

one article per week, and in this way we feel confident that we shall be able to convince them that our cause is just, and that they are in duty bound to join us on the issue of Repudiation.

We do not think that merely because the people have already met the enormous demands of the tax gatherer for this year, they will grow lukewarm on the subject of the great State and burdensome taxes, as one of our correspondents seems to think. The people's taxes were enormously high this year, but they will be much greater next year.

They cannot be ignorant of the fact that, with a debt of forty millions dollars hanging over them, interest accruing, the government to keep up public officers to pay, and a thousand other incidental expenses to meet,—taxes must increase annually, and not decrease.

To say nothing of the interest on this large sum, the school fund to be raised, the annual expenses of the State government, the Federal taxes that are annually exacted from us, the cost of collection, and the many other duties imposed for the privilege of living, to pay the Debt from the present estimated property of the State, would require a little over twenty per cent. of the entire aggregate.

This is easily calculated. The estimated taxable property of the State is two hundred millions of dollars; the Debt is forty millions. It will require then twenty per cent. of all the property of the State to pay the State Debt, exclusive of the cost of collection. Add the cost of collection, the losses in frauds and speculation, which would be a charge on property as really as the debt itself, and the amount could not be less than thirty or thirty-five per cent. of all the realized wealth of the State.

Now is there any one so moon struck as to be willing to sell out what little he has gotten by hard labor and give one third to the government just to avoid the charge or the imagined crime of repudiation?

Suppose A has a plat of land (all he has in the world) worth, say \$300, think you he would be fool enough to sell that land and give \$100 to the State, just to avoid being called a Repudiator? We don't think so. He would hold on to all the money, and wait for the sheriff to sell him out. But the Sheriff will do it ere long, if the people resolve to pay the Debt, so it would be just as well, perhaps better, for him and all others to sell out and pay up the monstrous swindle, and save interest.

The fact is the Debt can not be paid without making slaves of the people. The great question for them to decide, then, is, shall we repudiate and live free men or shall we pay the debt, and become slaves to the few money sharks who hold the bonds. The people are told that these money sharks and swindlers must be paid,—yes, they must have the hard earnings of your labor, and their usurious rate of interest. The Private debts of the people may go unpaid and their children may suffer the pinchings of cold and hunger; but Stockjobbers and money Rings, must not be deprived of a cent.

OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA ELECTIONS.—Wendell Phillips does not seem to think much of the recent Radical victories in Ohio and Pennsylvania. In this week's Anti-Slavery Standard says, very pointedly:

Meanwhile the strength of the opposition vote shows that the administration has not satisfied the country. Its friends have rallied and secured another year of grace. The elections of 1870 will turn more directly on the issue whether the Republican party has fulfilled the national expectation. In our opinion, unless the administration files a better record during the coming year than that of the past, there will be a very even struggle between it and its foe, perhaps an ignominious defeat. By small majorities, after almost incredible effort, we have just saved the two great States—Pennsylvania and Ohio; any slight untoward accident, even, would have lost them. It is a poor dependence for a great party. We have drifted thus far on the strength of our soldier-President's reputation. He and his Cabinet must earn the future.

From the Rural American, A ROYAL FARM—THE DAIRY OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

Situated about a mile from Windsor, it is probably the most perfect, as it is the most expensive thing of the kind in the world. Its dairy department is thus described: "We entered a beautiful cottage and were shown by one of the Queen's favorite servants into a room about thirty feet square, the roof supported by six octagonal columns of white marble, with richly-carved capitals. The floors were of white porcelain tiles, the windows stained glass, bordered with may blossoms, daisies, buttercups and primroses. The floors were lined with tiles of porcelain of a delicate blue tint, with rich medallions inserted of the Queen, Prince Consort, and each of the children—Shields monograms of the royal family, and bas-reliefs of agricultural designs representing the seasons, completed the ornamentation of this exquisite model dairy. All around the walls ran a marble table, and through the centre two long ones, supported by marble posts resting on basins, through which runs a perpetual stream of spring water. By this means the table slabs are always cold, and the temperature of the dairy is chill, while the white and gilt china milk and butter dishes resting on the tables are never placed in water. We drank the delicious milk just brought in bright metal buckets, lined with porcelain, the Queen's monogram and crest glittering on the brass plates on the covers. In the room where the butter was made, milk skimmed and strained, we feasted our eyes on the rows of metal porcelain-lined cans of every size, made to lock, and sent to the royal family even as far as Scotland; so they always have good milk and butter. The churn was of metal, also, lined with porcelain,

