

J. B. CARPENTER, Editors,
R. W. LOGAN.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 22, 1866.

Errata.—The date of our paper on the outside should be 22nd instead of the 25th.

Last Monday a portion of the citizens of this County met at this place in response to a call for a mass meeting to appoint delegates to the Hendersonville Convention to be held next Saturday, after some consultation there being so few present, it was deemed not expedient to appoint delegates to the Convention and the meeting was adjourned sine die.

We learn that Mr. James McKesson, shot and killed Mr. Robert Tate, at Morganton a few days since we have not been able to learn the particulars of the affair.

Don't fail to read the new advertisements in this weeks paper.

Maj. Erwin has a good variety of goods suited to the wants of the Country give him a call and we are satisfied he will make it to your interest to buy from him, as the man that advertises liberally is sure to sell cheap, we shall not hesitate to recommend him to the patronage of all who desire cheap goods and goods what are goods. See his advertisement.

Dr. Smith offers drugs and medicines at wholesale. He is well known here and we would advise our friends of the medical profession to give him a trial and we have no doubt but that they will get goods as cheap as from any other establishment.

Mr. Womach announces himself a candidate for the auctioneering patronage of the county we are well acquainted with Brooks and are satisfied that if gab will do any good that he will succeed. Try him.

Mr. Carpenter advises his creditors to walk up and pay up their old indebtedness and save cost.

See also advertisement of Turners Almanac, and, Circular to the people, E. Graham Haywood.

See notice of L. P. Erwin, calling for Settlement of the indebtedness to Homesly & Erwin.

We hope to be able to publish the vote in full by counties in our next paper. We learn by a letter from Raleigh that the vote, as for as head from, gives a majority of 2142 for Rejection, with twenty seven counties to hear from Nineteen of these are Western Counties, which we think will give a small majority for Ratification.

For The Star.

Mr. Erwin's.—I believe there is a time for all things, and now is the time for every person to commence to economize, for it is certain that the drouth has cut short the crops, to such an extent, that I am of the opinion that not more than two-thirds of the present inhabitants will be able to survive another year, without great suffering and perhaps starvation in some instances. Therefore I desire to make a few suggestions to the people and let them be taken for what they are worth.

Sir, the first thing that ought to claim the attention of every head of a family, is to economize in every way possible, to do this every person who has a farm should have the last ear of corn taken care of, every pod of peas picked and saved, and every person who has no farm or has a small one and cannot employ himself profitably during the fall season should seek to obtain employment with those who have raised these articles in abundance, and those who have plenty had better take work for it now than to see their neighbors starve next year. I do not think it wise or that it shows a benevolent spirit for any farmer to sell his grain out of the mouths of his starving neighbors. I have thought much on this subject and people can do with but little meat and I think that as little pork ought to be fattened as will barely do and leave the corn for bread, if persons who have peas in an abundance would allow the poorer class of people to pick on the shares it would help them very much. I see there is a great many made and making, and if those persons who have plenty and to spare would feed more toughness and less corn, especially through the fall and winter months, the mules and horses can do on very little grain, all the hay, fodder and tops should be saved carefully, and every person should make his calculation and see how much it will take to do his family until another crop can be made. I remember to have heard quite a number of times during the war that these are times to try men's souls, I repeat that these are times that try men's souls now, but I give it as my judgment that the suffering this season is not the tenth part of what we shall experience next. The grain should be saved for bread, and every person that has a surplus of fat cattle that will consume any grain should kill them and tatten the fewer hogs. There should be a system to this effect carried on throughout the country and especially in our county.

I advise the head of every family to make his or her calculation as to what it will require to support another year and go to work now to save it or to procure it and not wait until next summer to work for or to buy it. I would advise further all such as have but few encumbrances to make arrangements to move to where there is plenty of grain and provisions, for it is much better to go and make it, than to undertake to buy and

bring the grain here without money to pay rate with.

I would here give the freedmen a peice of friendly advice and that is this, as they in general, have but little, having commenced only about a year ago for themselves, that every one that can should move at once to East Tennessee or Eastern North Carolina where provisions are and will be more plentiful and much cheaper than they are in this up country. And mojoy is and will be more plentiful in those sections than here. We had a little money on hand at the surrender but taxes and the goods from the stores have drained the country.

This is all as the matter now stands, now if when it should commence raining, there should come a heavy freshet and destroy much of the bottom corn, it will be impossible for more than half of the present population to remain in the county, without danger of starving. There is less vegetables made than has ever been known, sweet potatoes are a failure the drouth has continued so long, that but few have sown turnips, and if sown they will not produce without rain, cabbage is also a failure.

