

VOL. V.

SALISBURY, N. C., JULY 1, 1870.

NO. 26.

NEW

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RETURN THEIR THANKS TO THE public for the very liberal patronage enloyed by them during the past year, and hope, by fair dealing and strict attention to business to merit a continuance, if not an increase of the

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IS CONSIDERED To be the Greatest and Best REMEDY NOW IN USE

FOR ALL PAINS. It is becoming more and more popular every day. The demand for it is great. Prepared and for sale at DR. POULSON'S Drug Store.

Salisbury, N. C. jan 21-3:1v

Philanthropic Society, Davidson College, N. C. THE ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT meet-

ing of the Society will be held, in the Phi. Hall, on the evening of the 28th inst. All honorary and Alumni Members are earnestly and cordially invited to attend.

By order of Society W.A. MILNER June, 13th, 1870-21 Ag't Phil Socly

Editor and Proprietor.

RATES OF SUBCRIPTION

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ed at the same rates with other advertise Obituary notices, over six lines, charged as advertisements.

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Month

Square. 6 00 9 00 12 00 20 00 30.00 8 00 11 00 15 00 25 00 37.50 needs of civilized man.

11 00 16 00 20 00 30 00 45.00 46.10 46.1 am in favor of abolishing forever the special and gallon tax on brandy distilled from fruit of whatever kind, and I shall ingist on an Column Column. Column. 28 00 40 00 50 00 80 00 130,00

ADDRESS OF H. H. HELPER, TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SIXTH CONGRESSION

AL DISTRICT.

Fellow Citizens: - In coming before you as Inventors who wish to take out Letters Patent are candidate to represent you in the 42d Congress advised to counsel with MUNN & CO.. editors of of the United States, I feel constrained to say, that I lay claim to none of those high qualities of Statesmanship, for which in other days, the delegations from North Carolina were distinguished, I am a plain man, and propose to employ the common sense which nature has endowed me with, for the advancement of your interests. I know that I have many friends at the North, and some in Congress, with whom I hope to have no little degree of influence. They knew me, in "the times that tried mens' souls," as the friend of the Union; and although calumny has for a time succeeded in sullying my political good name, because of my inalterable adherence by reawakening confidence in my fidelity to principle, I flatter myself that I may have it in

my power to render you services, under the cir-

to receive a majority of your suffrages. 1st. I am in favor of Universal Amnesty. segme to be litting that I should a this point of my address, state my plan of R construction, written out as early a- May, 1865, and read to W. W. Holden and R. P. Dick in that month in the parlor of Dr. Powell, Washington City, to-"1st, Universal Amnesty, 2nd, Allow North Carolina to reconstruct under the old Constitution, save the abolishment of those pro- tax in lieu of the oppressive one then and now visions in it recognizing slav, rv. 3d. Allow every negro who has served in the Army and Navy of the United States, as well as all free ne-groes who can read and write, the right of suffrage. 4th. Allow every Freedman who can read and write, and every I'reedman on arriving at the age of 21 years after date of the Eman-

cipation Proclamation the same privilege." The whole country is heartily disgusted with the pierement amnesty policy included in by Congreen from 1565, to the present day. We now have universal suffrage, and we were promised universal amnesty—that the two should go toton and Chicago—our incitities are unequalled; and universal annesty—that the two should go toour basiness exceeds in amount all other concerns
in this trade combined:

Send for circulars and free club to

gress from the southern States had been native assert that, if the present delegations in Con-Republicans, instead of Carpet-baggers, this most desirable measure would have long since been a complete success. Connected with this I shall insist on the repeatof the odious test oath, which A victim of early indiscretion. causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a shaple by the Fourteenth Amendment, upon all citimens of self-care, which he will send free to his tellow-information of the civilization of the follow-information of the civilization by the Fourteenth Amendment, upon all citizens. It was a disgrace to the civilization of the age, and hazardous to the liberty of Republican Institutions, as has been already seen, to disfranchise the whole governing class of the conntry at the moment when their slaves were enfranchised. And the only possible way to make the latter experiment of enfranchisement a success, is to give the largest liberty to the educated

and property holding classes.

