

Pillsborough Register.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1873

THE INVESTMENT

The Committee of eleven has begun its labors, but up to this writing, we have no information of its doings, so it had set with closed doors.
We are somewhat surprised to find our independent but very level-headed friend of the *Charlotte Democrat* oppose the investigation as dangerous and disturbing in character, and unbecomingly and unbecomingly in purpose. This is precisely the position assumed by the Republican opposers of the measure; and from them we know the *Democrat* is as far removed as from the anspices. The two cannot have a sentiment or a purpose in common.
How can the *Democrat* condemn the movement? He is as well convinced as ourselves and the *Democratic* party generally that our policy turned Democratic victory into mortifying defeat, and continued for four years longer in the control of public affairs a corrupt, extravagant and overbearing party, fairly ejected from power by the effect of the ballot, but held in place by a flagrant perversion of its decisions. Now, when the opportunity is thrust upon the *Democrat* to expose a villainy so stupendous and so treacherous in its effects both upon present time and upon future history, how can it evade its responsibility? It is almost defiantly challenged to make good its constantly reiterated assertions. The very participants in the scenes of crime ostentatiously obtrude their voluntary evidence. They actually boast their testimony in the face of the *Democratic* party, and dare the test of its authority.
If there is anything dangerous or revolutionary in stretching into the secrets of the damnable and dangerous conspiracies by which a government has been, and may again be, quietly subverted, we fail to see it. Liberty is not worth preserving if it is not worth contending for. The ballot must cease to be the vehicle for the expression of the public will if its abuses may not be inquired into; if its falsely procured decisions may not be rectified. Whatever is revolutionary or dangerous must come from that party, which, making fraud successful, clings desperately to its ill-gotten acquisitions, and conjures up the spectre of strife and blood to terrify the timid from investigation into possession legally and morally untenable. The responsibility for violence is theirs, not ours.
What the result of investigation may be upon the fortunes of Mr. Hayes we are not prepared to say, and confess we are somewhat indifferent. We are more concerned for the vindication of the rights of the American people; more interested in the full exposure of a series of unparalleled and dangerous criminality, than in the personal fortune of any one man. We are not specially concerned for the elevation of Mr. Tilden to his lost dignity, nor for the deposition of Mr. Hayes from that to which he has no rightful claim. But we are concerned to the extent of making future presidential elections so safe from fraudulent practices by the exposure and punishment of those proven guilty of such practices in the past, that the people may cast their ballots in the confident assurance that they will be rightfully declared.
In considering the charges of the Radicals that the investigation of the fraud upon the testimony forced upon the attention of Congress, and which revolutionary character is assumed upon the ground that the decision of the Electoral Commission was a finality, precluding all after review of its action, we have only to refer to the Act creating that Commission to show that its enactments had no such limitation.
Section 9 of the aforesaid act says: "That nothing in this act shall be held to impair or affect any right now existing under the Constitution and laws to question, by proceeding in the judicial courts of the United States, the right or title of the person who shall be declared elected or who shall claim to be President or Vice President of the United States, if any such right exists."
Under this section of the law the question remains open until closed by the results of the present investigation. And that investigation the Committee should push to its legitimate end, be the consequences what they may. It is a foregone conclusion that the Radical party mean to resume all the old weapons they have found efficient in their past warfare. They can and will avail themselves of none other. It is therefore as well to attempt to anticipate them by convincing them that they are neither manly in themselves, nor responsive to the outraged sentiment of a defrauded people.
Let the Committee be sustained by the full endorsement of the whole *Democratic* press.
The chances are in favor of the nomination of Hon. R. F. Armfield of Statesville in place of Hon. W. M. Robinson, now representing the 7th Congressional District.

