

Table with 2 columns: State, Date. Lists states and their election dates.

Unjust Discrimination—North Carolina Railroad.

A Hillsboro' correspondent of the Raleigh Sentinel says: "I started this to tell you of Pogue and the company. Pogue is the enterprising Tinner whose advertisement is to be found in your paper. He shipped nine bags of cotton to Wilmington, weighing 1,221 pounds; freight to Goldsboro, \$8 21; from Goldsboro' to Wilmington, only \$1 22. The distance from Hillsboro' to Goldsboro' is about the same as from Goldsboro' to Wilmington. How and why is this?"

We have frequently urged that the North Carolina Railroad was operated inimically to North Carolina ports. Of course we have been met with prompt denial upon the part of the management of that road. We copy the above extract not only in proof of our repeated assertions, but to show that this prejudice extends to the detriment of the people along the line of the road. We would ask what would have been the charges upon Mr. Pogue's freight if it had been shipped to Norfolk, more than fifty miles further, and what would have been the rate per mile received by the North Carolina Railroad? Why tax the people along the line of that Railroad so heavily should they desire to seek the Wilmington market with their produce? We venture to say that our domestic market, at least, is the very best open to the people of Central North Carolina, if their produce was not so highly taxed by the North Carolina Railroad for the privilege of being sold here.

We disclaim any prejudice against President SMITH, personally or officially. We give him credit for great industry and faithfulness in the discharge of his duties. If his judgment was not led captive by his prejudices he might yet redeem his administration from the error into which he was betrayed in the earlier days of his Presidency by those experienced men who control the roads forming his Northern and Southern connections. We believe Major SMITH is devoted to his road and to his State, and would not willingly and knowingly do anything to injure the one or the other. If he could once get loose from the contract which requires him to manage his road for the benefit of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad and Norfolk, we are satisfied he would do nothing to the detriment of our State ports, certainly not if his road was not benefited thereby.

We opposed the consolidation of the North Carolina and the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroads, first upon legal grounds, and secondly for the reason that we did not think all the advantages of the former should be given to Newbern. Yet we find that practically it is consolidated with the roads leading to Norfolk. This is surely a perversion of the views entertained by its projectors and the purposes for which millions of money were appropriated, and on account of which the people of North Carolina have been and must continue to be taxed.

We surely cannot tell why this prejudice exists to Wilmington. Self-interest would dictate to the feeblest intellect that the building up of our own sea-ports will be beneficial to every citizen and every interest in North Carolina. Much less can we divine why a road having advantages from its position for the carrying trade from its section of four ports should cast aside three. As a business transaction it was stupid if it resulted from personal or local prejudice, it was wrong. We do sincerely think that these unjust discriminations should cease, and that this great North Carolina wharf shall not be operated in direct hostility to her own people.

Our citizens feel no ill will towards President SMITH. As a man, we like his rough, independent, but genial manners. His politics we don't like, and we don't believe he is very much in love with them himself. They carried him into a snug office and he must praise the bridge which enables him to cross the stream in safety. He certainly has no just cause to act in hostility to us and our interests. We do not ask him to sacrifice his road; we admire him for the evident interest he manifests in its welfare. We forgive him his heavy extra charges upon insignificant parcels belonging to passengers who had paid more than a hundred dollars of passage money, for he says he makes every edge cut; but we do blame him for his unaccountable hostility to us and our interests, in matters in which his road could possibly receive no detriment, but we believe would be materially benefited. We ask Major SMITH to turn this matter over in his mind, and if he cannot do what his better judgment dictates and what is right, let him come as near doing so as the unfortunate and ill advised "contract" will permit him.

Proposed Tax on Cotton—Southern Itemization. Among the indications of the Internal Revenue laws to be submitted to Congress, reads a paragraph going the rounds of the press, "will be a tax of one cent per pound on cotton. It is believed that such a tax will yield fully \$15,000,000 a year, and this would justify the repeal of that portion of the law imposing special taxes, relieving the laboring and manufacturing interests of a great burden."

