

# North



# State.

By HANES & BRUNER.

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VOL. III. NO. 108

SALISBURY, N. C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1868.

[WHOLE NO 399

## ECLECTIC MAGAZINE

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## THE STATE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

### THE PLATFORM.

We the Delegates of the Democratic and Conservative people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, do

Resolved, 1st. That we approve of the nomination by the National Democratic Convention of Horatio Seymour for President, and Frank P. Blair for Vice-President of the United States; that, in these men we recognize statesmen of experience and eminent ability, of sound political principles, of unswerving public and private character and unbounded patriotism, and as such we recommend them to the hearty support of the people of North Carolina.

2d. That we approve of the platform of principles adopted by the said Convention; it speaks in no doubtful sense, its language is explicit and meaning clear. The issues presented to the country are plainly and unmistakably defined, and with a free and fair election we confidently believe they will be endorsed by a large majority of the people; and with that endorsement must come such change in the administration of the National Government as will restore the Constitution and give peace, harmony and prosperity to the country, and especially to the down-trodden States of the South.

3d. That it is our earnest desire and intention to bring about these wholesome and necessary changes by the peaceful means of the ballot box; and all efforts to produce a contrary belief, coming from what quarter they may, are but the tricks of interested partisans of a desperate political faction, bent upon perpetuating its power by any means and at all hazards. They are attempting to alarm the people of this State by the false cry of revolution and war, threatening them at the same time with military force; while in other States of the South, they have not hesitated to take from the people the election of Electors of President and Vice-President, and to confer it upon Legislatures, the members of which were elected under military rule, without freedom of choice and with no regard to the question of Presidency, in order to secure the electoral votes of such States for the Radical candidates in disregard and defiance of the just rights of the people of such States and of the whole country.

4th. That it is our frank purpose now, and has been, since the close of our late civil war, to accept and abide by, in good faith and without disturbance, the legitimate fruits and consequences of that war; to yield to the Government of the United States a cheerful submission and allegiance, and to perform all the obligations of good citizens to their rightful government. And we do proclaim that, in asking recognition on terms of equality in that grand copartnership of States which constitute our Federal Union, we do so with no hostile intent; on the contrary we wish to share its benefits and its duties, to rebuild our waste place under the protection of its flag; to re-establish the old era of good feeling in our common country, to thwart the designs of unpatriotic men every where who seek to perpetuate discord and division, and to participate in the blessings as well as the burthens of the government.

5th. That we have seen with indignation the complete overthrow of our late excellent system of State government and laws, and the adoption of others in their stead heretofore unknown to our people, unsuited to their condition and utterly adverse to their habits, their wishes and their interests; and with this change has come the election to high places of profit and trust of men in most instances without character or qualification, and not a few of whom are mere adventurers from abroad, having no interest in common with the people of the State, and no fitness whatever for the stations which they have reached by means most unworthy and disreputable.

6th. That the attempt by the Governor of this State, aided by his extreme partisans in and of the Legislature, to have himself clothed with authority to appoint, organize, equip and keep on foot a large standing force of not less than 6,000 men, to be selected and officered and commanded by him, with power to any member of the said force to arrest any citizen without authority or warrant from any civil officer or Magistrate, was a measure clearly violative of the Constitution of the United States as well as that of the State; dangerous to the liberties of the people and well calculated if not intended, to produce bloodshed in our midst; and as such it deserves to be reprobated by all well disposed citizens of the State.

7th. That the measure subsequently introduced and which is now pending, and will in all probability be adopted, however artfully disguised, is but the same measure under another name, with one or two of its objectionable features altered; but which yet clothes the Governor and his creatures and partisans with hitherto

unheard of powers, which are susceptible of great and dangerous abuse in the hands of men who have shown but too plainly a disposition to rule the people of this State by the bayonet, and as we believe to attempt the control of the next election by that means. We most earnestly recommend to the people of the State and especially to our political friends, to give no occasion or excuse for the use of military force; but nevertheless to yield none of their just rights.

8th. That the Governor of this State, having proclaimed it as the policy of the Radical party to suffer no one to hold any office, appointment or place in the State, however humble, who will not lend his aid and promise his support to that party, and which policy he and his political friends are now vigorously enforcing to effect the exercises of the elective franchise, it is the sense of this Convention that the people have the right to counteract such policy by all lawful means, if they think proper so to do. That any citizen of the State, therefore, has a manifest right, of which he cannot be lawfully deprived, to employ, or not to employ, or cease to employ, any person whatever when any existing contract terminates—and that any attempt on the part of the Legislature, by any pretended law to deprive any citizen of such right, or to impose any penalty or penalties for so doing, will be in violation of the Constitutional rights of the citizen.

