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A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURES, COMMERCE, AND MISCELLANEOUS READING.

VOLUME XI. STATESVILLE, NORTH-CAROLINA, SEPTEMBER 8, 1868. NUMBER 30.

Professional Cards. H. KELLY, M. D., OFFERS his services to the public, and may be found at his office when not professionally engaged.

Dr. Campbell & Long. THE undersigned have associated themselves in the practice of the Medical and Surgical, and may be found, when not professionally engaged, at their office, over the store occupied by Long & Miller, one door from Stockton's corner.

DR. T. J. CORPENING, Dentist, WOULD respectfully inform the people of Ireland, and the neighboring counties, that he has permanently located in Statesville, and will be pleased to receive the calls of those who may need his services.

Z. B. VANCE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Charlotte, N. C. WILL practice in the 6th Circuit, and in the Federal and Supreme Courts at Raleigh. March 27, 1860—1f

FRED. B. POISSON, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Wilmington, N. C. DUBBUZZ CUTLAR, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

HENRY NEILL, LAND AGENT AND Notary Public, Warrenburg, Johnston County, Mo. Office over Bell & Kinzel's store, corner of Pine and Holden streets.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOKS AND STATIONERY, No. 16 Murray St., a few doors from Broadway.

SISCO BROTHERS, NO. 24 NORTH CHARLES STREET, BALTIMORE, MD., Manufacturers of MARBLE, J. B. D. F., RED MEN'S Regalia, Jewels, Working Tools, &c.

GADDESS BROS., Successors to Alex. Gaddess, STEAM MARBLE WORKS, Corner Sharp and German Sts., BALTIMORE.

TOY, DEV & MALLORY, Wholesale Druggists and Importers, S. W. Corner Main Street and Market Square, Norfolk, Va.

Mill-Stones. I have the Agency to sell and warrant French Burr Mill-Stones and Bolting Cloth.

The American.

To Business Men and Advertisers.

There's a dear, sweet spot 'way down in the past, To which my heart ever turns with a sigh, And my tears fall fast as leaves in the blast, When the winds of Autumn are hurrying by.

From the Louisville Journal. Spring at the Foot of the Hill. There's a dear, sweet spot 'way down in the past, To which my heart ever turns with a sigh.

I look around me and the friends are gone, Who played with me there in my boyhood's time, And still through the mist of memory still, Like music heard from the land of joy, Comes the gushing spring at the foot of the hill, Where I drank when I was a boy.

In the valley below, where the maple shade Grows dark on the mound of her early grave; Less sleeping forever a gentle maid, Who was lovely as that to earth she gave. And the stream flows on in its music still, As it courses with a hymn of joy, From the gushing spring at the foot of the hill, Where I drank when I was a boy.

From the Wilmington Journal of the 25th. JUDGE PEARSON'S LETTER. As the Conservative papers throughout the State have failed to publish Judge Pearson's letter, I did not yesterday a copy of the same until recently, when a friend handed me the Standard containing it.

I cannot recall another instance in the history of North Carolina, as a State, when her highest judicial dignitary so far forgot the propriety of his position as to descend into the political arena—a partisan champion, stripped and girded for the fight.

Judge Pearson attempts to excuse himself upon the plea that he is so far removed beyond the frailties of ordinary men, he can view dispassionately the subjects of the day, and, therefore, in the present crisis, his "silence would be criminal." Having, as he claims, the confidence of both parties, what he says "will be considered calmly as the advice of a friend having no motive but the public good."

In the world's history, few indeed have been the men who have occupied such a position; it was perhaps yielded to Washington in his last days, but in our own time, there is no man in Europe or America to whom the public would concede it. The fact that Judge Pearson claims it for himself is the best evidence of the very high estimate placed upon him by the Sage of Mocksville, and cannot fail to evoke in his behalf the prayer of Burns, for an over-conceited lady, unconscious of the insect upon her bonnet: "O, wad some power the gillie g'us, To see our-els, as it chere see us."

It is true that he was the nominee of both parties for the position of Chief Justice. He was nominated by the Conservatives in the hope that he would confine himself to his judicial duties, and give to the State the benefit of his law learning—the result is what many predicted—the betrayal of their confidence.