made in two compartments. The outside chamber surrounding the cylinder could have warm or cold water poured in to regulate the "coming of the butter" without disturbing the cream. The lids was screwed on, and the stationary stand on which the wheel was turned made the work easy and rapid. But while over sixty cows are daily milked, and as many more are out grazing, the royal family are more than satisfied, and Londoners more than desirous to see the rolls of golden butter and cases of cream sold from the model farm for saving money for the Queen! I know the butter is sold, for we breakfasted on it this morning, and we paid for it, not as a bribe, but a regular market bargain at the dairy.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF DERBY. England has lost one of her brightest intellects. The Earl of Derby is dead. He was born March 23, 1799. He entered Parliament in 1821, (then Mr. Stanley,) and took rank in the house of the ablest debaters and prominent leaders of the Whig opposition to the Ministry of the Earl of Liverpool. In 1827 he took office as Under Secretary for the Colonies in George Canning's administration. This office he held until 1828. He made himself prominent in Parliament during the three years of the Wellington Government which followed 1828. In 1830 Lord Grey completed his reform Cabinet, and Mr. Stanley was appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, which appointment conferred the unusual honor of a seat in the Cabinet. In the great Parliamentary struggle of 1832-'3, which resulted in the passage of the Reform bill, the Church temporalities bill, and the bill to establish national education in Ireland, he took a brilliant part. Assailed by Daniel O'Connell and Richard Lalor Shiel, he retorted in speeches which are yet cited as splendid efforts of parliamentary eloquence.

In 1833 he became Secretary of State for the Colonies, and under his auspices the abolition of slavery was effected in the West Indies. In 1834 his father succeeded to the Earldom of Derby, and he became, by courtesy, Lord Stanley. In 1844 he was summoned by writ to the House of Peers and assumed the leadership of the Conservative party in that body. In 1845 Sir Robert Peel resolved to adopt a free trade policy, and Lord Stanley withdrew from the Cabinet and became the leader of the protectionist opposition. He succeeded to the Earldom in 1851. He twice declined the premiership, previous and up to 1851, but in 1852 he was called by the Queen to construct a Cabinet (Lord John Russell having sustained a defeat on the militia bill), and obeyed. He did not hold the post very long, but reoccupied it on the resignation of Lord Palmerston. He conducted the British Government during our late civil war, and his leanings were decidedly towards the Southern Confederacy. But for the liberals he would no doubt have acceded to the overtures of Louis Napoleon to join France in a recognition of the South. His last great act was his speech on the disestablishment of the Irish Church.

OUR NATIONAL DEBT—REPORTED OFFER OF THE ROTHSCHILDS. A report comes through a Washington telegram that the Rothschilds are about to offer a loan to our government to any amount it may desire at four per cent. interest, and that M. Friguet, an agent of these great capitalists, will arrive shortly to make the proposition. It is further said that this proposed action on the part of the Rothschilds has been prompted by the discovery that certain German capitalists were contemplating a similar proposition. Now we do not know what truth there may be in this report. It may not only be a bull operation on the part of those holding largely U States securities for the purpose of sending up the prices in the markets; and if we consider that the Rothschilds would not be likely to make known in advance any great financial operation of this sort, such would be a remarkable view of the character and object of the telegram.—Still it is not improbable that either the Rothschilds or the capitalists alluded to, or both, may contemplate such a grand financial movement. N. Y. World.

GREAT STORMS IN THE LAST CENTURY.—The great storms of the past times far exceed any of those of the present century. The storm which occurred in England November 26 and 27, 1703, was called the "great storm," as it was one of the most terrible that ever raged there. The devastation on land was immense, and on the coast and in the harbors the loss of shipping and in lives still greater. The loss in London alone was estimated at \$2,000,000. Eight thousand persons were thought to be drowned in the floods on English rivers and on the coasts. Twelve men of war, with more than 1,800 men on board were lost within sight of land. In the county of Kent 17,000 trees were torn up.—Multitudes of cattle were destroyed; in one level which was flooded 15,000 sheep were drowned. It was during this terrific gale that the Eddystone lighthouse was carried away and its ingenious inventor and his associates perished.

