Carolina Watchman.

SALISBURY, FRIDAY FEB 16.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Having purchased the printing stock and subscription list of the *Old North State*, in accordance with the terms of the sale those who had paid in advance for that paper, will look to us to fill out their term. Those who were indebted to that paper at 12 o'clock on Saturday the 16th ult., had their indebtedness transferred to us, and it is a matter of importance that all should be promptly paid. Those not behind exceeding three months may yet pay at the advance rates of $2,50 for the year.

Oct. 3, 1871. J. J. BRUNER.

JOHN POOL'S ROWAN FRIENDS.

We said nothing last week about Senator Pool's letter to H. H. Helper, Esq., in which he claimed Jas. E. Kerr, Luke Blackmer, T. G. Haughton, John S. Henderson, and our particular friend, Obadiah Woodson, *as good working radicals!* It was too good a joke to spoil under a week, and so we let it rip. But it is time now, to stop the fun, and it will be seen that Mr. Helper broke Pool's delusion months ago. We cannot conceive it necessary to add anything to set these gentlemen right before their friends here at home, or even abroad. They are not radicals and the paper which they signed for T. B. Long was not a sanction of radicalism in any form. This is all shown in the letter of Mr. Helper addressed to John Pool, to be found in another column.

By-the-way, Mr. Helper's letter to Gov. Caldwell, will be found to contain a statement of more importance than any merely personal matter, since it concerns the public, and exposes the deliberate scheme of the radical party to use the people's money to corrupt the people and carry the elections. If true, as set forth (and we have no reason to doubt it) it is vastly important that they should know it. We take no interest in, nor do we assume any responsibility for the personal matters of the articles appearing over Mr. Helper's signature. We have no malice against any man, nor have we a personal friend whose official acts and character should escape exposure in these columns if our public duty demanded it. But every fact affecting the interests of the people of right belongs to them, for public officers are their stewards, their servants, whose actions they must approve or condemn.

"ANOTHER INVESTIGATION."

Investigations are the order of the times. In the wide spread and thorough demoralization which followed the war, corruption crept into every department of the State and national governments and into corporations, large and small, until the whole land was fairly filled with the vile stench of peculations, embezzlements, frauds, and self-seeking. For awhile the people stood aghast with amazement and incredulity; and as they began to realize the situation their indignation was kindled, and now they are beginning to investigate, and we suppose the next steps in regular order will be to expose, denounce and punish those whom they shall find guilty of the offences alluded to. We hail these evidences of righteous indignation with joy, and hope that they may work out a return to that higher standard of public morals that existed before the war, when, if a public officer was found guilty of appropriating public property to his own use, or abusing a public trust to enrich himself, he was condemned and held to a strict accountability. In the first No. of the revived *Watchman* we declared in favor of a rigid accountability of all public officials without regard to party, and hope to see the work go on until a thorough reform shall be accomplished; and until the public shall again feel that quiet assurance and confidence in their public offices so essential to the peace and happiness of the people.

Under the above caption we find a very sensible article in the Raleigh *Era*, in relation to the management of the Eastern Division of the Western N. C. R. R., wherein it is alledged that there has been mismanagement, and probably corruption practiced. Let it be investigated, and the whole truth brought to light, hurt whom it may. We quote from the article referred to the following:

"Honor to whom honor is due. WM. H. CRAWFORD, of Rowan, deserves the thanks of the good people of the State for the introduction and passage of a resolution through both Houses on Friday, making it the duty of the Governor and Attorney General of the State, to institute a rigid inquiry into the whole matter, and take such steps as may be necessary to recover and protect the State's interest in the road. We repeat, that this act reflects the highest credit upon Mr. Crawford, whose democracy is unquestioned and unquestionable. The great merit that attaches to his action in the matter is that the whole investigation is directed against his own party friends, none other, so far as known, being suspected.

We hope the Governor and Attorney General will institute the most searching inquiry into the matter and make a thorough investigation. If the suspicions are unfounded, it is due to all parties that it should be authoritatively made known. If any criminal acts are brought to light we feel sure the Attorney General will promptly do his duty by having the guilty parties prosecuted in the courts. And we urge with equal zeal the prosecution of all offenders in like transactions everywhere, whether they be Republicans or Democrats. We have never given the least countenance to such corrupt transactions by men claiming to be Republicans. We have never made any defense, excuse or apology for them, either in the *Old North State* or the *Era*, but have always denounced them and demanded their prosecution and punishment in the courts, a certain *mendacious* paper to the contrary notwithstanding."

