

Holden wrote to Colonel Kirk as follows, "I should like to have the names of officers in your regiment, who will be suitable to compose a part of the Military Court. The pending election, and the necessity of some of the officers to be absent on duty, have prevented the meeting of the Court as early as I wished. It will meet one day next week. It is important to have all the evidence that can be procured. The following officers, besides those of your regiment, will compose the Court: Major General W. D. Jones, Brigadier General C. S. Moring, Brigadier General W. R. Albright, Colonel H. M. Ray, Major J. W. Hardin, Captain Robert Hancock, and another officer probably from Alamance. This will leave six to be supplied by your regiment, and the Court will consist of thirteen."

Colonel Kirk, at various times, informed the prisoners that "he had orders, in case he was resisted in any way, to kill the prisoners."

On August 5th, 1870, by order of Gov. Holden, Josiah Turner, Jr., a citizen of Orange, was arrested in the county of Orange, (although Orange had not been proclaimed to be in insurrection) by a military force, carried to Kirk at Yanceyville, thence to Alamance county, and confined in a leathome dungeon with a negro felon condemned to death.

We have now reached the turning point in this infamous conspiracy against the laws of the State, and the liberty of the citizen. Thank God, Richmond Pearson was not the only Judge in North Carolina. On the 6th August, 1870, George W. Brooks, Judge of the Federal Court for the District of North Carolina, upon petition of Josiah Turner, Jr., issued a writ of *habeas corpus*, directed to Kirk, and it was well understood that neither he nor his Court were exalted.

On 7th August, 1870, Governor Holden telegraphed to President Grant, stating the facts and saying: "The officer will be directed to reply to the writ, that he holds the prisoners under my order, and that he refuses to obey the writ. If the Marshal then call on the *posse comitatus*, there may be a conflict, but if he should first call on the Federal troops, it will be for you to say whether the troops shall be used to take the prisoners out of my hands. It is my purpose to detain the prisoners unless the army of the United States, under your orders, shall demand them."

This communication was referred to Attorney General Ackerman, who reported upon it as follows, on 8th August, 1870: "I do not see how the United States District Judge can refuse to issue the writ if the petitioner makes out a case for it under the *habeas corpus* act of 1867. I advise that the State authorities yield to the United States Judiciary." This opinion of the Attorney General was telegraphed to Governor Holden by the Secretary of War.

The triumph of civil law over military power was now complete, thanks to the interference of Judge Brooks, whom North Carolina can never honor too highly. But for this interference of Judge Brooks many of the best men of the State, men venerable for age and piety, distinguished for learning and patriotism, purity and long public service, innocent of even the semblance of crime, would have been tried by a Military Court, sentenced to death, tied to stakes and shot like dogs or deserters. But Judge Brooks came to the rescue, and Governor Holden became as powerless for evil as he would have been had not Pearson so substantially sustained him by refusing to interfere. We have been accustomed to say that the result of the election changed Holden's purpose and put an end to his military usurpation. Not so. The great victory at the ballot-box would have been barren of results, but for the interference of Judge Brooks. Governor Holden would never have allowed the election to stand. He knew full well the stake he was playing for. On the 23rd July, 1870, Hon. O. H. Dockery, while on the train, en route for Lumberton, stated to a distinguished gentleman from North Carolina that while in Washington City Governor Holden told him "the movement had originated with Senator John Pool, and that he (Holden) was willing to follow where Pool led." Dockery responded that he was neither willing to follow nor to endorse the movement; whereupon Holden stated that "see must carry the election anyhow." His purpose was unchanged until he got orders from Washington to yield to the Federal Judiciary.

On the 11th of August, 1870, Governor Holden ordered Col. Kirk to parol his prisoners. On the 15th of August, 1870, John Neathery made a forced march, with a detachment from the Governor, to Richmond Hill, the home of the Chief Justice, revived that prostrate public functionary, restored the exhausted powers of the State Judiciary, and had everything ready for the Chief Justice to receive the return of Col. Kirk and to discharge prisoners in the Supreme Court room at ten o'clock on the morning of the 19th. But Pearson can take no credit for promptness in this, for the reason that Judge Brooks was already discharging prisoners at Salisbury as fast as they could be brought before him.

