



JOSIAH TURNER, JR., EDITOR

FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1869

LOOK OUT HANDS.

A gentleman registered his name in Columbia, S. C., as C. Vanderbilt, taking up near one-quarter of a page of the Register for his name. He stated he had \$50,000,000 dollars to invest in Railroads in the South.

Tim Harley, a carpet-bag member of the Legislature, betook himself to the washer woman to see how his clothes were marked. When, strange to say, the name of J. W. Watkins was plainly and legibly written upon his linen.

When Tim Harley heard him say that the great line from New York to New Orleans was complete if the South Carolina Legislature would appropriate \$5,000,000 for that part of the line known as the Chatham Road, from Cheraw to Raleigh, he asked, what he wanted with \$5,000,000 when he had already \$50,000,000. C. Vanderbilt said, that he wanted it as evidence of good feeling on the part of the people of South Carolina.

Tim Harley is represented to us as a clever carpet-bagger—not like our's for as soon as our's get to be clever they die.

Tim Harley then grew bold enough to call C. Vanderbilt's attention to the discrepancy between the name on his linen and the name on the Hotel Register. In twenty minutes this friend of the Chatham Road had left the city.

We have told this story as it was told to us. Now the question is, who was C. Vanderbilt, alias Watkins?

It could not have been one of our hands, though many of them have been absent at all times and periods of the session.

More than one of our hands have been known to steal, as the records of our Courts will prove. A man, by his carpet-bagger or he thief, who will squat in a county that has a negro majority—associate himself in a secret oath bound society—made up mostly of negroes—then go for enforcing the negro and disfranchising the white man, is capable of just such acts as C. Vanderbilt. If we had to guess who C. Vanderbilt was, we would guess our "beloved" Governor, "beloved friend" Judge Alden. When he fled from the city, he went in the direction of the Chatham Road.

The Attorney for the Chatham Road, Gen. Littlefield, should not lose all interest in this Road because of the decision of the Supreme Court, for he was well paid for getting the bill through the Legislature. According to rumor he received \$100,000 according to the evidence of Dr. Hawkins, he received \$5,000. But we will stop here, lest the Standard abuse us and say we are interfering in "matters strictly private."

THE WESTERN N. C. RAILROAD COMPANY.

The action of the Legislature in regard to this Road, gives great dissatisfaction to some of our friends in the West. It seems, that according to the Charter passed in 1855, it was understood that private owners of the Road would have the same "power in the Stockholders' meeting which the State shall exercise in the meeting of the Directors." We have quoted from the Morganston Press. The Legislature in its recent action has repealed the part that affects the Eastern Division of the Road, but leaves the Western Division untouched. This gives umbrage to many persons, and the Press is "heavy" upon the Legislature. It says:

"The private interests of a great corporation with a capital stock of six millions, and to its owners, representing gold value, are to be annihilated at one fell blow, the cup becomes full to overflowing."

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GRANT VANQUISHED.

We have already insisted that, from all accounts, Grant in his contest with the extreme wing of the Radicals, has been vanquished, and his ambitious schemes set at naught. That in the end we shall be much better off quite doubtful, for we can not see much preference in the blind rule of a fact to the blind rule of an individual.

The Summer-Boutwell set may prove as greedy and dangerous tyrants as President General Grant would. But be that as it may, thus far Grant has been vanquished. He has appointed the historian Motley as minister to England, and it is understood that in doing this he has yielded again to the strenuous assaults of the Massachusetts leader.

It is not impossible that the pertinacity and strength of the extremists may have saved our institutions from immediate overthrow by the man on horse back. The Baltimore Gazette, an able Democratic paper, says that "undoubtedly Grant might, without a blow, have assumed and maintained legal power." But it says that he was lacking in nerve. It then makes the following somewhat startling remarks, which has the appearance of plausibility and truth, when we go over the transactions of the last two weeks, and Grant's mysterious reticence for months preceding his inauguration. The Gazette, in referring to Grant's purposes to overthrow the government and fasten a yoke upon the people, by proclaiming himself dictator or emperor, says:

"The thing was unquestionably in his head, and hence the original programme of his Cabinet and his other appointments. But he covered at the first symptoms of revolt on the part of a faction in the Senate who would have surrendered at discretion upon the summons of a single Oriskany Sergeant. People although without courage, admire that virtue in leaders, and are marvellously quick in discovering the white leather. General Grant, by his surrender to William A. Graham, in the appointments of Boutwell to the Treasury and Motley to the English mission, has forever broken the spell that might have enthralled a great people. The substitution of Boutwell for Stewart is the more astounding since the latter was a declared free trader, (and therefore acceptable to the President's own protectionist, and generally inimical to the interests of the West."

