

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democrats and Conservatives of Rowan County are requested to assemble in Convention at the Court House, in Salisbury, on Monday the 15th day of April next, being the first week of the Superior Court, at one o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of electing delegates to represent this County in the State Convention of the Democratic-Conservative Party, to be held at Greensboro' on the first day of May next, and also in the Congressional District Convention to be held when and where the Executive Committee of the District shall appoint.

JAMES E. KERR, Chairman County Ex. Committee. March 6, 1872.

OUR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS.

Our distinguished fellow-citizen, the Hon. FRANCIS E. SHOBER, is just finishing his second term as our Representative in the Congress of the United States, and during his Congressional career we believe he has given general satisfaction to his constituents. He was first elected in August, 1868, over his able and popular opponent, the Hon. NATHANIEL BOYDEN, by what was at that time considered the very large majority of 1200 votes. He was again re-elected, in August, 1870, over SPRAGUE, his Radical opponent, by the surprising majority of 4150. Mr. Shober is a gentleman of high character, scholarly attainments, popular manners and of unquestioned integrity; and although not an extreme partisan has been true and faithful to the party of his choice. Elected as a Democrat and Conservative he has not proved recreant to the high trust reposed in him. His whole course indicates, that he will not betray his constituents and that he is incapable of being bought. On the contrary, while the Country is ringing with charges of political corruption, he stands above suspicion. The people know him to be honest and capable; and they trust him; for he has been tried and found faithful.

Mr. Shober has made himself acceptable to all classes of the opposition to radicalism; and in our opinion, is the strongest and most available candidate the Democrats and Conservatives can put forward for Congress in this District. Old Line Whigs will support him, because he formerly belonged to that party himself. Old Democrats will support him because he has been faithful to sound democratic principles; and on all great political questions before Congress, has uniformly voted with his Democratic colleagues. Conservatives can consistently support him, because he is eminently conservative himself; is quite moderate in his views, and is not an extreme partisan; and the young Democracy will rally around him, because they consider him the strongest man to beat the Radicals with.

Mr. Shober is a useful Representative, and is able to do the people of his District more good than a new member unacquainted with Congressional duties; for to make a good Congressman requires training and experience, like any other calling or profession; and he is besides greatly esteemed by his Democratic colleagues in Congress, some of whom have expressed much anxiety to see him returned; and he commands the respect even of the Republican members.

We do not suppose there will be any serious opposition to his re-nomination by the Congressional District Convention. It would certainly be unwise, we think, to throw Mr. Shober overboard, considering his strength and popularity, merely for the sake of gratifying some of the numerous aspirants for office; especially at this time, when it is necessary to the success of good government in this State to marshal in solid column all the ranks of the opposition to Radicalism. We are on the eve of a Presidential election, the most important perhaps in the history of this country, and we ought to do nothing, which by any possibility can weaken our cause. Notwithstanding the cry of "rotation in office," which is always heard, when an excuse is wanted to turn a good man out of office, we do not believe it is usual in this or any other free country, to deprive a faithful Representative of his position, unless he has given some dissatisfaction to his constituents. Mr. Shober's course has certainly not been distasteful to those who elected him.

We hope those who are opposed to Mr. Shober's re-election on personal grounds will yield their individual preferences for the good of the country. He will be the strongest man before the District Convention; and

if he is re-nominated, as he deserves to be, and as we do doubt will be, we predict that he will be triumphantly re-elected by a majority larger even than that obtained by SHIBERS, in the counties composing this District, in August 1870.

Major HUTCHKISS, Travelling Agent for the Richmond and York River Railroad, paid us a visit last week in the interest of the Company he represents. He is a fine man and apt to make things look lively all around him. He is thoroughly of the opinion that the York River line, either for freight or passengers, is the line which our people ought to patronize. See his advertisement in another part of this paper.

Major H. also improves his opportunities in promoting a scheme for securing to the editorial fraternity of the South a free ride, in June next, to nearly all the great Cities in the Northern and Eastern States, to meet, at last, the editorial fraternity of those States in a grand Convention, at Rochester, perhaps. He was the leader of that grand corps of Northern editors who came down South, last year, on a friendly tour, and now he proposes the visit shall be repaid by Southern editors. All very good. Long live Major Hutchkiss to wear his patriarchal beard, smoke, and make people happy.

The Statesville American has gone over to the radicals. It speaks of the Conservative party as the party "hitherto advocated." Bro. YATES of the Charlotte Democrat turns his head aside and drops a tear at parting. Bro. HILL of the Southern Home, on the contrary, seems jolly, and says, good-bye, Mr. Drake. The Raleigh News recites the American's past course and vainly seeks a justifying cause for its strange departure. Bro. TURNER of the Raleigh Sentinel, says to the Conservative press, don't "be in too big a hurry to shake hands with brother Drake. We hardly think Mr. Drake will play the sneak or bridle-tail by pretending to be on both sides." But our radical brother of the Winston Republican says:

"We welcome to our sanctum this week that sterling old journal, the Statesville American, breathing forth purity, honesty and integrity in every whiff."

This seems to settle the question. The Republican-doubtless "knows all about it" and would not take to his bosom a base flattery with such evident gusto.