MISSISSIPPI IMMIGRATION EFFORTS.

Our attention has been called to an organized movement in Marshall county, Miss., to secure immigrants to that county from North and South Carolina and Georgia. Of course we can't blame these Mississippians, many of whom are native Carolinians, for wanting to draw from us industrious people to go out and work their surplus lands, and fill up and strengthed their country. It is a fine country no doubt, and all who go will be likely to receive encouragement and aid if they prove themselves worthy. But we cannot forbear putting in a word of warning to our people against giving up North Carolina for any other country on the face of the earth. They may not be able to raise as much cotton here as in Mississippi—may not be able to acquire wealth so fast, or even at all; but a man's happiness, which is worth a great deal more, is not assured by these; and if endangered by the pursuit of them, which is often the case, he had better not fix his eyes upon them. North Carolina is a good place to live in and it will be better. It is improving every day in the development of resources hitherto unknown or unappreciated. Her healthfulness, water, water-power, adaptability of climate to mixed productions, (always the most profitable,) and the moral character of her population, are points of attraction of great value, and not possessed by every State. We hope our Mississippi friends may send out their agents, as they proposed, and we bespeak for them the kindest attention and the warmest hospitality. A delegation of young *batchelors*—sons of those *substantial* Mississippians who are backing this movement—and let us see how many of them we can *anchor* in our sweet valleys and on our pleasant healthful hills—make good benedicks of them and keep them here in payment for those of our boys already in Mississippi. The annexed Circular, which we find appended to the proceedings of the "Marshall County Immigration Aid Society," of which we have been speaking, will more fully explain the purpose and plans of the Association.

DEAR SIR: Your attention is respectfully called to the proceedings above. You will perceive that the object of the Society is to aid persons and families, who are unable to defray their own expenses to come to this prosperous and productive country at the expense of the Society, the persons so transported being furnished on their arrival, with homes, provisions, etc., necessary to make a crop, such outlay of the Society to be repaid by the beneficiary from the proceeds of the first crops; to furnish lands to those desirous of purchasing at reasonable rates and on favorable terms; to those unable to buy lands; to furnish mules, stock, etc, on shares.

The Society have in view the permanent good and elevation of the immigrant the education of his children free of expense to him, and the settlement by worthy laborers of our county.

The Society intend sending into Georgia and the Carolinas, special agents, who will be able to give intelligent advice and information, and be prepared to provide transportation to those desirous of availing themselves of the benefits offered by the Society. These agents will make appointments by advertisements at to the time they will be at certain places. The members of the Society are men of large means; are in earnest in this matter, and are fully able to carry out the objects in view.

The members of the Board and other officers of the Society solicit correspondence, and will cheerfully give any and all information respecting the county.

FORNEY'S RESIGNATION.

One of the most significant facts in political affairs relating to the next Presidency, is found in the recent resignation of J. W. FORNEY, of the Collectorship of Philadelphia, on the ground that holding the office under Grant embarrasses the freedom and ease of his editorial position. It has been construed to mean that Forney has scented the danger of carrying Grant into the next Presidential contest, or finds he cannot support him, and rather than be restrained of his editorial freedom he relinquishes this fat office.

Another announcement of importance may be mentioned here as significant of the way the wind is blowing, and that is that Chief Justice BRINKERHOFF, of Ohio, has proclaimed himself in full sympathy with the Liberal Republican movement, which simply means that he is opposed to Grant and his supporters.

ABBOTT'S CHANCES.

In relation to the chances of Gen. Abbott to successfully enforce his claims to the seat in the U. S. Senate from this State to which Gen. Ransom has just been elected by the General Assembly, a Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Times* (Administration paper) says:

"The case of Gen. Abbott, as claimant to a seat from N. Carolina in the Senate, seems to be growing weaker—both before the Committee on Elections and in the sentiment of the Senate—and it is very doubtful if he is ever admitted. While it is agreed that the English precedent is in his favor, it is thought to be exceeding doubtful policy to establish in this country the principle by which he must be seated, if at all."