Those who had watched the course of Judge Pearson, from the surrender until the nomination, had lost confidence in his public integrity. The cases, Hughes, ex parte, so ably reviewed at the time by your correspondent, Yander, wherein he holds that the Constitution of 1865 was legal and right, fully called to mind the fact, which is in his decision, that a marriage solemnized by the State, and solemnized by a Justice of the Peace appointed in Confederate times was void, and, of course, that the children sprung therefrom would be bastards, but for said ordinance, and Hayly vs. Hayly, wherein he declares a negro, formerly a slave, conspired by the will of a party who died in 1864, entitled to take a legacy bequeathed to him in said will, contrary to the express provisions of a law of the State, passed before the war, in connection with the reasoning whereby his conclusions in said cases are sustained, satisfied the profession that he was ready to construe the code of public law to meet the exigencies, and to sanction the usurpations, of the day, without any regard to established authority or express enactment. He is mistaken, then, in supposing that he has the confidence of both parties.

The members of his own profession, who know him best, concede to him much legal learning, but deny to him any political integrity.

The gist of the letter in question seems to be: That by conceding to the freedmen political equality there will be an end of strife, and that this concession will be evidenced by the election of Grant and Colfax. By denying political equality to the freedmen, we inaugurate civil war, a war of races, and that this denial will be evidenced by the election of Seymour and Blair, and, in that event, civil war will be inevitable.

The position of the Chief Justice proves that he has entirely misconceived the character of the issues joined in the present political contest. Whether the negro shall, or shall not, be deprived of the franchise, does not enter into it at all.

The Conservative party seek to sustain the fundamental principles of the Constitution of the United States, whereby the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the government shall be at liberty to exercise the powers conferred upon them by the Constitution, and, as designed by the framers of that instrument, that each shall be preserved from encroachments by either of the others.

The Republican party on the other hand, are struggling to destroy the executive and judicial departments of the government, and to place all power in the legislative department. The former seek to sustain the Constitution as construed by the fathers of the Republic—the latter seek to destroy that Constitution, and to give us in its place, a consolidated despotism—the worst despotism that can be conceived—the will of a majority of Congress.

As to the negro, the point is not whether he shall be allowed to vote, but whether the States as States shall be allowed to pass upon that question for themselves. It does not follow that, by the election of Seymour and Blair, the negro will be deprived of the franchise. The election of those gentlemen would be a declaration merely by the people of the United States that the States, and the States alone, should have the right of regulating the question of franchise, and all other internal questions, without being coerced to observe the will of the Congress of the United States. These are the great issues before us—issues upon the decision of which the existence of civil liberty, and the destinies of this country, depend. He who, with Judge Pearson, ignores these great issues, and narrows them down to the mere question of "negro suffrage," so far from being followed as a monitor, should be regarded as a political neophyte, wholly ignorant of the momentous questions of the day.

The Howard Amendment, so recently engrafted on the Constitution of the United States, concedes to the States the power of regulating the question of suffrage for themselves. Under that amendment North Carolina may qualify the suffrage as to both classes of her citizens, or she may exclude the negroes altogether from the right to vote. But the Radical party seeks to destroy this power conferred by the Constitution, by a mere act of Congress, which the ablest members of that party declared would be inoperative and void, but which, nevertheless, will be enforced by the usurpation of the legislative department of the government, should Grant and Colfax be elected. Against this, Conservatives protest, but they do not propose to effect anything by the sword—they propose to act by, through and under, the Constitution of the United States, and according to its forms to that sacred instrument they appeal, and by that, as judicially construed, they mean to stand. Who, then, are the nullifiers—who are the revolutionists? The answer is, that party who propose to inaugurate a war of races, in case the Southern States exercise certain Constitutional rights. In this event, Judge Pearson, who should be an impartial and a fearless expounder of the Constitution, who has sworn to obey its provisions, declares from his high place in a voice that is heard all over the State, that civil war must come. What is this but inciting to it? And should it come, which God forbid, those who now encourage it by familiarizing the minds of the negroes to its contemplation, may well apply to themselves the words of the Almighty: "The voice of the Lord shall cry and rend the ground."

The Chief Justice falls as egregiously in his references to history, as in his conception of the points at issue between the parties. He bases his predictions of civil war upon assertions which are not only without foundation, but the exact reverse of which is true. This is unparadigmatic, especially so, in a man who assumes the leadership of his countrymen in a great political crisis. I quote from the letter: "The idea of four millions of people, not slaves, existing in our midst, without some political right, was out of the question. Such a condition of things never has, within the memory of man, and never will, exist."

