Weekly Standard

Official Organ of the United States.
Official Organ of North Carolina.

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E PLURIBUS UNUM

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The song of the revenue men—"*Still* so gently o'er me *stealing*."

Funny—to hear people talk of turning to the Democratic party, when there isn't any Democratic party to turn to.

The Salisbury *Examiner* wants "hard money." Most people think money is "hard" enough now.

The Chicago *Times* says that Henry S. Fitch is the author of the Dent letter to Secretary Boutwell.

Prince ARTHUR is "doing" Canada and is cordially received by the Canadians who, however, don't want him as their King.

Since the drouth the Philadelphians have exhibited great fervor for the "Doxology"—they are saying "come and *reign* over us!"

Vallandigham will not assist the Ohio Democracy in the coming campaign, on account of Democratic stupidity. Rough on Democracy.

The New York *World* says Miss Hanna Bligh has swallowed twelve percussion caps, and is afraid to sit down. Funny fix to be in—can't sit *down* for fear of going *up*.

An Ohio man has eloped with his mother-in-law.—*Exchange.*

A funny fellow! Most marrried men try to get away from their mother-in-laws.

We will put Fourteenth street, Washington, against any other street in the world for dust.—*Wash. Chronicle.*

Always thought they had more "dust" in Wall Street than anywhere else.

Six hundred and five horses were eaten in Paris in June.—*Exchange.*

A hearty supper on "horse" would probably create a night-*mare*.

A newspaper advertisement calls for a "plain cook, able to dress a little boy five years old."—*Exchange.*

That little boy will be *stuffed*, and well *basted*.

A little boy who was asked if he knew where liars went, answered yes—they went to New York to write for the papers.—*N. Y. Democrat.*

He evidently had reference to "Brick" Pomeroy who went to New York for that purpose.

Anna Dickenson, on close inspection, don't like the Chinese.—*Exchange.*

As such an inspection must necessarily be mutual, we would like to know what the Chinese think of Anna!

A. H. Stephens is still maintaining the right of a state to secede from the Union.—*Exchange.*

And this after the war! His next theory will probably be that a State cannot be coerced.

The Salisbury *Examiner* wishes to increase its circulation, and tries to do so by mounting the repudiation hobby. Such a course will be more likely to bring a repudiation of the *Examiner* than anything else.

A Kentucky lady has a pair of twins with heads shaped like those of snakes.—*Exchange.*

We knew that there were many *Copperheads* in that State but did'nt know that they could show it when so young.

Gen. ROSECRANS' letter to the Ohio Democracy, declining the nomination, is a scorcher. It is a severe rebuke to the pretensions of the sham-Democracy, and has hurt 'em so bad that the State Committee didn't want to own that they had received it.

The editor of the *Standard* is a hard case. He is now discussing the manufacture of iron.—*Wil. Star.*

If the Democrats were in power, and pursuing their usual tactics, we should be obliged to talk about the expansion of *steal*.

Curiosity is expressed in Ohio to see whether Vallandigham takes the stump for Pendleton. He must do it or lose caste among the Democracy.—*Exchange.*

Lose caste! If he can do anything meaner than he has done, it be a meanness to which he has a patent, for he does all the meanness anybody else ever did.

George L. Lorillard, of New York, started a few days since on a cruise round the world. He travels in his own yacht.—*Exchange.*

It will be a hard job for any other yacht to beat his as he can make any *fine cut* he *chews-es* and is up to all kinds of *snuff*.—*Standard.*

All very true, Bro. Pike, but suppose the yacht *dips* how then? Woulda' he get *plugged?*—*Wil. Post.*

Plugged! No, he'd get mad and stump and some revenue fellow would come along and say the stamps wern't right and sell his vessel for two dollars and a half.—*Standard.*

If that is true, and every revenue can-*sell*, then he is clearly responsible. Put that in your pipe and smoke it.—*Wil. Post.*

Can't smoke. Our pipe has been seized and bound over to appear at the next term of the U. S. Court, because the man who owned the tobacco didn't have a revenue stamp on his plantation fence. Revenue fellow said stills had *worms* which were subject to taxation, and the fence was a *worm* fence and had to pay $400 license fee for *running* (around the lot.) Our man tried to *worm* out of it but it was no go, for that Infernal Revenue fellow *snaked* him off to jail. Nice law—that revenue law—eh!

The Salisbury *Examiner* after avowing it itself in favor of repudiation asks and answers—the following questions:

Who are responsible for these enormous taxes? the Radical party.

Where does the money go thus wrung from the people? It is appropriated, stolen, and corruptly used by Radical office holders.

The Radical Democracy is responsible for the "enormous taxes." It caused the war, and the results of war caused high taxation. Thus the Radical Democratic party is responsible for the high taxation. But the *Examiner* wishes to know where the money goes to. It says it is stolen by "Radical" office holders. As there are few but Republican office-holders it is to be presumed that by the word "Radical" the *Examiner* means Republican. If so, the charge is untrue. It cannot point to a single instance in North Carolina, where the taxes have been misappropriated. Perhaps, however, it alludes to the national taxes. If so it is again wrong. The taxes after paying the expenses of the Government go towards paying off the national debt, and it has already been reduced many millions. The charge is stale and cannot be supported.

