the fallen fruit are placed in an orchard, the worms will all be destroyed. It is admitted that hogs are the most excellent tenants of orchards and are very valuable as worm-eaters, yet they do not have access to a large portion of the wormy apples, and hence cannot destroy all of them."

SETTLE QUIBBLES—A PIECE OF WAR HISTORY.
What is known as the Laurel massacre took place in Madison county in the year 1864. A squad of men under one Col. Keith, who claimed to hold a commission in the Confederate army, and not an officer of "Vance's militia," as Judge Settle asserted here, after plundering and pillaging Madison county, committed an atrocious murder by shooting down a number of good citizens in what is known as the Laurel. Though Judge Settle made a speech at Marshall, the county seat of Madison county, and in several other counties contiguous where the people were familiar with the Laurel massacre, not one word fell from his lips until he spoke at Statesville.
Why?
Governor Vance explained it. A fellow by the name of Deaver, who has deserved hanging a dozen times since the Laurel massacre, and who is now either a revenue striker or a United States marshal, was one of the ring-leaders in that atrocious and dastardly crime. This same Deaver elopement Settle on his mountain canvass—carrying him from point to point in his buggy. Of course it would have been grossly discourteous in Judge Settle to have mentioned so delicate a matter in public in Deaver's hearing. But didn't Captain Settle wink when Vance exposed him?—*Statesville Landmark.*

McClellan for Tilden.
HIS REASONS FOR FAITH IN HIM—THE MAN POSSESSING ALL THE REQUISITES DEMANDED BY THE TIMES.
The following letter of General McClellan to a friend in New York, appeared in the New York papers a few days ago:
CORUNY, CANADA, Aug. 16, 1876.
My Dear Sir:—Your very kind letter of the 10th has reached me, and I quite concur with you. Deeply impressed by the gravity of the issues involved in the approaching Presidential election, believing that the honor of the country and the well-being of the people depend in no small degree upon the result, I feel compelled to depart from the reserve that has become habitual to me and express the earnest convictions that press upon me. Under a constitutional government the formation of political parties is a necessary consequence of the diversity of human minds and interests. Sentimentalists in their closets may dream of an ideal republic, all of whose citizens are perfectly virtuous, and consequently unanimous, but such a dream can never be realized on this earth, and we must recognize the fact that political parties are not only necessary but beneficial, acting, as they do, as checks upon each other. Experience has shown in all constitutional countries that when any party possesses uninterrupted power for a long time, especially when the minority is too weak to interpose any efficient check upon the actions of the majority the tendency is that the leaders become careless and reckless, forget that there is any power to which they are responsible, look upon office as a personal possession and reward rather than a public trust, and learn to regard their tenure as permanent. So, too, the legislative bodies become inclined to a system of extravagance that engenders corruption, facilitates the formation of rings, and finally destroys the prosperity of the people. The only sure remedy in such a case is that the people shall, through the ballot-box, place the former opposition in power. That our country is now in the condition just described is proved by the universal and peremptory demand for complete reform by the people, without regard to party. Among Democrats there is no doubt as to the manner in which the change should be accomplished. With many Republicans the question is whether they can trust the professions of their party, or whether they must take the disagreeable step of breaking away from old political associations by leaving the party under whose administration all the evils of which they complain have grown up, and act with the Democrats, who, from the force of circumstances must necessarily be reformers. I have the highest respect for the personal character and intelligence of the Republican candidate for the Presidency, and believe him to be an upright gentleman. But it seems to me quite impossible that he can change the organization and policy of his party. The leaders who control and shape its policy would be the same after his election as now, and it is idle to hope for any change in them or under them.
It is now abundantly evident that had not a Democratic House been elected in 1874, it would have been impossible to unearth the various instances of maladministration that have come to light, and it is equally clear that until the Government passes into the hands of the Democrats we shall never know the whole truth, whatever it may be; and we need to know the truth as to the past, that it may serve to guide us in the future. Believing, as I firmly do, that every consideration of honesty and sound statesmanship, every true national and individual interest demands the prompt inauguration of a policy which shall, in the briefest practicable time, reduce every governmental expenditure to the lowest point commensurate with honor and efficiency; regarding the reform of the civil service in its broadest sense, and with it the enforcement upon officeholders of the conviction that there only business is to perform their public duties, and not manipulate party politics, as an inherent part of this reform; satisfied that it must be accompanied by financial measures steadily directed toward the resumption of specie payments within the shortest possible period, I cannot for a moment doubt that these all important ends will be best, and in fact only attained by the election of the candidate of the Democratic party. But questions of finance and reform are not the only ones which affect our present and future. The recent war altered forever some vexed questions; for example, the asserted right of secession has disappeared in a sea of blood; slavery has been abolished, never to reappear; to the negro has been given the right of citizenship and suffrage. We have nothing more to do with these results, save to accept them frankly, and watch that they remain intact. After many trials and tribulations the States not long since arrayed in arms against the General Government have re-established their relations with the Union, and regained their autonomy. Generous courtesy for a fallen but gallant foe, and selfish policy, alike demand that we should leave no just thing undone that will restore peace and well-being in the South, re-establish fraternal feelings in the hearts of all our people, and ease our recent enemies to be proud of and love the government of the Union and its flag. The welfare of the North is inseparable from that of the South and our country can never attain its full force and vigor until peace, prosperity and kind feeling reign throughout its broad domain. I believe that this end can best be reached by respecting the autonomy of the individual States, so long as they respect the obligations of the federal compact. Allowed to govern themselves public opinion, self-respect and a regard for their own interests will certainly suffice to induce the Southern States to place good men in office and enforce the laws. While the opinion that Federal interference should never be resorted to except in the cases provided for in the Constitution, I also think that if any outrages are committed upon the rights, persons or property of any citizen, whatever his race, whether black or white, and the State authorities neglect or hesitate to do their duty, that the general government should urge and aid them in every legal way to enforce order and justice, and should use all its legitimate influence in that direction. But I have sufficient faith in the belief and ability of our Southern brethren to believe that, when left to themselves, they will well know how to enforce just laws and secure the rights of the humblest of their fellow-citizens.
In Mr. Tilden I am confident that we have a candidate possessing all the requisites that the

