Che Star CARPENTER & LOGAN,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

THURSDAY, MARCH 6,1869

## Another Constitutional Amendmont.

Another proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States has passed both branches of the Congress. In a few weeks it will be submitted to the Legislatures of the several States. The Amendment' passed the United States House of Representatives by a vote of 152 for it, and 42 against it. Every Repubplain one to all fair minded and unprejudiced lican voting for it, and every Democrat against it. This vote shows beyond a are enough such men in the General Assem doubt that the amend nent is all it ought to be, and will receive the approval of the people. Whatever the people favor, the Democratic party oppose, -

The substance of the amendment is that "the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous just, than the present system of breaking condition of servitude."

North Carolina are an honest people This country belongs to all nationalithey are willing and anxious to pay their ties, ond the policy, of the Government just debts, and if they have a chance they has always been to encourage immigras will do it, but as the law now stands they tion and settlement. Our public lands cannot do it without a great sacrifice .have been sold at a nominal price for the Men who und r the Stay law were making purpose of encouraging permanent settles preparations to pay the first instalment on

our liberty as a free and independent American citizens can be enlarged. This constitutional amendment fixes our liberty so that it cannot be abridged.

name of the people, to seek hastily some

remedy by which the people may be relieved

of this unjust oppression. Unless something

is done, as a country and as a people

we cannot survive the storm. We do not

intend to argue the question at length, it

would be useless, for we think the case is a

men, and we hope and believe that there

bly, that have the interest and welfare of

their people at heart to remedy the evil-

then let them take hold of this matter atlonce.

and save the country from ruin and distress.

We are not pleading for repudiation, we

don't want any such thing, but under the

circumstances we are forced to ask, would

not repudiation be more honorable, more

two men and making ten ? The people of

are not to be gulled and deceived by any The Stay Law, The Homestead, such proceedings. While Judge Logan and In another column of to-days paper will Gov. Caldwell, may differ as to the policy of be found the opinion of the Supreme Court, the Republican party in many measures, delivered by Justice Reade, declaring the in any contest between the supporters of the Vindicator and Jeff. Davis, they will be Stay Law to be unconstitutional, and in subfound where they have always been, on the stance pronouncing the Homestead to be Republican side. "Pick your flint and try valid and retrospective, good as to all debts it again" Mr. Vindicator and do be a little old or new. more consistent. VIDES.

We are not disposed, nor do we intend to draw any reflections upon the Supreme OLD DEBTS .- The following is a Bill Court, that would be uncourteous to say the reported to the Senate by Judge Osborne, least of it, but our object is to show the inchairman of the Judiciary Committee, to justice, and oppression that is brought to promote the settlements of old debts. bear by the present standing of these most As the Supreme Court has declared the important laws, both to the "CREDITOR and the DEBTOR. Already we are beginning Stay Law unconstitutional, we hope to feel the effect of it, the oppression has something will be done to effect settlecommenced, and we fear unless there is some ments in a fair, liberal and compromising barrier interposed our country and our peospirit, without injustice to honest men,

ple will be swallowed up in the ruins of this debtors or creditors :- Charlotte Domosudden and unexpected crash. Something must be done, and that speedily, and we A BILL ENTITLED AN ACT TO ESTABLISH arnestly entreat our Legislators, in the

"Ephraim is joined to his idols."

BOARD OF ARBITRATORS FOR EACH COUNTY. Section 1. The General Assembly of North' Carolina do enact, That the County Commisioners shall appoint in every county in this State a Board of Arbitrators, which shall be

who shall owe no debts contracted before, he first of June, 1865. Sec. 2. Any creditor, or debtor, where the 1865, may summon his debtor or creditor before said Board of Arbitrators, setting forth said summous the amount of the said debt and the consideration thereof, and where it was contracted, and it shall be the duty of said Arbitrators to consider the circumstances at d condition of the said parties, and the losses of property of whatever description which such parties have sustained by the recent war, or other causes, before 1865, and shall ascertain and report the sum which in their judgment ought to be paid on such debts, and whether such sum shall be paid cash or secured by note and security.