VIRUS.

Wendell Phillips has been inoculated with a snake taken from a mad dog. In no other way can we account for his ravings against the South. He has talents of a certain sort. There is great point and force in some of his writings, but he hates the people of the South so terribly he would destroy them all at one fell swoop if he could. He hates and spits his venom about him, and seems possessed with at least "seven devils." What has kindled his wrath a fresh we are unable to divine. But it is quite apparent that he is bent on mischief, and if he has any influence with Grant or can possibly persuade him to take counsel of him for only, once our people will be in a frightful condition. Of course Wendell has followers. He edits a paper in Boston which circulates considerably, and no doubt the greater part of his readers applaud his demagogic denunciations and threats of vengeance and destruction upon us poor, prostrate Southrons.

Hear this Yankee madman as he deals out the gall and bitterness of his soul. "If we were in the Senate, we would condemn no man for any office from any Southern State, Kentucky included, (not even Holt) till he was as safe there as in Vermont. Shoot and hang first; nominate and confirm afterwards."

"We beseech Grant to send men South whose very names shall mean vengeance, death, terrible and most effective vengeance. Put aside sham Governors, and plianting officials, and give us the 'peeps' which is sure to follow the drawn sword in the hands of a prompt, honest man."

"Congress cannot reconstruct the South—a man. Batey for money and men will do such a man as Butler in New Orleans will do with out right a mile load of laws hang twenty assassins in every Southern Capital six hours after they are arrested, and you will empty half the bank vaults of Christendom into the South; you will light up all its fires, and crowd its exchanges with business men. This is the way, Soldiers of the Wilderness, to 'hammer' the rebellion to pieces. Make your vengeance as swift, sure and terrible that the mere name of a 'Union man' may be as simple protection, even on the Del Norte, as that of a 'Rouan citizen' was to St. Paul at Jerusalem."

"Press the Constitutional Amendment—Press the Executive for a strong arm of re-assertion law throughout the South. If the South loves blood, let her see her full of it, only let it be the blood of assassins. Sheath sword until honest men, black and white, native and foreign, alone and in companies, on lonely prairies and in city streets, sit, each under his own vine and fig tree—the Stars and Stripes—with none to molest or make them afraid."

HANDLING DIRT.

It is very difficult to reply to a black-guard. You cannot handle dirt without being soiled. You can not have intercourse of any sort with an unprincipled and scurrilous carpet-bagger or a thimble-rigger, without feeling a certain degree of contamination. You can not breathe of any one whose moral and intellectual nature is covered over with unclean water, without feeling being uncleanly.

"The Standard" yesterday, in an article headed "Question and Answer," exhibits a degree of moral filthiness to the benefit of truth that we are astonished to see coming from a pen of a *Leader of Diversity*—Standard.

The Editor's name is printed at the head of the editorial columns of the *Standard* in bold type. He has never authorized any one to attribute the editorship of the *Standard* to either a Doctor or Divinity or to any one else. It is a piece of unbridled impudence in the *Standard* to go on in its way to assail most scurrilously a "Doctor of Divinity." It has no right to attribute to that article to any person it chooses. It is evident the arrow that was winged from the *Standard's* bow pierced the hide of the late creature.

"It is true that he shows a greater aptitude for the things of this world than of the other, yet he should preserve an appearance of goodness, if he hasn't really got it."—Standard.

Here we have the policy and principles of the *Standard* fairly uncovered. You must profess to be good, although you be the vilest sinner in the world. You must profess virtue though you be feignest and vicious. You must profess to be innocent, although you be guilty of unnumbered crimes. You must profess yourself patriotic, although the means of traitors. You must profess to be the friend of the innocent and virtuous, although you endeavor to tarnish and corrupt. You must uniformly play the part of the hypocrite—both in religion and in politics, hoping that "your sins will not find you out."