DRUMMERS LICENSE

The Raleigh News has been investigating the Merchants of Raleigh, and obtaining their views as to the policy of increased taxes upon drummers. The responses are such as might have been expected from the diverse interests of the parties, each one giving a reply from a personal point of view. The larger merchants advocate the license of the interposition of the drummer brings them in competition with the agents of a wholesale trade they expected to control themselves; the smaller dealers oppose it because they find a convenience in buying by sample and saving the expense of a journey north. They are not willing to recognize the facilities offered by the home wholesale dealer, or lose the prestige they gain by buying their goods at the north.
We urge the imposition of an increased tax because of the injustice done to the home wholesale dealer who is subjected to all the burden of a variety of State and county taxation, and who loses all the benefits that ought to be accorded to him by the imposition of a heavy burden from which he has no escape, but which advantages are lessened if not destroyed by the presence of foreign agents who invade the profits of his business under his very eyes by the facilities attached to the very slight tax to which he is subjected. The towns of North Carolina, which might otherwise become centers of a wholesale business, are thereby retained in a provincial condition.
Among the first to agitate the subject, we have not changed our views as to the right of the State to increase the tax, or of the ultimate benefits that would flow from such increase. But when we remember that large numbers of Southern young men are engaged in the operation of drumming at a time when employment is very difficult to find, when a loss of employment, such as might follow an increase of the tax upon them, would throw many of these helpless upon the world, and when we learn, moreover, that the tax ultimately has to be borne by them, not by their employers, we forbear any further to urge the subject until such times as the restoration of business activity will justify it.
Congress appears likely to adjourn on the 17th inst; and if so, to go home without having perfected any one of the great measures to which the country has so earnestly looked for relief, with the exception of the remonetization of silver. The other questions relating to the currency and banking will be left incomplete; the tariff will have had only partial discussion; the internal revenue laws will have been left unchanged, and the tax on tobacco and whiskey will remain as it is, with all the ruinous consequences of its ineffectual agitation; the Mexican veterans are again left without their pensions; and on the whole, there will be presented as the result of the long session the fruitless blank of wasted hours and profitless expenditure of the public money; exhibiting as the only equivalent, the manly effort of individual members to perform their duties to constituents, and to push through important measures against the idolatrous indifference of the body of the House.
In justice to the members from North Carolina, we acquit them of any of the short comings of which Congress as a whole may be chargeable. They have been intent and earnest in their duties; intelligent in their perception of the wants of their constituents and of their country, able, eloquent and learned in addressing them, and by high toned conduct and correct bearing have added to the credit of the State they represent. We honor them, if we do credit to Congress, which, to say the truth, is hampered by the opposition of its component elements, and by the anomalous position of a de facto President.
What do our friends who stand up stoutly for Mr. Hayes because of his Southern policy, think of him now, when he is running for safety to the arms of the virtuous foes of the South, ready for a full salvo to recast every word he has said, so undo every deed that he has done, in order that the mountains of a people's wrath may not fall upon him.
The *Herald* Washington correspondent, says, speaking of Mr. Hayes in his present aspect: "he is known to a friend within a week, that he found it impossible to carry out his ideas; that it was necessary to co-operate with his party and carry out party demands; that he had gone as far as prudence warranted, and that opposition to some of his ideas had proved to be too strong to be resisted."
Mr. Hayes is proving just such a character as we have always ascribed to him.
The institutions of this country are based upon the principle that the majority shall rule. *Register*.
But so did not think President Grant, and he maintained the ascendancy of his party by the use of the army. And yet the Republicans look upon Grant as their coming President. What then becomes of the principle "the majority shall rule?"