Sec. 3. In case such creditors shall retuse o appear before said Arbitrators, or refuse to abide by the award of the Board of Arbitrators, then a certificate of such award. ogether with a certilicate of a refusal on the part of the creditor, shall be given to the lebtor, which in any suit thereafter institu ted in any Court in this State may be pleaded in bar of the jurisdiction of the Court

We find the following letter from Hon. | enough, as we sat on our horses, for us to T L. Clingman, in relation to Western The object of the attack on Judge Logan and Gov. Caldwell is readily understood. North Carolina and her resources pub-There is no danger of estranging the people lished in the Washington Chronicle. We of Burke and Rutherford counties. They ask for it a careful perusal, as there are many interesting facts stated therein.

> NEW YORK, Jan. 12, 1869. To William Frazier, Esq., President of the American Agricultural and Mineral Land Company, New York :

DEAR SIR : The short period during which expect to remain in this city, and the pressure of business engagements, will prevent my replying at length to your inquiries in relation to the western part of North Carolina.

For a great many years I have resided on the west side of the Blue Ridge, the range of mountains which divides the waters falling into the Atlantic from those descending to the Mississippi river. Having for more than sixteen year's been a Representative or Senator from that region, I used in my canvasses to visit every part of it. I have also ascended the principal mountains for the purpose of measuring or observing them.

while my fondness for geology and mineralogy has carried me into almost every valley. My general acquaintance, therefore, with this entire region probably exceeds that of any other person.

It may be regarded as an elevated fabl composed of three citizens of each county, I hand of more than two hundred miles in length, with an average breadth of fifty miles, and is crossed in different directions lebt was contracted before the first of June, by many mountain chains. The height of animals that were subsisted on the grass.the lower valleys may be stated as ranging from two thousand to twenty-five hundred feet above the level of the sea, while the principal mountain chains rise four thousand feet high r. This elevation, notwithstanding its southern latitude, gives it a delightful summer climate.