Next year will be no time to beg, for those who would be willing to give, will not be more than able to live and make another crop, and in order for those who have been helped shall not be disappointed they should go to work at once to provide and lay up for another year, probably they can find no one, or but few who can help themselves.

It is said that Providence will provide, Providence will provide, but the means placed in our power must be used, and even now much of the corn that is suffering for want of rain, could be watered from the creeks and branches, I have tried it and I have seen it tried, and I assure the farmers that nothing would profit them more than to take all hands and turn branches and creeks on to their corn and meadow lands, in twenty-four hours they will see an improvement in the appearance of the corn. It is worth an experiment, try it.

Proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, August 14.—The Convention assembled in the wigwam at 12,30 P. M. Mr. Randall opened the Convention, saying:

"Gentlemen—I have to announce that that the delegates from South Carolina and Massachusetts will now come arm in to this Convention."

This announcement was greeted with great applause by the entire audience. At this moment, Maj. Gen. Couch, of Massachusetts, and Gov. Orr, of South Carolina, at the head of the delegations, marched in, arm in arm—banners flying and music playing. Shout after shout, spontaneous and general, rent the air, and tears filled the eyes of delegates and spectators.

Gen. John A. Dix was nominated as temporary chairman. In accepting the position he said:

"I regard this as a convention of no ordinary character—not only on account of the high social and political standing of the gentlemen who compose the convention, but because it is a convention of the people of all the State of the Union applause and because we cannot doubt, if its proceeding are conducted with harmony and good judgment, that it will lead to most important results."

"It may be truly said that no body of men have met on this continent under circumstances so momentous and so important since the year 1787—[applause]—the year when our ancestors assembled in this city to form a better government for the States which composed the old confederation—a government which has been confirmed and made more enduring, as; we trust, by the fearful trials which it has encountered and overcome. Applause.

"Ten States have yet no representatives in the Legislature of this country, and it is this wrong we have come here to protest against and as much in our power to redress. When the President of the United States declared that the war had ceased, all the States had a right of representation. The exaction of new conditions was subversive of our national liberty and dangerous to the public peace. Long applause. Is this the Government our fathers fought to establish or which we had fought to maintain? He trusted that in the deliberations of the Convention the main idea would be to change the present complex of Congress, to purify the Republic, and bring it back to its original standard—one country, one flag, one Union of equal States." Applause.

After the appointment of committees on credentials, resolutions and organization the Convention adjourned till tomorrow at noon. Senator Doolittle has been nominated on the Committee of Organization as permanent chairman.

Vallandigham sent a letter to the Ohio delegation declining to go into the Convention. It will be read before that body to-morrow.

Salt Lake must be a remarkable place, according to the correspondent of a Texas paper. The waters not only cure all manner of diseases, but emit a gas with which it is contemplated to light the neighborhood. A stove funnel, into the end of which a tube had been inserted, having been placed over the water where the gaseous escaped, and a lighted match applied, a jet flame was emitted which burned as a kerosene lamp.

OUR RALEIGH CORRESPONDENT.
VOTE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
On the Amended Constitution.

Counties,	Ratification,	Rejection
Alamance,	139	429
Alexander,	230	129
Alleghany,		
Anson,	4	528
Ashe,		
Beaufort,	148	330
Bertie,		
Bladen,		
Brunswick,		
Buncombe,	360	256
Burke,	276	201
Cabarras,	353	158
Caldwell,		
Camden,	3	206
Carteret,	327	40
Caswell,	137	145
Catawba,	645	34
Chatham,	442	782
Cherokee,		
Chowan,		
Cleveland,	273	32
Columbus,		
Craven,	62	665
Cumberland,	132	304
Currituck,		
Davidson,		
Davie,	158	169
Duplin,		
Edgecombe,		
Forsythe,	639	2 60
Franklin,	18	525
Gaston,		
Gates,		
Granville,	....	....
Greene,		
Guilford,		
Halifax,		
Harnett,	120	266
Haywood,		
Henderson,		
Hertford,		
Hyde,		
Iredell,	685	130
Jackson,		
Johnston,	441	156
Jones,	22	114
Lenoir,	354	73
Lillington,		
Lincoln,	397	16
Macon,	257	4
Madison,	....	....
Martin,	71	111
McDowell,	....	....
Mecklenburg,	277	144
Montgomery,	....	....
Moore,	....	....
Nash,	79	349
New Hanover,	70	585
Northampton,	6	367
Onslow,	19	273
Orange,	392	494
Pasquotank,	43	269
Perquimans,	136	107
Person,	105	397
Pitt,	31	547
Polk,	....	....
Randolph,	....	....
Richmond,	....	....
Robeson,	....	....
Rockingham,	55	358
Rowan,	....	....
Rutherford,	806	46
Sampson,	....	....
Stanly,	199	340
Stokes,	....	....
Surry,	....	....
Tyrrell,	....	....
Union,	....	....
Wake,	707	347
Watauga,	....	....
Wayne,	51	602
Wilkes,	870	109
Wilson,	52	333
Yadkin,	629	226
Yancey,	....	....