Therefore, the *Standard*, true to its instincts and its principles as above proclaimed, now sings praises to the Lieutenant Governor, when it formerly said, "God save the people of the West from such a man!" It now praises Judge Batey as a Radical saint, when in former years—July 1859—it denounced him in round terms as an abolitionist, a seceder, and a rascal. It now clamors for a monument for Lincoln, when on the 5th of June 1861, it hotly asked, (anticipating Booth by four years) "Who will plot for the head of Abe Lincoln?" It now wants the government to send troops to keep down the white people of the State, when (see *Standard* of June 12th 1861) it asked the State Department to send it a \$500 Sharps' Rifle and \$38.50 worth of percussion caps and cartridges, with which one of "Lincoln's hirelings" was to be shot. It now loves with a surprising passion the dear negro, when it once advised hard work and frequent flogging as the proper dose to be administered. It is quite apparent, after this, that it has not even "an appearance of goodness," for its hypocrisy and meanness stand out in bold relief.

"The person who wrote that article well knew that the present management and editors of the *Standard*, are in no way responsible for the article which he had written, and that they expressly disclaimed all sympathy with it, yet by an indirect assertion, he endeavors to convert the truth, which is a lie by implication."

If we were to copy the manners of the *Standard* we could retort by giving the "lie" direct and not "by implication."

It is not known to us that the assertion in the above extract is true. When did the *Standard* "disclaim all sympathy with" the outrageous attack that was made upon the ladies of North Carolina? If as he is supposed to have done, it is as he conducted in the past, it ought to let it be known, for it is supposed by many, that the same creature who wrote the infamous article referred to, is still a writer for the *Standard*, and probably wrote the abusive and vulgar article from which the above is an extract.

"We would respectfully suggest to this rather shaky pillar of the Church, that if he hasn't righteousness enough to serve the Lord, he needs to go into the *Sentinel* and serve the devil."—Standard.

Here we have another exemplification of the old adage—"Satan reproving sin." As a man must lose necessarily all character for with "righteousness" who identify himself with the writers of the *Standard*, that saintly sheet would find support, that such must be the case with the *Sentinel*. "All looks justified to the laudatory eye."

"He might as well preserve an armed neutrality."—Standard.

This obscene and ill bred thing concedes that we may at "preserve" such a "neutrality." That is more than we can truthfully concede to the *Standard*. It has given up its "arms" long, long ago—has surrendered horse foot, and dragons, baggage wagons, sutlers goods and all to the "father of lies," and now is doing his work with a seal and heartiness that might well put to shame the lukewarmness and want of consecration on the part of those who "serve the Lord."

MONSTROUS.

The hands have been in session over five months. The *Standard* says that it costs the State \$1,500 a day. So according to this count, over \$325,000 have already been taken from the Treasury by way of wages of men's hands. Stationary pen knives, the expenses incurred in the way of lights, fuel, &c., are not included in the above estimate. The whole cost up to this time reaches probably \$300,000. In addition to all this, when the millions of dollars that they have voted away in wild and visionary schemes, (until the prospect is as black as black can be for all) are added to the support of their robbery of the people, it becomes a wonder to every rational creature that they have not been driven before this from the Capitol by an indignant and unrelenting constituency.

Legislature of North Carolina.

SENATE. Friday, March 19, 1869.

Mr. Love, (after the reading of the Journal by the Clerk) asked that the language of the second resolution in regard to the difficulty between himself and Mr. Moore, be so corrected, as not to leave the impression that Mr. Moore gave him no proposition, whatever, for the language, which, he, Mr. Love, used towards Mr. Moore—as the promissory note, or implied proposition in some extent, on the part of Mr. Moore.

Mr. Lassiter, (interrupting) moved that the vote by which said resolution were adopted, be rescinded.

Mr. Barrow moved to lay that motion on the table, and the yeas and nays being called resulted as follows, yeas 15.

Mr. Love gave notice that he would, at an early day, avail himself of his personal privilege guaranteed by the Constitution, and call for the reading of his protest against the action of the Senate, in the adoption, on yesterday, of the preamble and resolutions, relative to the Senator from Carteret and himself.

The rules were suspended, on motion of Mr. Marshall, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill to raise revenue.

The action, proposing to tax incomes on blooded taxes, raised a protracted debate, which was participated in by Messrs. Osborne, Robinson, Sweet, Barrow, Graham, Walker, Cook, Winsted, A. J. Jones and others.

When Mr. Love said, that the time consumed in the discussion of taxing blooded taxes, (in both the House and the Senate) and that the State is larger sum than would be collected from this source of taxation.

Mr. Cook said, the proposition involved a constitutional question. He did not think it constitutional to impose two different taxes, as proposed (the property should be taxed ad valorem)—if the tables were turned, the income should not, &c.

The section was dispensed of by refusing to tax income, but imposing a tax on the table.

Successive sections were considered, and variously amended.