9th. That to obtain success in the approaching Presidential election, every effort should be made by our friends to perfect their organization, and no legitimate means should be spared to bring every voter, favorable to our cause, to the polls. To that end we most earnestly recommend to our friends to organize at once Seymour and Blair Clubs in every county and every District, with active canvassers, whose duty among other things it shall be to see that all our friends entitled to vote are duly registered and brought to the polls, and that unqualified persons are not allowed to register or vote.

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#### THE WINDS' VOICES

The winds are soft and sad to-night,  
 Yet ever in their creeping

There comes a murmur, low and light,  
 That haunts me in my sleeping.

It stirs the thoughts of long ago,  
 And sweeps our bygone fancies,

And echoes faintly to and fro,  
 Life's dead and gone romances.

I hear it—oh, the dear old sound  
 Of summer trees at event!

Low whispers in the grassy ground,  
 Soft stillness in the heaven;

Faint sweetness wafted best and far,  
 From field and clover-cloves,

In-mixed with perfume of cigar  
 Half-faint among the roses.

With address in the swelling,  
 Low-whispered words, that sail—ah! well

It little matters telling,  
 Each heart must some time learn to beat

With thoughts that die unspoken;  
 And life must surely be very sweet

That holds its faith unbroken,  
 And tremulously low.

By something purer in the sun,  
 And softer in the air,

And holier in the twilight stars,  
 That Spring will soon be here.

The almanacs are well enough  
 For gardeners and for cooks—

I seek the seasons in the sky,  
 And find them by the brooks;

I hear them on the breezy hills,  
 And in the hollows, see

The token flowers and signs that speak  
 Their messages to me.

And thus I glean from gleaming isles  
 Of sunset in the West:

From warings of untiring wings  
 That will not go to rest;

From spells of fragrance spiced afar,  
 And peeping spears of green,

And silver lances in the wind,  
 The advent of a Queen!

I know it by the hyacinths  
 Which now begin to bloom,

That Winter, on its icy bed,  
 Is dead, or nearly so.

And soon will come, with faxen curls,  
 Led by the laughing hours,

The blondest daughter of the Sun,  
 In glorifying showers!

#### FRUIT DISTILLERIES.

We are in receipt of numerous letters from our subscribers, making inquiry as to the amount of special (license) tax which the recent act of Congress imposes upon distillers of brandy from apples and peaches. We will answer one and all, that the law, as interpreted by the Internal Revenue Bureau, makes no distinction between distillers from fruit and distillers from grain, as to the taxes to be paid.

The second section of the act authorizes the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to exempt distillers of brandy from apples, peaches and grapes from such of the provisions of the act "relating to the manufacture of spirits" as he may deem expedient; but this, the Commissioner thinks, gives him no authority over the matter of taxation.

The law, of course, amounts to a suppression of all legitimate distillation of brandy from apples and peaches, and will cause a loss of millions of revenue. It has been gen-

erations the custom in the Southern, and in some of the Northern States, for farmers to distill the fruit of their own orchards. This was done in open air, or under temporary sheds, erected in the orchards; and the average product of each still was about ten or fifteen barrels of brandy in a season. In many—in fact, in most instances—the funds realized from the sale of this brandy were absolutely necessary to enable the small farmers to eke out a scanty subsistence for their families. Their wealth consisted in their orchards, planted by their ancestors and cultivated with a view to distilling the fruit. In fact, owing to the distance from market and the kind of fruit raised, the only way of deriving any benefit from the orchards was by distilling the fruit.

This legislation of Congress has suppressed this branch of industry—for no farmer can pay four hundred dollars for the privilege of distilling five, ten or twenty barrels of peach or apple brandy. And this was done deliberately; for the attention of the Committee on Ways and Means was called to the matter, and they were reminded that this class of distillers could not run under the law which they proposed to make for distillers of whiskey.

So the honest and industrious farmers in the fruit-growing districts may thank Mr. Schenck and his committee for this legislation; and, if they desire a continuance of legislation in favor of the rich and powerful and against the poor and weak, they had better vote for a return of Schenck and his friends to Congress.

#### THE WINDS' VOICES

We direct the attention of our farmers to the above in answer to many inquiries we have had upon this same subject. While in the Eastern and Middle portions of North Carolina fruit distilling has never been carried on as an extensive and important branch of enterprise, there are thousands of our farmers who distilled their apple and peach crop to an extent at least to meet their urgent necessities. Frequently, when other crops failed, an amount was realized from their orchards to furnish subsistence for their families. Probably in no State in the Union was there more general distillation of fruit, and so many small distilleries for grain. At one fell sweep is this entire business destroyed. Illicit distillation may take place, but honest men are deprived of this means of support.