ter will not be the thousandth part a Mr. William McDowell, who made obser-The minerals of this region have hitherto vations for the Smithsonian Institute, at troublesome as on the Northern routesbeen turned to very little 'account. There Asheville, for several years, informed me it will be summer "all the year round." are some narrow belts of marble and lime that the thermometer during the warmest early, on the Charleston route. There stone which furnish a sufficiency of lime for summer weather did not rise above eightyuse, and from which good marble can be is also on this route undeveloped and un two degrees Fahrenheit. Even the climate procured at certain points. The different told wealthin the almost unlimited, miner of Switzerland is not equal to that of this ores of iron, of the best qualities, exists in al lands along and contiguous to this line region; not only at Geneva, but in the high great abundance in many places, and from of road. This main line once completed valley of Chamouni, I once found hotter hem superior iron can be made. Large and and a necessity that knows no law comweather than 1 ever experienced in this secpromising veins of copper have been cut in pels the South to build railroads in every tion; while there, one is occasionally chillseveral localities in Jackson county, and surdirection to connect with it, carrying its over such debt or demand, and it shall be ed in musummer by cold blasts from the see indications leave little doubt but t benefits with it, developing the untold lasses of snow on the higher Alps. similar deposit will be found in other counwestern North Carolina none of the mounwealth of the agricultural, as well as minies. Gold has been profitably mined in the tains are high enough to bear snow in sumeral, capacity of the country-giving you counties of Jackson, Macon, and Cherokee, mer, yet the region is sufficiently elevated the advantage of Northern and Western but less extensively than in the section east to attord a climate which is cool, dry, braof the Blue Ridge. It is quite probable markets for the many products of the cing, and exceedingly exhiterating. No that good veins of this metal will in time be South that you can raise in any quantity opened, and there is encouragement to search use to comply with the award so rendered, country is more healthy, being slike free and we must buy or go without. Is there from the diseases of miasmatic regions, as for lead and silver at several points. The anything the South cannot raise ? - Not well as those common in rigorous or damp harvies and chrome ores can be brought into much. Then you have the finest of timber use when the railroads are finished that have the debtor shall not be permitted to avail chingTes. and our supply is gettting very short. inself of any existing law or ordinance reg been provided for by the State. Though What especially distinguishes this section ulating the rules of pleading, and known as You have marble, sand and limestone. cold does not exist, its want will not be exfrom all other mountain regions that I have the stay laws. Action to recover any such coal, iron, gold and silver-what more perienced for a long period, as the immense scen is the general fertility of its soil. This torests will supply tuel for a great number of course of the Courts : Provided, That the can you ask for except market and accessis true not only with reference to its valleys, but also of its mountains. Their sides and years, and long before they can become exible and quick transportation ? Before shall not ie deprived of any legal defence hausted railroads will premeate all parts of even tops are generally covered with a thick railroads, canals or steamboats where, 1 this district, and will bring in supplies of vegetable mound, on which the largest trees have wagoned wheat two hundred miles this valuable mineral from localities not far and grasses grow luxuriantly. At an elevato sell at sixty cents per busheldistant. tion of five thousand feet above the ocean. The capacity of the South is far ahead the grasses and weeds are so rank as to re The country is everywhere intersected by of the North for production-all things mind one of the swampy lands of the lower bold and rapid streams, and the supply, being equal. turn the same at such time and place as the regions. On the tops, and for a consideratherefore, of water power is beyond any deble distance down the sides of the higher But I have said enough about what I mand that can ever exist for it. These Sec. 7. All orders and summons an chains, there are several varieties of averpresume you already know much better streams, from the elevated valleys in which trators of the County, and shall be signed by green or "winter grass," as they are generalthey are first collected, have a descent of than I do; but all I say I believe to be one of their number as Chairman, but awards Ity called there. These are so nutritious that not less than one thousand feet before they true, every word of it. shall be signed by the Arbitrators or a macattle are kept in good condition on them escape into the State of Tennessee, and preall the winter. A friend of mine before the sent at various points, therefore, rapids and Sec. 8. The Sheriff shall be entitled, as he is now entitled by law, for the service of war kept lour or five hundred horned cat- talls where the water can be conveniently process from the Superior Court, and the tle on one of these mountains, and with the used for manufacturing purposes. said Arbitrators shall be entitled, as compenwithout some motive for it ? exception that they were supplied with salt, Though this region lacks the boldness and sation for their services, two dollars in each occasionally, they subsisted entirely both in grandeur of the Alps, this deficiency is more We shall want all the seaports on the case decided by them, which, with the other summer and winter on those grasses. The than balanced by the fact that every part of costs of this proceeding, they may tax in Atlantic to do business in that will pass whole or in part against either party, as in older cattle, he assures me, soon learned to it is susceptible of settlement and cultivathis great highway of nations, the Pacific understand the effect of the seasons, and tion. The fact that the mountains as well Railroad. We shall want all the lines of Sec. 9. The provisions of this bill shall without being driven, they led the herds, in as the valleys are covered by a luxuriant extend to all notes given in substitution for steamers on the Atlantic that can be gotthe spring, down the sides of the mountains | vegetation, gives to them a green and invi. debts contracted before 1865, or judgment tion up to carry freight and passengers to rendered on such contracts, or judgment ren- to obtain the young grasses that came up ting appearance which renders many of the and from Europe, and which will bring dered on contracts given before 1865. with the warm weather, and when these scenes peculiarly attractive to the beholder-Amendment by Mr. Winstead : us thousands of emigrants, while the were destroyed by the autumn frosts they The present population, though sparse, is Sec. 10. The Board of Arbitrators form- returned to the tops to get the evergreen mulet, industrious, intelligent and moral ; Chinese have millions of them to spare ed under the provisions of this act shall in vegetation, and found shelter under the the negroes there not being numerous enough us, and they will come sure. I see by no instance award to a creditor more than spreading branches of the balsam fir trees in to constitute an important element in the newspapers that the Norfolk Convenfifty per cent. of the principal of his debt, as stormy weather. I have seen in Haywood whole society. I know of no country more tion, recently held there, advocates a the amount to be paid by the debtor. county a five year old horse that was said inviting to industrious emigrants, when one railroad connection with Cincinnati, from SALARIES AND FEES,-The General to have been fouled and reared entirely on considers its excellent climate, water and Bristol via Cumberland Gap, Barbours-Assembly has not yet passed bills prothe top of Balsam mountain, and was then soil, its mining and manufacturing resources, ville, Ky., Parris, Ky., and Kentneky vide salaries and fees for public efficers. for the first time brought down to see culti- and its cheap lands and good population. Central Railroad to Covington and Cincin-We presume that body will soon do so. vated land and eat food grown by the hand Very truly, yours, as the time of its adjournment is rapidly T. L. CLINGMAN. of man.