Alluding to this same matter the correspondent of the Baltimore *Gazette* says:

"The Committee on Privileges and Elections have not yet voted upon the case of Abbott, who wants a seat as Senator from North Carolina, notwithstanding the reports to the contrary. A report will be made by Senator Carpenter, when action is taken by the committee, which will bear the signature of Morton, Carpenter, Anthony and Rice, a majority going over the whole case and citing numerous precedents in English parliamentary law for the admission of Abbott, but, it is said they have been unable to find a single precedent in the history of the American Congress.

"A minority report will be made by Senator Thurman, signed by himself, Logan and Hill, which, however, unlike that of the majority of the committee, has not been prepared. This case will open up a very lengthy debate in the Senate, perhaps more than that of Ames, from Mississippi, whose case was argued several weeks.

"The Abbott case, it is claimed, will present a number of novel, debatable points."

ABBOTT'S CASE.

The N. Y. *Tribune*, (radical,) treats Abbott's case after the following style:

MR. ABBOTT'S CASE.

Mr. Joseph C. Abbott, claimant of a seat in the U. S. Senate as a Senator-elect from North Carolina, sends us his case, and asks us to consider the *legal* aspects. We are not sure of our ability to do so, in view of the admitted facts, as they are set forth by himself in his case now before us, and which—premising that Mr. Abbott had been a Senator, and that his party (Republican) had been beaten in the State Election just held—we present in his own words, as follows:

"The Legislature of the Sate of North Carolina, on the second Tuesday of its session in November, 1870, held an election for Senator in Congress from March 4, 1871, resulting as follows:

"A vote being had in the Senate, a quorum being present, Zebulon B. Vance received 32 of the votes given, and Joseph C. Abbott received 11 votes, and five votes were given for others, receiving one vote each, making 48 persons present taking part in the election.

"In the House of Representative of said Legislature, on the same day, Zebulon B. Vance had 63 of the votes given, Joseph C. Abbott 32, and ten votes were cast for six other persons, making 105 persons present taking part in the election. On the day following, both branches of the Legislature met in Convention, and there it was announced, in the usual form, that Zebulon B Vance was duly elected United States Senator from March 4, 1871. It is admitted that, if the votes for Mr. Vance were of any validity or effect, under the facts hereinafter set forth, such announcement of his election was legal and proper; but, because of the reasons following, it is claimed that the votes given for Mr Vance were void and of no effect, and Gen. Abbott was lawfully elected Senator."

Of course, Mr. Abbett proceeds to argue that, Vance being a proscribed Rebel, votes cast for him ought not to count, though the men who cast them still serve to make up a quorum, thus enabling the lean minority to elect a Senator. As a striking illustration of the natural and almost necessary results of proscription and its irreconcilable antagonism to the central idea of popular government, we rather admire this; for any other purpose we cannot value and may be fairly charged with inability to comprehend it. We know right well that Vance was elected Senator and that Abbott was not; as for any "legal aspects" that are alleged as reversing this choice, they are to our mind simply detestable. The Senate has committed a blunder that has the effect of crime, in forcing Gov. Vance to resign the seat; it may proceed if it will to duplicate that error by seating Abbott; but fifty Senates could not make this other than the outrage which all who do not profit by it must know it to be.

STATE PRINTING—MR. TURNER'S STATEMENT.

He says:

We chanced to be in the lobby when Mr. Jordon, of Person, stated the printing had been given to Mr. Ramsay for the *Sentinel* office. We immediately spoke to Mr. Broadfoot, one of the committee on printing to correct the statement on the floor of the House. We have no interest in the State printing. We would not connect our name with it for all the printing the State could order. We gave or rather loaned, our type and fixtures first to David Dudley and the journeymen printers of the office, then to Mr. Ramsay, to enable them, or him to underbid others who wished to take the printing from the office. Ramsay will do the printing cheaper than was ever done before.

We did the printing last year cheaper than it was ever before done. Our name was not connected with it in any way. It was done in the name of our agents whom we then and now believe to be honest, honorable men.

There is due us from the State $4,432,68 for printing. All the work of the session just adjourned has been done at our expense. When the Auditor, Treasurer and State Printer, Mr. Moore, can come to terms for a settlement our money is already with the Treasurer.

In a speech before the House, defending the *Sentinel* and its editor, Mr. Jordan stated that instead of the *Sentinel* attempting to rob the State, it was nearer the truth that the State was attempting to rob the *Sentinel*.

The printing could and would have been done much cheaper if the Legislature had insisted upon it, for Ramsay was prepared to bid lower than he did, that we might carry the State in a whoop.