The New Issue—Honor or Dishonor.

Many of the so-called Democratic papers of North Carolina open advocate repudiation, thereby following the lead of the Democratic papers of the North.

They wish to repudiate a debt which they themselves brought upon the nation.

The Democracy forced secession upon the people, and war was the result.

The war made the debt.

The debt makes taxation.

And the radical Democracy is responsible for the war, the debt, and the present high rate of taxation.

And now, having failed in their scheme for the disruption of the government, the very men who made this debt wish to skulk out of paying it.

Hence the cry "repudiation." But the government is pledged to pay the debt, and the honor of the nation demands that it shall be paid.

It is an honest debt. It is honestly due and should be honestly paid.

To repudiate it would be to forever disgrace the name of American, and would make it a by-word and reproach among nations.

Is this what the repudiators wish?

Is it this infamy into which they are endeavoring to lead the people?

Let the people remember what repudiation means, and beware of men who advocate such an infamous doctrine—be they of what party they may.

Beaten on every side, this is the issue the malignants are endeavoring to create for the next campaign. This is the issue upon which the beaten remnants of Democracy are to form their "new party."

The new party is to advocate repudiation and is to strive to dishonor the nation.

The Republican party is to defend the financial integrity of the government and is to defend the honor of the American name.

This is the issue which is already presented.

We accept the gauge of battle thus thrown down, and call upon the people to array themselves upon this question, for it is to be "the dividing line in politics."

Repudiation means dishonor.

Honest payment of our honest debt means preservation of the national honor, and keeping unsullied the American name.

Honor and dishonor—which do the people prefer?

Dying Democracy.

The Charlotte *Democrat* thinks that the STANDARD has been striking at a shadow when combatting the party which has assumed the name Democratic. The *Democrat* expresses its views as follows:

Notwithstanding the fact that no *Democrat* has been run for Governor, since the commencement of the war, by those opposed to the Republican party; and scarcely has there been a *Democratic* candidate for the Legislature in counties where the Democrats formerly controlled a large majority vote, and while there has not been a *Democratic* Legislature in eight years, yet the Raleigh *Standard* and other Republican papers in this State are constantly hacking and slashing away at what the call the *Democratic party*. It looks funny.

There has been no organized Democratic party in North Carolina since the 20th of May, 1861. The party opposing the Republican party since the close of the war was made up of men of various shades of opinion, and scarcely in any instance of our local elections has the standard-bearer been a regular old-fashioned Democrat; yet the *Democrats* are cursed and abused for all real or imaginary evils and sins. We suggest to our Republican friends the propriety of changing their tune to correspond with truth.

We entirely agree with the *Democrat* that there is no Democratic party in North Carolina, and very little true Democracy in any other State. We know that the principles professed by the party which opposes the Republican party are not the same as were upheld by the old Democracy. Neither do they bear any resemblance to the principles of the Whig party. It is a mongrel party whose leaders are men whose principles are determined by the desire of office, and who have succeeded in deluding many of the people. But the *Democrat* is mistaken in believing that the STANDARD has "been slashing away at what it calls the Democratic party." The STANDARD has never recognized the opposition as being even an unworthy fragment of the late Democratic party. On the contrary it has always alluded to the opposition as the "*sham*-Democracy" or the "*so-called* Democracy."

Therefore the STANDARD sees no necessity of changing its "tune" for its course has been in accordance with the truth, as is confessed by the *Democrat* when it says "there has been no organized Democratic party in North Carolina since the 20th of May 1861."

We have always maintained that the party which now claims the name Democratic is a sham—a spurious Democracy, and the *Democrat*, admits that our position is right.

And now this political jumble which has stolen the Democratic name is itself disbanding, and its discordant elements are warring among themselves. The cry of the malcontents is "give us a new party," and sundry of their leaders are endeavoring to comply with the demand.

That a new party will be formed we do not doubt, but it will never triumph, for the main plank of its platform will be "repudiation." That is the only issue which the malcontents will support.

Hence not only is there no Democratic party, but there is now really no sham-Democracy for the party which has been covered by the stolen name is irretrievably broken.

We are glad that it is disbanded—not because we fear successful opposition, but because its course has been such as to breed a social and commercial proscription that has operated against every interest of the State, and has done much to keep our people poor and depressed.

The new party issue the so-called Democratic leaders announce to be repudiation. Upon this issue future political battles are to be fought, and men must array themselves either for or against repudiation.

Upon which side will the *Democrat* be found?

A Compliment to Southern Bravery.