On the 15th of December, 1870, a committee of the House of Representatives appeared at the bar of the Senate of North Carolina and impeached Governor Holden for high crimes and misdemeanors in office. On the 21st of March, 1871, the Senate of North Carolina, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, found William W. Holden guilty of his crimes and misdemeanors, removed him from the office of Governor, and declared him to be forever disqualified from holding any office of honor, trust or profit under the State of North Carolina.

Richmond Pearson is still Chief Justice of North Carolina!

John Pool is still United States Senator!

Ulysses Grant is still President of the United States!!!

An Eastern man locked his wife up in a room and sent his son to her with a bone. The youth said: "Mother, father, sent this up and says here is a bone for you to pick." The gentleman replied: "Take it back and tell him I say he is not your father, and that is a bone for him to pick."

Carolina Watchman.

SALISBURY, FRIDAY MAY 24.

State Democratic Conservative Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR
HON. A. S. MERRIMON,
of Buncombe.

FOR LIET. GOVERNOR,
JOHN W. HUGHES,
of Craven.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JUDGE WILLIAM M. SHIPP,
of Mecklenburg.

FOR TREASURER,
JOHN W. GRAHAM,
of Orange.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
JOHN A. WOMACK,
of Chatham.

FOR AUDITOR,
COLLETT LEVENTHORPE,
of Caldwell.

FOR SUP'T PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
NEREUS MENDELHALL,
of Guilford.

FOR SUP'T OF PUBLIC WORKS,
JAMES H. SEPARK,
of Wake.

ROWAN COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION.

The Democrats and Conservatives of Rowan county will meet at the Court House in Salisbury on Saturday the first day of June next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the General Assembly, and the various county offices.

It is hoped every Township in the county will be fully represented.

Mr. Voorhees' effort in behalf of Gen. Grant, (for that is what it is, when you sift it down and bring out the grain from the chaff) has fallen rather flat, notwithstanding it created a momentary sensation both in and out of Congress at the time of its delivery. Mr. Voorhees has undertaken a job far—very far—beyond his ability, and like all others who overestimate their strength, and attempt the impossible, will go down and be crushed beneath the ponderous weight of the public sentiment which has already doomed Grant and his adherents to an utter overthrow. His effort, chiefly intended for the South, will fail. Nineteen twentieths of those around us in this section, will read his speech, not with indifference, it may be, but will immediately turn their backs on him and it, and straightly pursue the bent of their former convictions, and go for Greeley. They cannot overlook the grand fact that the issue is already made up; and that though the Baltimore Convention may reject the nominees of Cincinnati they cannot change that fact, but may fritter away the strength of the Democratic party and secure the re-election of Grant.

OUR STANDARD BEARER.

It has been many years since an able man than Judge MERRIMON received a gubernatorial nomination at the hands of any party in North Carolina, and a purer and better man never. He is eminently a representative man—the very man for the times. Upon him all the elements of opposition to Radicalism can be united more easily than upon any other man whose name was before the Convention. The Conservatives are proud of him, for he is one of them; the Democrats have the highest respect for him, and support him with zeal, while he is in no way objectionable to the Liberals. He is no more politician, but a statesman of enlarged and liberal views. His addresses to the people will rise high above mere vulgar appeals to their passions and their prejudices. His private life is without a stain, and his public record that of a man who preferred what he believed to be the good of his Country to his official position purchased at the sacrifice of principle. This is the testimony of all who have known him as long and as well as this writer.

As a member of the legal profession, he is universally honored and respected by his brethren. In learning and ability he is second to none of them. There is no higher toned or more honorable practitioner at the bar, and all that he is he has made himself. He has had none of the advantages common to the wealthy young men of the country. He was compelled to educate himself, while pursuing the avocations of industry and toil. He stands before the country a bright and living example for the emulation of the poor young men of the State. A working man himself, he has shown what a workman may accomplish by well directed energy and study. He sprang from the masses of the people, and has raised himself to his present exalted and enviable position without the aid of adventitious circumstances,—solely by his own exertions, aided by his pure and unspotted character.