Believe the laboring interests indeed! And where? Not, surely, in the South, where that portion of the laboring class which raises cotton unanimously supports the Congress which is expected to impose the tax. On the other hand it will be robbing these laborers of from four to five per cent of their hard earned wages. It will be taxing the labor of Southern negroes for the benefit of Northern whites. It will be heaping burden upon a crippled

pled people for the benefit of their more prosperous brethren. It will be in keeping with the legislation of the country since the war which is continually devising means to retard and hinder the recuperation of the South.

We are accustomed to read in Radical papers, yes, in those published in the South, too, that the improving financial condition of our people is "the material results of reconstruction." Yet we know, as do those editors, that our people have prospered in spite of the hostile legislation of Congress. We know, as do they, that Southern energy, perseverance and skill have triumphed over the wasting and destructive effects of reconstruction. What, indeed, has Congress done to advance the material interest of the South? Have our rivers and harbors been improved? Has the cause of education been promoted? Have the burdens of government been lightened? Have our necessities been provided for; our petitions heeded; our wants appreciated; or our rights respected? Negroes have been exalted and made superior in political rights to the whites; they have been fed and educated at the public expense, while their employers, the impoverished whites, have been ground down by the burdensome ordinary taxes, and made the victims of the most extraordinary and vindictive special taxation ever imposed only upon one portion of the people of a common government.

In spite of all this oppression, the Southern people have prospered and are prospering. By their own labors and courage and perseverance, under the blessings of Heaven, our people are gradually regaining their liberties and their lost prosperities. In spite of the private and public hatred of their own countrymen; in the face of the hostile legislation of their (?) Congress, without the aid, yes, without the sympathy of any country or people on the face of the globe, the people of the South are rapidly advancing in material prosperity. Instead of becoming a howling wilderness, as its enemies desired and determined it should be, the South is rapidly advancing in the scale of wealth and prosperity, and is destined to become the seat of a great and powerful people.

Chinese Immigration. Hon. R. M. T. HUNTER, in a letter to a Kentucky gentleman on Chinese immigration, says he does not regard this class of population desirable in Virginia or Kentucky, but thinks it may be of great service in the cotton, rice and sugar States. He is of opinion that the question will settle itself, under the law of self-interest, irrespective of the views of politicians or the legislation of Congress.

This is in exact keeping with the views we have entertained and attempted to make known in our columns. The question of Chinese immigration is not and cannot be a question of party politics, but will be regulated by self-interest altogether. We do not believe that the people of Kentucky, nor those of Virginia, except in rare instances, need the labor of these people. Neither their climate, soil or productions suit the Chinese. The same is true of other Southern States. Only certain sections in the Carolinas require this class of laborers. And self-interest will dictate to the planters in those sections the advantages of employing Chinese laborers, and it will be done without regard to the views of politicians or the legislation of Congress.

There is but little complaint of the price of labor. We are not advocates of Chinese immigration to cheapen labor. We want the quality improved and the quantity increased. Our agriculturalists have suffered more from the bad faith of their employes than from the amount of wages demanded. Crops have been injured and fields have remained untilled on account of the unreliability of laborers. This has been one of the chief difficulties experienced.

And, besides, we want more laborers. Hundreds and thousands of acres of cleared lands remain idle, and the large part of the lands of the South have never been cleared. The negro population is rapidly decreasing. The females have almost entirely abandoned the fields, and the males crowd our towns and cities. There is a general indispotion among them to continue to cultivate the soil. When they are faithful and industrious, and we are glad to know that under all the evil influences which surround them many, very many have remained so, there are no laborers better adapted to the wants and habits of our farmers. But the supply is not equal to the demand.

Our necessities can better be met in this immediate section of the country by employing Chinese than those from any other quarter. And if they could not, our efforts to obtain labor elsewhere have proved fruitless. We can get it from China, and we must have it.

Way, then, with appeals to our laboring classes that the importation of Chinese is to cheapen human labor; out upon efforts to give it a party aspect. We want good, reliable and sufficient labor to cultivate our fertile fields, and we are willing to pay a fair price for it, and we will have it.