It is well-known that the men who did the fighting during the war are the most cordially disposed towards each other now, and the most willing to do all in their power to promote the return of good feeling between the two sections of the country. Gov. CHAMBERLAIN, the Republican Governor of the State of Maine, himself a Union General and one of the bravest of the brave, in alluding to the Confederates, who stood before Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and Petersburg, says:

The Army of Northern Virginia! Who can help but looking back upon them now with feelings half fraternal? Ragged and reckless, yet careful to keep their bayonets bright and lines of battle well dressed; reduced to dire extremities sometimes; yet always for a fight; rough and rude, yet knowing how to make a field illustrious.

Who can forget them?—the brave, bronzed faces that looked at us for four years across the flaming pit—men with whom, in a hundred fierce grapples, we fought with remorseless desperation and all the terrible energy of death, till on one side and the other a quarter of a million fell and yet we never hated except that they struck at the old flag.

The government is evidently preparing for some great crisis as all the vessels of the Navy are being got ready for sea. In the New York Navy Yard over three thousand workmen are employed, and all the steamers, frigates, and iron-clads, are being put into condition for active service. What do these preparations portend? The only probable solution of the problem seems to be "Cuba." But time will tell.

Value of Immigration.

At the present rate, and the rate for the months already past, the total immigration to the United States this year will be 500,000 people. They are of all ages and conditions, but most of them are young men, women and children, who will at once add to the productive wealth of the country by their labor. The proportion of single young men is much greater than it is in the settled population of any old country. This makes them far more valuable than if they were encumbered by old people, and weaklings, whom they must support, and who would be an incumbrance, rather than an addition to the wealth of the community in which they settled.

It is estimated by eminent statisticians that the value of each immigrant to the country is $1,000. True, they do not possess that amount of money or goods, but estimate their value to the industry of the country, as well as the money they bring, and $1,000 is a low estimate. Upon that basis we have an influx to our shores by immigration of $500,000,000 annually, a sum that would pay the principal of the national debt in five years, if it could be used directly for that purpose. It cannot be used as so much ready money to pay debts, but it is so much active, working capital, that will not lie idle in the banks like gold and silver. It enters at once into our commerce and industry, and increases the production of our farms and workshops in a higher ratio than a like amount of the average capital of the country, from the fact that is never idle.

The great States of the West, built up entirely by immigrants, are the pride of every American and the wonder of every Eurodean. The tide of population has heretofore flowed westward, breaking up prairies, cutting down forests, building towns and cities, and connecting them by a net-work of railroads, canals and telegraphs. The liberty-loving Europeans, who fled from despotism to seek freedom in America, were repelled from the fertile South and went where labor was free and *honorable*.

Slavery is gone; labor is free, and honorable here as in the West, and there is no reason why North Carolina should not receive her share of this wealth which comes into the country unbought. An equitable distribution would give her $10,000,000 annually, for which nothing would be asked but a home and the blessings of our free institutions. Let our resources be made known and immigrants invited to come and share the honor and profit of developing them. And when they do come, let them receive such welcome and such encouragement that they they will induce their friends and relatives to join them and aid us in building up our State and making it the most free, the most happy, the most prosperous and the most contented of all the States in the Republic, and an example to all the nations of the earth.

The Democratic Party Disappearing.

The Democratic party is evidently a used up concern, and shows unmistakable signs of a speedy dissolution—"a consummation most devoutly to be wished." From the high position it once occupied it has fallen so low that its very name has become the synonym of treachery.

In the South there is no Democratic party. There are many men who still call themselves Democrats, but they are too few to constitute a party.

This fact is recognized by many who have hitherto called themselves Democrats, and they have acknowledged the breaking down of the Democracy by their cries for the formation of a new party. No person ever leaves a party, which has a chance for victory in the future, to hazard the doubtful experiment of framing a new party.

In the North the Democracy is dying almost as rapidly as in the South.

There are no two States whose fragments of the Northern Democracy agree. Not one platform is like another.

In one State repudiation is the main plank, and is declared to be the only thing which can save Democracy and the country.

In another the Democracy is pledged to do all in its power for the payment of the national indebtedness, and repudiation and repudiators are denounced as hostile to the government and injurious to the nation.

In another State the Democracy is pledged to the "glorious" doctrine of Universal Suffrage.

In another the Democracy is opposed to negro suffrage, believes in a white man's government, and denounces as 'nigger-lovers' and social-equalityists all who uphold the baneful theory of Universal suffrage.

The Democratic party of another State is in favor of "free trade," while that of another is in favor of Protection.

And so on *ad infinitum*.

Democracy in one State is anti-Democracy in another, and how a national platform, which would suit the party in the different States, could be gotten up is a mystery whose solution cannot be imagined.

In many States the Democracy is being rapidly weakened by wholesale desertions from its ranks, and to such an extent that its continuance will soon reduce the party to a point where it can no longer be called a party. This fact is well-known to the Democratic leaders, and they see with dismay the dissensions they are unable to quell.

The Democratic party is evidently "on its last legs" and will soon be down for good. In the South it has no party organization, and in the North no unity, and "a house divided against itself cannot stand."

Mrs. Stowe's Charge against Byron.