take the top of the stalks growing on each side, and cause them to meet above the withers of our horses. I never, in fact, saw better grass anywhere than grew generally over this entire tract of twelve hundred acres.

Irish potatoes, cabbage, and turnips are grown in the greatest quantities, while no country excels this for fruits. Its apples, both in size and flavor, excel those that have seen in any part of the world ; while peaches, pears and grapes grow abundantly. Besides the Catawba, there are a great many other native grapes. One gentleman thinks he has obtained a hundred varieties of native grapes, some of which he considers superior to the Catawba. That this country

ed, our facilities for reaping an immense is admirably adapted to the production of grapes and wine there can be no question. benefit from the Pacific Road is good, The fact that a variety of grapes can be severy good, but not so with the South at lected, that ripen at different periods of the present. But yet, with well directed autumn, will make vintage longer than it is and proper efforts, your position can be in Europe, and thus increase the amount of wonderfully improved, and that imwine made. All kinds of live stock thrive provement not so very far off either. As in the country, though horses and horned you say, let us look on the map of the cattle have been more generally raised, be South, and can any one be so blind as not cause they require less care from the farmsee that with a completed line of railroad ers. Sheep are healthy and grow well everywhere. As large sheep as I ever saw from Chicago, through Chiemati to were some that were suffered to run in the Charleston, (or just as correct to say woods, both in summer and winter, without Beaufort, Charleston and Savannab, all being ted. Mr. Woodfin also stated to me, about equal di tances) the trade and comthat he could, from the stock of his farm merce of the sea-ports more than ten above alluded to, at all periods of the wintimes doubled the value of land, vastly ter obtain good mutton and beef from the

ncreased, and activity and prosperity instilled in every branch of business in Even when sheep are to be kept in large numbers, it is certain they would do with the State south, and contiguous to this half the feeding they require during the long great thoroughfare from the Atlantic to winters in New England. Snow seldom rethe Pacific. In some respects this South mains many days at a time, even on the ern line and terminus on the Atlantic wi mountain tops in North Carolina; and be better than our. Northern routes when the grass is good, little is required in From Chicago to Charleston the win the torm of hay or lood for the stock.

From the Pioneer. from Paris to Cumberland Gap, say; 198 in all, from Chicago to Cumberland Gap, ERIE, Pa., February 4th, 1869. HON. A. H. JONES :

Dear Sir .: Yours of the 2d instant is at

about 500 miles. (Road all completed from Paris to Chicago :) from Norfolk to Bristol is about 385 miles; from Bristol hand, and contents noted. I could not

to Knoxville, Tennessee, 130 ; from Charhave had a more satisfactory answer, and for which you have my thanks. The near leston to Columbia 130; Columbia to Ancompletion of the Pacific Railroad stirs up derson, 127; Columbia to Belton, 117; Belton to Greenville, twenty seven : Greenall persons more or less interested in ville to Asheville, sixty-thus Ashville to Railroad projects to activity in trying to Charleston via Spartanburg or Anderpromote their interests. Never in the son, is 334 miles. Add 500 miles from history of our country has anything oc-Chicago to the State line of Tennessee curred so important to the interest of at Cumberland Gap, making 834; then commerce, and in fact to all kinds of business, as the completion of this road from Asheville to State line of Tennessee, add the distance to 834, gives the will be. So far as the North is concerndistance from Chicago to Charleston via this route. From Chicago to New