2nd. I shall urge, with all my power the justness of an equal distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, or an equal distrition of the lands themselves to all the States, for educational and internal improvement purposes, Different enactments by Congress, have within the last decade, granted by estimation 124,000,-000 acres of our public domain to the Union Pacific, the Central Pacific, the Northern Pacific and the Memphis, El Paso Bailroads. Pre-vious to these grants, concession had been grant-ed to Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Kansas, Missouri, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Arkansas, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Louisiana, and California,

amounting to 57,588,581,40 acres.

The aggregate conceded, including the quantity guaranteed for wagon roads, in round numbers, is estimated at 184,813,900 acres; of which quantity 22,321,308.80 acres have been certified

to the proper beneficiaries.

The quantity of land granted to these improve ments is greater in area, by 5,000,000 acres than the six New England States, including N. York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia.

The public domain is a great national heritage, and North Carolina is entitled to her share of it. Of this common territory there is now unsold 1,396,286,163.94 acres. Now let me ascertain how many acres belong to you. The present population of the United States is, say in round numbers, 40,000,000. Of this number N. Carolina has 1.000,000. Thus it will be perceived by a mathematical calculation that we are, of common right, entitled to 34,907,154 acres. Could this number of acres be appropriated for the sole use of the State, as it should be, and judiciously sold, it would produce the enermous sum of at least \$70,000,000. This amount of money would be sufficient, if properly invested, to discharge our legal State debt and build all the rail roads we might need for the next half century, or it would be ample to educate all the people of the State now and for all time to come. In this age of boasted civilization it is a shame and a crime, that millions are appropriated annually over all christendom for war, and only a people that will advance their prosperity.

Yery Respectfully, purposes. Members of Congress outside of this [Signed] State are clamoring daily for land and money

that slavery is no more. Southern capital, al-rendy becoming available, must necessarily seek scription, not only of cotton, wood, iron and fice Department, steel, but for anykultural implements, sosp, 9th. I shall not only make if carnest appearance. 1.50 steel, but for agricultural implements, soap, leather, starch, and the like, will soon begin to \$20,00 be fixed and prainable institutions. Suppose, we had, in each of the counties of this Congressional district, establishments equal in extent, to the one now rapidly being put into complete running order in Atlanta, Georgia.-

or each additional insertion. 50 Who is it that does not know they would give Special notices will be charged 50 per cent an impetus to industry unparalleled in our times? They would give employment, at the lowest calimate to 6,000 of our citizens. The mechanic, the farmer, the merchant, and every other person of whatever occupation would thereby be greatly benefited. And who is it that would not foster and protect these home manufacturers in at the same time will insist upon a free tariff on all importations that does not compete with the products of our own industry. When we shall have inhabitants in North Carolina, instead of one as we now have and a well-as a second of the same time will insist upon a free tariff on fit, in consequence of the then long delay of such papers in reaching their destination through the people shall rest screnely on the foundation of knowledge and virtue, and the sullen images of such papers in reaching their destination through the people shall rest screnely on the foundation of knowledge and virtue, and the sullen images of such papers in reaching their destination through the people shall rest screnely on the foundation of knowledge and virtue, and the sullen images of superstition artificial benefit, in consequence of the then long delay of such papers in reaching their destination through the people shall rest screnely on the foundation of knowledge and virtue, and the sullen images of such papers in reaching their destination through the papers in rea advocacy of a proper discriminating tariff? one as we now have, and a united population of Hox. S. Colfax, Speaker House of Reps., 00,000,000, instead of 40,000,000, instead of the advocation will no longer be necessary for the advocation of our people. For 100,000,000, instead of 40,000,000, this system of vancement of the interests of our people. then we shall not only be able to compete with \$2.50 \$3.75 \$5.00 \$8.50 \$13.00 all the world in the production of manufactured 4.50 6.25 8.50 13.00 22.00 goods, but we shall be able to supply all nations with every article of industry known to the