exigencies of the times demand. In a long career he has given the surest proofs of ability and integrity. It is a very easy thing to preach reform to an opponent, but a very difficult affair to carry it out in one's own party. This Mr. Tilden has had the rare courage and ability to do. Against great obstacles he commenced and carried through the Herculean task of fighting corruption and purging the plunderers in his own party, and it is almost superfluous to deny that the courage, energy, untiring perseverance and acumen he displayed in these memorable contests proves that he possesses in a most eminent degree the qualifications so much needed in our chief magistrate in the present crisis of our affairs. In regard to all questions of finance and reform we have the sure criterion of his past to enable us to form positive convictions as to his future. In his hands may be safely left the task of awarding liberal justice to the South, while jealously guarding the rights of the North, and the issues decided, as formerly, in a desultory manner, I trust, and forever. When elected I believe he will enter upon the duties of his high office with the single purpose of serving his country faithfully, and with no lower ambition than that of devoting every faculty to the glorious task of rendering the nation prosperous at home, honored and respected abroad. I would like to tender to those who in civil life have honored me with their friendship and support, and especially and most earnestly to those men to whom I have never repented in my own counsels of the war—and to ask them to stand more with me in our country's cause, in a civil contest now, as formerly in a desultory struggle and support to the utmost the election of Mr. Tilden to the Presidency. I believe that the issues now at stake are similar to those for which we fought—the honor and well-being of the nation.
I am very truly yours,
GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN.

Hendricks Speaks.
THE WORDS OF A STATESMAN—THE TACTICS OF THE REPUBLICANS CONDEMNED—GOOD GOVERNMENT UNDER DEMOCRATIC RULE, BAD UNDER RADICAL RULE.
SHELBYVILLE, IND., September 2.—Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks spoke here to-night. He said he had yielded to his friends, and will make this and a few other addresses to the people. He said that in a recent speech Governor Morton said: "In such a campaign, with slander as the chief weapon, Republicans must be excused if they speak plainly of the political character, history and purpose of their antagonists." Hendricks continued: "At the close of that speech there remained no question that the campaign so far as Morton could give it character, was correctly described as of slander. No man of intellect or observation has failed to see that misrepresentation of the motives of the Democrats is the peripat and policy of the press and speakers of the Republican party. They charge conduct, attribute motives and impute sentiments of opinions wholly unknown to the parties attacked. Language is attributed which was never used, or so misquoted and garbled as to impart a meaning never intended. A cause must indeed be desperate when its vindication requires a resort to means so despicable and wicked."
"In this great Centennial year what is the truth and your duty and aim in respect to the South? I but repeat my letter of acceptance when I say that all the people must be made to feel and know that once more there is established a purpose and policy under which all citizens of every condition, race and color will be secure in the enjoyment of whatever rights the Constitution and laws declare or recognize; and that he is a dangerous enemy of his country who would arouse or foster sectional antagonism. In but two Southern States is there bloodshed and death between the races. In these States alone, Louisiana and South Carolina, is the Republican party dominant. In every other State of the South the people have recovered and restored the American right and power of self-government and the negro race has ceased to be the tool of the party, and peace and harmony prevail and prosperity is rapidly returning to all."

Governor Hendricks spoke of the restoration of harmony in Arkansas and Mississippi after the overthrow of the Republican administration therein. He said the same story tells the history of North Carolina, Texas and Alabama. Why not restore South Carolina and Louisiana to the blessings of good government, that blacks and whites alike and together may dwell under the mild influence of peace and harmony as wise men and citizens? I ask you to judge whether it be right, expedient or humane to continue the men in power who make political gain out of scenes of violence and bloodshed.

W. A. SMITH AS A DESERTER-HUNTER.
We copy the following paragraph from the *Raleigh Standard*, of Oct. 21, 1863, then edited by Holden, as an evidence of the zeal and efficiency displayed by Maj. Smith, now Radical candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, in the pursuit of deserters for whom he now professes so much friendship:
"We learned that twenty-five deserters have been arrested in Johnston county within the last week or two. There are but few remaining in that county, and they will probably be gathered up soon. Major Smith and his House Guard are very active."
MORE TESTIMONY FROM "THE STANDARD."
The *Raleigh Standard*, edited by W. W. Holden, in October, 1863, referring to the activity displayed by W. A. Smith and others in hunting deserters speaks thus:
"North Carolina has fewer deserters than any other State, and in this respect as is others she is doing her full duty in the cause; and yet she is suspected in certain quarters and the great mass of her people, who are Conservatives are held up as traitors to the South. It is reported that certain Confederate officers in this State are importing on the old Union men, but now true Confederates, because they were 'not right in the beginning.' It is the duty of these officers to arrest deserters, and not engage in politics, or impose on any portion of the people on account of their political opinions. If any proof of such improper or oppressive conduct on their part should be laid before Gov. Vance, we tell these officers that he will report them and have them severely dealt with."
Here is testimony for Gov. Vance from no less a person than Holden who ought certainly now be good authority on the subject. If they were as willing to tell the truth now as then there would be no need to refute them from their own mouths.—*Patriot.*