

FRANKLIN COURIER.

GEORGE S. BAKER,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

All letters addressed to  
GEO. S. BAKER,

FRIDAY.....MAY, 19, 1876.

MEETING OF THE COUNTY CONVENTION.

COUNTY CONVENTION.—The Democratic voters of this county will meet in Louisburg on Saturday the 27th Inst for the purpose of reorganizing the party, electing delegates to the Gubernatorial and Congressional Conventions in Raleigh and the Senatorial Convention at Nashville, and also to appoint a day for the holding of the County Convention to nominate candidates for the several County Offices.

By order of the Executive Committee.

W. H. YARBOROUGH,  
Chairm.

District Convention.

A Convention of the Democratic-Conservative voters of the Fourth Congressional District will be held in the city of Raleigh on Tuesday the 18th day of June next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress and a Presidential Elector, and selecting two delegates to the St. Louis Convention. A full attendance is earnestly desired. Each county will be entitled to vote for every one hundred voters and fractional part over fifty given for Merrimon in 1872.

By order of the District Executive Committee.

H. A. LONDON, Jr.,  
Chairman.

March 31st, 1876.

The Democratic State Executive Committee.

Has fixed upon Raleigh as the place and the 14th of June as the time of holding the Democratic State Convention.

The following is the substance of the resolutions passed by the committee:

Resolved, That the Central Committee in issuing the call for Convention, invite the hearty co-operation of all who are opposed to the corruptions, peculation, extravagance and other crimes of radicalism, both in the State and general government.

Resolutions denouncing the threatened arrest of the chairman for partizan purposes were adopted.

Resolved, That the good of the State and the interests of the party which are identical, demands that the personal warfare between the Sentinel and Daily News of this city shall cease and their efforts be united for the overthrow of Radicalism in this State.

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted by the secretary to the editors of those papers.

Resolved, That the chairman of the various county executive committees for the State are requested to put themselves in immediate correspondence with the Central Executive Committee and where there is no county organization prominent members of the party be requested to report suitable names for the same.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT OF INVESTIGATION OF THE COUNTY FRAUDS, ON THURSDAY THE 11th INST.

The Court opened at 11 o'clock A. M. Present, Gen. P. B. Hawkins, Chm., Joshua Perry and J. P. Harris, Esq's. C. M. Cooke Esq., Attorney for the County.

Madison Hawkins, being sworn, said that in 1873, he purchased a lot of orders from Mr. Z. T. Terrell, did not know whether the list shown him was a list of the orders received from Mr. Terrell or not. Said the same day he received the orders, he turned them over to the Sheriff, J. C. Wynne. Said the order in favor of Jno. R. Brummett, which was on the list for \$2.35, and was afterwards changed to \$22.35, was received afterwards by him from J. C. Wynne, and was by him delivered to J. H. Edwards, that it was changed he thinks when he received it from J. C. Wynne. He did not remember purchasing of D. W. Spivey in the spring of 1873, the order in favor of J. P. Cook for \$4.00, afterwards changed to \$14.00, but remembers getting some orders from Mr. Spivey about that time.

Mr. Z. T. Terrell testified that the list exhibited was an accurate one, made out by himself at the time of the transaction: On this list was the order of J. R. Brum-

mett for 2.35, afterwards changed to \$22.35, the one in favor of Sally Ayscough for \$6.25, afterwards changed to \$62.50, one for M. Hazelwood for \$8.00, changed to \$16, one for J. W. Fuller for \$8.20, altered to \$18.20.

J. H. Edwards, testified that in the latter part of the Summer or early in the fall of 1874 he received the J. R. Brummett order of M. Hawkins, and that it was at the time he received it for \$22.35.

D. W. Spivey, testified, I do not remember positively what I did with the J. P. Cooke order, know that about that time in 1873, at the request of M. Hawkins I exchanged several orders with him for larger ones, Hawkins saying that he wanted small orders. I either let him have the order or passed it to Sheriff Wynne.