York via Albany, New York, 996 miles: and is further than Chicago to Charleston via Ashville to Charleston-has a good harbor-accessible at all times South or below Cape Hattears, and a little farther from Europe than New York is, but on the whole is quite as good a port for European trade as New York.

I see by referring to a railroad map that a road from Asheville to Burnsvillejis laid down. Russellville is a short distance west of Rogersville Junction the cast Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, while Bristol is far East, and on the Tennessee State line. Russellville is on a direct line from Asheville to Paris, Ky ., and some distance south of the Tennessee line How far is it from Asheville to the Tennesee line by Russellville, to a point near Cumberland Gap, say ; in Scott County, Tennessee, not far from Old Town, the County seat of Scott County 1

Now, I think I have said so much about places, distances, &c., it may tire your patience to investigate them, so I will add that on referring to Mr. Hastie's letter, that the Blue Ridge Railroad begins at Anderson, C. H., and is completed to Wathalla, Pickens District, S. C., a distance of thirty miles, and is partly graded towards the Tennessee line, and three. millions expended on the road.

One thing more. Is Morristown, of thich you speak, the same place I cal

ment and cultivation.

The laws of the general government have been liberal and uniform in respect to all nationallities. The people of the Old World have flocked to our shore by meet their debts in full, flocking in and tathe million, and contributed largely to king the benefit of the Homestead in order our numbers and national wealth.

Four millions of black people have recently elevated from the condition of personal property, to that of citizens of these United States. The Chinese have recently come amongst us in great numbers. and are settling that great and glorious part of the Union the Pacific Coast.

From the very nature of things, time, the equalizes of all things, will produce the country, and the constitutions, laws, and policy of the country must conform to those changes.

The negro is here, and he will remain here. The government allowed him to be brought here, and made him and his posterity slaves, the government has now made him a man and a citizen of these United States, and he should have enjoy | ed by the Homestead, there is the other half and exercise the same rights and privileges of the unsatisfied judgment still hanging over as other citizens. This was the doctrine him, his property is again seized and sold, of the founders of the Republic, and it is the doctrine of the Republican party of to day.

This great principle of equal rights, underlies the proposed amendment .-Either shut the gate and stop people from coming here, or else give them the rights | under the Homestead. of other people. There is no middle ground upon this great question. The right to vote and participate in affairs of State, cannot depend upon property education. These tests went overboard more than forty years ago. A man with out a cent in his pocket may be just as the right to vote than property or educas confort. tion.

Away with these tests and distinctions and let every man in this land stand up. before the constitution of his country, the epual of any and every other man.

Every true republican will rejoice at the adoption of this amendment ; while every Democrat and rebel will gnash his teeth, and for want of something else to bite, will bite his own nose off, as he has done for the last eight years. They op- article signed "Ratherford" in which Gov. liberal to themselves, we appeal to them posed the amendment abolishing slavery, Caldwell is handled without gloves. but the people carried it through ; they opposed the amendment declaring that Rebles could not be paid for their slaves, but the people carried it through; they opposed the amendment to shut Rebles out of congress, but the people carried it

through; they apposed the amendment

declaring the validity of our national debt

should not be questioned, but the people

carried it through ; they opposed the war

for the preservation of the Union, but the

people carried it through; and now they

will prate and howl and yell about this

amendment more than ever, but the peo-

American citizen to vote should be sev

cured by constitutional amendment .--

If to be right is radical, we exult in be-

ing radical. We hope to see our Legis-

Legislatures of the other States, ratify

years, there will be no means by which new.