Gov. Brown, of Ga., on the Philadelphia Convention.—Gov. Brown, of Georgia, in a letter to a friend in relation to the Philadelphia Convention, says:

"I am satisfied it would be better for all who have occupied the position I did to remain at home for the present, and send others who have been regarded more conservative and Union men. This, I think, would be more acceptable to the people of the North, and therefore the best policy. I feel conscious that I and others who have occupied prominent positions are now as loyal to the government as any other citizens, but this is not the general opinion North. Entertaining these views, I shall not consent to be a delegate but I shall heartily support the movement and the delegates appointed."

—Some of the British Journals are speculating upon the extraordinary gravitation of gold from London to Paris. In the latter city there is in the Bank of France alone £27,000,000, and much of the specie sent from New York has found its way to Paris.

☞ The public debt statement will show a further reduction during the last two months of about twenty-six millions of dollars. Twenty-three millions of the remaining twenty-six millions of certificates of indebtedness have been redeemed during the last month. The statement also shows that seven-thirties are rapidly being converted into five twentys.

☞ The window glasses for A. T. Stewart's New York residence, it is said, will cost over \$50,000.

☞ Texas papers think there will be an average crop in that State, although the worm has appeared in some places. Wheat and corn fair.

☞ The effects of Capt. John N. Maffitt—who commanded the rebel steamer Florida—have been sold at auction by the U. S. Marshal at St. Paul, Minnesota.

☞ A dispatch received at Washington says it is doubtful whether the Hon. A. H. Stephens will attend the Philadelphia Convention or not.

THE CONVENTION.

The telegraphic accounts from the Philadelphia Convention are so full as to leave little to be added so far as results go, and yet not sufficiently so to justify critical comment. The reports all concur in representing the overwhelming predominance of a harmonizing spirit.

Perhaps the most noticeable incident is the abstinence of Fernando Wood and C. L. Vallandigham from pressing their claims to membership in the Convention, in the interest of the harmony of the body, and for the purpose of conciliating the more prejudiced of the Republicans. It is certainly no compliment to the good sense of these latter that the sacrifice should be necessary. And despite their exaction, nay because of it, Messrs. Wood and Vallandigham are not only not disconnected from the Convention, but connected with it in as eminent and peculiar degree,—just as Curtius is the hero of the Roman story which tells of the healing of the breach in the forum. If the favor these gentlemen was considered a taint to the Convention, the wisdom which asked them to signalize their devotion by martyrdom and thus take the place of special honor is rather of the invisible sort. It would have been in every view more decent to have made no objection to their membership.

The report which we have of the speech of Gov. Orr, and the anticipated action of the Convention as stated by the correspondents, leave also room to fear that the heresies of the Call are to be endorsed, and declared the creed and platform of the Conservatives of the country. If this shall be so, the result will be due to the timid halting policy of the meetings which appointed delegates. For ourselves we will not embrace heresy on whatever authority it may be commended, and shall, in the case supposed, be compelled to limit support of the Convention to cooperation in its great aims, not concurrence its particular declarations.—Rich, Enquirer:

What Manufacturers Can Do.

McQueeu, a celebrated statistician, in his account of the annual wealth and income of England, at the time he made up his compend, illustrates with great force what manufactures can do towards the prosperity of a country. It appears from his statistics that the value of the soil devote to agriculture, embraced at that time twenty six forty-thirds of the wealth of the whole kingdom, and that its value was twelve times greater than all the capital invested in manufactures and commerce—these latter, including her ships, being only one eighteenth of her national wealth. The agricultural capital was £3,311,000,000, producing 12 per cent. profit, while the manufacturing capital, £218,000,000, produced 120 per cent. profit.

Commencing upon these facts, the New York Tribune says that this little capital of £218,000,000 invested in machinery, mills, furnaces, factories and mines, has swollen the farming capital of little England to the gigantic sum of £3,314,000,000, and made a British farm worth ten times as much as one in wheat growing Poland, which only grows wheat and buys goods instead of making them.