Slander bears a shining mark, and Judge Merrimon has not escaped the vituperative assaults of his unscrupulous political opponents. But they will fall harmless at his feet. The attempt to

hold him responsible before the people for what he did as an attorney, in the legitimate practice of his profession as such, will fail of its purpose. No honorable man of any party will lend his sanction to that species of political warfare. All must see that such responsibility on the part of attorneys must result in destroying all the usefulness of the profession. Let it be understood that an attorney is to be held responsible for all he says and all he writes for his client, and the administration of public justice is almost at an end. For then no man, however innocent he might be, who was charged with an infamous crime, with unlucky circumstances against him, would be able to obtain the benefit of able and respectable counsel. As the retained counsel for Swepson he drew certain bills which he was employed to draw, but Swepson was alone responsible for whatever of evil intent that prompted the introduction of them into the Legislature. And if Judge Merrimon had not drawn them, another would. And as it was the bills were very much changed and modified before they became laws, and that, too, it is known, by Judge Merrimon's competitor. It is not charged that Gov. Caldwell, in the changes which he aided in making, intended to sustain any of the swindling which took place under them after they became laws. He may have been unconscious of the designs of Swepson and Littlefield at the time. So was Judge Merrimon. His whole life and character justify us in saying that he was the last man in the State who would have favored the passage of the bills for any such purpose or with any such design. It is not even charged that he favored their passage at all—for any purpose. He was opposed to the whole scheme by which the State was ruined, and the calamity of his enemies, even, has not dared to charge him with any connection with the ring. He never touched an illicit dollar from that, or any other source, and never will. To his assailants we say, "cease yeper, you bite a file."

The good people of the State will properly estimate his character and his services, and will render a verdict on the first Thursday in August that will silence the attacks of his enemies and prove most gratifying to his friends and serviceable to the State. For with him as Governor they will once more begin to feel proud of their State, and their State government. They will not then be compelled to point to the past for the example of a Governor in whose person the character and honor of the good Old North State were truly reflected and represented.

The Radical army of plunderers has been driven back, step by step, until it now stands in the last ditch, expecting with desperation the fierce onslaught about to be made upon it. We have no right to expect, and shall be grievously disappointed if we do expect, Gov. Caldwell and the other Radical office-holders and candidates to make a weak fight, or to surrender the spoils they have so long enjoyed without resorting to every possible device to avert the doom impending over them.

But we care not with how much zeal, or ability, or desperation, they may fight. Their fate is fixed. Inevitable defeat awaits them in August next, if we make proper use of the vantage ground we occupy.

The people will not hesitate a moment in choosing between the Conservative and Radical candidates when they have been shown how much the Conservative party have accomplished in so short a time in the way of retrenchment, reform and economy, and how much it has done to bring the government back to its legal constitutional duties; that it seeks in the quickest way by necessary changes in the State Constitution to complete this good work and to reduce thereby taxation to its lowest possible rates; that the Radical party not only is opposed to all these things so necessary to the peace and prosperity of the State, has, in the most solemn manner, declared their warmest affection for the tyrant and usurper Holden personally, and their most cordial and hearty endorsement of his lawless attempt to overthrow the Constitution of the State, to rule by the bayonet and to have citizens tried by courts martial and shot! All that is needed is a plain, truthful statement of the facts to induce the people of North Carolina to consign to merited infamy Radicalism and its upholders in this State.

CONSERVATIVE MEETING.

In accordance with previous notice, the Conservatives of Scotch Irish Township met at Mount Vernon, Rowan county, N. C., for the purpose of appointing delegates to a convention to be held in Salisbury on 1st Saturday in June, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Legislature and County officers.