The papers of the country are still excited on the subject of Mrs. STOWE's article charging BYRON with incest with his sister, and alleging that that crime was the cause of the separation between him and his wife. Much is said concerning the probability of the truth of the charge. Mrs. STOWE pretends to have received her information some eighteen years ago, and from Lady BYRON herself. The charge may or may not be true, but whether true or not, we do not care to enlarge upon such a disgusting subject. It is not it to lay before our readers. We cannot but regard the course of Mrs. Stowe as highly reprehensible. If the crime was really committed it would have been far better to have allowed it to remain unknown, for no good purpose can be served by bringing it to light. Human nature seems bad enough in its every day phase without going to the grave to rake forth a hideous crime with which to shock the world. Mrs. STOWE, by thus assailing the reputation of the dead, has blackened her own fame and has turned the public against her. Her last work has been most unfortunate for her.

The Danville *Times* copies a portion of an article on Internal Improvements, which lately appeared in the STANDARD, and alludes to the mineral deposits which are situated in the vicinity of Danville. There is no known region in the world which can surpass North Carolina in the quantity, quality and variety of its minerals. What we want is to have our resources thoroughly developed, and to do this we must have an increase of population. There is no State in the Union which offers so great inducements to the immigrant as North Carolina. But we need capital as much as we need laborers. Therefore we hope our people will favor every good project which will tend to cause capital to be located in North Carolina.

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Ever since the war political feelings in the South have been bitter. Political lines have been drawn with a sharpness that has rendered it impossible to preserve a neutral or moderate course. It was war to the bitter end, and neither side asked nor gave quarter.

The battle was fought. The Republican party triumphed, and GRANT was elected President of the UNITED STATES.

Since that time the warfare although still kept up, has been less warmly contested, and much of its bitterness has been done away with.

A spirit of moderation has sprung up, which promises to greatly benefit the country.

In North Carolina its effects are already visible in the change for the better of the tone of the State press. In every part of the State, and from evidences of this better spirit, both parties now exhibit a political toleration wholly unknown but six months ago.

We are glad to see this, for it will be the means of the greatest good to North Carolina. Instead of hating each other for honest difference of political opinion, men will concede to each other the right which they claim for themselves—the right to think as they please and vote as they please.

Instead of using every effort to injure each other men will now drop politics for their business, and all their energies will be given to their own affairs, and, as a necessary consequence, the community in which they live will be better for the labors.

Nothing has done more to retard the immigration so much needed in this State, as the bitterness which has characterized our political campaigns. Men who would have settled among us bringing with them the capital and industry necessary to the growth of our State, were deterred from coming by seeing bitter articles quoted from North Carolina papers, and by being told that they would not be welcome.

The present change for the better, however, will do much to benefit our State and will induce immigration. People will find that they are welcome and will settle among us, making trade better, and building up every business interest of the State.

But, laying the subject of immigration aside, the change will be good for our State in every particular, and will do much to enable us to regain the prosperity we lost by war.

Tammany in Trouble.

There is weeping and wailing in the wigwam of TAMMANY. Its Sachems are troubled, for their authority has been set at defiance. For many years have the Sachems of TAMMANY controlled the city of New York, and exercised a powerful influence upon the State and nation. TAMMANY has said yea, and no man has said nay, without losing his political life and scalp by the tomahawks and knives of the TAMMANY braves. And TAMMANY has been respected and feared, and its Sachems have gathered much wealth.

Now all this glory and power bids fair to be torn from the brows of TAMMANY, and its power will depart forever. Hence is there mourning in the wigwam.

The cause of the trouble is as follows:

The Democratic party controls New York city; the city controls the State; TAMMANY controls the party.

TAMMANY is the "ring" of wirepullers who tell the Democratic faithful what they must do to be saved. The offices and plunder are distributed by TAMMANY, and no man has hitherto been able to get an office who was not recommended by TAMMANY.

The Irish element has always controlled the New York Democracy and TAMMANY. Of late years, however, German immigration has been much larger than the Irish, and there are now more German Democrats than Irish Democrats.

Notwithstanding this, however, TAMMANY, under Irish control, has given all the offices to PAT, to the entire exclusion of HANS.

After a long deliberation, HANS has come to the conclusion that this one-sided state of affairs has continued long enough, and that the Germans should have their share of the offices.

TAMMANY won't do the fair thing by the Germans so the Germans flatly tell TAMMANY that they can get on without TAMMANY, and proceed to take steps for an organization of their own, leaving TAMMANY out in the cold.

This bold action on the part of HANS has struck terror into the hearts of the TAMMANY sachems for they feel that they are doomed.

There is henceforth to be a war to the knife between Democratic HANS and Democratic PAT. Be its result what it may, it will do much to aid the Republicans of New York, and will do equally as much to injure the Democracy.

The State of New York is thoroughly Republican but has seldom been able to overcome the immense Democratic majority of New York city. At the last election the State came within twelve thousand votes of carrying the State election, the Democratic majority in the city being about sixty thousand.