J. C. Reid testified, said I think I let Sheriff Wynne have the \$9, order that has been changed, can't say positively that it is so. Let him have it I think about the time I resigned as County Commissioner. I was Chairman of the Board of Commissioners from Sept., 1869 to September 1870. At a meeting of the Board Nov., 13th 1869, a resolution was adopted instructing the Sheriff not to receive any County orders unless they were countersigned by the Chairman of the Board.

T. C. Horton, was shown a lot of orders which he identified as being the same on which he had brought suit against the County. These orders purported to have been issued in January 1869—and were signed by T. C. Horton Deputy Clerk for B. F. Greenwood; Mr. Horton according to the minutes of the Board of Commissioners, did not act as Deputy Clerk for Greenwood till Nov., 1869—When asked to explain how it was that these orders purported to be issued before he was Deputy Clerk? He said it was in this wise: The claims were presented to the Board at the dates when they purported to have been issued, but orders were not issued for them or the parties to whom they belonged did not call for them. When Mr. Greenwood left him in charge of the office in 1869, he told him if any of the parties came for their orders to issue to such as came—The most of these orders were for Jury tickets and witness tickets, and the Treasurers books show that some of them have already been paid—Mr. Horton in reply to the question if the parties to whom the orders belonged, authorized him to issue them or if they were received by them, stated that they did not authorize him to issue them, and he does not know that they received them, says he thinks it occurred in this way, Mr. J. J. Minetree was in the habit of bringing over lists of orders saying he had traded for them, and he issued and delivered the orders to him. In reply to the question as to how it happened that the orders now belong to him? He said that he afterwards exchanged with Minetree, giving him large orders for small orders. The Menninger order, he says he also issued to Minetree, the latter telling him that he had been to Raleigh and purchased it from Menninger, that afterwards he got this order in an exchange of orders with Minetree and it is now his order. That no written order was brought by Minetree from Mr. Menninger, for the order of \$133.15 due him as Secretary of State, and the order was issued without the knowledge of the Board. I do not recollect of getting orders from the Finance Committee, and also from the Board of Commissioners, if I did it was by mistake, I was entitled to but half fees in certain cases, (State failures.) I do not recollect why I did not get the orders countersigned by the Chairman in accordance with order passed Nov., 1869. I cannot explain how I came by the order issued to E. A. Gupton, for \$136.50 and the same order having been issued to him, (Gupton.)

Calvin Pippin, testified, that he never authorized Mr. Mr. T. C. Horton or Mr. J. J. Minetree to apply to the Board for any order for taxes. Mr. J. J. Minetree paid my taxes for me one year. I never let him have an order in my life.

Mr. R. T. Edwards, sworn, said I let Mr. Calisher have an order for 13.50, I took his receipt for the same.

Mr. J. B. Calisher, testified, I let Mr. Horton have the Edwards order \$125.00, that Mr. H. had my note for \$248, payable in County orders.

Capt. C. H. Thomas, sworn, I have no knowledge of the altering of the orders. In 1873 while I was J. P., I give judgement for \$1400 or \$1500 in favor of J. J. Minetree, I proceeded to make out the cost and settle the matter, while settling in my office, he picked up a \$4.00 order, remarking how easy a matter it would be to make this \$114.00, he then made a criminal proposition to me, promising to furnish the orders &c, if I would would do the work. I declined the offer. Had another conversation with him next day, he requested me to say nothing about the matter of yesterday. I don't think I ever had the Menninger order.

Mr. J. B. Tucker, testified that some time during the Campaign of 1874, Mr. Thomas brought the Menninger order to his office and told him he wanted to examine and see if it was all right, said he got it from Madison Hawkins. I find another order corresponding with this same order issued upon a letter said to have been written to S. T. Wilder Esq.

Mr. Z. T. Terrell testified that Capt. C. H. Thomas bought goods from him on the Menninger order. Don't think he paid me the whole order, only a part.