The meeting was organized by calling Joseph A. Hawkins, Esq., to the Chair. T. M. Phifer being appointed Secretary, and the chairman having explained the object of the meeting, the following delegates were appointed to attend said convention, to wit:

W. L. Carson, Jesse Powlas, J. G. Fleming, W. A. Lucky, J. W. Steele, J. No. Ford, B. W. Phifer, D. B. Wood, S. F. Lord, R. J. M. Barber, Joseph Barber and Charles Creswell.

On motion, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the list, and all present on that day are authorized to act as delegates.

On motion, it was moved that the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Salisbury papers with request to publish. On motion, meeting adjourned sine die.

J. A. HAWKINS, Clm'n.

T. M. PHIFER, Sec'y.

May 18th 1872.

Grant's motto in his first Presidential struggle: Let us have peace. In the second: Let us have all.—Louisville Courier.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Voorhees Gives His Reasons for Not Supporting Greeley's Nomination.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Among the various bills introduced and referred under the call of States were the following:

By W. R. Roberts (Dem., N. Y.)—Directing the President to interfere with the Canadian authorities for the discharge of the Fenian prisoners.

By Mr. Brooks (Dem., N. Y.)—To establish an iron ship building yard on the waters falling into the Atlantic, and another on the Mississippi or one of its tributaries, and to afford facilities to the navy.

Much of the morning hour was occupied in the reading of Mr. Kelley's (Rad. Pa.) bill, sent up by Mr. Eldridge (Dem. Wis.) with the title altered, the object being to prevent the action on Mr. Hooper's (Rad. Mass.) Supplementary Civil Rights Bill.

Speech of Mr. Voorhees.

Mr. Voorhees (Dem. Ind.) rising to a personal explanation, sent to the clerk's desk and read a newspaper paragraph from the Washington Republican, to the effect that he was halting and hesitating as to the position he should take on the question of supporting Mr. Greeley; and that, as his Democratic colleagues were all said to be in favor of Mr. Greeley, he was likely to lose the favor of the district where his voice had so long been potent. He declared that he did not halt or hesitate. He had not halted or hesitated when he had not more than fourteen Democratic colleagues in the House—nor did he now. If he could ever be tempted to abandon the principles of his political life, it might have been then. As to the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention, whoever believed in the high protective tariff principles of the chief man might support him, but he (Voorhees) would not support him. He was expected to support Mr. Greeley because he had been the life long champion of doctrines which he (Voorhees) opposed. Was he expected, as a Western one, representing a Western laboring constituency that was ground down by a high protective tariff monopoly, to support the great champion of Protection? Was he expected to support a man who had been the most clamorous advocate in all the land for that Ku Klux legislation which had desolated the homes of the Southern people? If Mr. Greeley's nomination promised relief to that blasted and down trodden section, there was not much which he (Voorhees) would not forego to subscribe so holy and so benign a purpose. But Mr. Greeley had not the earnest advocate of the legislation which had paralyzed and prostrated the South; and was that the reason why he should get his support? He was told that the present administration had simply executed a law which the Cincinnati nominee had dictated to Congress. That was all the difference between them—one was the executive officer acting under his oath of office to execute the law, and the other was a man who had no oath on his conscience in regard to the matter, but who urged the passage of that legislation. Was he expected to support Mr. Greeley because within a recent date he desired a still further extension of the President's power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* all over the South? Was he expected to support him because he was the earnest and urgent advocate of the present "force bayonet" election law that subjected every voting precinct of twenty thousand people to the supervision, and the certain contingencies to the control of the military? Was he expected to support him because two months ago this very man had clamored and raged in his great organ in favor of a law to place the election in the State of New York under Federal control, and also in certain contingencies under military control? Was such a man to receive his vote for the Presidency? Was such a man fit to be in that high place? Was that the voice of statesmanship which was called for at the hour? Was that reform to go before the Union sentiment of the country and appeal to it in favor of a man who stood on the record for "inalienable right" of a State or a community to dissolve the Union? Was he, as a friend of the Southern people, called upon to vote for a man who during the entire fall and winter of 1860 wrote with all his acknowledged power in favor of the inalienable rights of any dissatisfied portion of the country to break up the Union and form another government for themselves? Mr. Greeley had not recanted those opinions, but on the contrary, in his book on the "American conflict," published in 1864, he had analyzed them and defined them to this effect: "That if in consultation, convention and the like the South still desired, with any considerable approach to unanimity, to separate, it should be allowed to do so."