This split between the German and Irish elements will do much to lessen the power of the New York Democracy, and bids fair to give the Republicans control of the State offices at the next election. Knowing the truth of this TAMMANY is in sore trouble and there is a gnashing of teeth among the sachems.

Our Position.

The papers of the State are greatly exercised as to the movements of the STANDARD. Each has its surmises as to the future intentions of the STANDARD. We are willing that all should know where we stand.

We stand in favor of the people, and shall do all in our power to promote the interests of the people.

We are Republican to the backbone, and shall support Republican principles and the men who support those principles.

We support the administration and shall continue to do so so long as the administration supports itself.

We are against repudiation for it would bring everlasting infamy upon the American name and ruin upon the people.

We are against the Sham Democracy for the same reason.

We are against all Chinese colonization schemes, for they are inimical to the working men, and consequently to injure the nation.

We are in favor the earliest resumption of specie payments that can be safely made.

We are in favor of every American citizen having *all* the rights of a citizen—universal suffrage and universal amnesty.

We are in favor of taxation being made more equal in its workings, and as light as shall be compatible with the welfare of the government.

We are in favor of encouraging every branch of industry, that our people may regain their former prosperity.

This is our "platform," and we stand fairly and squarely on it, without fear or favor.

If the sham-Democracy don't like it we are so much the more pleased, as anything the wicked condemn must be good.

We believe that our platform is the people's platform and that a vast majority of the people will support it.

There has been too much done for politicians and too little for the people heretofore, and we are going to do our best to see that the interests of the people are advanced for we intend the STANDARD to be the PEOPLE'S PAPER.

Repudiation.

The Salisbury *Examiner* again comes out unreservedly in favor of repudiation. It evidently felt the prick of our sword because we called it repudiation sentiment shown to the nation, for it says that the Democratic party is the party which has "brought infamy and disgrace" upon the country. The charge is false.

The Democratic party brought shame and disgrace, not upon the country, but upon themselves by forcing the South into an unholy war for the disruption of the Union.

The people of the South had no part in bringing about the rebellion. It was the work of the ultra Democratic leaders, who *forced* the people into the war.

One result of the war was the national debt—a debt which but for the Democratic party would never have existed.

And the same men whose crimes occasioned the debt, beaten in all their endeavors to obtain control of the government which but five short years ago they were endeavoring to overthrow, are now straining to obtain power—and how? By forcing the nation to commit a crime which will render it infamous for all time to come!

The Republican party, whatever may have been its faults, has preserved unstained the national honor and the national unity both of which the present leaders of the sham Democracy have endeavored to destroy.

The Democratic party attempted to bring dishonor upon the United States, and failed.

It is now again attempting to bring the nation into worse than ruin—into everlasting infamy.

Let the people turn with horror from the evil counsels of these men who advocate repudiation, for they would not only ruin but disgrace the country.

Let repudiation succeed, and to be an American will be enough to cause a man to be shunned by the people of every nation upon the face of the earth.

There are other things connected with this subject which the people of North Carolina should consider.

The repudiators also wish to repudiate the State debt.

The bonds of the State, old and new, which are held by our people amount to an immense sum of money. Repudiation would make these bonds worthless paper, and plunge widows and orphans into poverty.

Universal distrust would prevail and every business interest of the State would be prostrated, and the people would suffer a distress from which there would be no relief.

Not this generation nor the next or the next would recover from the effects of such a suicidal policy.

In this case the crime would bring its own punishment, but it would fall as heavily upon the innocent as upon the guilty.

If repudiation is to be the issue there will be small difficulty in determining which side of the question to choose.

If you wish to see ruin, and infamy come upon the nation—if you wish to see the American people despised by the world—if you wish to become a nation of thieves and swindlers—if you wish to be a beggared and disgraced people—endorse the repudiators and you will be all the above.

But if you wish to keep the honor of the American nation unsullied—if you wish to have the people prosperous and happy, oppose repudiation as you would fight a fiend from hell.

People of North Carolina! the issue is before you! One side or the other you must take. Which shall it be?

Congress.

Does the STANDARD,—does Gov. HOLDEN,—repudiate the Congress which imposed Test-oaths, and Disfranchisements, as not belonging to their party?—*Salisbury Examiner.*

No, we do NOT "repudiate the Congress which imposed Test-oaths and Disfranchisements." These disabilities were imposed directly after the close of the war when it was thought that treason should be "made odious" and punished.

The government had the right to impose such disabilities.

It had the *right* to *hang*, instead of disfranchising, the leaders of the rebellion.

Hence we *do not* repudiate Congress for imposing the disabilities. They probably did right in doing what they did.

But they have not punished any one for the crime of rebellion, but have forgiven one part of the banned. This we do not regard as right.

The Government has already shown that it does not intend to punish any one for the crime of rebellion, not even DAVIS himself.

If it does not punish it should forgive.

If has forgiven a part, it should forgive all.

Hence we wish to see no man in the country disfranchised, and wish all test oaths and disfranchisements done away with.

We wish to see every citizen in the enjoyment of *all* the rights of an American citizen.