Mr. Wilder testified that he never saw the Menninger order or heard of it until a few days ago. Fenner Tharrington, (who was chairman of the Board at the time) testified, that he had no recollection of ever having an order issued to Mr. Menninger. Think I would have collected an order for that amount.

EXAMINATION AS TO HAND WRITING.

Mr. T. C. Horton said that he was well acquainted with the hand writing of all the officers at the Court House, that he could form no idea who changed the orders.

Mr. W. H. Furman, testified that after careful examination and comparison of the changed orders, he was forced to the conclusion that Mr. T. C. Horton changed the orders. Mr. J. B. Tucker testified the same thing.

Col. W. H. YARBOROUGH thought that some of the figures were better than Mr. Horton could make, would not like to say as to the writing.

Mr. Thos. K. Thomas could not swear it was Hortons hand writing, did not think it was.

Mr. Joel Thomas and C. D. Malone both testified that they could not swear the hand writing to be Mr. Hortons.

Sheriff Wynne was also unable to swear to the hand writing, could give no information as to the changing of the orders.

Capt. Thomas, can't say who altered the orders. I have no knowledge of any fact that will throw any light on the matter, except that I heard Mr. Greenwood had done wrong or had a chance to do wrong.

M. Hawkins, Esq. Had told all he knew relative to the county orders, only that Mr. Minetree had remarked to him how easy it was for Mr. Greenwood and Spencer to change county orders. I do not think he meant anything wrong. Mr. Horton asked me at the last term of the Court, if the W. F. Green order was not \$30, instead of \$168. I answered him no.

The Court adjourned, subject to the call of the chairman.

SPEECH OF HON. J. J. DAVIS, IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, ASKING FOR APPROPRIATION OF \$4,000 FOR THE CHARLOTTE MINT.

Mr. DAVIS, Mr. Chairman, my friend and colleague, [Mr. ASHE] who represents the Charlotte district, in which this assay office is established, is necessarily absent, but he has furnished me with some facts to which I desire to call the attention of the House and which I hope will secure the adoption of this amendment.

This assay office is the successor to the old mint established at Charlotte in 1836. The mint went into operation in 1838. It was destroyed with all its machinery 1844; was soon rebuilt, and continued in successful operation till 1861, with very great advantage to

the country round about it. It was extensively patronized and of great benefit to the public until the war put an end to its operation. During this period, six there were coined in this mint between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000 in gold, the production of North Carolina. There was also during the same period coined at the Mint in Philadelphia about the same amount of gold from the same region.

The gold-bearing region of North Carolina is not appreciated by this country. There are very few persons who understand its extent or its value. There is on the southern border of the State an area of about five hundred square miles which abounds in gold. Charlotte is the center of this section. There are also in my own district rich gold mines. There are the Portis mines, the Ransom's Bridge mines, and the Arrington mines in the counties of Franklin and Nash, which have yielded over a million dollars of gold, and have not been half worked or half developed.

There have been recently discovered in the county of Chatham (a county rich in minerals) was, in iron, in copper, and in coal) gold mines that promise to rival any in the State. They are now being worked.

It is a fact perhaps not generally known that between the year 1804 and the year 1827 all the gold derived from mining throughout the whole United States was furnished by the State of North Carolina; and during the period from 1804 to 1868 she furnished at least one-half of the gold supplied from the mines on the Atlantic slope. The Atlantic States, as contradistinguished from the Pacific States, deposited at the mints from 1804 to 1868, in exact figures, \$19,457,297.55. Of this amount the State of North Carolina deposited \$9,278,627.57, being about half of the whole amount. During the same period there passed into manufactures and commerce about the same amount; making the yield of the Atlantic States up to the year I have named about \$40,000,000, of which North Carolina furnished about one-half, or say \$20,000,000.