> appropriation sufficient to refund to Evan Benbow, J. Buchanan & Co., Ephraim Block, J. A. Fisher, P. A. Houser, N. H. Fry, and others of this district who paid a special tax for the privilege of distilling fruit in 1868, under an erroneous construction of the law by the Commissioner of Laternal Research. er of Internal Revenue. There would be as much justice and wisdom in levying a tax on the firmers elder or vinegar pressed from his fruit as of the brandy distilled therefrom. Thousands of our citizens, especially those of Yadkin, Wilkes, Alexander, Catawba, Lincoln and Gaston, have been deprived from obtaining the common necessaries of life, such as sugar, coffee, salt, shoe-leather, and the like, because of this hard and unjust law.

5th. The Income tax is inquisitorial and excessive, but no Jess so than the Succession and Legacy tax. The needs of the Treasury no longer require the taxes derived from these and many other subjects of taxation. I am therefore in favor of their absolute abolishment, as to truth and right, in the estimation of the new also the tax on sales, licenses, special taxes of men who have been installed into power, I am all kinds, gross receipts, and manufacturers tax. can have that which is required to produce it? quite sure of being able, if elected to expose the In fact, I am in favor of the repeal of every sub. The people holding this broken down stock ject of taxation enumerated in the Interna have it in 6th. I shall use all my industry and a

in the complete repeal of the present onerous, complex and oppressive law under which the Complex and oppressive law under which the law is more law is briefly enumerate, without argument, tax on spirits is now collected. This law is more the leading points of policy, which I shall en-deavor to establish, if I should be so fortunate as burthened people of the South, and at the same time has hindered their general prosperity to a Stoneman's command, for which fresh and betgreater extent, than any law that could have ter was taken instead. been divised. A special copacies to somewhat we want, and what we must have.

While Assessor of this District, I wrote the following letters to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and Hon. N. Boyden, our representative in the last Congress, of date respectively stating the importance of substituting a capacity

Salisbury, April 1st, 1867.

Com'r. Inter. Rev., Washington, D. C., Sir: I am thoroughly convinced that there is but one practical, fair and satisfactory way of reaching the distiller's wishes throughout the United States. If you will issue a circular letter to the Assessor of every district throughout the Country, requiring them to furnish you with a complete census of every still owned in their everal districts, together with the names of the real or ostensible owners thereof, and the capa-city of each and every such Still, I will undertake to acquaint you, in less than twenty-four hours, how a tax of one hundred million dollars, in my opinion, can be realized per annum, by imposing a special tax on each Still, according to its capacity; thereby obliterating 60 or more sections of complicated law relative to the as-sessment and collection of the tax on spirits per gallon. My plan would not only obliterate law, but also smuggling, fraud, inspection, labor, heavy expense to the government and general de-moralization of the tax payers and officers of ought to be put in possession of the census re-Respectfully, ferred to above.

H. H. HELPER, Assessor. [Signed] SALISBURY, Jan'y 8, 1869.

enacted that will readily contemplate the of our section of country is estopped by it .-With us it amounts to a complete prohibition. Our farmers could to-day realize \$1.00 per bush-el for their corn, if the distillers were permitted to distill it. , It is clear to my mind that the whiskey law ought to be incorporated into three sections, and by its proper application \$300,000 could be collected in this district per annum. I believe there are not less than one thousand stills owned in this district, of various capacities ranging from forty to one hundred and fifty galons. I reckon a still of 125 to 150 gallons capacity capable of producing 1,300 gallons of whiskey per annum, estimating 2] gallons to the bushel of grain, which is, by our process, a large