ple will put it through.

their debts, and who would have finally, by the duty of such Court, on the plea and the hard and honest-labor, 1 a'd the last dollar pr of above prescribed, to dismiss on mo tion of defendant, any action brought for the they owed, are now, considering the oppresrecovery of such debt. sion they will have to under o, and the sac-Sec. 4. Judgment of the Court dismissing rifices they will have to make in order to such suit shall. forever bar the recovery o such debt or any portion thereof. Sec. 5. In case any debtor shall fail or reto save themselves.

by a certain period prescribed in said award. Truly there are but one class of men in then a certificate shall be given to the credi our State that are standing square up to tor, setting forth such failure or reinsal, and their contract, and they have to brave the storm as best they can, loosing all and gaining nothing; paying their debts in full, while on the other hand they cannot collect debts shall be tried according to the usual a single dollar that is owing to them. debtor, by any proceeding under this act. Say, for instance, A. is worth \$2500.00.

he owes \$1000.00, and has \$1000.00 of debts which he may have to such action. due him on men not worth more than Sec. 6. The Board of Arbitrators shall great changes in the political condition of \$1500.00, under the present law judgment lave power to summon withesses at the in stance of either party, and to examine the is taken against him for the \$1000.00 that he parties on oath, and it shall be fthe duty of owes, his property is put upon the block and he Sheriff to serve all summons which may come into his hands from said Board, and resold at a sacrifice, bringing not more than

\$500.00; he cannot collect one dollar that Board shall direct. is owing to him; he is brought down to the \$1500.00 worth or Homestead, his property awards shall run in the name of the Arbisacrificed and but halt of his debts paid, while if he is a persevering, honest man, and should ever get more property than is allowority of them. and again he is brought within the limits of the Homestead. On the other hand if he

had been allowed the benefits of the Stay law, he could have paid his debt by installtheir discretion may be proper. ments, and his Debtors would have paid him, in the same way, had they not been

forced to seek shelter from sacrifice and ruin. We insist that there is no justice in any law that privileges a certain class of men, to the ruin of others, and unless some remedy is provided, every CREDITOR and DEBTOR who has been fortunate enough to have left him after the ravages of a great civil war, over fifteen hundred dollars worth of property, must be broken down, while the Bankgood a citizen as a man who boasts of his rupt and those who have taken the Homemillions. But color is a poorer test of stead will swim through life with ease and

## COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Star. Consistency.-The Vindicator.

sembly have voted themselves seven dollars per day and mileage. This is good MESSRS, EDITORS : - The Vindicator of the pay. We do not complain of it. It is 15th of last month admitted to its columns not too much, when we censider the difan article signed "Burke" in which Gov ference between greenbacks and gold, and Tod R. Caldwell was held up as the personthe great advance in the price of evification of all that is good and noble: a erything since 1860. But, while thus week later, the same paper contains another

approaching.

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not to stint others. Very much of good It is "not my purpose to defend Gov. administration and of the success of the Caldwell. He is well known to the people principles of the Republican purty will of North Carolina, and anything the Vindidepend upon the allowance made to the cator or any other of its set may say against Judges and the State officers.