Mr. Speer (Pa.) objected that Mr. Voorhees' remarks were not in the nature of a personal explanation; but the Speaker overruled the objection, and Mr. Voorhees proceeded with his speech, and rendered much of what he said inaudible at the reporters' desk. And yet, when the Southern people did what this man had told them they had the inalienable right to do, no wild beast hungry for blood ever screamed over its prey as he (Greeley) had shouted "on to Richmond" to kill every one of them for doing what he told them they had the right to do. That was a solemn page of history which could not be reversed. The waters of the ocean could not wash it out. Mortal man could not gain say it. A Red Sea of blood had not been enough to satisfy this man, but he had also insisted upon the confiscation of the homes and property of the women and children of the South. He repeated that Mr. Greeley after three years of the war had still held and published the same sentiments, and they still stood unrevoked. Was a man fit to be elevated to the Presidency who stood committed to the doctrine that whoever desired to dissolve their connection with the government had an inalienable right to do so? That might commend him to some people, but it would not when his subsequent course was called to mind. Some of the highest men of the South had told him (Voorhees), with tears in their eyes, that more than any one thing which satisfied them that they could have a separate system and form of government to suit themselves was the voice of the then victorious Republican

party speaking through its acknowledged organ. Others might do as they pleased, but for him (Voorhees) and his household he would not do this thing. Parties to be successful must be banded together on a common principle. No other combination of men was worthy of success. He was told that his party desired success against this administration. No one desired it more than himself. But there was something which was better than success. A great man had said that it was better to be right than to be President, and so he said that it was better to be right than to succeed. He entered his protest against the attempt to transfer the Democrats of the country to a camp where there was nothing belonging to them.

Mr. Roosevelt (Dem., N. Y.) asked Mr. Voorhees whether he would support the candidate of the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore whoever that candidate might be.

Mr. Voorhees replied that he was not in the habit of voting against Democratic nominations. He believed that the gentleman himself would have some difficulty in answering his own question. (Laughter.) But he did not despair of success. His position was in favor of standing by the principles of his party, and he would vote for the man who represented those principles. He had no fears, however, of what the Baltimore Convention would do, but he could not vote for a man who spoke of the Democratic party as that to which all the faults of debauchery gave nine-tenths of their support. It had been sometimes said that this nominee had gone bail for Jefferson Davis when he was in prison; but that was too narrow a platform for any party to stand upon. (Laughter.) It would be a most dangerous thing to raise an issue as between the man who bailed him out. It would not be a safe issue, and he implored his Southern friends not to make it. It might provoke a compromise which would not be favorable to the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention. Mr. Davis had not been helpless. A hundred millions of property at the South had been ready to bail him, and it sometimes seemed to him (Voorhees) that it was merely a piece of restless impertinence on the part of the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention to offer himself as bail for Mr. Davis—when Andrew Johnson and Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, desired and proposed, as he knew to be the fact, to arrest Robert E. Lee, Joseph E. Johnston, and other prominent Confederate officers, there was but one man who could prevent that thing being done, and that was the present incumbent of the Presidential office. General Grant had stepped forward and told them that those men had given him their parole as soldiers and that people should be respected. (Applause from the Republican side of the House.) If he should be driven to take the stump and press the claims of Mr. Greeley he would find a candidate opposing him who had done more and kinder things for the South than his nominee had done.

Mr. Roosevelt suggested that Mr. Voorhees had been recently in conference with President Grant.

Mr. Voorhees said he had not crossed the threshold of the White House for three years, and whoever made such a statement had uttered a vile calumny.

Mr. Roosevelt said he made that statement on information given to him. He had heard two or three days ago that such an interview had taken place.

Mr. Voorhees—Then the gentleman associates with gentlemen who do not tell the truth.