Taxes and the State Debt. From all quarters come the grumblings of an over-taxed people. The Sheriffs of counties in the western part of the State complain that they find it difficult and frequently impossible to collect the "Special Tax." We more than suspect the people find it impossible to meet the burdens which a corrupt Legislature, under the whip and spur of a more corrupt "Ring," have imposed upon them. We hear none express themselves in regard to their taxes who have not paid more than double of the very liberal calculations which they had previously made. The Editor of the Raleigh Sentinel, writing from Rockingham county says: "John O. Wall, who is poor, works hard and makes fine tobacco, told us his tax last year was \$3 86; this year, upon the same property, it was \$27." The same report comes from all sources. The burdens of the people are even greater, in the very outset of Radical taxation, than Conservative speakers and papers predicted in the State canvass of 1867. Radical

frauds and corruptions have been greater than their political enemies conceived. If taxes are so high at present, what will they be when Radical policy matures all the schemes for the expenditure of money now in contemplation. Millions of dollars of appropriations have been declared invalid, and the Treasurer enjoined from issuing the Bonds. Yet the "Railroad Ring," the "Penitentiary Ring," the "University Ring" and the "Common School Ring," are in full blast, and all will attack the Legislature at its next session, as they did at the last, with arguments too strong for resistance, and we expect to see them again in the full tide of success, running riot with the funds of the State, without control, save by the uncertain authority of the Courts. Will it end short of the ruin of the hard working honest people of North Carolina?

Did our readers ever calculate the benefit the State receives from the enormous debt created by the last Legislature to build railroads—a debt made valid by the Supreme Court by destroying the invariable proportion established by the Constitution between the poll tax and property tax? Mr. Treasurer Jenkins, in a recent communication to the Raleigh Sentinel, says that the total amount of new bonds authorized by the General Assembly for Railroads, not pronounced unconstitutional, is, in round numbers, \$16,000,000. This leaves about \$10,000,000 declared invalid by the Supreme Court. These bonds, pronounced constitutional, have generally been sold at an average of forty-eight cents in greenbacks. But it must be recollected that they have been sold with the interest coupons attached. Consequently the interest from January until the date of their sale must be deducted from any calculation showing the amount of money accruing to the Railroads from them. We suppose it is fair to estimate that two cents, the interest for four months, would be a proper average, so that we have forty-six cents in greenbacks as the amount actually received.

Then for \$16,000,000 of bonds the State receives in depreciated currency only \$7,360,000. But the people of the State pay 6 per cent. upon \$16,000,000, amounting to \$960,000. The interest on \$7,360,000, the amount actually received, is \$441,600. Which, deducted from the interest paid, leaves the amount of interest, which the people of North Carolina actually pay ON NOTHING \$518,400.

(In the above estimate we differ from that of the Raleigh Sentinel, in that we do not reduce the greenbacks to gold, and we deduct the interest due on the bonds from the amount paid for them.)

These bonds run for thirty years. Consequently the people of the State pay as interest on NOTHING, at the rate of \$518,400 per annum, the enormous sum of \$15,552,000. At the end of this time, however, the full amount of \$16,000,000 must be paid, and not the sum received, which was \$7,360,000. Consequently the people must pay \$8,640,000, from which they have realized nothing, which, added to the \$15,552,000 of interest on nothing, makes a total of TWENTY FOUR MILLION ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS which Radical profligacy and corruption have burdened the impoverished tax payers of the State, for which they will not be benefited one single cent. Upward of eight hundred thousand dollars a year.

Here is a candid and correct exhibit of the Railroad appropriations ONLY made by the last Legislature, and their bearings upon the future prosperity of the State. We acknowledge our indebtedness to the Raleigh Sentinel for much of the data. We ask the people of North Carolina to ponder carefully these figures and see how their substance is being wasted by extravagance, and the fruits of their laborstolen by corruption. Was there ever a more vivid picture of wicked extravagance and profligate excess? How long must our people submit to such robberies from penniless, adventurers and native mendicants? How long?

APPOINTMENT OF JUSTICES.—The Clerk of the Superior Court has recently made two appointments of Justices in this county, to fill vacancies occasioned by a failure to serve, etc. They are as follows: Franklin township—Wm. Robinson. Columbia township—G. F. Walker. Both parties are well known citizens of the county.