him, will only make the people think the of the Red Man. Once "Monarch of all he We do not propose at this time to Where the lands in this part of the State su-veyed," he now has scarcely a buria nore of him. I confess that when the cominto details, or to refer even to the exact are placed under cultivation, they produce place : has been cheated, and is now desmunication signed "More Anon" appeared amonuts in salaries which we think the abundantly. On choice spots more than pised ; has been defeated, and is now little in the Star, I too thought the Lieut. Govone hundred bushels to the acre of Indian better than a slave ; has been driven from ernor was too narrow in his views, that he Judges and State officers ought to receive. It is sufficient to say we would corn have frequently been obtained, and hishtnting grounds, and is now traveling up; it must be done. I wrote to a Mr. confined himself too close to Morganton, and this valuable grain is everywhere produced farther and farther towards the distance Burke county, to the exclusion of other not claim for them double the amount in sufficient quantity. Wheat, also does Pacific. Thus passed away glow, This race counties that deserve as much or more than they received in 1860, thoug we could well while oats, rye, and barley are particu- could once boast of a King Philip, of a Red Burke. This is my opinion and 1 state do on the assumption that if the members larly good. It is especially suited to the Jacket. of a Black Hawk, of an Osceola, frankly, that the Lieut. Governor' may unof Assembly are entitled to more than production of grasses-timo: hy, orchard, and warriors renowned in war and wise in peace derstand me, and govern himself accordingdouble their per diem in 1860, these offiherd grass, or red top, being usually prechieftains whose glory raised to the highest ly. As for the correspondence of the Viacers would be entitled to a proportionate dicator signed "Rutherford," I deny the terred. summit the tottering caused which they Slavery was abolished by constitution, charge that Governor C. is a demagogue advance. We trust that body will ap-Clover and blue grass grow well, but are represented and whose death signaled 'the al amendment, and the right of every His actions have never led us to believe that proach this subject in no selfish or narnot so good as in some counties having more destruction of their braves. row sp irit, but with a disposition and a he was a demagogue. I know "Rutherford" lime in the soil. Last summer I went with Mr. N. W. Woodfin over a mountain farm of to be an educated, dirty, contemptible demdetermination to do justice to the State Gen. Grant, in conversation with his, the land of which had originally cost agogue, ready and willing to do anything his officers and the Judges. If any mem-Senator Pool of North Carolina, expressed corrupt twenty dollar party may desire to ber of the General Assembly, is dis him less than one dollar per acre. It had himself as particularly anxious for subislature with a sufficient number of the Governor C. where he is known. stantial reconstruction in the South .- the address of the President of that road been cleared by cutting out the undergrowth have done. Such a man cannot slander posed to play the demagogue on this suband girding the large timber so as to deaden ject-and we trust there is no such man North Carolina and Alabama, he said, The beanty of the whole matter is found it, and then put in grass, nearly twenty were among the best reconstructed States swer. I should be glad to know about this amendment. This can' be done by in the consistency of the Vindicator. It in either House-let him remember that years previously. It was covered over with of all, and when the rest were as safely and the Blue Ridge Railroad, what Northern next May. So mote it be, The ideas of says one thing this week and another nex, he would be met at once with the fact a thick growth of timothy and orchard pleasantly back in the Union, he thought connection they desire, &c., &c. From progress and liberty to their fullest ex- week. I was not surprised at this before the that he himself had received more than grass, much of which appeared as thick and as tall as a fair wheat field. In some places ours would be the happiest country on Paris, Ky. to Cincinnati, is about eighty tent are rapidly expanding, and in a few Vindicator changed, I am a little surprised double | the amount formerly ] paid to members .- Standard. we found both of these grasses rising high the globe.-Standard.

Those portions of the mountain that are without timber are, of course, covered by

THE LAST OF THE RED MAN-The Colum-The members of the General Asthe thickest coats of grass. The balsam trees which cover for so great an extent the Great Smoky, Balsam, and Black mountains the Legislature exhorting with his crude eloquence an appropriation for the removal could be easily gotten rid of at a cost of not more than a couple of dollars per acre. It of his diminished tribe on the far west s so soft as to be easily cut, and if felled where once more beyond the reach of the and suffered to lie a few months, its leaves white man, they could again hunt the deer would become quite dry, and it might be and the buffalo, and again chant their war burned with the greatest facility. When songs and glory in the deeds of their ancesthus destroyed, it would not spring up again, tors. The Catawha remnant is now a mere but in its stead a very thick sward of ever- handful of men huddled together on the"In.

green grass. Immense winter pastures could in this way be prepared, and thousands of surrounded by civilization, and humiliated only an occasional supply of salt.