We openly declare this wish, and are sustained in our views by nine-tenths of the Republican party of North Carolina.

By so doing we make known to Congress the condition of the Republican party in this State, and show them that it wishes to see every North Carolinian enjoying all the rights of a citizen.

Congress is governed by the wishes of the people, and as the party in a majority of the Southern States will take the same position it is but reasonable to believe that Congress will respect its wishes.

Therefore in urging Universal Amnesty we do *not* repudiate, but, on the contrary, rely upon it for the successful issue of our wishes.

From all parts of the State we have good accounts of the improvements being made and of the amount of building going on. Nothing so surely indicates prosperity and business enterprise as the erection of good stores, shops and houses. A traveller who passes through a city and sees new buildings going up in goodly number, at once knows that the city has live men in it who will forward their own interest and those that may be entrusted to them. If he wishes to establish commercial relations in that part of the country he is sure to select as his residence or point of operations the city which does the building, for he knows that he will do better there than is cities with less enterprise. We have good accounts from Charlotte. A great deal of building is going on, and every person in the State should go there and see how it is done. Raleigh is alive too, and is more lively, we go ahead, city in the State than Charlotte. Raleigh, however, we think takes the lead in building this year. New buildings, stores, offices, warehouses and residences are going up on every side, while many other buildings are being so thoroughly repaired as to be almost new. The merchants of Raleigh are enterprising men who know how to make trade and how to keep it. This is what we like to see and is what will soon build up the Old North State.

The *Sentinel* thinks the STANDARD wants to be on the popular side. Of course it does! It wants to be just where it is now, and its already on the popular side as it has been for a long while. Twenty thousand majority tells which way the popular feeling inclines. The STANDARD is pursuing a course so particularly its own that the *Sentinel* and many other papers cannot understand it. The STANDARD is doing what it believes to be RIGHT and for the best interests of the PEOPLE. It is on the people's side in all things, and advocates measures which it believes best for the welfare of the State and therefore will never turn against anything that it has advocated, while under its present management.

Taxes for Fruit Distilled.

The injustice of the revenue laws relating to the distillation of fruit brandies is strongly apparent. The people of this section have been accustomed to distill their fruit into peach, apple and pear brandies. The amount of liquor made by each farmer was generally but a few barrels, and was the only way in which the products from the orchard could be made profitable.

Almost every farmer owns a small still with which to make profitable the fruit he raises, but owing to the amount of money he must pay to obtain a license to run his still, he is unable to make a drop of liquor, and his fruit is lost.

No distinction is made between the man who simply distills from fruit of his own raising a little liquor for his own use, and the distiller who makes thousands of barrels for sale. And in this respect the laws are most unjust and set to the prejudice of the poor man and to the benefit of the rich man.

What will be the result of the workings of the revenue laws in this State? That hardly a farmer in North Carolina will be able to use his still, and the products of the orchards will be lost. This will inflict a large pecuniary loss to the farmers—not large in itself, but large to those who cannot afford to lose anything.

The war has left the people of North Carolina greatly impoverished, and upon no class have the evils of war fallen more heavily than upon the farmers. They are working to retrieve their losses, and need all that they can make. How can they regain their prosperity if every dollar they make is wrung from them by the tax-collectors?

That the government must have money to pay the debt, and to pay its expenses is true, and every good man in the country is willing to pay his proportion, but the laws can be and should be regulated so as to equalize taxation. As they are now arranged taxation is heavier upon the producers than upon the consumers—a manifestly improper arrangement.

There are many branches of industry which are virtually prohibited by excessive taxation. This state of affairs should be remedied as soon as possible and the people will be relieved and the government will gain.

Let the farmers be allowed to distill their fruit upon the payment of a fair license fee. Fifty dollars would be fully large enough and we believe it would be willingly paid. Ten-fold more money would be paid the government at that rate than it will ever receive at the present figure. Thus the farmer could use his fruit and receive a good profit from the product of his orchard, and the government would still, and to a larger degree attain the object it desires—the raising of revenue.

When the tax upon whisky was two dollars per gallon the revenue was cheated in every possible manner, and the receipts from the whisky tax were small. Now the tax is but fifty cents, one quarter of the former amount, yet the amount received for the whisky revenue is more than twice as much as it was under the old law. The incentive for fraud is greatly lessened, and people pay the lighter tax cheerfully.

Let the government remember this experience, and remodel its laws concerning the licenses for distilling fruit and grapes. It will be a great relief to our people and will also benefit the government itself.

We hope that our representatives in Congress will move in this matter at the earliest practicable movement and do all in their power to modify laws so unjust and oppressive to the planters of the South.

Another Note to the Lunatic!

The fable of the frog who tried to swell herself to the proportions of an ox, is well known. The result did not equal her expectations, and she only burst herself in pieces, without materially adding to her size. The New Berne *Times* is now playing the frog, and is endeavoring to magnify itself, but with very poor success! Sometime ago we entered into a controversy with it, which we maintained until we perceived that we were wasting our time, as our arguments were met, not with arguments, but with the veriest rhodomontade. We were very much in the position of the man who shot a skunk instead of a rabbit—the game wasn't worth the powder, and smelt badly.