Mr. Randall (Dem., Pa.) asked Mr. Voorhees whether he would have voted for Judge Davis and advocated his election if he had received the nomination at Cincinnati.

Mr. Voorhees—Judge Davis represents many things in common with my own views.

Mr. Randall—He is a Republican.

Mr. Voorhees—That is not the point. I cannot join a combination, which represents nothing that I am for. On great constitutional questions Judge Davis stood in troublesome times where I stood—in behalf of the rights and liberties of the citizen—while such men as Mr. Greeley were burying them into the earth. The strong probabilities are, in my judgment, that if Judge Davis had been presented at Cincinnati he would have been accepted by a majority of the Democratic party of the country. In that I may be mistaken, I am only stating my own individual opinion. I should have regarded him with very great favor. It is quite a different thing whether I should vote for a Republican who has such in common with my own views or for one who has nothing at all in common with them.

Mr. Randall—I should not vote for either of them unless he was indorsed by the Democratic Convention.

Mr. Voorhees—That is right.

Mr. Randall—And I should vote for either of them if indorsed by the Democratic Convention.

Mr. Bird (Dem., N. J.)—I would not vote for either of them if he was indorsed.

CHILD MURDER.—On the 16th inst., Eliza Davidson was arraigned before Justices Martin and Davidson for the murder of her child, on or about the 2nd of March. It seems that she went into the country to conceal her condition and gave birth to a child. About the 1st of March, one Nat Caldwell, colored, came for her in a buggy to take her back to Charlotte. According to her statement, while being taken in the night, he took the child from her by force and buried it alive. He has confessed that before he fled, he made a confession stating that he had committed the crime at the instigation of the mother, who wished to hide her shame. The body of the child was found by Coroner Little and identified by its clothing. The woman was bound over in the sum of \$500 to appear as a State witness against Nat Caldwell.—These horrible crimes were unknown in the days of slavery.—South-Home.

A working model of a ship propelled by electricity is on exhibition at Liverpool, England. The inventors propose to apply the same principle to vessels of the largest class.

HON. D. W. VOORHEES-GREELEY VS. GRANT.

In order to correct any misapprehension that might grow out of his recent speech in reference to Mr. Greeley, Mr. Voorhees has addressed a letter to one of his constituents, in which he declares that "the ideas that he would under any circumstances support Grant seem too ridiculous for serious consideration and that the statements to that effect are maliciously and absurdly false."

Mr. Voorhees says further, "The reason why I will not support Greeley is that he is no better man than Grant in any respect and an some points he is worse."

We have not thought it proper to denounce Mr. Voorhees for the expression of his individual sentiments in regard to the propriety of giving Democratic support to Mr. Horace Greeley. This is a question upon which Democrats may well differ in speech and action until the decision of the Party shall have been authoritatively announced in the utterance of its highest tribunal, to wit, a National Convention. It is one thing to refuse to support the candidate whom the party has nominated, it is quite another to refuse to aid in bringing about his nomination.

Mr. Voorhees has fought too long and too gallantly in behalf of the South for us to be willing to denounce him for his first indiscretion. The South can sooner forgive an enemy than a friend. Greeley and Southern men may forgive a friend, but they cannot forget an enemy. We have therefore no harsh or unkind words for Mr. Voorhees. We are free to admit, however, that his speech was a very indiscreet one, and that we exceedingly regret that he has seen proper to pursue a course that may so easily impair his usefulness.

Nor do we think Mr. Voorhees states the case correctly when he narrows the issue before the people of the United States to the comparative consistency of the records of Greeley and Grant in days gone by. It is well known that prior to the war Grant was a Democrat, and that Greeley was a Whig or otherwise, above every man, conscientious or otherwise, who has ever lived; that Greeley was an avowed abolitionist; that Greeley was a teetotaler and that Grant drank to excess; that Greeley was a protectionist and that Grant, if he ever heard of a "tariff," was a freetrader; that if Greeley was a free lover, Grant was a freebooter and free liver.