THE POWER OF INSTINCT AS ILLUSTRATED BY A CAT-ASTROPHE.—A bat; a mouse with eager desire on the eve of gratification; puss intent, crouched, motionless. You have thus the "mise en scene." Like a true statesman, precisely "at the right time," puss made her leap and caught—nay, was caught by a rat trap. Puss fled in terror; though nearly maddened by the agony she suffered from the instrument she bore with her, its teeth buried in her leg, her instinct with unerring certainty directed her flight to those whose vocation it is to succor distress. A gentleman of the bar with ready charity promptly relieved her, and puss sped away rejoicing, her gratitude too great for vocal expression, but her tail waving in exultation.

Thus guided, let damsels in difficulty resort to the same feline attorney, assured that for a "sma" few their injury will be redressed; and if poor and unable to pay otherwise than by a smile, still assured that that smile will not only be received in payment, but repaid by many smiles—"provident, nevertheless" the client be young and fair.

AN AMUSING QUARREL ABOUT A MATTRESS. Dry and tiresome as they may appear, legal investigations very often develop some most amusing occurrences. Judge Cantwell, at chambers, had before him a case of this character. A Mrs. Mary Ward lodged complaint against her son-in-law, Wm. S. Melton, charging him with stealing one mattress, her property. Melton was brought before the Judge on a warrant duly conceived, and if imperfect liable to be amended thereafter, and was confronted with the formal charge of larceny. A host of witnesses had been summoned and were formally presented by "Mr." Hill, the Constable, elect. The Judge became attentive and devoted several hours of the afternoon to the investigation, which did not conclude until evening had fairly set in.

condensed as closely as the importance of the case will permit: Melton, the defendant, at one time of his life (about six years ago) married, and his wife was a woman. That wife had a mother and that mother also was a woman, and that mother knew her daughter's husband was poor, but, as some mothers naturally are, she was anxious to have her daughter married, and to facilitate matters as far as possible she loaned the newly married couple a mattress—the identical mattress named in the warrant—to sleep on, else they would have been compelled to sleep without a mattress, or even a feather bed. After a lapse of six years, the honeymoon and the romance of young married life having worn off—though all the time the couple slept on the same mattress—the wife abandoned the husband, and net the husband the wife. The uninterested creature, with the assistance of her mother, quietly removed the dearly prized mattress from her husband's premises by the back way, and did not forget in her flight to take with her other household effects, the husband being absent. The beloved mattress was secretly taken to a neighbor's house and there left. The neighbor thought the action suspicious and for fear of harm to herself removed it from the house and concealed it beneath some bushes in rear of her premises; meanwhile the wife and mother sat down at the mother's house to think. The husband, erewhile returned home; wife, mattress and other effects were gone. He discovered their loss, instituted a search; he went to the neighbor's; there he spied the darling, lost mattress; he seized it with triumph; he took it home and slept on it and dreamed of his wife without hope. Morning dawned and the mother-in-law heard of the capture: a brilliant idea seized her; she went for the officer and Melton was indicted for stealing the borrowed mattress.

Here were facts; here were revelations; here were confusions for the Judge. But with characteristic readiness he cut the Gordian knot, sent the husband home, blew away with the breath of judicial decision the foul aspersion on his character; restored to the mother-in-law the never-to-be-forgotten mattress, and said—"Madam, I'll thank you for the fees in this case." The prosecuting party when defeated must pay the costs.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER. WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 22, 1869. Dear Journal—I have repeatedly said in these letters that the Internal Revenue Department levied a tax upon farmers, either as manufacturers or produce dealers. This statement of mine has been denounced and denied by Radical journals, although the farmers knew it to be true. I herewith give you the decision of the Internal Revenue Commissioner on the subject, which fully corroborates my statement. In reply to a question asked by Assessor Belcher, of Georgia, whether parties should be taxed as retail dealers who sell fruit and vegetables in excess of one thousand dollars per annum, Acting Commissioner Douglass replied that it was not necessary to sell to the amount of one thousand dollars to make him liable to special tax. If it is his occupation or any part of his occupation to keep agricultural or farm products, or to sell them (except by peddling them on foot) he should be taxed as a produce broker, and also without regard to the amount of his sales. A man is also liable as a produce broker even though he makes no sales at all, but purchases only. A person who sells fruits and vegetables from a store or stand is liable as a produce broker, even though his annual sales, including sales of all other merchandise, do not exceed one thousand dollars, and without regard to whether the fruits and vegetables and farm products are of his own raising or not. In accordance with this ruling the Assessor of the District of Columbia has already notified a number of Maryland and Virginia farmers coming into Washington and Georgetown, who bring fruit, vegetables, hay and other farm products to market, that they must take out the license required by this decision. A great deal of excitement is manifested here on this subject.