Now for various reasons which I have not time in a five-minute speech to enumerate, the mines of North Carolina have not been half developed. They have not been thoroughly worked. But is not this an instance of sufficient importance to attract the attention of Congress? Even with this exhibit, is there not enough in it to demand the fostering care of the United States Government, especially at a time when we desire to resume specie payment with an amount of gold in the Treasury entirely inadequate for that purpose?

A gentleman near me asks if this is a central town of Charlotte. Yes, sir; it is the old town of Charlotte, in North Carolina, where the standard of independence was first raised on this continent, and the first declaration of independence made, as we in North Carolina assert and are prepared to maintain, even against my friend the chairman of the committee, who comes from within a stone's throw of the noble old Independence Hall of Philadelphia. Charlotte is the county-seat of Mecklenburgh.

[Here he hammered fell.] Mr. HOLMAN rose.

Mr. DAVIS. I ask if the gentleman from Indiana will allow me a little more time?

Mr. HOLMAN. I yield two minutes of my time to the gentleman.

Mr. DAVIS. I am informed that the mere fact of the establishment of the mint at Charlotte stimulated the mining interests of North Carolina, increased greatly the production of the mines there, and gave an impulse to them which was felt and continued to be felt down to the late unfortunate war. When the war broke out there were tributary to the mint at Charlotte at least one hundred mines. Many of these were remunerating their owners with handsome returns. The mine at Gold Hill yielded \$2,500,000; Rudisill and two others had yielded each \$1,000,000; and many others ranged from ten thousand dollars to three-quarters of a million. The production of these mines may be greatly increased and the value produced from them more than quadrupled by the introduction of improved machinery.

Since the war, for the want of capital and labor, (everybody knows how depressed our section of the country has been,) these mines have not been restored to their former degree of productiveness. And besides the want of labor generally, there have been in the last two years two railroads completed,

one from Wilmington to Charlotte and one from Charlotte to Atlanta in the State of Georgia, which drew off a large amount of labor that would otherwise have found employment in those mining sections. These railroads are now completed and this labor will soon return to its old channel, and then capital will seek investment in mining lands.

The bill passed by a vote of 69 to 40.

New Postage Bill.

The following House Bill passed the senate last Thursday:

1. Be it enacted, &c., That mail matter of the third class shall embrace all pamphlets, occasional publications, regular publications, devoted primarily to advertising purposes or for free circulation, or for circulation at nominal subscription rates; price-currents, catalogues, annuals, handbills, posters, unsealed circulars, prospectuses, books bound or unbound, book manuscripts, proof-sheets, maps, prints, engravings, blanks, inflexible patterns, samples, merchandise, sample cards, photographic paper, letter envelopes and wrappers, cards (plain and ornamental), paper, photographic representations, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, and all other matter which may be declared mailable by law as third-class matter, and other articles not above the weight prescribed by law, which are not from their nature liable to destroy, deface, or otherwise injure the contents of the mail-bags, or the person of any one engaged in the postal service. All liquids, poisonous glass, explosive materials, and obscene books or papers shall be excluded from the mails.

2. That packages of matter of the third class shall not exceed four pounds in weight and shall be subject to examination and rates of postage of hereinafter provided. The postage of mail-matter of the third class shall be at the following rates for all distances: One cent for each ounce or fractional part thereof. Every package of the third class of mail-matter shall bear the post-mark of the office at which the same shall be mailed for transportation.

3. That packages of third class-matter shall be prepaid by stamps. If however, the postage on third class matter, mailed at an office, shall be less than the amount above prescribed in cases where the same is known such sender shall be notified of the fact, and the amount of postage due shall be collected from such sender before the same be transmitted by mail. In case the sender is not known, and where it has not been the evident intention of the party so depositing the package, shall be forwarded and double the amount paid of deficient postage shall be collected from the party to whom it is addressed, delivered at its proper destination.

4. That the sender of any article of third-class mail matter may write his or her name or address thereon, or on the outside thereof, with the word "from" above or preceding the same; or may write briefly or print on any package the name or names of the articles enclosed. Publishers of newspapers and periodicals may print on the wrappers of newspapers or magazines sent from the office of publication to regular subscribers the time to which subscription thereof has been paid.