There are questions not now before the country. The issues now are Amnesty, Retrenchment, Reform, the right of Local Self-government and opposition to a Consolidation of power in the hands of the Federal Authorities.

If the contest shall be narrowed down to a choice between Grant and Greeley we do not see how any Democrat can, for a moment, hesitate as to the proper person for whom to cast his vote.

The question then will not be whether Greeley or Grant has the better record as a Democrat, but whether in this respect in the affairs of the country the election of Horace Greeley, with his surroundings, or the election of General Grant with his surroundings, promises the quicker and surer return of Federal government to its legitimate constitutional sphere. When that question is answered, the whole matter is decided. This single fact that Grant is now at this very moment seeking the re-election of Congress to retain the power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, and that Greeley opposes it is sufficient to outweigh a far better record than either of these men possesses.

From the reelection of President Grant we expect nothing but a continuance, for another term of four years, of the present military despotism. From the election of Mr. Greeley upon the Liberal principles of the Cincinnati platform, supported by such Republicans as Senators Sherman, Ferry and Trumbull and Governor Palmer, and opposed by such Radicals as Senators Morton, Cook, Cramton and Pool and all carpet-baggers of high and low degree, we may have reasonable hope for the restoration of a constitutional government, and possibly the inauguration of an era of good feeling throughout the country at large.

In our view, then, Mr. Voorhees, does not state the question either accurately or fairly, as between Mr. Greeley and General Grant. The questions involved in the contest now pending will be far above mere party consistency or party records.—Louisville Journal.

EARTHQUAKES—SOME CURIOUS STORIES ABOUT THE MANIFESTATIONS OF ELECTRICITY IN CALIFORNIA.

The *Lujo* (California) Independent of April 20th, relates these singular circumstances: "Scientific men everywhere are busy in investigating the cause of those terrible convulsions of the earth, earthquakes, and there is a faint hope that something of value may be deduced from their inquiries. It seems to be generally conceded that electricity in some form is the prime cause of these movements of the earth. It is much to be hoped that some person or persons possessing the necessary scientific attainments will pay this section a visit. No better place or opportunity was ever presented to American scientists to investigate these phenomena on their own soil than this country has afforded during the past two or three weeks.

For the information of such we will mention a few facts, mainly relating to electrical phenomena, that have occurred within our knowledge. A few days after the big shock, so-called, at Cerro Gordo, very loud thunder was heard during a violent snow storm. With the exception of the snow, the same thing occurred here and perhaps at other places in the valley. This is remarkable, because almost unprecedented. Immediately following the great shock, men whose judgment and veracity are beyond question, while sitting on the ground near the Ellipse mine, saw sheets of flame on the Lujo mountains, but a half mile distant. These flames, observed in several places, waved to and fro apparently clear of the ground like vast torches. They continued for only a few minutes. In this office one day last week, while one of the proprietors was running a large number of sheets of flatcap paper through a job press, these sheets, after leaving the press, were affected by the movements of the operator's hand as a strong magnet would affect iron filings. When his hand was near them the whole pile, or at least a hundred or more of them from the top, seemed to float in the air like tissue paper in a slight breeze. The top sheet would rise at each up and down of the hand and held four inches above it, and thus by attraction it moved entirely away from the others. At times during the night sparks of fire were repeatedly emitted from a wooden shawl on being touched by the hand. At the Kearsage Mill, located at an altitude of nearly 8,000 feet above the sea, the following occurrence was noted by Barry Clawson and P. J. Jolyne: The former, while sitting with his knee within about three inches of a cast-iron stove, felt a peculiar numbing sensation, and supposing his limbs were "asleep," essayed to rub them with his hand. As soon as his hand touched his knee he felt a shock, and immediately after and for a number of seconds a stream of fire ran between both knees and the stove.