Now, above I have epitomized the decision of the Commissioner. You will note that a person who sells fruit, vegetables, &c., from a store or stand, must take out a license. What is the Commissioner's definition of a store or stand, by any school of such obsolete old fogies as the Lexicographers. The age is progressive, and so are meanings of words, and as the age is progressive, so must the force of words increase. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue's decision is final—there is no appeal from it, except to Jims's Supper, or to the Editor of the Radical. I will sell his crop of wheat at the threshing ground, or even before being harvested, what is to prevent the Commissioner declaring the threshing floor or the ground itself a stand within the meaning of his decision? Suppose a man hauls a load of wheat from his farm to a market, may not the place be a store, or the wagon which contains it be declared, in the discretion of the Commissioner, a stand? So with corn, cattle, cotton, tobacco, sugar, rice, oats, everything that can be raised. And let it not be said that my conclusions are far fetched. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is as supreme as the Senator, or the Union National Council of Ten. He can do as he pleases. He has the power to assess a man at his own valuation, the power to refuse him a hearing, and imprison him for the debt which the Commissioner has declared is due from the debtor to the Administration. Of course then he has the power to make an arbitrary definition of the word stand.

The object of the Internal Revenue Commissioner in making the decision is two fold. The administration and its thieves want more money. Like the horse leech, they never cry "enough." Secondly, they want to influence the farmers of Ohio and Pennsylvania to vote for the Radical, and to destroy their first made mark. And these Radical leaders are mad. This decision is but one of a thousand proofs of their insane condition. And through the terrible dissatisfaction and indignation that are even now thundering against the Internal Revenue Department and its unprincipled, Radical, party leaders, will find very soon behind its destruction, its final and utter destruction.

A Very Singular Will. A Novel Infirmary. Yesterday we heard of and read part of the most singular will on record. The maker of the will is represented to be a wealthy, successful business man, who has accumulated quite a large fortune. He exhibits no other signs of insanity than may be derived from the extreme eccentricity of his will, although it is probable the courts will be obliged to call upon him to determine the question whether the testator was of sound and disposing mind.

The will disinherits all the natural heirs of the maker of it, and devises the entire property in trust for the establishment of an infirmary for cats. A most elaborate architectural plan for the necessary buildings is attached to and made part of the will. It provides a room for the infirmary converso so dear to the feline heart, and rat-holes of the most ravishing nature, to be kept well stocked. The most ingenious contrivances are provided for securing to the rat a chance of escape, so that the cats may not lose the pleasures of the chase by finding their prey come too easily. Half walls are to be built, with generally-alooping roofs, for the moonlight promenade and other nocturnal amusements of the cats. The trustees are directed to select the grounds for this novel infirmary, in the most populous part of some great American city, and the devices are to be protected by a competent force of men, from the ravages of men and dogs. No person of the male sex is ever to be admitted within the walls, and no female who has children or is under thirty years old. There are hundreds of minute directions which we have no time to note.

