

# The Rutherford Star.

"BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT AND THEN GO AHEAD."—DAVY CROCKETT.

VOL. V.

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C. SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1871.

NO. 2.

## Professional Cards

**DR. J. W. DEPASS,**  
SURGEON DENTIST,  
RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.  
Continues the practice of his Profession in this and the surrounding Counties. All work neatly executed, and warranted. Teeth extracted without pain, by the use of Chloroform.  
Best references furnished on application. Office at Dr. Duffy's old stand. 25-t.

**J. B. CARPENTER,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.  
Collections promptly attended to. 3-ly.

**R. W. LOGAN,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.  
Will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care.  
Particular attention given to collections in both Superior and Justice Courts.

**J. L. CARSON,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.  
Collections made in any part of the State if possible.

**H. H. JUSTICE,**  
Attorney at Law  
RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.  
Claims collected in all parts of the State. 18-ly

**L. F. CHURCHILL,** O. M. WHITEHEAD  
**CHURCHILL & WHITEHEAD**  
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS  
AT LAW,  
RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.  
Will practice in all the Courts of Western North Carolina, in the Supreme Courts of the State and in the Dist. Ct. Circuit and Superior Courts of the United States. 18-ly

**DR. J. W. HARRIS,**  
WILL GIVE PROMPT ATTENTION to all Professional calls and hopes to merit a continuance of his long established practice.  
Has constantly on hand a fine supply of PURE DRUGS at his office in Rutherfordton. 18-ly

**W. M. SHIPP,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Charlotte, N. C.  
Will attend to all business entrusted to his care in the 13th Judicial District. Collections made in all parts of the State. 4-ly

**H. CABANISS,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
SHELBY, N. C.  
Will practice in the Courts of Rutherford, Cleveland and Gaston.

**J. M. JUSTICE,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.  
Will practice in the courts of Polk, Rutherford and Cleveland.  
Any claims left with him, will be attended to with promptness and dispatch. 10-ly

## Business Cards

**EXCHANGE HOTEL,**  
Cor. 3d St. and Penn. Avenue,  
Washington, D. C.  
THIS House, formerly known as the ST. CHARLES, has been thoroughly renovated, enlarged, and furnished throughout with entirely new furniture, and is now open for the accommodation of the traveling public. Those desiring comfortable city quarters at reasonable rates, are respectfully invited to give the

**EXCHANGE,**  
Convenient to street Cars and all the City Depots, a trial. ALEX. H. JONES, Proprietor. 30-1-ly

**W. M. WILSON,** W. J. BLACK  
**WILSON & BLACK,**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS  
In Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Chemicals, Window Glass, Lamps, Lamp Chimneys, &c.  
Corner Trade & College Sts.,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C. 4-ly

**CHARLOTTE HOTEL,**  
W. M. MATTHEWS & SON,  
PROPRIETORS,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
MAKE this method of returning their sincere thanks to their friends and the public. He generally for the very liberal manner in which their House has been patronized under the charge of Matthews & Stigall, and they pledge themselves that no pains shall be spared to make their patrons comfortable. Their table shall be furnished with the very best of the market afford.

Attentive and polite servants will always be on hand and every effort will be made to give entire satisfaction.  
Their stables are large and commodious, sufficient to accommodate all who may come to see us. Horses and Vehicles always on hand to supply the wants of customers.

**VILLAGE HOTEL,**  
RUTHERFORDTON N. C.  
**JOS. W. GREEN,**  
PROPRIETOR.  
In opening this old and favorably known House, the Proprietor would respectfully solicit a share public patronage, promising to give every endeavor to make his guests comfortable.  
His table will be supplied with the best of the market afford, and with attentive servants. He intends to try and satisfy the most fastidious. Give him a Call. 37-t.

## Miscellaneous.

### TOWN ORDINANCES.

The Commissioners of the town of Rutherfordton, do enact:

- That all persons living within the corporate limits of said town, liable by law to work on public roads, be and they are hereby required to work on the streets and roads in said town, six days in each year, or forfeit and pay to the Mayor \$1 for each day they fail to work: Provided, that in the discretion of the Mayor, such work may be rendered by substitute.
- That any person or persons who shall engage in any fight, riot, or unlawful assembly, or who shall be guilty of unbecomingly or disrespectfully using any unbecoming language or shall curse, swear or loud talk to the annoyance of the citizens of said town, shall be fined at the discretion of the Mayor, not to exceed \$25.
- That if any person shall discharge any fire arms, except in cases of actual necessity, or by permission of the Mayor, within the boundaries described, in Ordinance No. 3 of the town Ordinance of 1870, he shall pay a fine of \$1 for each offence.
- That any person or persons who shall engage in driving, racing or turning horses through the streets at such speed as to endanger life or property, shall be fined at the discretion of the Mayor, not to exceed \$10.
- That any person or persons who shall obstruct any public street or sidewalk, by placing thereon any wood, timber or other thing, and allowing the same to remain more than 24 hours, shall pay a fine of one dollar for each day such obstruction may remain.
- That if any grocer, barkeeper, or other person engaged in the sale of spirituous liquors, shall sell or give away, any spirituous or malt liquors, on the Sabbath day, he shall pay a fine of \$5 for each offence.
- That any person who shall ride or lurch any horse, or other animal, upon any sidewalk in said town, or any side track on the public square, shall pay for each offence one dollar.
- That any person or persons who shall engage in retailing spirituous liquors within said incorporation, except those who obtain a regular license, shall pay a fine of \$25 for each offence, unless they prefer to go to the law in their own defence.
- That in default of the payment of any fine or penalty, due to violation of the foregoing ordinances, the person so defaulting, may be imprisoned at the discretion of the Mayor, to be released upon payment of the fine and costs.
- It shall be the duty of the Town Marshal to arrest all persons who may be guilty of violating any of the foregoing ordinances, and bring such person or persons before the Mayor, or in his absence, some one of the Commissioners, to be dealt with according to law.
- That for the purpose of raising a sufficient revenue, to defray the necessary expenses, and for making the necessary improvements in the town, the following tax, to be levied and collected on the subjects of taxation. And all persons owning any property liable to taxation, or upon whom a special tax has been levied, are required to list the same with the Mayor on or before the 15th day of February next, in the form of which, they shall be liable to double tax.

On Real or Personal Property, (subject to exemption of two hundred dollars worth of household and kitchen furniture) 30 cents on the \$100 valuation.

A special tax on the following occupations to wit:

|  |        |
|--|--------|
| Lawyers, Physicians and Dentists, each   | \$5.00 |
| Grocers and Millers  | 25.00  |
| Side Shows & Slight and hand performers  | 10.00  |
| Magie Lecturers, Lecturers   | 5.00   |
| Itinerant Auctioneers  | 5.00   |
| Silver-Smiths and Jewelers   | 2.00   |
| Retailers of Spirituous Liquors  | 1.00   |
| Dry Good Stores  | 25.00  |
| Confectioneries and Book Stores  | 8.00   |
| Photographic Artists   | 5.00   |
| Taylor Shops   | 2.00   |
| Blacksmiths or Woodshops   | 2.00   |
| Cabinet Shops  | 2.00   |
| Printing Offices   | 5.00   |
| Insurance Agents   | 5.00   |
| Tan Yards  | 2.00   |
| Hotel or public boarding houses  | 8.00   |
| Private boarding houses  | 3.00   |
| Book & Shoe, Harness & Saddle Shops  | 2.00   |
| Tin Shops  | 2.00   |
| Every itinerant dealer in Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, Guns, Tobacco or Firearms, or the product or Manufacture of Rutherford County, | 5.00   |

All residents of the Town liable for a special tax, shall only be required to pay a pro rata amount of their special tax, according to the true value of their property or discharging the business, trade or profession, upon which such tax is levied. Itinerants to pay full tax.

R. W. LOGAN, Mayor.  
Adopted Jan. 16th, 1871.

**NORTH CAROLINA,**  
RUTHERFORD COUNTY.  
In the Probate Court.

Petition for sale and to distribute assets.  
BENJ. HENDERSTADT, adm'r, of  
JONATHAN MOONEY,  
vs.  
MILTON JARRELL, and wife and others.  
Heirs at Law of Jonathan Mooney.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Milton Jarrell and wife, are non-residents of this State it is ordered that publication be made in the Rutherford Star, for 6 weeks notifying said non-resident defendants to appear before me at my office, in Rutherfordton, on any day or days to be named, or it will be heard ex parte as to them.  
J. B. CARPENTER,  
Judge of Probate.