The *Times*, after waiting a week or two to receive its wind, again endeavors, by assailing the STANDARD, to be brought into notice. To this end it indulges in the most senseless blusterings, and announces itself prepared to "deeds of derring do," and throws down the gauntlet to the world much after the style of BOMBASTES FURIOSO, who, upon depositing his boots to be blacked, is currently reported to have said:

"He who dares these boots displace,
Shall meet BOMBASTES face to face."

The boots were displaced, and BOMBASTES showed the white feather instead of his face. The laughable blusterings of the *Times* reminds one very forcibly of BOMBASTES, and induces the supposition that the result of its boldness would be much the same.

The *Times* has much to say about swindles and improper transactions, which it alleges to have been committed during the past session of the Legislature. We know of no such transactions, and do not believe that the *Times* does.

Last winter, similar charges were made by Senator SWEPT. He was given every opportunity to prove them, and the State incurred great expense for the operations of a smelling committee. This committee, composed of men of *both parties*, reported that there was no evidence to show that anything wrong had been done, with the exception of one transaction which had no relation to railroad matters, and which, being of a paltry nature the Senate voted to excuse.

The committee called for witnesses, to prove the truth of the charges, and called upon every man who knew of anything wrong to come forward and testify. The editor of the *Times* and the other persons who are writing for it, were then in the State. If they really know of improper legislation *now* they must have known of it *then*. If they are really such honest and intensely virtuous gentlemen as they pretend to be, they were in duty bound to aid the committee. They did not do so, which is *prima facie* evidence—either that they knew nothing, or that knowing of frauds their present anxiety for honesty is all a humbug. They can take either horn of the dilemma they may prefer.

As to the other matters alluded to by the *Times* we have before fully answered its statements, and our arguments and position have remained unanswered. Therefore there is no use in repeating them.

In conclusion we will say to the *Times* that, using the language of the Wilmington *Star*, we do not intend to advertise it gratis any more, and shall decline, for the present, engaging in any controversy with it. If, in dearth of other subjects, it chooses to make the STANDARD the subject of its remarks, we hav'nt the slightest objection to its so doing. We are like the man who let his wife beat him because it pleased her and *didn't hurt him any*.

In the kindness of our heart, however, we will give the *Times* a piece of good advice, which is, to save itself for the time when it must "take off its coat and meet the issue." There will then be plenty of amusement for the *Times* and its friends and it had better save its powder, and get its "mystic wand" in good working order, or it will be defeated, and be forced to live the life of the "mystic frog that eats flies on the sandy plain." Until then, oh *Times*, farewell.

"The New Party."

Originally, the STANDARD joins in the cry that the new party movement in this State. The STANDARD assumes that "Universal Suffrage and Universal Amnesty" is the basis of the "new movement," and pretends not to understand that the real platform of the Liberals is opposition to almost the entire policy of the present State government.

The Liberals would present a weak point indeed if they went into action with the simple motto, "Universal Suffrage and Universal Amnesty" inscribed on their banners. That issue is practically settled. We do not see that anybody in North Carolina is fighting against that now. It is conceded that the negro will continue to vote. And it is equally certain that the right to hold office will be restored to those who are now banned. Of course "Universal Suffrage and Universal Amnesty" is not a dead issue as long as any citizen of the State is deprived of the right to hold office; but, viewed properly, it is an unimportant one, because both parties, in the next election, will favor it.—*Wil. Star.*

The *Star* is mistaken. The STANDARD does not "cry out" against the new party movement. On the contrary the STANDARD regards the call for a new party with supreme indifference.

The call for a new party amounts to nothing.

Parties are not formed at the bidding of wire-pullers and newspaper editors. They are formed by some great change in the current of popular feeling. Without such a change no new party can be formed.

No such change has occurred in the South and no new party will be formed.

The present sham-Democracy may take a new name but it will be the same party and will be led by the same leaders.

It may call itself by any name it chooses, but will gain no strength by so doing. On the contrary, at each twist and turn that it makes, hundreds leave it and join the Republicans.

Therefore, the new movement has no importance or strength.

Nor does the STANDARD believe that Universal Suffrage and Universal Amnesty are "dead issues." The XVth amendment has not yet been ratified by a sufficient number of States to make it a part of the Constitution of the United States. Until it is a part of the Constitution it is a live issue. It will undoubtedly carry the necessary number of States, but if it should not it would become a matter to be regulated by each State. In North Carolina, the Constitution of the State permits universal suffrage, but if the Democrats should ever gain power, and the XVth amendment should not be a part of the Constitution of the United States, they would endeavor to repeal the Constitution of North Carolina so as to prohibit the colored man from voting.

Therefore, until the XVth amendment is ratified by a sufficient number of States, Universal Suffrage is a live issue.