Now I propose a special capacity tax of \$500 shall be imposed on each and every still of 125 and not more than 150 gallons capacity, payable quarterly; a tax of \$100 per annum on each and very still of 100 and not more than 125 gallons capacity; and a tax of \$300 per annum on each and every still less than 100 gallons capacity.-Our people need a whiskey law greatly simplified. A law such as I suggest will require no metres, no store-keepers, no \$2.00 per diem, no inspectors, no per gallon tax, and no other un-necessary rubbish. No other mode of taxation than the one suggested above can satisfactorily apply to our people. Our people are poor .-They cannot introduce new systems, involving large expenditures. Let us have a law for our

H. H. HELPER, Assessor. 7. I shall favor an ad volorum tax on many for internal improvements, the erection of wharfs, factored tobacco, in place of the present specific

ready becoming available, must necessarily seek investment in domestic and local enterprises, and manufacturing establishments of every de-

9th. I shall not only make an earnest appeal, but will respectfully demand present to every loyal citizen in the district of property lost or destroyed during the rebelion; and I as can shall cease to urge upon Congress, if elected, the justness of an appropriation sufficient to satisfy fully every man in this district for the loss sustained by a foolish and oppressive, if not illegal and tyranical military order of sale, of your horses and mules in 1865. I begleave here to introduce a letter addressed to Vice President Schenles Colley, then Speaker of the House of Schuyler Colfax, then Speaker of the House of Representatives, on this subject, which serves to show one of the many evidences of my appreciation of your rights, and which I know had effect in countermanding the last advertised sale in

Washington, D. C., SIR: A late order emanating from the Q. M General, U. S. Army, at Washington, is now in operation in this department, which, if carried out will weigh most heavily, injuriously and unjustly on a large portion of the good and well disposed people in my district. In justification af the plain reasons why I think the order allu-ded to, should be revoked, I shall not enter into any argument, I will simply state a few facts .-During General Stoneman's raid through this section of country, many, very many of the peo-ple's horses and mules were taken by his com-mand, and broken down horses and mules left inplace thereof. The people in possession of these horses have been permitted to retain them until now. Now, I know that the interest of the Government will be greatly subserved if the people are permitted to keep this stock, and that it will be injurious both to the Government and the people should it be taken from them. The people's interest is the Government's interest. No one believed but a few thousand dollars Revenue tax could be assessed in this district for the present and next year. Since the organization of only a part of my district-October 12th Inst-I shall have returned to the Collector by the 31st inst., over one hundred thousand dollars, forty thousand of which has already been collected. There is but little currency in this country, the drain upon it is continual. The people are not able to purchase horses should these be taken away from them. How can the Government receive income unless the people have by care out in a condition now to do then and your nearly as mineral and the Governage it until sale can be made of it. May 1 not sk you to see Major General Miggs immediately, and request him to rescind his order which thorizes the Outrtermasters to gather up in discriminately the stock thus left by Ge

Whatever is determent by done quickly.

" Nery Respectally, 11. H. Helere, Assessor. 10th. I shall propose the division of the State into two Judicial Districts. It is now embraced one, with one Judge, one District Attorney, nd one Marshal. The vast in rease of busiess, growing out of the Internal Revenue laws. has demonstrated the fact that the District is ntirely too large. In my judgment the line of

division ought to be thuifford. 11th. I need not say to you that I am the for of the system of reckless expenditure and fraud, two years; and which have destroyed its credit, ed by the late legislature for railroad and othpurposes, must be scaled down, and the peoheld responsible only for the payment of the nount actually realized from the sale of said ate bonds; the residue thereof repudinted, and the people set free from its payment forever.

Oh the taxes! the taxes!! the taxes!!! The people must be relieved from the heavy taxaion, both State and National, under which they

are now suffering.