The Chief Justice not only undertakes to tell us that a certain state of things has not existed within the memory of man, but he assumes the role of a prophet, and declares that they never will exist. If his knowledge of the future is no more accurate than his knowledge of the past and present, his predictions are entitled to no credit. Every student of contemporary history knows that, at this day, there are millions of adult males in Great Britain, who are not entitled to exercise the right of suffrage, and who have no political rights whatever. Judge Pearson admires greatly the English constitution; time and again he has declared before his students, that the English government is among the best and freest, if not the very best and freest, on the face of the earth. All his learning he has acquired by the study of the English Common Law. Now, Mr. Bright, whose name is famous on both sides of the Atlantic, declared in a public speech, made before the passage of the recent English Reform bill, that out of an adult male population, in Great Britain of seven millions, not more than seven hundred thousand enjoyed the right to vote, thus leaving over six millions in the very state of political "vassalage," which Judge Pearson declares has not existed within the memory of man, and never will exist.

And, this too, in a nation whose constitution is regarded as the best, or at least the second best in the world.

I quote again from the letter: "I have ever known that four millions of people, after enjoying political rights for years, could be reduced to vassalage without a civil war?" If it were not known that the Chief Justice is a very inaccurate writer, he might be accused of willfully misstating the point. The Conservative party do not propose to reduce to vassalage any class of men who have exercised political rights for years. As I have shown, the disfranchisement of the negro does not enter even into the contest, and if it were involved, the negro has not exercised political rights for years—he has not even had the right to vote for one year, and the right was thrust upon him to aid in effecting an unconstitutional purpose. Four millions, says the Chief Justice; now three millions of the Chief are women and children, who have not among the whites political privileges, in the sense in which he uses the words.

There are, at this day, even after the passage of the Reform Bill, more adult males in Great Britain deprived of the right of suffrage than there are negroes in the Southern States, men, women, and children all included. Besides, the history of England affords an instance, within the last forty years, of the disfranchisement of a large portion of one portion of the Empire, not following any rebellion, and not followed by any civil war. Before Judge Pearson ventures again to set an argument upon general assertions let him study, with more care, the history of his own day—he may then avoid mistakes over which a school-boy might blush.

The Conservative party of the South are anxious to promote the elevation of the colored race, and cheerfully concede to that race more civil and political privileges than the mass of the people of England and Scotland now enjoy; and, moreover, desire to confer upon them such other political privileges as their happiness requires, and their intelligence justifies. Should they ever be wholly disfranchised it will be the result of the extreme measures of the Radical party, which is now using them for political purposes merely. In any event they will be no civil war—this is a "Rawhead and bloody bones" conjured up by interested political partisans, to scare the timid and the weak. The same power that subdued, by its strength, ten States, will say to the agitators: "Peace—be still, and those who dare now threatening civil war will not dare to oppose the majesty of the nation."

I thought that we had reached the depths of humiliation, but my soul is moved to sadness over the degradation of the Judiciary of our one proud old State, which is a newspaper, or name of which is the synonym of political profligacy, can claim every member of the Supreme and Circuit Court bench as some of the highest, and the official mouthpieces of a contemplated negro mob.

Don't you think, gentlemen, we'd better change this? To keep the people of the South down, we have been supporting five standing armies in the most distant parts of the world, and the people once more govern by their own will. Let us take the military man out of his seat, and put the Judge back again; let us turn the court martial out of their court, and put the jury there; let us abolish the military divorce, and put the law back again. Just let the people govern themselves; let them make their own laws, according to the sentiments of the fathers, and it will not cost much. Why, back in the times of John Quincy Adams, it only cost about thirteen millions of dollars to carry on the Government; in the time of Andrew Jackson, it only cost twenty millions dollars; but now it has gone up to three hundred millions, and if you do not stop it, you are ruined!

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Memphis have recently made speeches at different points in West Tennessee, and very favorable results have attended their efforts to show their race that their sympathies should be with the Democratic party.—Nash Union.

Evidences of Poverty. If the evidences of the poverty of our people were not palpable to the eye and ear of every one, additional proofs furnished at our Court House door, by the array of more than 150 notices of Sheriff's sales, to come off within the next two months, in this City! These sales are of real estate mainly, advertised for failure to pay tax and other debts,—the homes of our people. This cannot be accounted for upon the presumption that our people are negroes or negroes.