One would suppose that in the foregoing provisions the testator had exhausted all the eccentricities of one man, however unique his nature; but the last provision of the will seems more outrageously bizarre than any that go before. Says the deviser: "I have all my life been taught to believe that every thing in and about man was intended to be useful, and that it was man's duty, as lord of animals, to protect the lesser species, even as God protects and washes over him. For these two combined reasons—first, that my body, even after death, may continue to be made useful; and secondly, that it may be instrumental, as far as possible, in furnishing a substitute for the protection of the bodies of my dear friends, the cats—I do hereby bequeath to my executors, trustees, assigns and assigns, the sum of one hundred dollars to be made up into fiddle-strings, the proceeds to be devoted to the purchase of an accordion, which shall be played in the auditorium of the Cat Infir-

mary by one of the regular nurses, to be selected for that purpose exclusively—the playing to be kept up forever and ever without cessation, day or night, in order that the cats may have the privilege of ways hearing and enjoying that instrument which is the nearest approach to their natural voice." If any journal can give us information of a more singular will than this, we should like to hear of it. Columbus (Ohio) Journal, May 22.

A Short Crop and its Causes. Editor Enquirer, I have noticed since early spring a strong inclination upon the part of many of our planters, as well as our southern papers, to over-estimate the present cotton crop. The only staple of the idea of a large crop that I have seen at all was the quantity planted. We began the present crop with a poor stand, lessness of the negroes in reducing it to a stand, chopping too much of it up. It will be recollected that we had a very wet and cold spring—a very unpropitious season—our cotton was planted ten days to two weeks later than last season, and the early spring was unfavorable to its growth and our land was badly prepared and badly worked, which encouraged the rapid growth of weeds and grass—all of which superinduced an unhealthy state of the plant, which seemed to encourage the propagation of insects, for I never saw as many insects upon cotton before as there were this season. Injurious to the growth upon the plant for their in proportion as they were more, and in perpetuated the cotton plant was injured. I came to the conclusion that the peculiar cold and wet season and bad culture of the land not only retarded the early development and healthy growth of the plant, but favored the propagation of these destructive insects. In springing into life they found the seed in that peculiar unhealthy condition which seemed to be favorable for their nourishment and perpetuity, which fact seems to hold good with our fruit trees as well as our forest growth. This peculiar season of wet and cold weather, and the injury to the cotton plant, was succeeded by one of the hottest seasons I ever felt; the seed, protected from reflection, ranged for weeks from 89 deg. to 96 deg., and some days it rose to 101 degrees, and all the time dry. Had this heat been accompanied by occasional showers our cotton would not have suffered. I have never known cotton so injured by heat here as this year, the squares, and small bolls withered, and the stalks and limbs became hard and ceased to grow or impart any nourishment to the foliage or fruit. And this condition of the plant was succeeded by a full development of the insect, and the fact that it is no longer its growth or maturity of the cotton plant after the attack of the rust, nor will the fruit mature upon the plant, but will open if sufficiently matured, though prematurely. I have never known cotton attacked by the rust at such an immature state as this year, and the present season, and so far as my observation and inquiries go, all loose lands are more or less the victims of its ruinous effects. Some of our stiff river lands are more exempt, and exemption may possibly be owing to some extent to the fact that the owners of such lands know if their land is not thoroughly and early broken up, that they will not be very remunerative. They are, however, get the earliest and best breaking up.

The cotton plant seems recently to be subjected to more disasters than formerly, and it seems to be a more uncertain crop within the last few years; and may this uncertainty not be to some extent attributable to the fact that we are later in beginning to prepare our grounds, and compare them less effectually than formerly? The casualties prejudicial to cotton culture are apparently on the increase, and I think if we will begin earlier and prepare more thoroughly our lands, we would be more successful in producing good cotton crops. The fact is, however, that the ground of the genus of some of the destructive animals of the cotton, and if so, then the earlier in Winter we expose them to the frosts and freezes, and the more effectually break up the earth, we would not only more effectually destroy them, but we would greatly increase the production of our cotton.

In addition to the failure of the production of cotton as above stated, there is another fruitful cause of a short crop which is the legitimate result of the facts already mentioned. I allude to the light yield of lint in proportion to the amount of seed cotton. My agent, an intelligent and practical farmer, who has 100 pounds of seed cotton, ginned it, and obtained only 140 pounds of lint. He then ginned 3,000 pounds of seed cotton and got only 680 pounds of lint. And all cotton opening prematurely will produce a light return of lint, which the rust and excessive drought will produce or bring about.