12th. There are many other important ters connected with the general prosperity of the whole country, and of North Carolina especially, which shall claim my earnest consideration, such as Immigration, the Carrency and Banking

the Revenue—of the whole country in fact. As Finally, it is my duty to state frankly my po-a matter of information I think the Department little position so far as any connection I may Finally, it is my duty to state frankly my pomay have with the present organized, or rather disorganized, parties in N. Carolina, are conerned. Why do I say disorganized? Because it is a truth that the political parties as they ex-Hon NATHANIEL BOYDEN,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.
DEAR SIR: I am satisfied that a law can Democrats, for the very just reason that the old be enacted that will readily contemplate the Democrats, for the very just reason that the old distilleries of our section of the Country without detriment to those of other sections. We need for the southern share of responsibility for the a law that will enforce the collection of a capacity tax on steam distilleries, and one that will will never coalesce with the old Whigs, moderapply to the collection of a capacity tax on the will never coalesce with the old Whigs, moderapply to the collection of a capacity tax on the ail these in utter contempt. But the Whigs, moderapply to the contempt of the common tub copper still, without attachment of the common tub copper still, without attachment of the contempt. But the Whigs, moderate Democrats and Radicals can and will contempt the common tub copper still, without attachment of the contempt. But the Whigs, moderate Democrats and Radicals can and will contempt the contempt. any kind. The present law was created in or-der to enforce the collection of the tax from large steam distilleries. The industrial interests Conservatives. All these will, I feel, support

me in this contest.

I was reared up politically in the good old Whig party. It was a noble, patriotic party. I still revere its virtues, and could wish it back again. Its national policies, such as protection to American Industry, National Banks, Internal Improvements, &c., &c., as enunciated by Clay, Webster, and John C. Calboun, in his younger Government.

I shall fight my first and only political battle over this Congressional course as a Conserva-tive, not and Conservative Democrat; for there is no such thing as that; nor as a Conservative Radical, for there is no such thing as that; but as a Conservative Republican. Now, let us see what this means: Webster's Dictionary, the hest authority in the world, gives the political politics; 2d, one who desires to maintain existing institutions and customs; 3d, opposed to resolutionary or radical." The second construction of the meaning of the word Conservative, to-wit: "one who desires to maintain existing institutions and customs," I disavow in part, but embrace the other two, most cordially.

The same authority defines the word Repub-

lican to be one who favors or prefers a republican form of Government, and a Republic as a "State in which the sovereign power is exercised by representatives elected by the people," or in other words, a government of the people by the people. Then, I am a Conservative Republican.

The bext great political baffle fought in this country, will be fought under names designated sephine, while the tears of affection and

Now, what we need in North Carolina, is men,

men of incorruptible integrity, statesmen with-out guile or cunning, leaders without private ate ends, and legislators above the approach of temptation. We need and must have a unity founded upon popular education, popular intelligence, and popular freedom, and indeed a more perfect unity with Almighty God. When we will then disappear forever, before the light of truth. Now, let us 'cease to do evil and learn to do well.' Let us cease forever to war with such other. Let us embark in more laudable enterprises, such as moral and social reforms.enterprises, such as moral and social reforms.—
Let us frown down, and disconntenance all political secret organizations. Let us raise our
voices against the hideous murders and crimes
perpetrated throughout the land. Let us raise
ourselves up to higher aims and nobler purposes
in behalf of a greater nationality. Let us have less political strife, go to work and improve our farms, build cottages, school houses and church-es. "Let us have peace." Then industry, thrift, and good government will overspread the whole

and good government will overspread the whole land, and God will, through His divine agency give us the increase of our labors, and abundantly bless the united and happy people we are destined to be.

Respectfully,

H. H. HELPER.

MARSHAL NEY.

The following very interesting letter was written for the Columbus, Ga. Sun reply-"The Guard dies, but never surby G. A. Miller, Esq., formerly an editor of a paper in Salishury :

in the body of one Williams, an English France, which contained valuables.