Large numbers of negroes have gone south from Richmond, Moore, Robeson, Anson &c., to work turpentine, and also cotton farms further South. Many white laborers and families have also gone South and West from the same counties. There is still much N. C. emigration to Texas.—*Fayetteville Eagle.*

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

MORE VILLAINNY.

Editor Carolina Watchman—

Dear Sir: I send you today a copy of my letter, for publication, addressed to Hon. John Pool in reply to his letter published in your issue of last week.

It is well known that Thomas B. Long has been promoted to a higher position in the postal service since the reception in Washington of a certified copy of his defalcation furnished from the records of Alamance County Court. The best reason, perhaps, for this promotion, notwithstanding Long was, as he says recommended by all the Judges in the State, both Superior and Supreme, appears in the letter addressed to Governor Caldwell below.

But can it be possible that the Judges of the Courts of this State recommended a defaulter for office? I don't believe they did.

H. H. HELPER.

Respectfully,
SALISBURY, Feb. 15th, 1872.

SALISBURY, N. C., July 13th, 1871.

HON. JOHN POOL.

Dear Sir: I have not thought it necessary to answer your letter of the 8th ult., in reply to a copy of my letter addressed to the Hon. Postmaster General relative to the appointment of Thomas B. Long as route agent on the Western N. C. Railroad, until to-day. In that letter you say,

"If your view of Thomas B. Long be correct, the Republicans of Salisbury must be greatly mistaken. The most earnest recommendation of Mr. Long, and a letter certifying his good character, were sent to me by many leading Republicans—among them the following:

D. L. Bringle, Ch'm'n Rep. Ex. Com., A. Bencini, Gov. T. R. Caldwell, S. H. Wiley, A. A. Joyce, W. F. Henderson, C. S. Moring, I. W. Jones, C. L. Harris, W. H. Bailey, James E. Kerr, Luke Blackmer, T. G. Haughton, Jno. S. Henderson, Obadiah Woodson, and W. H. Howerton."

Well, sir, I think this will do for Long, but for *short* look at this picture. I. W. Jones is not a Radical. James E. Kerr is a genuine old time democrat, and could not be induced to affiliate with the Radical party. Luke Blackmer is not a Radical. T. G. Haughton is not a Radical. W. H. Bailey is a Conservative. Caldwell, Joice, Harris and Henderson are not residents of Salisbury. John S. Henderson and Obadiah Woodson, are of the old democratic school, and they are now the democratic candidates for the pending Convention. As much as I have differed with these democrats, politically, yet, I do not hesitate to say that they are gentlemen, gentlemen of integrity, gentlemen of high moral and social excellence, gentlemen too, who have been very careful *not* to vouch for Mr. Long as an *honest* man. They have simply said, "he is intelligent and belongs to a good family."

A Bencini and C. S. Moring have, since my return from Washington, affirmed that they did not recommend Long as an *honest* man, but as a good Radical only, (see their letters). Now, my dear sir, you have been "egregiously imposed upon" as well as the Postmaster General. Hasn't Tom Long pulled the wool over your eyes? And won't these democrats play the very devil with you for classifying them with such uncertain political men as S. H. Wiley, David Bringle, C. S. Moring, Thomas B. Long, A. Bencini, and W. F. Henderson, who, like W. W. Holden, seem to be waiting for an opportunity to go over to the next strong side without regard to principle.

You cannot suppose I have lived here and hereabouts for 50 long years without knowing something of the political status, and the moral and social excellence of the people of North Carolina generally, and particularly those of the sixth district. Another portion of your letter reads thus: "But after the appointment is made a letter from you to the *department* is unusual in character and out of place." Indeed, it is, ha! So, then, I am to behold a great rascal go into an honorable office upon the tricks of the tricksters and cleave my tongue, thereby allowing President Grant and his Administration to be held up to scorn, contempt, and ridicule, equally with these Radical fellows and yourself, before the world. I won't do it. If telling the truth is "unusual and out of place," I most cordially agree to stand convicted.