Let me of the opinion that any cotton and in any season, well cultivated, will give you a better yield of lint than the same amount of cotton badly cultivated. This experiment was from cotton not well cultivated. I hope to receive a better yield from other squads, whose cotton has been more thoroughly cultivated. The fact seems to me, however, that the cotton plant from misfortunes or bad culture, and hence I expect a short crop this season, first, from a bad stand; secondly, bad work and slow beginning; and lastly and mostly, from the almost universal prevalence of rust. And I fear the planters will do worse this Fall than they did last year, and the hands of speculators before the maximum price is reached. It does appear but just that he who makes the cotton should get all it is worth, and let the speculator and manufacturer speculate upon the mere nominal value, as do the operators in the Stock Exchange of New York and London. H. M. H. [Columbus Enquirer.]

Terrible Tragedy. A Man Attempts to Kill Himself, and Shoots His Daughter. We learn from a gentleman from Orange county that a terrible tragedy was enacted near Kaplan Station, in that county, on Friday last, the particulars of which, as far as we could learn them, were as follows: Mr. William Walker, a farmer residing near Kaplan, was out one day cutting an end to his life while in a temporary fit of insanity, and with this purpose provided himself with a pistol and went to an upper room in his dwelling. His daughter, a young lady just grown up, observed his movements, and suspecting his intention, she unlocked the door to the room just as her father was cocking the pistol. Screaming out at the top of her voice in order to alarm the other inmates of the house and secure their assistance, she threw herself upon her father, and seizing the weapon endeavored to wrench it from his hand. In the struggle that ensued the weapon was accidentally fired, and the ball, passing through the hand of Mrs. Walker, entered her left breast, inflicting a mortal wound. The unfortunate young lady was not dead Saturday morning, but her recovery was deemed impossible.

The sight of his daughter lying insensible on the floor recalled the father to his senses, and he made no other attempt at self-destruction, but with the most agonizing cries threw himself upon her bleeding form and besought her to live. In this condition the father and his dying daughter were found by other members of the party, who, alarmed by the report of the pistol, hastened to the spot. The father, residing near Kaplan, was promptly summoned to the wounded girl's assistance, and every effort possible was done to relieve her sufferings, but, as before said, it is believed her life cannot be saved.

German Emigration to the South. A day or two ago a company of fifty-five German emigrants left New York for Mississippi, via Washington, Knoxville and Grand Junction. They are the first installment of a colony numbering some six hundred and fifty, who have purchased a tract of land and propose to locate in the vicinity of Water Valley, Mississippi.

A beautiful fondling, left in a doze at Eutawburg, Pa., a few evenings since, is to be at the fair, to be the next Saturday next Saturday. A \$800 bill has been made. The money realized is to be put to compound interest for the benefit of the child, when it arrives at the age of eighteen years.

Committee. S. A. ABERNETHY, S. W. LANE, S. G. ALEXANDER, G. J. MORRIS.

Whirlwinds and the Holden-Carpet-Bag-Radical Party—Newspaper Matters—Things About Asheville. ASHEVILLE, Sept. 18th, 1869. Dear Journal—Matters in this part of North Carolina's broad domain are, in a political sense, rather "obfuscated." It is curious to notice the deep interest which those political demagogues take in the spreading liberal idea of amnesty, kindness and good will to all men, and of every condition and previous status. I mean those who have hitherto thought nothing too scornful, nothing too vile, nothing too black to be heaped upon the South and Southern men. At the stand point of this individual we are forced to smile, and forced to say—upon any party of liberalism in the South that will have anything to do with such rascals, or trust its honor for their safe keeping. If men fought for you, and betrayed you when your weakness was felt, can you trust them? If men espoused your political cause and abandoned you when in their false deduction they concluded you would never succeed, can you have faith? Faith in them! Trust in them! Let them sneak in as they are now trying to do, and regard will attain the seats of profit and honor, and honest, sincere friends, friends at all times, and in all positions, will, if it were possible, be constrained to do them reverence. These pettyfoggers, these Micawbers, these political whirlwinds, think that their harvest is at hand. They speak contemptuously of Holden, and of that Liberalism of which some of them are ignoble members, and thereby they are making strong friends of those people whom they have deceived.