WHY FARMER'S SONS LEAVE HOME.—The farmer first fails to instill into the mind of the child that he is working for kindness—in other words to please his father. There are few children who will not love to work if they know this. Then he neglects to treat his son as a companion, a helper, and a counselor instead of servant. He fails to impart to him his plans of improvement, and such things as will interest him and fix his attention on the farm, and consequently he fails to awaken his interest in behalf of the farm. He forgets to teach him the immense advantages and benefits of the farm, as compared with other callings, and finally fails to show him enough of the world that he may understand these things for himself.

London Fun has a telling cartoon apropos of Mrs. Stowe's Byron slander. There is a colossal statue of the poet, robed like a Roman Senator, resting on a massive pedestal. Aunt Harriet in dragged skirt, frayed shawl, and hood, from which escape her elms locks, is attempting to reach the poet's shoulder—to get astride, Goutless—and, in climbing, has left her dirty shoe marks on pedestal and statue.—Police constable standing by sings out: "Now, then, old gal, if you want to make yourself conspicuous you had better go elsewhere, and not leave your dirty marks there."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Advices received at the Agricultural Department indicate a falling off of the tobacco crop of one third in Virginia and Maryland, one tenth in Kentucky. The estimated falling off in the West will be largely increased by the early killing frosts which have badly damaged the uncurled tobacco. The bulk of the crop has been saved. The Democrats of California have elected 11 of the 14 District Judges. The papers publish a reported interview between the President and Senator Thayer, of Nebraska, on the subject of the Mississippi elections, from which it appears that the President supports Alcorn. Tobacco is now paying the bulk of internal revenue.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 26.—The case of the officers of the Cuba was resumed before the U. S. Commissioners to day. Mr. Davis, for the defence, wanted to introduce some of the officers as witnesses. Mr. Phelps, for the Government, objected. After some discussion the Commissioner decided that the officers were competent witnesses. After the examination of two witnesses, eliciting nothing of importance, the court adjourned until to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Revenue to day \$280,000. George Butler, nephew of the General, has been appointed Consul General to British India, with his headquarters at Calcutta. Commissioner Delano decides that vintners selling their own products at the place of manufacture are not subject to the special liquor tax.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in the United States and Canada, with nearly every State and Province represented, lately in session in Baltimore, visited President Grant, who said in reply to a speech: "Gentlemen, I am very glad to meet you as the representative class of one of the branches of industry of our country, which does more towards its development than any other. Without the aid of railroads the interior of so vast a country as we have could be of very little use. You have my best wishes, gentlemen, for your success and prosperity."

The Supreme Court took no action in the Yerger case to day, the Attorney General and Yerger's Counsel not having agreed upon the manner of procedure. NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The celebrated cotton case, United States v. Vernon K. Stevenson, was decided in favor of Stevenson, the judge holding that the cotton in question never belonged to the Confederate Government, and instead of being shipped to New York in violation of an act of Congress, was shipped from a Confederate port to a foreign country in violation of the blockade of Wilmington, but could not change the title, or work a forfeiture to the United States, unless seized as a prize of war.

BUFFALO, Oct. 26.—A severe snow storm is prevailing, two inches deep at Toronto. Two feet have fallen at points north and west. HAVANNA, Oct. 28.—A decree of the constituent Cortes establishing unrestricted liberty of religion in Cuba and Porto Rico was promulgated and has gone into effect as a law of the land.

Three principal parties in the Cortese have each appointed seven deputies to hold a conference and try to come to some agreement in regard to the selection of King. Serrano threatens to resign in case of a rupture between the Unionists and Progressionists.