This is all done in the interest of the "whiskey ring." Mr. Schenck, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, through whose instrumentality this tax was imposed, represents a district in which are some of the largest distilleries in the United States. A tax of four hundred dollars is nothing for them to pay.—These large establishments found that distillation by the farmers was interfering with their business, and they desired it to be stopped. For the benefit of those wealthy manufacturers, therefore, the income of thousands of poor and industrious farmers must be injured.

#### Such is Radicalism.—Wm. Journal.

From the Richmond Whig.

## THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE.

There has not for many years been so terrible and destructive an earthquake as that which recently occurred along the coast of South America, from Bolivia to the southern ports of Chili. The sad tale is thus briefly told: Thirty-odd thousand human beings killed and three hundred millions dollars worth of property destroyed, a United States vessel, the *Fredonia*, struck by a tidal wave and crushed to atoms, all her crew lost, and one million eight hundred thousand dollars of naval stores destroyed—a dozen towns in ruins—the stench of the dead such as to drive off the living. Such is the melancholy story. Central America and Chili and Peru are pre-eminently volcanic districts, and greatly subject to intestine convulsions.

The most memorable of the early earthquakes was that of the year 63, which resulted in the destruction of Hieruhennum and Pompeii, and which was sixteen years previous to the time when those cities were buried in the ashes of Vesuvius. In the year 115, the city of Antioch, in Syria, was almost destroyed. In 458, it was again visited by an earthquake, and in 526 occurred the most disastrous one of which any record has been preserved. Gibbon states that 250,000 persons are said have perished, the multitudes belonging to the city being greatly swelled by a conflux of strangers attending the festival of the Ascension.

The great earthquake of Lisbon, which commenced on the 1st November, 1755, threw down the principal portion of the city, and sixty thousand persons are said to have perished

ed in the short space of six minutes. The sea retired, leaving the bar dry, and returned in a great wave fifty or more feet high. Mountains were convulsed and rent, and were thrown in fragments into the valleys below. The shock was felt in the Alps and on the coast of Sweden. The effects were visible in Germany, the lakes of Scotland, the distant waters of Lake Ontario, and even along the coast of Massachusetts.

It is estimated that from twenty to forty thousand human beings fell victims to the earthquake in the kingdom of Naples in 1857. Numerous cities were reduced to heaps of ruins. An earthquake in Mexico, in 1858, destroyed many houses and much other valuable property. In 1859 the city of Quito, in Ecuador, was almost destroyed by one of these fearful visitations, and many lives were lost.

The earthquake of New Madrid, below St. Louis, on the Mississippi, in 1811, is the most remarkable that has occurred in this country of which we have any record. The ground quaked for several successive months. Over an area of three hundred miles it rose and sank in undulations. Great fissures burst open, throwing up mud and water to the tops of the trees. That region is still called "the sunk country."

In March 1812 the city of Caracas was destroyed by an earthquake, with all its splendid churches, and 12,000 of its inhabitants were buried in the ruins.

The earthquake of last year, that was so destructive in the island of St. Thomas, is too remembered to require detailed mention. There have been been shocks at various localities in this country, but not attended by very marked results.

Those ages that point in grim triumph to their portentous convulsions, by which hecatombs of human beings were sacrificed, have found a formidable competitor in this age, which points to one great grave containing thirty thousand corpses. This earthquake will be memorable in history.

New York Good for 70,000 Democratic Majority.—Fernando Wood has resigned his leadership; Miles O'Reilly is dead; Judge Connolly has gone back to Tammany Hall; there is not even one able captain now in the field against the bravest of the wigwag. What follows? Why the ultimate return of all the wanderers to the fold of the fathers. It is not likely that men will spring up to lead them in the way they are going. In squads, in companies, and perhaps in regiments, they will ultimately go back to the Tammany camp, and fight thenceforth under the Union. They number, all told, some fifty thousand voters. Tammany's regular forces is about sixty thousand. The whole number of Democratic votes registered in this city last year was perhaps one hundred thousand. The number registered this year will probably be one hundred thousand. The facilities for receiving votes have been increased, so that one hundred thousand Democratic votes will probably be polled. All these will be cast for Seymour and Blair, of course, and the tickets about to be nominated in Albany. The Radicals will not be able to poll over thirty thousand so the Democratic ticket will leave New York city with a majority of seventy thousand and if the rural Radicals attempt to overcome that, may the Lord have mercy on their souls!—Cor. Boston Post.

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The Editors of the *Watchman and North State and American*, to save themselves from loss, and to induce cash payments for publishing legal advertisements, have adopted the following scale for publishing the same, hereafter, and invite the attention of Clerks of the Courts, and other interested parties to the terms proposed.

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