Questions of personal identity are sometimes extremely difficult to solve, as was

and for years after, until his death, our tive intellect." intercourse was as familiar as could be between persons of different ages and difa resident of the country and a teacher, we, a citizen of a town and a law student under the present Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina. The venerable and dignified deport-

ment of Mr. Ney-his imperial air his Phœnix, the question returns-"If this great learning and unexampled scholar person was not Marshal Ney, who was ship-his perfect acquaintance with the Greek and Lotin classics, the modern lantary career of the Great Napoleon; these regard to Napoleon-"that he was the on- languists. ly mortal he could never look full in the

vina, est veritas," could be best verified. dangerous character of the intended vic-We have seen him at midnight, courting tim:

and recording the insufration of Muses — We believe that P S. Ney once held a

Che Did North State, and they are obtaining them by the millions, but we not from North Carolina.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

L E W I S II A N E S.

Editor and Proprietor.

Did North State, and proprietor.

Did North State, and they are obtaining them by the millions, but we not from North Carolina, but we not from North Carolina, as Protectionists and Anti-Protectionists, with S.

P. Chase as the friend and standard-bearer for the south and north, and some Destructive for the south and north west.

St. I shall nrge the importance of greater to importance of the dead past rolled down to importance of the dead past rolled down to importance of the dead past rolled down to importance of the south and north, and some Destructive for the south and north west.

Sth. I shall nrge the importance of greater to importance of the dead past rolled down to importance of the dead past rolled down to importance of the south and north, and north an the south and north west.

In conclusion, I will say, that it is univerably admitted by everybody that whilst I was Assessor of this district. I succeeded in obtaining greater favors and benefits for the people, than it was possible, perhaps, for any other person to have done. My success in behalf of the people can be attributed only to a faithful representation of their condition, needs and necessitie.

If I can serve the people of this district, is a legislative expactly in the next Congress more productly than many of the more abler and by termen in it,—and as betwixt Mr. Shober and myself, I think I can—as I will endeavor to show during the canvass. You will so decide by your votes, ters of Junius, his secret-who he was ?

died with him. We have been curious to know the past history of this most singular man, and of a vexed ocean sounding in his exiled thank the correspondent of the Phonix cars, but with his last wants supplied by for the information he has been pleased to kind and hospitable hearts and hands. make known to the public. The best return we can make for his kindness is to record briefly a few other particulars conpected with the life of Mr. Ney.

He landed in Charleston, S. C., after the battle of Waterloo, which we know was fough; on the 18th of June, 1815 .-He taught school for a few years near Cheraw, S. C., and then removed to Davie, N. C., then a portion of Rowan coun-Here he lived the greater part of his He died about fifteen years ago at the residence of Osborne Fourd, Esq., the brother-in-law of the late Gov. John W. Ellis. His remains were buried in Third Creek Church Yard, Rowan county, and on the marble monument is inscribed (as well as we remember) these words-

"Here lies the body of Peter Stewart Ney -an officer under Napoleon Bonaparte." at the door. These simple words may mark the last esting place of the man who was known as the "Bravest of the Brave" - the right arm of Napoleon, -and when the star of the "Child of Destiny" went down in blood on the field of Waterloo, cheered the broken spirit of his captain with the

With the permission of Mr. Foard, we examined the papers of Mr. Ney soon af-MARSHAL ALIAS, "STER STEWART NEY. ter his death. We found any quantity of Eds. of Sun-The vexed question a Poetry and Prose on all subjects, but nomong us some years ago, was "Have we thing to throw light on the object of our a Bourbon in the country ?" It puzzled search—his own life. The longest and the brains of the best Historians and Crit- most labored production of his mind, was ics to solve the perplexed enigma. By a a History of the French Revolution writ. There were tears on his checks, and tears kind of transmigration, color of the logians, the which we could not understand, but in got it mother, indeed I did; and I could soul of the Douphin—the heir of the unfortunate Louis XVI and the beautiful Locke, one of his former pupils. Mr. Maria Autoinette of France, who was Foard told us that a night or two before supposed to have miserably perished un- he died, he destroyed all of his more prider the hands of the Mountain Jacobies; vate correspondence and among them at last, found rest from inhuman cruelty some ship letters lately received from