Kindness 'Red' in the Register

Kindness "Red" in the Register takes the right measure of things. He sees in the late amendments to the Constitution, disfranchising clauses for life, a very sensible diminution of the Republican vote. And so it works according to contemporary records. But whether it hits white or black, Democrat or Republican, it is one of the most sensible reforms made under the amended Constitution. Honest men will no longer be jolted aside at the polls by convicts from the jails, with the stamp of amendment still upon them, and for whom the purpose, as has been done, to neutralize by their own one presence and vote, the good of the law abiding citizen.
The army bill fixes the standing army at 20,000 men—full enough for frontier protection, more than enough to maintain domestic tranquillity. The same has been used, not to fight the Indians, but to persecute Democrats. All honor to the men who attended against his success, and who carried their points.
Some of the papers proposed to coin a new word, and to make the term "pottery" express the idea of investigation into political crime. The word is to be new only in North Carolina, and as one time in our history had a very infamous significance. It would do us no mischief, let the investigators find another word to express their idea.
The Raleigh Register proposes an easy job to Mr. Hayes. It is the appointment of such men as Jackson to office—and there are plenty such. "If Mr. Hayes," says the Register "will continue on this line, he will soon dissipate all feeling against him in the rebel States." The Register may be content. Mr. Hayes has forgotten all about his civil service reform fund; and the Register knows it.
Alphons C. Avery; a prominent lawyer of Burke, was nominated by the Judiciary Convention held at Hickory on Wednesday last for Judge of the 8th District. This is an excellent nomination, for he is learned, talented, incorruptible, firm and impartial—combining all the best material for a first rate Judge.
The correspondent of the N. Y. Sun told that Bald Mountain had been split open, the cracks being several hundred feet long, six or eight wide, and of unknown depth; but it was the action of water, not of fire, and there is no hope of a big sensation or a big scare out of any sleeping volcano.
Col. Wm Johnson of Charlotte announces himself as a candidate for the nomination to Congress from the Mecklenburg District in opposition to Col. W. L. Steele, the present member.
CONGRESSIONAL.
WASHINGTON, May 28.—SENATE.—Mr. McPherson of New Jersey submitted a resolution declaring that it is unwise and inexpedient for Congress at the present session to change the existing rate of tax on manufactured tobacco. He asked for the present consideration of the resolution, but objection was made by Mr. Withers of Virginia and it was laid over.
The House is voting on the army bill. All amendments providing for 25,000 men were voted down and the provision for 20,000 ordered.
Mr. Walden, from the Postoffice Committee, reported favorably on the bill for the post-savings depository. Referred to the committee of the whole. Also favorably on a bill providing an ocean mail service between the United States and Brazil. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.
The bill for the repeal of bankrupt acts came up, and on motion of Mr. Boyd the Senate amendments were concurred in.
The bill now goes to the President. The repeal takes effect Sept. 1st, 1878, and all cases then pending shall proceed as though the repeal had not occurred.
The Greenback representatives held a caucus last night and resolved to resist the adjournment until some action was taken on the bill reported by the committee on Banking and Currency. It was decided after amendments to sundry civil appropriation bills, to forbid the Secretary of the Treasury selling any more bonds for redemption purposes.
WASHINGTON, May 29.—The bill in the House yesterday, whereby the House placed itself at the mercy of the Senate on the question of adjournment, is widely denominated. The Democrats of the Senate will generally oppose a concurrence in the House amendment to adjourn on the 17th, and an adjournment on that day seems probable.
A SAD MISTAKE.—Bedford Lee was sentenced at the Spring Term, 1875, of Rockingham Superior Court, of highway robbery and sentenced to 20 years imprisonment in the penitentiary. Subsequent facts have established his innocence. The Judge, the Solicitor, the prosecutor and county officials all unite in the application for his release. Every kind heart will rejoice with him on his gaining his liberty again. Fancy the bitterness of his sorrow.—*Kal. Observer*.
CLEVELAND, May 28.—As four men were clearing a pit they fell in and were killed by the foul gas. All married.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