GENERAL MAGRUDER AND THE LATE WAR. At the annual dinner of a military company in Boston last week, General J. B. Magruder being present by invitation, made an interesting address, in the course of which he said:

"I am now going to give an account, which can be made public if it may be considered desirable, and which is the first time I have ever alluded to it, of the circumstances under which I left the flag. During the dark days in Washington Mr. Lincoln sent for me. I then being either first or second in command in the defenses of Washington. Mr. Lincoln said to me, 'The government of your State (Virginia) refuses to send her quota of the 75,000 men called for. Imagining that he would like to know in case the State went out what I would do, I said to him, 'Of one thing rest assured, Mr. Lincoln, so long as I am in command you and your family may rest in perfect safety in the White House, and if I send my resignation, you shall be apprised of it at the same time that it goes to the Adjutant-General, and I promise to remain in the city twelve hours afterward,' adding, laughing, 'I wish to be well off with the old love before I am on with the new.' Mr. Lincoln laughingly said, 'I will help you to be well off with the old love.' I did remain thirteen hours after my resignation, and then made my way to Long Bridge. When I reached the draw it was three minutes past 9 o'clock at night, and the draw-bridge had been raised three minutes. The Lieutenant in command of the company stationed there was Lieutenant Baird, now a Major General of the U. S. Army, and his command being in my regiment, all the men knew me. I said to Lieutenant Baird, 'I have this favor to ask you, that you will let me pass the draw.' The Lieutenant's reply was, in substance, 'I wish you had not to make the request, and I would to God that you were coming from Virginia instead of going to it.' He, however, let me pass."

General Magruder said the struggle in his mind was between a sense of his duty to the flag of his country, on the one hand, and all those ideas and feelings which were bred in him as a Virginian, on the other. "I placed my fortunes in this one bark, and after a long dark night all was lost, save my honor." He then paid a tribute of respect to others of his companions in arms who had embraced the cause of secession, believing in its right and justice, and claimed that such men were actuated by no unworthy principles. In conclusion, he expressed his readiness and anxiety to do all in his power to heal up the wounds caused by the war; to reimburse the long-suffered ties, and to cherish all that was left of the fraternal feeling which must form the basis of the true Union for which he earnestly hoped.

AN UGLY RECORD FOR THE NORTH.—The number of war prisoners in the Northern Prisons during the long four years conflict with the South is officially stated to be 222,900; of Federal in Southern prisons 270,000; of the

Confederates in Northern prisons 28,000 died, of the Federals in the Southern 22,000 died. The South held 50,000 more prisoners than the North, and lost 6,000 less by death. How about the "prison pens" of the South? On which side, if we take the Radical logic as to "inhumanity," will the "infamy" appear?—The Northern "pens" are now seen to be "infamous."—Exchange.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. MAGIC! THE ONLY MAGIC! MEDICINE THAT CURES ALL PAINS.

DR. G. B. POULSON'S FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE, SALISBURY, N. C.

NEVER FORGET where you will always find FRESH, PURE, AND RELIABLE DRUGS AND MEDICINES, TRUSSES AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS—LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, BREAST PUMPS AND NURSERY BOTTLES; COMBS AND BRUSHES; FANCY SOAPS AND PERFUMERY; CIGARS AND TOBACCO. CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD!

INCORPORATED 1859. THE GEORGIA HOME INS. CO. OF COLUMBUS, GA.

CAPITAL, \$350,000! J. F. BOZEMAN, Pres't. D. F. WILLCOX, Sec'y.

Continues to furnish perfect security against loss or damage by fire on all kinds of insurable property at a 'equate rates Agents can be found at every prominent point in the Southern States, to whom applications for insurance may be made. Apply to W. N. & BERNHARDT, Ag'ts. Salisbury, N. C.

BINGHAM & CO.'S NEW STOCK JUST RECEIVED

55 Bags Coffee 25 bbls Sugar 2 hbls Sugar 20 bbls Molasses 600 Sacks of Salt 22 sacks Marshall's fine Salt 75 Boxes Candles 20 Boxes Soap 15 Boxes Soda 5 Boxes Starch 40 Gro. Gail & Ax's Superior Scotch Snuff.

ALSO, Pepper, Spice, Ginger Cloves, Rice, Cinnamon, Teas, Indigo and Mad-dar, Rye and Corn Whisky, Cotton Baggins, Rope and Ties, Castings, Wooden Ware, Grindstones, Crockery and Glass Ware, Horse Shoes and Nails, Hemlock Leather, French Calf and Lining Skins, Shoe Lasts and Pegs, Shoe Thread, &c., &c.

We return our thanks to a generous public for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, and hope by fair dealing and low prices, to merit a continuance of the same. BINGHAM & Co.

RICE! RICE! RICE! 600 LBS. FRESH CAROLINA, at 12¢ on 1 BINGHAM & CO.'S