emigrant to the United States. Whether | If you can spare the space, we wish the Rev. Mr Williams was the Dauphin, you would re-publish the description of or the Dauphin was Mr. Williams, the his person by the Phoenix correspondent, world never knew or cared such to know. which is very correct, except the omiss on It now, only knows that Napoleon III of the sabre cut mark, over his head. It sits where Louis XVI sat, and that if the may lead to a comparison of the known Boarbons "never forgot," they are forgot- personal appearance of Marshal Ney .-Here it is-

"Ney was a man about five feet ten inches high, heavily set and compactly illustrated in the case of Bunkley, known | built; he weighed about 170 or 180 and brought disgree upon its good name. I do, to some of your readers. The question pounds, and was of extraordinary muscunot hesitate to declare that, the State delt created by a correspondent of the lar development. He had every appear lately mooted by a correspondent of the lar development. He had every appear-Columbia (S. C.) Phonix and copied in sacc of a large, rough Scottish Highlanthe "Weekly Sun" of the 5th inst, wheth- der, of symmetrical proportions, well adaper Marshal Ney and Peter S. Ney were ted to energy and endurance; qualities felentical individuals, may now perplex which Mr. Ney possessed in a high descholars, lawyers and historians, as much gree. He was more adapted to Herculeas the cases of Williams and Bunkley did | an strength than agility. His back was some years agone. I propose in a form straight, shoulders broad and a little suitable to my time, absence of historical stooped, head well balanced, the top bald. authorities and your valuable space, to the back and sides of the head covered cast a little light on this subject, obtained with hair once auburn, but then a little from personal observation and experience | silvered; his nose was straight and very The writer says-"When I came from large, with a massive end; his mouth Alabama to Davie Co., N. C., in 1829, a large and broad; lips firm, the under apmysterious person calling himself Peter parently a little thicker than the upper; Stewart Ney was teaching school in that complexion florid, face full and pitted county." We saw Mr. Ney for the first with small pox, countenance a little down, time, anterior to this date. We visited but stern, thoughtful and intelligent; his him at his school in company with two eyes not large, but rather brilliant, indiist to-day, are unpopular and odious to a great nephews then his pupils. About 1833, cating a strong percep ive and penetra-

We have not the books at hand to judge whether or not this description corresferent ages and pursuits,-be, being old, ponds with the recorded portraits of Marshal Ney, but we learn from a gentleman who has seen the statues and paintings of the Marshal, in France, that the two gen-

erally agree. In the language of the editor of the

Although it is possible, we do not think guages and especially the history of the it probable, that the Marshal, and P. S. French Revolution and every particular Ney were the same persons. Marshal in relation to the personal, civil and mili- Ney, like nearly all of Napoleon's Marshals, was not classically educated-P. S. qualities of mind and person, united to an Ney was a scholar without any doubt. days, were essentially American, and these meas-impenetrable mystery which clung around It may be replied that the starshal may ures have now become the settled policy of the his own history—a mystery, which noth-have learned to write and speak Scotch, impenetrable mystery which clung around It may be replied that the Marshal may ing could surprise or remove, attracted French, Italian, English and Russian in every one like the secret properties of the his intercourse with these nations, when magnet. There was a something about in the "Grand Army." If so, is there an the man which once seen, seemed to say instance on record of the Greek, Latin -"I dare you to forget me." It stamp- and Hebrew having been learned perfected itself on the brain in letters never to ly, after years of maturity? Such a task, be blosted out-"I am not booked on the would overmatch the powers of even Eliroll of common men.' He appeared to hu Burrett, the"Learned Blacksmith, definition of the word Conservative thus: "One roll of common men." He appeared to hu Burrett, the Learned Blacksman, who helds inter nediate or moderate opinions in others, what we often heard him say in and the greatest of modern self-taught

doom pronounced by the Allies, after his rich ground than poor ground. We have, We have seen Mr. Ney under all cir- defection, when Napoleon escaped from cumstances. We have seen his courage Elba, in the manner related by the Phoesingle labor. tested and his face never blanched, nor nix correspondent? We think not, from his nerves never trembled. We have the form of military executions we have seen him when the saying of Horace-"In witnessed, and the great and supposed