The last paragraph of your letter that needs to be noticed by me reads as follows: "I cannot allow the organized working republicans of Rowan and elsewhere to be overruled by any one man." This is, as I construe it, a very unjust thrust at me, and you might as well have said that I was an open disorganizer of the great Republican principles for which I have so long and humbly labored to perpetuate. Now, the truth is, and it stands out to full view at every point of the compass in North Carolina, that I have from principle and disinterested motives only, been all the while endeavoring to do what I could to place the Republican party in this State in a true and enduring position—to sustain and perpetuate the great Republican cause, whilst you have, judging from the character of the appointments you have caused to be made, and your course generally, been doing what you could, not intentionally, perhaps, but from a mistaken and short-sighted policy to break it down and smash it into innumerable flinders. You have well-nigh succeeded. I will speak the truth, and there is no power on earth that can prevent me; and I do not hesitate here to declare, that the present Administration which I assisted in placing in power whose *rightful* acts I will only sustain, has been most shamefull deceived and imposed upon by many persons in this State—persons whom Gen. Grant had the right to believe were his sincere friends, but who have, in fact, been his worst enemies—enemies of the true Republican cause.

There can be no debt of the fact, that the appoint of such characters as W. F. Henderson, Thomas B. Long, C. S. Moring, two of whom have swallowed the test oath for the sake of office, Supervisor Perry, and others to Federal positions, and like characters to state offices, has done more to disrupt and destroy the Radical party in North Carolina than all the open and secret ku klux opposition to it. And it ought. You are responsible for these appointments.

I believe in * Grant. I always have, and I have all the time maintained that he is a greater and better man than the people of the South judge him to be. He is, however, becoming more and more unpopular day by day. This unpopularity is the direct result of the stupidity, insincerity and down-right short-sighted statesmanship of his pretended and supposed friends in North Carolina and elsewhere in the South.

* * * *

I have transmitted to the Department a copy of this letter and an official document showing the defalcation of Thomas B. Long.

Yours truly.

H. H. HELPER.

* NOTE.—Since the publication of General Grant's letter to Collector Tom Murphy, indorsing that gentleman's official and political course in the State of New York, and especially, since the publication of the N. Y. Custom-house frauds by the U. S. Senate Investigation Committee, I have turned my back on Grant as scores of thousands of other Liberal Republicans throughout the country have.

SALISBURY, N. C. Jan. 23, 1872.

GOV. TOD R. CALDWELL—

Dear Sir: I am going to acquaint you with a bit of villainy. This is only one of many, however, that I shall have occasion to bring to light by and by.

But let me digress for a moment. It is my nature to say but little upon any subject, but what I do say is said frankly and candidly, based always, I hope, upon absolute facts, or opinions arrived at or drawn from deliberate and mature reasoning, as well as observation. Party is a secondary consideration with me. I am for my country first. I claim to be an orthodox member of the Republican party, and for those great principles as laid down by Washington, Jackson, and Abraham Lincoln. Here I would give you my views at length with respect to what I conceive to be the duty of the Republican party, and as to who should, in my opinion be the Gubernatorial candidate for the coming contest. But I have no right to believe it would interest you for me to do so. I am frank enough to say that you are not my choice. But because I say this I shall not sneak around into by-places to do you an injustice, politically or otherwise.

Now that villainy. I suppose you know that Hon. John Pool is not a fool. However, I am of the opinion, that you, like myself, believe him to be, politically, as sleek as an eel, as oily as a porpoise, and as treacherous as a shark. He is fishy to say the least. His insincerity is universally admitted by everybody.

Recently Mr. Pool has had Thomas B. Long promoted from a route agency on the Western N. C. Railroad to that of Special Mail Agent for North Carolina, not for his fitness and integrity, but for his well known dishonesty. Everybody who is well acquainted with this man Long knows he is just that. "But," said the Honorable John, to Anthony Bencini and George J. Long, in his private room in Washington not long since, "Thomas B. Long must have that office. It is important that he should have the Special Mail Agency for the State for the reason that he will make a good, active canvasser for the Radical party during our next campaign, and his office will supply him with a good excuse for entering into that business at the expense of the Government."

Anthony Bencini * * might be induced to deny this statement, but George J. Long is made up with different material, and will at any time, I make no doubt, qualify to the truthfulness of this statement. Thus it will be perceived that Mr. Pool is capable of prostituting the dignity of the State and his high office for the basest political purposes. Need we be surprised at this since it has become the settled purpose of the office holders throughout the country to persevere in their villainy and to sustain themselves in it by the re-election, if possible, of Gen. Grant. Witness the ponderous frauds for political purposes recently developed and now being developed by the U. S. Senate Investigating Committee in the city of New York relative to Custom-house affairs as an evidence of this allegation. Isn't it alarming. But this is not all. By the promotion of this great rascal he and W. F. Henderson (birds of a feather flock together, so I heard a woman say at our last county Fair) are to manipulate the political horoscope in the interest of said John Pool, W. W. Holden and a few other pets, one of whom is not yourself, I trow.