**BLACKSMITHING.**  
Mr. Bradley Dalton would inform his old friends and customers, that he is going it alone, and will be glad to have them call at his shop on the branch, South of the Jail, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work, in his line, in a superior and workmanlike manner.  
Country produce taken in exchange for work. 19-t

**Executors Sale.**—In obedience to an order of the Probate Court, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder at the Court House door in Rutherfordton, on Monday the 27th day of March next, all the evidences of debt belonging to the estate of John Burge, Sr., dec'd.  
All persons having claims against said estate will present the same to me or my agent J. W. Green, on or before the 10th day of January, 1872, or this notice will be placed in bar of their recovery.  
J. C. BURGE, Ex'r.  
44-t

## THE STAR.

RUTHERFORDTON N. C.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

**W. W. SHARPE & CO.,**  
PUBLISHERS' AGENTS,  
TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, NEW YORK.  
Are authorized to contract for Advertising in our paper.

### Going up and Coming Down.

This is a simple song, 'tis true,  
And songs like this are never new  
And we'll try and scater through  
A pinch or two of good advice.  
Then listen ponsons friend, and learn  
Never to boast of much renown;  
For fortune's wheel is on the turn,  
And some go up, and some come down.

We know a vast amount of stock  
A vast amount of pride in stock  
But fate has picked so many locks,  
We wouldn't like to warrant yours.  
Remember then and never spurn  
The one whose hand is hard and brown,  
For he is likely to go up,  
And you are likely to come down.

The other thing you will agree,  
(The truth may be as well confessed),  
The "wealth aristocracy"  
It but a scaly thing at best.  
And though the fishes large and strong  
May seek the little ones to drown,  
Yet fishes all, be it great and small,  
Are going up and coming down.

Our lives are full of change and change,  
And change you know, is never sure;  
And 'twas a doctrine new and strange,  
That pieces high are most secure.  
And though the fickle god may smile,  
And wield the sceptre, and the crown,  
'Tis only for a little while—  
Then they B. goes up and A. comes down.

The world for you and me, my friend,  
Hath something more than pounds and pence,  
Then let me humbly recommend  
A little use of common sense.  
Thus lay all pride of place aside,  
And have a care on whom you frown;  
For when you see him going down,  
'Tis likely you are only coming down.

### SPEECH OF MR. MORTON.

This society of the Ku Klux is the result of a general purpose, of a matured plan for the subjugation of the South by a party that is in hostility to the Government of the United States, by the party which organized and conducted the rebellion. It proposes to gain the supremacy by driving Republicans into submission and silence, or by compelling them to fly from the State. It electioneers by murder, and persuades men by the lash and destruction of their property. It seeks to waste the courage of men and their devotion to principle by causing them to go to bed at night with a dread that they may be murdered and their houses destroyed by fire before morning. It works by means that sap the mental as well as the physical strength of men and lead them to sacrifice their principles and their feelings to purchase security for themselves and their families. It leaves no room for neutrality. All must take their stand upon the one side or the other—absolute submission upon the one hand, or total insecurity for life and property upon the other.

But as a party policy it is short-sighted and wickedly foolish. Victory purchased by blood cannot be permanent or glorious. The spots which it makes upon the escutcheon of the party can never be washed out, but will deepen and redden from generation to generation. The blood which is spilled cries from the ground, and in a few years the avenger will come and punishment will fall suddenly and terribly upon the criminals.

The mantle of the Democratic party is broad, but it is full of rents, and is not broad enough to cover these crimes from the world.

The Democratic party may say that it has not committed these crimes; but the judgment of mankind will be that it has held the garments of those who did; that it has stood by in approving silence; that it has uttered no word of condemnation; that it has raised no hand to bring the guilty to punishment; and while it may not

have been the actual perpetrator of the deed, yet it has received the political profits that result from its perpetration.

The Democratic party can relieve itself from these terrible imputations by denouncing the crimes, by admitting their existence, by uniting with others for their suppression, by showing a willingness to use all the means that may be within their power to protect life, liberty, property; but failing to do these things, it will be held responsible by the verdict of history.

The subject is painful to me, and I would to God that I had never had occasion to mention it in this Chamber. It affords me no pleasure to publish to the world the crimes and misdoings of the people in any part of my country. I would, if it were possible, if it were consistent with truth and justice, bury them in oblivion. But I cannot do that. That is beyond my power; or the power of the Democratic party. The best remedy for these evils is their full and complete exposure, that they may be known, understood, and execrated by all men so that a public opinion may be created which shall have power for their ultimate suppression. To remain silent from any cause is to approve of these crimes, is to encourage their continuance, is to give to their perpetrators security and impunity. We cannot remain silent without implicating ourselves in the deed.