We have seen him kiss the portrait of Jo- distinguished position under Napoleon, We cannot repent for them, or die for

est Captain of the age, he devoted his immense experience and learning in the lat-American youth, and thousands will be-dew the grave of the unknown stranger, with tears of affection and gratitude. No footprints of his blood will ever be seen around his tomb, but he sleeps as sound by as the here, who only surrendered l Death, can sleep, amid the flowers of Piro la Chaise. He breathed his last breath, not like his great Commander, amid the howlings of a tempest and the deep bass

White Sulphur Springs, Ga.

DO YOU EVER FORGET.

A little boy went up into his room one night, said his prayers very properly, and wend to bed. But he could not sleep.-He tossed from side to side, counted a hundred forwards, and backwards, recited to himself the multiplication table, long pocms and hymns; but try as he might, he could not go to sleep. He had neglected something, and it had weighed so heavily upon his conscience, that it was impossible for him to find rest. At last he got up, groped his way down stairs, to his mother's room, and timidly knocked

"Who's there ?" cried his father. "It is I, pa." "Well, who are you?"

He had several other children, and, upon first awakening, could not distinguish the voice. "It is Met, pa. Please let me come

"What do you want, Met? Are you sick ?" "No, sir, I am not sick, but I must see

mother. At this the mother got up in the dark and unfastened the door. When the little boy found her, he threw his arms around her neck and kissed her warmly. went to be men he cried, "Oh! mother

not sleep when I thought of it." You may be sure the mother was by this time in tears herself. They were tears of gratitude to God for having given her such an affectionate child. She drew him to her and kissed him again and again, and with a blessing upon him dispatched him again to bed. The burden off his conscience, he soon fell asleep; and never again, until he left home a man. to battle with the great wicked world, did he forget to kiss his mother good night.

Now a story is not worth much which does not "point a moral." It seems to me, little children who forget to pray before they go to sleep at night, should feel far worse than the fittle boy who forgot to kiss his mother. And some little ones do forget their prayers .-They are so very sleepy when they do grow sleepy, that they fall down anywhere, and before they know it they are sound asleep, without ever asking God to take care of them through the dark, long night. Now, if God were as forgetful as they are, he might forget to take care of these forgetful little ones, and death might come and lock them in his cold embrace before they could ever see the beautiful

sunlight again. Dear little once, let the good-night prayer to God go with the good-night kiss to dear mamma, and in the course of time you will not be able to do without either, except through pain. The time may come when you will not have a dear mother to kiss good-night, for God may take mother to himself; but there never will be a time when you cannot pray to God. You need not probe for him in the darkness, down the stairway, for he is by you in your chamber, it matters not where,

nor how dark it may be.

Do not forget to kiss mother good-night, but, above all things, do not forget to ask God to take care of you before you go to sleep, and not only you, but your father, mother, brothers, sisters, and all friends. Do not forget your prayers.

The following paragraph from an exchange is worth more than a corner in a news column :

"It is said when mechanics have land they generally give it better cultivation than farmers, and consequently have more grapes, pears, strawberries, watermelons. and cucumbers. They devote more carand labor to a small space, and reap a larger profit from it."

If any one will look at the immense crops a very small garden will produce for a family, and compare it with the little crops from very large farms, they should need no better inducement to enrich their soil highly. The great point to remember is this,

that labor is the great item in farming ; Could Marshal Ney have escaped the but that it takes no more labor to farm as it were, double crops with the same

> Never make that man your friend who hates music or the laugh of a child.

We can do a great deal for our friends, but there are some things we cannot do.