Agreeably to the winks of Mr. Pool, as I suppose, *Col.* Thomas B. Long and *Col.* W. F. Henderson traveled (birds of a feather, &c.) to Ashboro' in Randolph county some little while ago where, according to the behests of Pool and Holden, and the gratification no doubt, of Hon. Thomas Settle, were all well *received*, whilst you was shyly and purposely ignored. Well, I think this will do. Straws show, &c.

Yours truly,

H. H. HELPER.

REMARKS OF WM. M. CRAWFORD, IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Feb. 10th, 1872.

Mr. Crawford, from Rowan, said:

Mr. SPEAKER:—I rise to ask your indulgence and that of the House for a few remarks which I desire to make on this, the day of our separation, and to give utterance to some of the emotions which swell my overflowing heart. After long and arduous labors, extending through two sessions of the legislature, we part to day; part, for many of us to meet no more on this side of the grave; part, to enter upon other theatres of action, to come together as a body, never again in this world. It is a saddening reflection, Mr. Speaker, that in common toil, joint labors and united action, friendships have been formed and intimacies cemented, which must now be severed forever, or maintained under all the uncertainties which attend human intercourse; it is sad to know that those with whom we have been associated as brothers, must now go forth to be separated by miles of distance, by years, perhaps by eternity of absence. Is there a heart so callous, so hardened by intercourse with the world, to be insensible on an occasion like this? Is there a heart that cannot now yield to some of those tender emotions which melted our bosoms when our feelings were yet gushing with all their youthful freshness, when it was confessed not unmanly to drop the tear of regret at parting with endeared associates? Is there a man so cold that he does not recognize the power of those associations formed in the pursuit and maintenance of a common object, and the strength of those ties which have bound us together in a common struggle, a man whose sympathies do not vibrate to the impulses of a scene like this, when the human heart, if ever at all, returns to something of its pristine tenderness and generosity? If there be such, Mr. Speaker, I do not envy him in his apathetic constitution. But I know that I do injustice to suppose that there is no one here who does not look upon this hour of separation as a sad one, who does not view it as one of those dark turnpoints in the journey of life; whose pathways diverge, never to run together in the same direction. I know there is no one here who does not regret the occasion he may have given for offence by word or by deed, who is not ready to forgive and forget whatever cause of resentment that may have proceeded from others. Such are my own feelings; such I hope and believe to be those of us all.

I return to my home and to my constituents to yield up my trust into their hands, to give an account of my stewardship, and to abide their judgment upon my actions. It is not my present purpose to appear again in public life, until renovated health shall have fortified me to sustain its labors anew.

I therefore take leave of you, Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, and in so doing, I desire first, Mr. Speaker, to address myself to you, to tender you my thanks, and to record my feeble testimony to the various qualities which have adorned the chair while in your keeping. If patience and assiduity in the discharge of duty, if strict impartiality in the enforcement of the rules of the House if, thorough knowledge of parliamentary law, and prompt and fearless application of its principles, are the constituents of a good presiding officer, then, Mr. Speaker, that chair has been graced by none more able and faithful than yourself. No bright star arises from amid the traditions of the past to eclipse your well earned fame; no rival name is recorded to dim by envious comparison the lustre of your transcendant services. And these, Mr. Speaker, are not the words of empty compliment, not the ideal but trumpetings of meaningless praise. They are the honest sentiments of my heart: the candid convictions of my judgment.

Farewell, Mr. Speaker, and may you reach that pinnacle of fame, and attain that elevation of preferment to which your virtues and your talents so fully entitle you.

And to you, gentlemen of the House, co-laborers in the service of our beloved State, I bid an affectionate farewell. In my intercourse with you, I think you will all bear me witness, that I have endeavored to avoid all occasion of strife; that I have sought to sail smoothly over this sea of political contention; that I have tried to avoid all personal altercation and recrimination. For my own part, I can truly say that my connection with you has left impressions of good feelings and harmony unmixed with scarcely a memory of anger or resentment. If in any particular I have failed, if by inadvertence or otherwise, I have offended or wounded the feelings of any gentleman upon this floor, I can only express the profoundest regret for the act, and hope that such trespass of offence, if any, is forgotten and forgiven.