The vote by which the bill was ordered to be read by sections, was reconsidered, and the substitute was read a second time, and the previous question was called and sustained, and the substitute was rejected on its second reading, by a vote of yeas 11, nays 25.

The question then recurring on the original bill as it came from the House, the second time—resulted yeas 27, nays 11.

Mr. Parker moved that it be referred to a Committee of one from each Congressional District.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, March 19, 1869.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Long, of Clatsop, of the House.

Reading of the Journal was dispensed with.

Mr. Kelley, of Davis, from the Committee on Private Bills, introduced a bill, which was read twice, and passed, to wit: "Who will plot for the head of Abe Lincoln?"

Mr. Parker. A bill to amend section 155 Code of Civil Procedure.

On motion of Mr. Parker, the rules were suspended, and the bill passed its several readings, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The Chair announced Messrs. French, Jarvis, L. ar, colored, Graham and Barras as special Committee on Disabilities.

On motion of Mr. Vestal, the rules were suspended, and the bill allowing the Commissioners of Yadkin county, to levy a special tax, was taken up and passed its third reading, by a vote of yeas 65, nays none.

MARRIED.

In Duplin county, on the 11th inst., by Rev. J. B. Oliver, Messrs. Thomas, of Clinton, and Miss Ann S. Patterson, daughter of Mr. Patterson, of...

At the residence of the bride's father in Newville, S. C., on Thursday, February 26, by Rev. Jos. Johnson, Mr. Francis Ransom to Miss Elizabeth Ransom, all of Nash county.

In Trinity Church, Beaufort county, on the 18th ult., by Rev. H. G. Hilton, Mr. James B. Hancock, and Miss Annie B. Aswell, all of said county.

In Perquimans County, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. Jas. F. Fisher, of the M. E. Church, J. Boskey Dabney, late of Nansemond County, Va., to Miss J. J. daughter of Jephtha White.

DIED.

In Wilmington, on the morning of 18th inst., Boazar McKee, youngest son of Oscar G. and Anne M. Parsley, aged 9 years and 11 months.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIRE INSURANCE.

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE LONDON LIVERPOOL AND GLOBE INS. CO. WHOSE CAPITAL AMOUNTS TO \$17,000,000 IN GOLD.

I am now prepared to insure all kinds of PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS RAILROAD DEPOTS, SHOPS, ROLLING STOCK, BRIDGES AND TRACKS, FACTORIES FOUR-DERIES, MILLS AND MERCHANT-DISE.

ANY PART OF NORTH CAROLINA AT EXCEEDING LOW RATES.

I will when desired issue Per annum Policies which insure the property specified for- ever, unless the assured chooses to cancel the Policy in which event all the premium he has paid will be returned less five per centum.

The loss of a Court House or other Public Building at the present time would be a public calamity, whereas a trifling amount paid for a Policy WILL SECURE A PERMANENT SEW TO BE BUILT TO THE PROPERTY BEFORE IT IS DESTROYED.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

TUCKER HALL!

SOLE MANAGERS, B. F. WHITMAN. Announcement Extraordinary!

THREE NIGHTS ONLY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, March 18, 19, 20, 1869.

WHITE FAWN!

Introducing Mr. B. F. Whitman's CELEBRATED BALLET TROUPE!

M. LEBE ESMEERALDA DIANI, Star Dancer from their Majesty's Theatre of London, and Yvetta.

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LIFE INSURANCE.

ALL CASH PLAN OF THE

ATNA

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD, CONN.

W. H. CROW, General Agent for North Carolina and Virginia, South of the James.

Accumulated Capital, over \$10,000,000 Annual Income, \$1,000,000 Surplus, above Liabilities, \$2,000,000

THE ZETNA

Has \$126 Assets for every \$100 in liabilities.

ALL POLICIES STRICTLY NON-FORFEITING.

CASH RATES! CASH POLICIES! CASH DIVIDENDS!

DIVIDENDS PAID ANNUALLY, COMMENCING AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

Dividends may be used to reduce the annual Premium or increase the Cash value of the Policy.

NON-FORFEITING CASH PLAN.

The Zetna issues Policies on the various terms of whole life and endowment life, which may be applied to the continuation of the original policy, or to the reduction of such annual premium, or to the full premium may be paid each year and the interest applied to reduce the number of annual premiums, together with the period fixed for the maturity of the insurance, may be changed at any time, and the policy may be terminated before the term originally specified, and the cash value returned.

When, by adding the dividends to the Cash Value, the accumulations on any Policy shall have become sufficient to keep the same