Russellville, laid down on the Railroad map as the terminus of a projected road from Asheville ? I know your time must be all taken up n Congress, but will be very glad to hear rom you at any time when you can find

eisure to write much or little, as the case may be, on the subject. My intention is to follow up the matter to the best of my ability or capacity, and am very glad of anything I can learn to help or give

If the road could be made, all parties would be the better for it. It cannot do any harm to try in an honorable and fair way. I do not care to be known in the matter at present, until some of my arrangements in process are completed. of which I will advise you when done.

Many years since, two young men, or boys, went from Berkshire County, Mass sachusetts, to North Carolina, of the name of Jones. They were playmates of mine. There first names were Belus aud Eg-

I will admit that an indirect interest bert. How strange to me it would seem prompts me to try and urge through this if you were a relative of theirs! Excuse railroad project, and who does anything inv long letter, and with my thanks again for your valuable letter allow me to expect to hear from you again at your car-

liest conventence. Respectfully, Yours, &c.,

GENERAL SCHOFIELD- The fact made known by General Grant to General John M. Thayer, Senator in Congress from Nebraska, on Tuesday morning last, that he had decided to invite General Schofield to remain for a brief period in the War Department, was announced in nearly all the Eastern daily papers of vesterday. This intention is not only a mark of General Grant's high esteem of the accomplished young soldier now in charge of the War Department, but is intended to show to the country that the new President desires not to include General Schorfield in the neccessary displacement of the remainder of the Cab-

inet of Andrew Johnson. The fact it-What is your opinion of that route self wasknown to us on the same day. through Kentucky ? From Cumberland but adhering to the rule laid down in bia Phoenix mentions that John Harris, Gap to Paris I believe is about 128 miles, these columns from the beginning as to Chief of the Catawba Indians was before and said to be practical and feasible and speculation in regard to the Cabinet, we said nothing about it. Now, however, is certainly the shortest route. I think that the matter is public, we feel free to Morristown of which you speak is twelve say that nothing could give more satismiles west of Bristol ; it so, then Norfolk faction to the loyal peop'a and to the would desire the completion of the Cum-Republican party especially than the berland Gap Road, as well as Charleston manner in which the new President intend to convey this significant comp'imnt and the other se: ports. Altogether mato General Schofield. He does not conking a strong influence in its favor, and it ceal his opinion that no regular officer of would be of equal benefit to all, and no the army or navy should be retained in dian Land'' bordering the Catawba river injury to either, for all lines of railroads) civil office unless in a special military omergney ;but he seems resolved that east and west, or looking towards the cattle thus sustained in the winter, with by their own insignificance. Such is the fate Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, will have all this sentimert shall not prevet him from the business they have capacity for. As doing justice to a good soldier and an

and Greenville, of sixty miles, I shall be

much mistaken if that cannot be filled

Wm. S. Hastie, of Charleston, in relation

to this C. C. & Co. line, (almost air line,)

and in his reply he spoke of the Blue Ridge

encouragement to it.

honest man. to the Gap between Asheville, Spartanburg

## HY TENIAL.



Railroad, and also said that through other MILLS-CRATON-On the 4th insta parties I would receive communications by Rev. V. A. Sharpe, Mr. GEORGE H. on the subject, but I have received none, MILLS to Miss MARY CRATON, all of this and wrote to him again some time since, place.

but got no answer from him. I then May unalloyed felicity and happiness wrote to the President of the South Carattend them, and innumerable blessings olina Railroad at Columbia, enquiring of cheer their devoted hearts as they wan him about the Blue Ridge Road, where it der hand in hand down the vale of Time. commences and where it terminates, and \*The happy couple will please accept our thanks for a supply of nice cake.

but neither from him do I get any an-HAYES-CRIGGER-At Maryville, Tenn., on the 25th ult., by Rev. A. Bartlett. Mr. CADWALADER J. HAVES to Miss RACHEL O. CRIGGER.

"This is the way he long has sought," miles; from Cincinnati to Chicago, 294 ; And mourned because he found it not,