Our paths now diverge, most probably forever. We go forth, to gather again in one fold, no more. Our battle has been fought, our ranks are now broken, our foe is disbanded to be marshaled as one, only when the last trumpet shall call us together in the fields of another world.

Farewell, gentlemen. May heaven's choicest blessing attend you. May you find peace, health and happiness in the bosom of your families, and in your various pursuits in life. And may my younger brethren, who have not yet established themselves on the most solid basis of human happiness, make haste to redeem the time, and yield themselves to the chains of beauty, and surrender themselves to the chains of beauty, and bonds of matrimony.

In conclusion, I desire to return my thanks to the clerks and other officers of the House, for the uniform attention and courtesy they have all exhibited in the discharge of their duties. And to bear testimoney to their ability and fidelity, and to them also, I extend my most cordial wishes for their happiness and prosperity.

My thanks and good wishes are also due, and tendered to the reporters to whom I am under enduring obligations for the accuracy and impartiality which always marked their notices of transactions with which my name was connected.

Mr. Stanford moved that the remarks of Mr. Crawford be spread upon the Journals Adopted.

Adjourned.

THE LEGISLATURE.

This body convened on the third Monday of November, 1871, and adjourned this morning the second Monday of February, 1872, having in the meantime taken a recess for Christmas

No Legislature of North Carolina ever contained so many young men out of one hundred and seventy. Seventy are said to be under thirty years of age. This was owing to the fact that the federal government has undertaken to tell the States who shall not represent the people in the Legislature. The effort on the part of the federal government has been to exclude all who repudiated the people and made laws for them anterior to the war from any participation in the affairs of government, unless by a special pardon and permit from radical rulers at Washington.

This may be said of the present Legislature, that it contains more educated members than any Legislature that ever preceded it, and no legislature ever had more grave and important questions to deal with for its deliberation and action. They had all the ordinary questions common to every legislature, and in addition, they had to legislate for a State whose credit was prostrate, whose treasury had been robbed, and whose people had been doubly impoverished first by war and then by public robbery.

There were too grave questions of constitutional reform to consider and act upon. A constitution fastened upon us by the sword and Wall street money. The work before them was enough to make dizzy the oldest and wisest heads in the land. Our young legislators have met and grappled with all the questions which were before them, and that too in less time than was accorded to legislative bodies in former days, when they had a solvent people and State to deal with, and a constitution against which no claim was raised for amendments.

It would be unprecedented if there were not to be found faultfinders ready to cavil at and condemn the work of the Legislature, in whole and in part.

We might mention by name those who have distinguished themselves in the work of legislation but it would make this article longer than was contemplated when we began it. The good people of the capitol will long remember the Legislature of 1871-'72 for the courtesy and courtly bearing of its members. While history will chronicle their legislative acts. We wish them one and all a safe return to their constituents, families and friends.—*Ral. Sentinel.*

In the Senate on Thursday night and Friday a great mass of business was transacted, which will be found fully reported in the Senate report.

In the House during the same sessions, several of the most important bills were finally disposed of.

Mr. Crawford introduced a bill providing for a commission to investigate the sale of the Eastern Division of the Western N. C Railroad. This bill went through both branches on Saturday.

It will be seen that on Thursday night both branches of the Assembly rescinded the resolution to adjourn *sine die* on Monday. This was done for the purpose of putting a stop to the shameful filibustering of the radicals in the House, with a purpose, headed by Gov. Caldwell, who was a prominent and active lobbiest, to bring the session to a premature close, or otherwise to stave off action on the election and apportionment bills.—*Sentinel*, 10th.

The Statesville *American* says: A petition signed by nearly all the citizens of Statesville was forwarded to the Legislature last Thursday, asking that body to pass a special act prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in the town and within three miles thereof. It is hoped the prayer of the petitioners will be heard and granted. This would prevent importunity to both County and Town Commissioners for licenses, and protect the citizens from a possibility of the traffic being legalized in any event. Statesville perhaps, is not worse off by the sale of "liquor by the small" than many other places, but the public injury is manifest, is increasing in magnitude, and the citizens of the place now appeal to the Legislature for all the protection against the evil that it can afford, and should not withhold.

We notice that the citizens of Hickory Tavern, Durham, and many other places have made similar appeals for protection and relief.

The Legislature should enact the Ohio and Illinois law for the whole State.

Banner of Temperance.