We will here, on the authority of a

man who had an opportunity of knowing, state that the item going the rounds to the effect that no movement of the earth was observable three hundred feet under Cerro Gordo, in the mines, is not correct. At Cerro Gordo, and also at the Ellipse mine, the rocking motion was distinctly observed, especially in the timbering. Small particles of rock were detached, and in both places the miners went to the surface in alarm, but at Cerro Gordo they soon resumed work as before. No subsequent shocks have been remarked at that depth.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

THE CHOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

The press is nothing if not representative. It is the mouth-piece of the people. Its power lies in the accuracy with which it reflects the needs and the wishes of the people. There was much surprise at the action of the Cincinnati Convention. There was some disappointment. The result, though precipitated by agencies that we cannot commend, was at once an accident and a piece of good fortune; for it has turned out that the nomination of Horace Greeley possesses a heart-power among the people which could not possibly have been wrought by brain-work, however cunning and well considered. The people love Horace Greeley and they are sickened of wooden-headed and iron-handed contrivances of government. They want a change. Horace Greeley idealizes the kind of change they want, and they are rallying to him spontaneously. All of us see this, and none of us—with the least practical sense or purpose—can disregard it. For our own part, we say frankly that the Cincinnati business did not jump with our conception of the fitness of things; we said as much at the time, and our mind retains its original impressions. But Horace Greeley had no hand in the doubtful appliances which produced his nomination; he is not only at this moment as guiltless as a baby, but he is so innocent that he does not even believe in the treachery of the rascals who were ready to betray him at any time, and who at no time conceived his nomination to be a serious possibility, and therefore we have no right to hold him responsible for the intrigues of such men as Fenton and McCure and Frank Blair. He was really nominated in spite of them, and the hand they had in it will do him no more harm than good. This apart, however, he is the choice of the people, and, though our objections should be ten times greater than they are, we should still stifle them in obedience to the command of the people. He who miscommends this command is but an indifferent judge of appearances and no judge of human nature. In declaring that all roads which lead from Greeley go to Grant, we follow a mental suggestion which cannot be logically denied; but in saying that the people are for Greeley we merely write down a general order which any fool may read in the faces of his fellow-citizens.

See Your White Oak and Harbony.—We are glad to know that B. S. Grant & Co. will open a Spoke and Handle Factory in Charlotte within two weeks. Our town needs just such enterprises to make it prosperous by giving the farmers another channel for industry and money making. The hardware stores are now buying spokes and handles in Ohio, when they can be better made here, giving thereby farmers a chance to make money as well as save it.—South-Home.

The Greensboro Patriot says: We learn that a big strike was made in the Davidson copper mine recently, resulting one of the most extensive veins ever struck in this country. They have penetrated the vein some fifteen feet, and have not yet cut through it. It is pronounced a solid mass of mineral very rich.

Method.—The remains of a mastodon were lately found near Asheville, Ark. The bones altogether weighed about a thousand pounds.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED!
WOOL, HIDES AND BONES.

I will pay the highest cash price for Wool, Hides and Bones. Wool taken in the dirt or washed but clear of burrs.
S. W. TERRELL.

LOT of five CROMO PAINTS—A few DOBLE and TRIPLE Silver Plated Castors, Cut Glass Bottles, and 3 Handsome 8 Day Clocks, warranted all right, for sale at reduced prices to close consignment.
S. W. TERRELLS.

Assignee Notices.

A second general meeting of Creditors of Samuel Crose, Bankrupt, will be held at Charlotte on the 29th of May, 1872, by H. H. Bond, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy, for the First District of North Carolina, for the purposes named in 27th Sec. Bankrupt Act.
F. H. DEWEY,
Assignee of Samuel Crose.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of A. W. Benson, of Jerusalem, Davie county, N. C., who has been adjudged Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the Cape Fear District of North Carolina.
JOHN S. HENDERSON, Assignee.
P. O. Salisbury, N. C.
May 15, 1872. 2w35.

FANCY HAIR WORK.

MRS. S. W. TERRELL will do any kind of
Fancy Hair Work.
Repair Braides, make Curles, Switches, Ornaments and Jewelry Sets; also make family hair into Wreaths, and Bouquets.
For terms call at her residence on Church street, West of the Methodist Church. Sanples can be seen at S. W. TERRELL'S Store on Innis street.
May 9, 1872.—34f.