The growing discontent of the people, owing to the enormous taxes and other causes, but especially the first, is bringing around those traitors to their country's best interests, who have been so long in the conviction of their lack of patriotism. Words formed on the lips, springing from deceit. It is a grateful feeling to have to know that the intelligence of the State is moving cautiously in this new turn of things. The virtue and the intelligence that have been kept down by vice and ignominy, maintained by their pure patriotism, will be truly triumphant. They say Captain this, and General that, and by hook or by crook we must jump into the popular current. We have brass enough for ballast, and hypocrisy enough for cork. Not long since a man went through the mockery of the Liberal and Conservative party, and joined the Radicals. He thought, no doubt, that he would be the next on the roll for Congress. He finds now, however, that the Holden-Carpet-Bag-Radical Party is an incubus on the State, is devouring it by means of a tyrannical miswage taxation.

The Liberal party for me! Another man, who has been in the ranks of the Radicals, has just joined the Conservative party. He has been tricked at Washington. He is disgusted, and will now pitch in *pro et contra* into the embryo organization. Now these men, and such like, are they to be returned by the people to the State or the Federal hall of legislation? This whole district will vote unanimously for the Conservative ticket, but those men will not figure there. The people are after all not fools. They will be led, but their leaders this time will be honest men. This State needs a political regeneration. It has ample time to prepare for the fatal day. The people will work and think, and the Liberal ground. There will then be a common platform, on which the battle may go on without restriction. They will get the power as a *sine qua non* of future application. That gained, they will from experience know how to wield it, and administer justice.

The sole Conservative organ west of the Blue Ridge, is advertised for sale. A new paper is talked of being established here, and in the interest of the rising party. Perhaps the *News* will fall into friendly hands. Its late editor, Dr. W. G. Sides, and in my estimation a star in literature, and a man well versed in the politics of the time, is lying here sick, but still able to contribute to the *News* articles. During the war many of his poems fell among the soldiers of Lee, like winged flames of fire. Many of his pieces, I now see, are going the rounds of the press in honored verse, but in name unknown. He reminds one of the oft-quoted lines—

"Full many a rose is born to blush unseen, And waste its fragrance on the desert's wind."

It is the wish of many that he will be sole editor of the paper. Many of us here are now looking to the *Wilmington Journal* as the manly exponent of freemen's principles. Always dignified, and *where dignity is a virtue.*

The railroads that are now in course of construction are bringing many laborers to this section of country. The street of Asheville is daily crowded with them on Saturday evening. They put some money in circulation. There is no doubt that when the railroads are completed emigration will turn rapidly this way.

Testimony for the South. Mrs. H. Wadlinger, a lady of high social position and much intelligence, from Hannover, Germany, has recently made a tour of observation through the South. Her purpose was to determine, in behalf of herself and others, the question of removal to America, and her impressions are communicated in a letter to the *Memphis Appeal*, from which the following extract is taken: "My opinion entertained previous to my visit that the Southern States were no more respects far better adapted to the wants of my countrymen than the Northwest has been fully confirmed, and I shall not fail to advise them of their interest in the matter, and to use whatever influence I may be able to exert, both among my friends in Germany as well as those in the States, to induce them to give their feet directions to emigration."

German Emigration to the South. A day or two ago a company of fifty-five German emigrants left New York for Mississippi, via Washington, Knoxville and Grand Junction. They are the first installment of a colony numbering some six hundred and fifty, who have purchased a tract of land and propose to locate in the vicinity of Water Valley, Mississippi.

A beautiful fondling, left in a doze at Eutawburg, Pa., a few evenings since, is to be at the fair, to be the next Saturday next Saturday. A \$800 bill has been made. The money realized is to be put to compound interest for the benefit of the child, when it arrives at the age of eighteen years.

Committee. S. A. ABERNETHY, S. W. LANE, S. G. ALEXANDER, G. J. MORRIS.

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