5. That transient newspapers and magazines shall be admitted to and transmitted in the mails at the rate of one cent for every three ounces or fractional part thereof; and one cent for each two additional ounces or fractional part thereof.

6. That this act shall take effect on and after the 1st day of July, 1876.

Hard times made Easy.

Relief for the Hungry

It is with pleasure we announce that we have gotten the smoke out of our eyes and the ashes from our clothes and have taken hold of business in earnest again. Our Mr. Barrow has just returned from the North, and we are now receiving a large stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, Shoes, &c. &c., and are offering them at the very lowest possible prices. Our goods having been purchased since the decline, we can sell below former prices. In this connection, we will state that we are prepared to furnish farmers on LIENS or APPROVED PAPER, \$10,000 worth of provisions and take CASH or Cotton, payable November 1st, 1876. We would earnestly request our friends, not to buy Guano before seeing us, as we have a Proposition to Make, which will be greatly to their interest. We still want to buy cotton.

Many thanks for past favors.  
BARROW & PLEASANTS.  
March 10th, 1876.

EAGLE HOTEL The Climax Shirts, A GREAT BARGAIN, WAMSUTTA SHIRTS At \$1.25 each.

The present proprietor has leased the Eagle Hotel, (formerly occupied by James Deat) for a number of years. He is prepared to accommodate regular and transient boarders, has nice rooms, well furnished, and fitted up in the best style. He has also large and convenient rooms for saloons to display their samples. The table is daily supplied with the best of market affords. He will spare no pains in making his boarders comfortable, and hopes he will receive a liberal patronage from the public. Jan. 8th 1875.

To the Voters of Franklin County.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Treasurer, of Franklin County, subject to the action of the Democratic nominating Convention.

Very Respectfully,  
J. J. Person.  
a 7-2 m.

To the Voters of Franklin County.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Franklin County, subject to the action of the Democratic nominating convention.

Very Respectfully,  
J. J. Jones.  
m 10-3 m

To the Voters of Franklin County.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Register of Deeds for Franklin County. Subject to the action of the Democratic nominating convention.

Very Respectfully,  
J. J. ALLEN.  
march 10-3 m.

To the Voters of Franklin County.

I take this method of declaring myself a candidate for the office of Register of Deeds, subject of course to the action of the Democratic nominating Convention.

C. D. MALONE.

To the Voters of Franklin County.

In view of the circumstances under which I was defrauded of my election two years ago, I do not hesitate to appeal to my Party for a re-nomination. I accordingly announce myself a Candidate for Register Deeds; subject, always to the action of Convention.

W. H. ALLEN.  
Feb. 25th 1876 3-m.

\$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. \$20 outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO. Augusta Maine.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$1 free. STISSON & Co. Portland, Maine.

THE NEW "DOMESTIC" Sewing Machine.



THE LIGHTEST-RUNNING MACHINE IN THE WORLD.

With our printed directions, no instruction or mechanical skill is required to operate it. The construction of the machine is based upon a principle of unique and unexcelled simplicity, comprising simple levers working upon centers. The bearings are iron, and they are hardened and polished.

The machines are made at our new works in the city of Newark, N. J., with new and improved machinery and tools, constructed to accomplish what we now offer. Every machine fully warranted.

"DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE CO., New York and Chicago.

FASHIONS

SAVINGS—By using the "Domestic" Sewing Machine, you can make a large saving of MONEY to those who choose to make, or assist in the making of, their own garments. With our highest talent and the best facilities in all departments, and the best kinds of the most durable materials, both at home and abroad, we are enabled to attain results far above the reach of other cheap manufactures. Our styles are always the latest and best. Our elegantly illustrated catalogues mailed to any lady sending five cents with her address. Agents wanted everywhere.

"DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE CO., New York and Chicago.

Have your JOB WORK done at the COURIER OFFICE.