Nor is Universal Amnesty by any means a dead issue. It is *not* sure that it will be granted, for Congress has not shown any signs of willingness to grant it.

Therefore we are endeavoring to bring it about. We are showing to Congress that it is the desire of the Southern people, *regardless of party*, that no citizen of the South should be now proscribed for what he did years ago.

Hence amnesty is a live issue, and is presented by the Republican party. If the sham-Democratic party wishes to oppose amnesty, it cannot do so in a more effective manner than by declaring it to be a dead issue.

We are astonished to see the Democracy adopting a course that will leave so many citizens of North Carolina proscribed and disabled from holding office. Perhaps the greater part of the proscribed are opposed to the Republican party, yet it seems that the Republicans are to be the means of doing good to their enemies while the sham-Democracy desert those who are friendly to them.

Whatever name the sham-Democracy may take in the future the issue with which it is to oppose the Republican party will be repudiation.

A majority of the "Democratic" papers of this State have already declared for repudiation, and upon that issue will the coming campaign be fought.

Let the *Star* place itself now—does it favor repudiation?

Which Shall it be.

DeBow's *Review*, asks if it would not be better for the South to get a Saxon army of artisans, instead of an Asiatic horde of field hands.

This is a question which the South will soon be called upon to answer. What will the answer be?

The South has now as many "field-hands" and laborers as it needs.

Our cotton, for instance, has always been sent to the North and to England to be manufactured. The greatest profit has been realized, not by the Southern producer, but by the manufacturers and middlemen.

What the South needs is manufactories to convert its cotton into cloth and to keep the money realized as profits, in the South. This done the producer would obtain higher prices, while the expenses of transportation and middle-men being done away with, the manufacturers could be able to sell as good cloth as is made by Northern and English factories for a greatly reduced price.

We should have Iron works too, which would materially lessen the cost of building and would be a source of profit to our people.

One class of industry breeds another and soon the South would be the greatest manufacturing country in the world, and consequently would be the richest and most powerful.

To accomplish these ends the South needs, not more "field hands"—but more artisans—more mechanics.

To bring them capital must be secured, and everything done to direct the attention of capitalists to the South. We have everything necessary to the prosperity of a country. We only need capital to develope our resources.

Then the labor question will come into life, and then the query of the above writer will be pertinent, and must be decided, for upon a correct decision the prosperity of the South will depend.

Then the issue will—be shall our immigration be Caucasian or Mongolian—European or Chinese.

There is a fine chance for a mass meeting between the United States government and the Mormons. The revenue officers in Utah have received instructions to tax the church property of the Mormons, and BRIGHAM and his followers are enraged. The Mormons have always shown a disposition to disregard the authority of the United States, and it is thought the officials will not submit to the proposed taxation. BRIGHAM has threatened to make obnoxious United States officials leave the territory over which he claims jurisdiction, and has now a fair chance to make good his threats. Should he do so the United States government would probably squelch BRIGHAM and his polygamous crew, and regular battles would be fought. A war like this would make an astonishing large number of widows and orphans, the Mormon averaging about ten wives and thirty and forty children apiece. In the meantime the movements of the Mormons will be awaited with interest.

Prince Arthur, it is said, is very gracious with the reporters of the press and hobnobs with them ostensibly in as cordial a manner as may be.—*N. Y. Telegram.*

We caution our Northern brethren of the press not to be *too* familiar with princes and similar trash or they may lower the dignity of the profession!

Gov. Holden Interviewed.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald* has had an interview with Gov. HOLDEN, and publishes the conversation which took place. From the account we take the following.

Your correspondent introduced the conversation by remarking—I notice, Governor, that you have been particularly honored by the opposition paper since my arrival here, which represents that you were one of the most prominent instigators of the rebellion in this State, and supported the doctrine of secession, and that you only changed your opinion when the rebellion became a failure. I should like to be able to present your own account of the matter.

Governor—The information you ask is such as I shall have pleasure in communicating. Like other public men, my acts are open to criticism, and in the present temper of a portion of the Southern people I am continually the subject of misrepresentation by those who have not learned the necessity of yielding to circumstances which they cannot control. The assertion that I was an active advocate of the doctrine of the right of secession is entirely unfounded. As a native of this State I always took a warm interest in everything relating to State affairs. My position in national politics prior to the war was that of an old fashioned Jackson Democrat. That was a party that always adhered to the principles of national unity, while it strenuously labored to define and maintain the rights of local government in the States, as guaranteed by the constitution. When secession became imminent, in the early part of 1861, I took strong grounds against it. North Carolina, as you are aware, was the last of the Southern States that seceded. It was only after all the others had passed ordinances of secession that I and my friends yielded to the movement, which now like a whirlwind swept everything before it. The secession party was not composed exclusively of Democrats. Men of all shades of national politics joined in it, when resistance would have been certain desinruction. When it became certain that the ordinance of secession would pass the Union men had no alternative left but to fall into the current.

Correspondent—Your case, then, was similar to that of A. H. Stephens and other prominent public men in the South, who, after opposing secession to their utmost, felt