SUDDEN DEATH.—We have been shown a private letter from Davidson College, dated Feb. 11th, which gives the following account of a very sad incident which occurred there the day before:

"Death has been among us again and removed a fellow student, Mr. C. M. Douglas, of S. C. He was in the Senior Class, and a candidate for the ministry. He died suddenly yesterday morning. He was in another room than his own, and was going to get a drink of water, when he asked the occupant of the room, Mr. Chas. Robinson, to catch him. He tried to do so, but only broke his fall. He died in five minutes after."

From the same sourse we learn that Prof. Phillips is still improving in health, and is able to walk about.

Farm laborers are in great demand among larger farmers in Cumberland, Robeson, Richmond and the adjoining counties of North and South Carolina—*Fayetteville Eagle.*

TABACCO!

MOREHEAD'S WAREHOUSE

GREENSBORO' N. C.,

Will be open every WEDNESDAY on and after the first Wednesday in March, (6th.) for the sale of

LEAF TOBACCO.

Those who consign with me are assured of the best prices. If the sales do not give satisfaction, the Tobacco may be "taken in" and shipped elsewhere. No charge for storage. Warehouse fees the same as at Danville. Liberal advances will be made. The Warehouse has a first class prizery attached. In the handling, ordering and assorting of your Tobacco, too much care cannot be taken. Ample camping grounds are offered to planters. I do my best for consignors they can't ask more. I refer every man to his neighbors, that the good news may spread.

Very Respectfully,
EUGENE MOREHEAD.

Feb 12—'72. 3m:22

TRIUMPHANT!

1869 1870

17 Gold & Silver Medals

WERE awarded to CHAS. M. STIEFF, for his fine PIANOS over 14 different Makers of New York, Baltimore and Boston Manufacturers.

OFFICE AND NEW WAREROOMS.

No. 9 N. Liberty St., Baltimore, Md.

The Stieff Pianos contain all the latest improvements to be found in a first-class Piano, with additional improvements of his own invention, not to be found in other instruments. The tone, touch and finish of their instruments cannot be excelled by any manufactured.

A large assortment of Second Hand Pianos always on hand, from $75 to $300.

Parlor and Church Organs, some 20 different styles on hand, from $50 and upwards.

Send for Illustrated Catalogues, containing names of over 1000 Southerners, (500 of which are Virginians,) who have bought the Stieff Piano since the close of the war. 2:40t

Executrix Notice

HAVING qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Jane E. Murphy dec'd, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of Jane E. Murphy to make immediate payment. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same to me on or before the 14th day of February, 1873, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

SUSAN W. MURPHY,
Salisbury, Feb 14, 1872. Executrix.
4:22

STILWELL'S Great Southern Fertilizer

FOR SALE BY

E. C. GRIER & CO.,

Old Stand, Trade St., CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Ingredients for one Ton, $28. Increased yield from 100 to 300 per cent.

What other people say about the Stillwell.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY, N. C.

☞ The yield with me was at least 300 per cent. I want four Tons this year.

J. J. PRICE.

☞ I could see no difference in the yield between yours, the Pacific and Wilcox & Gibbs' Manipulated.

J. H STEWART.

☞ I am perfectly satisfied with the result of your Fertilizer. I shall buy no other.

W. R. HARKEY.

☞ I can say without exaggeration that the yield was at least 100 per cent.

W. F. GRIFFITH.

☞ The yield is at least 100 per cent. Your Guano is unquestionably a success. I intend using it again if I can get it.

SAM'L A. GARRISON.
CHESTER CO., S. C.

☞ I tried it with Gibbs' Manipulated and Navassa, side by side. I could see no difference in the yield. If I can I intend using it again this year.

JOHN KNOX.
CABARRUS CO., N. C.

☞ I intend using the Stilwell again this year.

JACOB DOVE.

E. C. GRIER & CO.,
Charlotte, N. C.
General Agents for the States of North and South Carolina,

Dealers in all kinds of Garden, Grass, Field Seeds and Garden Implements, and Agents for the sale of the "Houston Prolific Cotton Seed," the "Watt Plow" and Castings.

Also, on sale, Clover, Lucerne, Orchard Grass, Timothy, Herd, Hungarian and Lawn Grass Seeds, in any desired quantities.

E. C. G. & CO.
FOSTER & HORAH
Agts., Salisbury, N. C.

Feb. 8th 1872. 6t:21