It is not quite a year ago that I endeavored, in a speech on the Georgia question, to lay before the Senate and the country the condition of the South as I then understood it. I was not able to tell a hundredth part of the truth. What I knew was bad enough. But I was met with stern incredulity upon this floor, and even in portions of the Republican press. Those Republicans who then doubted do not now. Those voices that were then lifted up on the Republican side of this Chamber to rebuke me are now silent. The terrible truth has forced itself upon the knowledge of all men, and the duty now rests upon all men to rise up and bear witness against it.

The persistent declarations of northern politicians, that the reconstruction acts are unconstitutional and void, that the people of the State have a right to resist them, and that the Government of the United States has wickedly oppressed these people and wantonly inflicted upon them disabilities and degradation have largely conduced to their present unhappy condition. The southern mind, irritated by defeat, accepted these declarations as evidence of sympathy and of the justness of their cause, and the crimes and outrages that have been committed are in great part the natural and inevitable result. Had these politicians advised the people of the South to accept the situation and accommodate themselves to the result, who can doubt that peace, good will, and prosperity would have been restored?

To the motives of the leaders of the Democratic party I impute nothing. I have no right to sit in judgment upon them. God alone is the searcher of hearts. From their standpoint they doubtless believe they are doing right. But of the consequences of their action I have a right to speak, and I declare to them solemnly that as their course before the war had much to do in bringing on the rebellion their policy now largely contributes to foment and produce the disastrous condition of things in the South.

When the war ended many

men who had been in the Union Army remained in the South, intending to make it their home and identify themselves with its fortunes. Others emigrated from the North, taking with them large capital, believing that the South presented fine prospects for business, individual success, and general prosperity. In the reconstruction of the southern States it so happened, and was, in fact, necessary, that many of these men should be elected to office and take a leading part in the government of the States in which they settled. This was their right and the natural result of the circumstances by which they were surrounded; but they were denounced as adventurers and intruders, and the odious slang of "carpet baggers" was re-echoed by the Democracy of the North, who sent word to the South that these men had no rights they were bound to respect.

Emigration is a part of the genius of the American people. They are composed of those who came from abroad or their descendants. To emigrate from State to State, and there to enjoy all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States, is guaranteed by the Constitution, and it is an odious and anti-American doctrine that a man has no right to be elected to an office in a State because he was not born in it, or has not lived in it many years. When we consider the circumstances under which the Territories were settled and new States formed, the rapid transition of our population from one part of the country to another, we shall comprehend the infamy and villainy of this slang against "carpet baggers."

Why, sir, it is the same spirit in another form which a few years ago attempted to deny equal political rights to men of foreign birth and insisted that the offices should be held only by those who were born upon the soil; and it is humiliating that any portion of the people of the North should endeavor to excite the people of the South against their own citizens who have gone there to find homes. What the South needs is emigrants with carpet bags well filled with capital to revive industry, organize labor, and develop her resources; and the howl against this class of citizens is insane and suicidal.

Those who were born in the South and remained faithful to the Government, or have since joined the Republican party, are stigmatized as the "scallawags," as low persons of the baser sort, disgraced and degraded by every opprobrious epithet, and all of this execrable Billingsgate is re-echoed, with additions, in the North. The mass of the people in the South are honest, humane, and kindly feeling, like those of any other section of the country, and do wrong chiefly where they think they are doing right. But, for political purposes, their passions are artfully stimulated, their prejudices against negroes excited to madness, and skillful operators constantly reopen and aggravate the wounds and hatreds of the war. They were nurtured in the right of secession, and carefully educated to hate the Republican party as their natural enemies, and are now manipulated and operated upon by the most unscrupulous political organization that ever existed.

Will the people of the South never learn that for thirty years the Democratic party has been their most deadly weapon? But for its baneful influence they would never have embarked in the rebellion. They were encouraged in the belief that the right was upon their side,

that the Democracy of the North were their friends and allies and would never permit them to be coerced to remain in the Union, and after the war had lasted two years they were urged to protract the struggle by holding out to them the prospect that a revolution was going on in the sentiment of the North that would soon acknowledge their independence. They clung to these fatal delusions until they were overwhelmed by defeat. Their allies deserted them at the critical moment, the revolution in the North never came, their prospects faded like an evening cloud, and the sun of the confederacy went down in blood.

The Democratic party can only come into power by carrying all the southern States, in which case the southern Democracy will constitute the majority of the party, and will be the controlling element. The southern Democracy would refuse to vote taxes and appropriations for pensions, except upon condition that confederate soldiers and their widows and orphans should be pensioned, and put upon equal terms with those of the soldiers of the Union. The Southern Democracy would never vote taxes and appropriations to pay the national debt unless they were paid for their slaves. The northern Democracy, who are committed by endless resolutions and years of declamation to the position that slavery was wrongfully and unconstitutionally abolished, would sustain them. It would be easier to assume the payment for slaves than to repudiate the national debt, for the reason that the payment must come principally from the North, and getting clear of the debt would do them but a small part of the good that payment for their slaves would.