Our object in bringing these figures before our readers is to impress them with the great necessity of embarking in manufacturing enterprises as a powerful agency in the resuscitation of their fortunes. In England, the manufactories have doubled and trebled her population and sustained her immense commerce.

The same cause can produce like results at the South, yea to a fourfold degree because her soil and climate are unequalled by any country on the face of the globe. And now, when a new system of labor has to be introduced, when hostile legislation is taxing her raw materials, it is the time, above all times to enter upon that new field of enterprise, which will not only secure the labor she requires, but which, in the manufacture and sale of her own products, will as if by magic, restore her not only to former prosperity, but to wealth and greatness. The people of the South should consider these things.

Columbia Phoenix

MARRIED.

On Sunday, the 19th inst., by the Rev. J. D. Carpenter, S. C. C., Mr. JOHN C. CARPENTER to Miss LITTLE A. HAYNES, both of this county.

On the 14th inst., by Elder J. R. Bowman, Mr. JAMES A. CHILTON to Miss SARAH KING, all of this county.

DIED.

A residence of his father, in McDowell County, N. C., on the 13th inst., JOHN F. REEL, eldest son of Isaac D. and Elizabeth A. D. Reel, after a protracted illness of four weeks, aged 18 years 8 months and 10 days.

New Advertisements

DRY GOODS, Hardware, Crockery-Ware, Cutlery, Notions, &c.,

AT THE
Cheap Cash Store.
To be Sold for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

MY stock consists of

Granterville Shirting, Onaburgs, Hickory Shirting, Denims, Duck, Dolaines, Jaconets, Muslins, Cambrics, Handkerchiefs, Ticking, Table-cloths, Gowns, Cotton, Knitting Yarn, Slate Jeans, Broad Cloths, Balmorals, Crash, Shawls, Jeans, Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, Hats, Caps and Bonnets, &c., &c.

NOTIONS.

Hair, Tooth, Coat, Shaving, Blacking and Varnish Brushes, Pins, Needles, Knitting Pins, Bag and Mattress Needles, Pocket Memorandum Books, Netts, Combs of every description, Fish Lines; Hooks, Buttons, Patent Thread, Buckles, Belts, Ribbons, Pencils, Tweezers, Neckties, Perfumery, Hair Pins, Shoe-Thread, Umbrellas, Fans, Shirt Bosoms, Veils, Dress-Cord, Tapes, Butterflies, Linen and Paper Collars, and Guff, Silk, Tapes, Steel Pens, Laces, Elastic Frills, Corsets, Pocket Knives and Sewing Birds, Tobacco Bags, Snuff Boxes, &c., &c.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Scrub Brushes, Coffee Mills, Chest Locks, Hinges, Butts, Screws, Door Latches, Hesp & Staples, Sad Irons, Handbells, Slaters, Carpenters Rules, Squares, Bolts, Gimblets, Files, Hammers, Axes, Steel, Borak, Hoes, Awls, Snuffers, Brass Fossots, Spoons, Brass Hooks and Rings, Butcher Knives, Shoe Knives, Carvers, Thermometers, Razors and Stropps, Lamps, &c., &c.

CROCKERY.

Tea Pots, Bowls, Sugar Dishes, Deep and Flat Dishes, Pitchers, Cruets, Jugs, Jars, Crocks, &c.

TIN WARE.

Buckets, Coffee Pots, Measures, Funnels, Milk-Pans, Cups, Strainers, Dippers, Trumpets, Lanterns, Plates and Pie-Pans.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Superior Green and Black Tea, Starch, Mustard, Cloves, Glue, Madder, Logwood, Lampblack, Extract of Logwood, Ink Powders, Castor Oil, Sweet Oil, Godfrey's Cordial, Paregoric, Peppermint, Bateman's Drops, Vin de Rouge, &c., &c.

And a variety of other goods to be sold for Cash or any kind of Marketable Produce. aug. 22-1f. L. P. ERWIN.

Notice.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the firm of HOMESLY & ERWIN, are requested to settle their accounts. By a prompt attention to this notice they will oblige us and save cost. aug. 22-1f. L. P. ERWIN.

THOMAS C. SMITH, M. D.,
DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.,

AT WHOLESALE.

ADDRESS
Care McKesson & Robbins,
91 & 93 Fulton Street,
New York.
aug. 22-1f.

Come Up & Pay Up!!

ALL Persons indebted to the Undersigned by Note or Account prior to April, 1865, are hereby requested to come forward and pay One-fifth or One-tenth of their indebtedness as provided for in the late Stay Law and save cost, as I am determined to have what is due me if I can get it. Early attention to this notice will save cost. aug. 22-1f. J. H. CARPENTER.