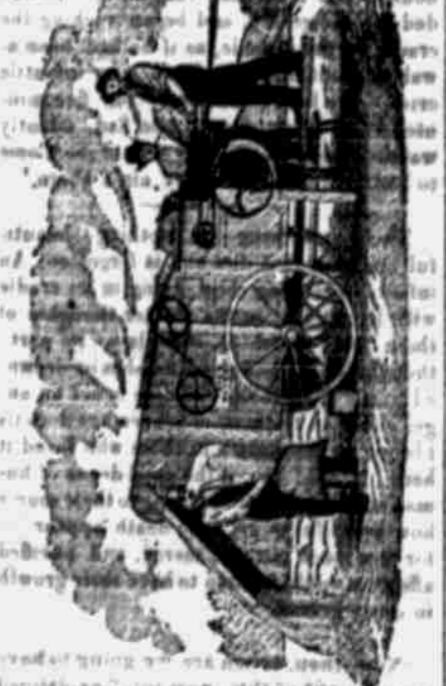
LONDON, May 28.—The affairs at Constantinople begin to look less dangerous. The advances of the Russian cavalry to Pinar, which the Turks understood to be an attempt to reach the Bosphorus, with a view of compelling the sultan to evacuate it, is discredited by Gen. Kropotkin, Gen. Spakobin, who ordered the occupation of Pinar, is declared to have exceeded his authority and committed an indiscretion. The Russians have withdrawn from Pinar. Gen. Todleben is said to be exceedingly careful to prevent anything at this moment which would excite the Turkish irritation. The withdrawal of the Pinar and the news from Souppoussing have relieved the Turkish tension that little fear is now entertained of an accidental collision. Both Russian and Turkish officers are indulging in pleasure excursions. The work on fortifications is greatly relaxed.
Invitations to the Congress are issued by Germany. They state in effect that the Congress will meet in Berlin to discuss the treaty of San Stefano. Correspondents at Paris and Vienna say that good offices of Prince Bismarck have been largely instrumental in bringing about the result, without humiliation to either party to England.
BRUSSELS, May 28.—The reports that invitations to the Congress are already dispatched to the Powers is uncoloured.
LONDON, May 28.—The *Times* in a leading editorial says it may be safely concluded that the prospective success of this treaty, but some important points must be settled before the invitations are finally issued. The *Times* dispatch from Athens reports that the Cretans have refused the amnesty offered through the British Consul, but offered to accept a regular armistice.
LONDON, May 30.—It now seems probable that the scheme for British protection over Asia Minor has really been put forward by the Government.
A letter to the *Daily News* from Constantinople explaining the recent change of the position made by the Russians, says: "The country between San Stefano and Adrianople is exceedingly salubrious, and 15,000 Russians on that line have died mostly of fever within two months."
NEW YORK, May 30.—William Callahan Bryant after two hours exposure to the sun at the unveiling of a statue of Minnie, fell striking his head heavily and became insensible. He remains partially unconscious. It was impossible at that time to judge of the injury, since Mr. Bryant raised every effort to examine him by physical contact. During the night he was restless and in an only partly-conscious state, not appearing to recognize the persons about him, but evidently having plenty of will, power and some physical strength at his command. His friend, Mr. John A. Graham, who remained at his side as a watcher, attempted once or twice to feel his pulse, but at each attempt he would draw his wrist away, and finally with an impetuous gesture throw Mr. Graham's hand from him.
Mr. Stephens of Georgia, and Postmaster-General Key are out to-day in letters. Mr. Stephens tells why he opposed the Potter resolution and favored the Hale amendment, and again talks about the Mexicanization of the republic. Mr. Key's letter is what might be expected of one holding a Cabinet position under a Republican President. He says for the South to endorse the recent conduct of their representatives is to admit the truth of the charge that the people of the South care nothing for the welfare of the Union; and the downfall of the republic, and would rejoice to see it again involved in civil war.
I asked, among others, to-day, a leading, cool-headed, influential Democratic member of Congress what he thought of these letters. Said he: "I have talked with a dozen Democratic members to-day in regard to them, and they all agreed with me that the only effect of Key's letter will be to make the people of the South think less of him than they did before." Stephens' letter may have some effect at the North, where they think he is a statesman, but will not hurt as at all the South.—The Mexicanization prediction never even made a senator.—*Richmond Dispatch*.

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