No man would allow real property to be exposed to public vendue, at Sheriff's sale, as a time like this, when property seldom brings one-fifth or one-tenth its real value, from sheer neglect or indifference. It tells of the extreme poverty of our people, and the excessive severity of money, forced upon us by the incapacity and bad policy of Radical rule, which, more certainly and more ruinously than we have ever known, makes true the oft repeated charge, that by it "the rich are made richer and the poor, poorer."

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United States Internal Revenue. Col. OFFICE 6TH DIST. N. C., Salisbury, Aug. 10, 1868. The Revenue Law of July 20th, 1868, requires distillers of spirits to pay a special tax of four hundred dollars a year, two dollars per day on stills of the capacity to distill twenty bushels of mash or logs, and fifty cents on each gallon of spirits produced.—The Special Tax to be paid before beginning the business—the per diem tax to be assessed and paid monthly—the gallon tax to be paid before the spirits are removed from the distillery warehouse. Distillers are required to file the usual Distillers Bonds in sums of not less than \$5,000, with the assessors before they commence distilling.

Distillers of Brandy from fruit of grapes are required to pay the same taxes as the distillers of whiskey.—Those distillers who have paid the special tax required under the old law, must clear their distilleries until the requirements of the new law are complied with, and should they desire to discontinue the business, the money for the unexpired part of the year will be refunded to them on application to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Outrage in Patrick County, Va. The following article from the Christiansburg paper, is the only indication we have seen or heard of the terrible circumstance related. Of course, we cannot vouch for its authenticity. If true, it is one of the most horrible affairs of this lawless time: "A friend informs us last week, in Patrick county, a traveler, who was stopping over night at a house where no one was at home but a negro, heard a noise down stairs and started to see what was the matter, in getting to the head of the steps he saw below a negro man was sitting up, when he fired upon and killed him. Immediately another negro made his appearance, who was likewise shot and killed. The traveler then went below, and came upon another negro in the room occupied by the ladies and killed him. On going to his bed he found the girl lying with her throats cut and dead.

Travelling Accident at Niagara Falls. The Buffalo Commercial learns that a startling incident occurred there on Monday afternoon. A little girl while getting on the railing of the bridge leading from the main land to Goat Island, lost her balance and fell into the Rapids. Instantly a young man named Moulton, who resides at Chateaufort, plunged in to rescue the child. Grasping the little one and keeping her head above water both were swept on towards the precipice, and destruction seemed inevitable. But Moulton, being an expert swimmer, struggled manfully with the rushing torrent, and succeeded in reaching the shore only about fifteen feet from the brink of the estuary. It was a most humane and daring act.

Green Corn for Winter. An exchange furnishes the following receipt for preserving corn in the "roasting ear" state for winter use: "Take corn when in a good state for cooking, clean off all the silk and unsound grains, and cut-off the tips from the ears. Place them in clean boiling water to which a little salt has been added, and keep them boiling until nearly done. Then put the corn out to dry in the sunshine, spread out on a half inch thick, stirring up occasionally for three days, when it will be found as dry and hard as ripe corn. Bag up and store away in a dry place. It will keep for almost any length of time, and is almost, if not quite as good, as that gathered from the green stalk in summer.

The harvest of sardines on some parts of the coast of Spain is so immense that large quantities are being used as manure.