It is improbable to suppose that the southern Democracy when placed in power would voluntarily tax themselves to pay the debt which had been created for their subjugation, while all that they had invested in the confederate debt was lost together with their slaves. And that they will in that case make the payment for their slaves a condition upon which the national debt shall be paid no one can doubt. It may be said, however, that the Democratic party in the North would never consent to this. My answer is that they will consent when they find that they can hold power on no other terms; and it would only be consenting to the practical application of what they have advocated all the time. If they were in earnest when they declared that slavery was abolished without authority of law and without any public necessity, and that it was most unjust toward the owners of slaves, how can they refuse to make the nation pay for these slaves when they are placed in power?

The southern question will be the great issue in 1872 that will dwarf into insignificance every other. No merely economical question can divide public attention with it. Shall reconstruction be maintained; shall the constitutional amendments be upheld; shall the colored people be protected in the enjoyment of equal rights; shall the Republicans of the southern States be protected in life, liberty, and property? are the great issues to be settled in 1872. Questions of tariff, currency, civil service reform, will play some part, but it will be a subordinate one. In all the southern States the Republicans will struggle for life, for the privilege of living in peace and security while the Democratic party will struggle to regain

their former power, and, as experience has shown, will not hesitate as to the means that may be used for that purpose. And in view of the solemn fact that everything is at stake for which we struggled and suffered through ten years of war and storm, let us bury all personal grievances, and forgetting past differences, banishing all selfish consideration, unite again as a band of brothers, and with unbroken front move forward resolved to conquer for the right.

**A Happy Daddy.**  
The following letter from an eccentric father refers to an event not uncommon in matrimonial life. By abrupt changes of theme the writer succeeds in unwittingly attributing the most remarkable qualities to the innocent darling of which he is so proud to be called the parent:  
DEAR SISTER:—I now take my seat and sit down to take this opportunity to inform you that I am a daddy at last; that is, I suppose I am, for Abbie has got a nice, fat baby, and we hope these few lines will find you enjoying the same great blessing. Now this is to be strictly a business letter.—Firstly, as I said before, Abbie has got as nice a baby as ever made up faces. Next, I have swapped away old Buckskin, and think I have got a pretty nice horse, it is a girl and weighs nine pounds, (I mean the baby), and is just as fat as butter, and has got a good strong pair of lungs. She is red and has a bobtail, (the horse I mean), and a white stripe in her face, and is a good driver; she has got blue eyes and a dimple in her chin, (I mean the baby now), and just the prettiest mouth that ever opened to receive pap; and judging from her teeth I should think she was about six years old, (I mean the horse now.) She is sound smooth and kind, (I mean the horse or baby either now), and the doctor says she is the fairest he ever saw without any exception. (He means the baby.) I got twenty-five dollars to boot, (not on the baby, though), for in its case the boot was on the other foot, and two or three sizes larger, as near as I can find out.) I am going to harness the horse now, and go after mother; she was born last night twenty minutes past nine. (I hope you don't think I mean mother or the horse—I mean the baby.) She is as hearty as a pig; ate an egg, a biscuit, and drank three cups of tea for dinner. (I mean Abbie.) She is getting along nicely, and if she don't have any bad luck, she will get along first-rate. She is subject to disorders of the stomach, and they say that is a sign of colic. (I mean the baby.) I hope it is, for the nurse says colicky babies never die. She talks about her nose, as she takes snuff, (the nurse I mean now.)  
There, I've been reading this over, and I see plainly that I ain't fit to write. The amount of it is, I am frustrated. I am a happy daddy, and that accounts for it; so you must excuse me this time. SAM.

William H. Corwin, the only son of the late Tom Corwin, of Ohio, is now practising homopathy in Lebanon, Pa.

The following expressive notice is posted on the closed door of a Brooklyn cobbler's shop: "Ther beezies is klod far as week to elou thea bos A chans ter bi sik."

There is a moral taught by the following conversation which needs to be learned by many fathers. Said a little four-year-old: "Mother, father won't be in heaven with us, will he?" "Why not, my child?" "Because he can't leave the store."

San Francisco is sue recently raising oysters brought from the Atlantic coast and planted in the bay.