HOME TRUTHS. Hon. Thos. A. Hendricks, of Indiana, in a recent speech, tells the following home truths: "The Greatest Burden on the People. I will tell you where the body of your money is going. The greatest burden on your shoulders to-day is the War Department of the United States. Gen. Grant is the Commanding-General! For a time he seek to make him President of the United States, and I see upon the poles they are raising in the representation of a man in General's clothing with three stars upon the shoulder, mounted upon horseback. What does that mean? On a Democratic pole was the effigy of the old Democratic rooster who, as soon as the fox should show himself to prey upon the farm, gives the note of warning. That is our emblem.—But the emblem of the Radicals is an appropriate one. Is the man on horse back with all the regalia, and the still Commanding General who receives eighteen thousand dollars a year pay. And this is the man that on horseback represents the party that wants to put him in power. We don't propose to have it. Gen. Grant ought to be rewarded, and he has got a very handsome office now, worth \$17,000 or \$18,000 a year. How much do you suppose the army costs? Grant's last report says the army is fifty-six thousand strong. The Secretary of the Treasury, in his report, says that \$95,224,615.45 were required to support the army last year. Over ninety-five millions for one year—nearly (20) twenty millions more than it took to support the whole government in the time of Buchanan! Nearly two thousand dollars to a man, nearly two thousand dollars to a regiment! More than it took to support Napoleon's army to a man, when he fought all Europe, and more than it took to support the English army when they fought Napoleon. Why is it? The soldier don't spend the money, for he only gets sixteen dollars per month, and his clothing costs between forty and fifty dollars a year, and his hard tack don't cost much more. It don't go to the soldier. It must go somewhere. Some body has been getting rich, and some body has been paying for it. You have been helping to pay this, and you have not been getting rich. They spend \$90,000,000 a year. What has been done with it? We have not had any satisfactory account of it.—The Judge of your court here, if a complaint is made against an administrator, will issue a citation for him and bring him to account, and if he is found dishonest, he will turn him over to the great Common Pleas Court of this country in session, and the people of the United States, who constitute that great court, have issued their citation to the Radical leaders to come into court and settle their accounts. They are asking: "What have you done with the \$12,000,000,000 that you collected from the people? What have you done with the \$300,000,000 a year that you have spent of the people's money? Do you recollect what a fuss there was raised in Mr. Buchanan's administration, one year, because a military force was sent out to Utah to keep the Mormons and their wives in order under the laws of the United States? And that year, Mr. Buchanan, to support the Government in all its possessions at home and abroad, spent \$82,000,000.—A large sum, it seemed to me then, but now they spend in a year over and above the interest of the public debt, \$22,000,000 more than Buchanan spent for every purpose of the government. What has become of it? I think the Freedmen's Bureau took some."

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United States Internal Revenue. Col. OFFICE 6TH DIST. N. C., Salisbury, Aug. 10, 1868. The Revenue Law of July 20th, 1868, requires distillers of spirits to pay a special tax of four hundred dollars a year, two dollars per day on stills of the capacity to distill twenty bushels of mash or logs, and fifty cents on each gallon of spirits produced.—The Special Tax to be paid before beginning the business—the per diem tax to be assessed and paid monthly—the gallon tax to be paid before the spirits are removed from the distillery warehouse. Distillers are required to file the usual Distillers Bonds in sums of not less than \$5,000, with the assessors before they commence distilling.

Distillers of Brandy from fruit of grapes are required to pay the same taxes as the distillers of whiskey.—Those distillers who have paid the special tax required under the old law, must clear their distilleries until the requirements of the new law are complied with, and should they desire to discontinue the business, the money for the unexpired part of the year will be refunded to them on application to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Outrage in Patrick County, Va. The following article from the Christiansburg paper, is the only indication we have seen or heard of the terrible circumstance related. Of course, we cannot vouch for its authenticity. If true, it is one of the most horrible affairs of this lawless time: "A friend informs us last week, in Patrick county, a traveler, who was stopping over night at a house where no one was at home but a negro, heard a noise down stairs and started to see what was the matter, in getting to the head of the steps he saw below a negro man was sitting up, when he fired upon and killed him. Immediately another negro made his appearance, who was likewise shot and killed. The traveler then went below, and came upon another negro in the room occupied by the ladies and killed him. On going to his bed he found the girl lying with her throats cut and dead.

Travelling Accident at Niagara Falls. The Buffalo Commercial learns that a startling incident occurred there on Monday afternoon. A little girl while getting on the railing of the bridge leading from the main land to Goat Island, lost her balance and fell into the Rapids. Instantly a young man named Moulton, who resides at Chateaufort, plunged in to rescue the child. Grasping the little one and keeping her head above water both were swept on towards the precipice, and destruction seemed inevitable. But Moulton, being an expert swimmer, struggled manfully with the rushing torrent, and succeeded in reaching the shore only about fifteen feet from the brink of the estuary. It was a most humane and daring act.

Green Corn for Winter. An exchange furnishes the following receipt for preserving corn in the "roasting ear" state for winter use: "Take corn when in a good state for cooking, clean off all the silk and unsound grains, and cut-off the tips from the ears. Place them in clean boiling water to which a little salt has been added, and keep them boiling until nearly done. Then put the corn out to dry in the sunshine, spread out on a half inch thick, stirring up occasionally for three days, when it will be found as dry and hard as ripe corn. Bag up and store away in a dry place. It will keep for almost any length of time, and is almost, if not quite as good, as that gathered from the green stalk in summer.

The harvest of sardines on some parts of the coast of Spain is so immense that large quantities are being used as manure.