Mexico.—A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. World advocates the annexation of Mexico, as a means of breaking up the border disturbances between the two countries. The editor of the World publishes the letter, but opposes the views of its correspondent, and denounces the only mode by which such a result could be achieved (conquest) as a monstrous crime. It admits that in a just war with Mexico in which our arms might subjugate the country, it might then do to consider what was best to be done, but thinks no policy of annexation could be found profitable or desirable. We have sins enough already to atone for on the score of old wars with Mexico.

GOVERNOR CALDWELL has become desperate in his opposition to the people as expressed through their representatives in the Legislature. The reader's attention is called to the letter of Mr. Bledsoe, in this paper, chairman of the Board of managers of the Penitentiary, showing the state of things touching that institution. A similar interference has been instituted by the Governor as to the insane and the Deaf and Dumb Asylums. His partisan rancor is boundless, and the subjoined paragraph from the Raleigh Sentinel of the 21st, shows that serious fears are entertained that it may lead to very bad consequences.

PENITENTIARY. It will not do for this community to sit with folded arms and allow Gov. Caldwell either to starve or set at liberty three hundred convicted felons now in the penitentiary. The convicts are in close confinement lest they should rise up and slay their keepers before the hour of hunger and starvation arrives. They are on short rations, as the governor is informed. We repeat it is time the community were taking steps for their own protection and safety. These felons must not be starved nor must they be allowed to escape starvation by murdering their keepers. Let there be a town meeting and a delegation of citizens appointed to wait on the governor and the penitentiary board of trustees to know to what extremes they expect to proceed. It is too late when the calamity comes for the people to act. If the fight continues on the present line between the governor and the board, starvation or release of the prisoners must soon follow.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for March has been republished very early by the Leonard South Publishing Company of New-York. It is an unusually attractive number, and contains an enthusiastic and eloquent sketch of the Life of General Lee, and a careful estimate of his personal character and of his military career. There is also a paper by Cornelius O'Dowd, entitled "The American Revolve," and many other interesting articles, all in the true Blackwood style. On the whole this number possesses peculiar interest to readers here at the present moment.

The following are the Contents in full: A True Reformer; Voltaire; Maid of Kler; Part VIII; Autumnal Manoeuvres; The Manchester Nonconformists and Political Philosophy; General Lee; Cornelius O'Dowd; The American "Revolve"; Ministers before Parliament.

The American says Dr. Hugh Kelly's smoke-house was recently robbed of 500 lbs. bacon.

For the Carolina Watchman.

Mr. Editor: I see in the Raleigh Sentinel a short card recommending Hon. D. M. Barringer as the democratic candidate for Governor. It would be scarcely venturing too much to say, that this gentleman is at this time the "Ulysses" of our party. In wisdom, in experience, in all the elements of practical statesmanship—he has few equals and no superior on this broad continent. His course before, daring and since the war prove his far sightedness and devotion to the best interests of the Country, and his consistency, moderation, just appreciation of the surroundings, and unswerving integrity entitle him to our highest admiration. Mr. Barringer's vision is circumscribed to no limited glimpses of the present, but takes a sweep into the distant future—and had the course indicated in his letter of April 1869 been adopted by the Conservative party, Radicalism would never have had the opportunity to plunder and degenerate the State. While he has been one of the "truest of the true," his conciliatory manners, his unselfishness, his dignified reticence and abstinence from the jostles for office—render him the most acceptable candidate upon whom all classes of the opposition to "plunderers" can unite. He is so well known to the State and Nation—having filled so many stations of public usefulness entirely satisfactory to all that his name will give assurance of reform and be the rallying point to all who wish to save the State. To the Union man it is known that he is one of the Commissioners to the Peace Conference did all he could to save the Government from disruption. To the Statesrights man he is acceptable, because of his fidelity to North Carolina in the hour of her trial, and to his friends of law and order and a restored brotherhood, his advice to submit heretically to the bad, while he waits the most of what was left us, will give him strength." Every step he has taken, every word of counsel he has uttered has been marked by "elevated statesmanship and practical patriotism. The elevation of such a man to the office of Governor at this crisis would do more to restore confidence in Legislation and harmony among the people, than a dozen mere party victories. I trust the people's representatives in Convention assembled will take this view of the matter and nominate him by acclamation—and I know he is too true a son of the Old North State to decline—but will enter at once upon the arduous and make it thorough, able and effective. STANLEY.

The N. Y. Sun, is exposing the operations of a war claims ring in Pennsylvania, by which H. Krauf, Auditor-General; Wm. H. Kemble, State Treasurer; J. M. McClure, Assistant Attorney General; Sammy Moon, and Hon. John F. Graft, of the Philadelphia Press, are said to have pocketed fortunes. Stealing by rings is the order of these radical times.

FOREGO.—We expressed surprise a week ago that Mr. Richard A. Caldwell should sign the Bringle petition and have his name together with that of Tom Long and Windy Billy Henderson. The Salisbury Watchman says, that Mr. Caldwell denies having signed the paper, and asks who forged his name. Pray, Mr. Watchman, what excuse does Col. McCorkle give for signing—is his name a forgery, too? Have not heard a word from him.

From the Raleigh Sentinel. THE PENITENTIARY EMBROGLIO.

STATE PENITENTIARY, RALEIGH, March 14, 1872. His Excellency, Tod B. Caldwell, Governor.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge through your steward, Mr. D. C. Murray, the receipt of your reply on the 11th inst. and to meet the necessary court expenses for the purpose of constructing the exterior wall of the penitentiary, according to a recent act of the general assembly. In your reply you say "that under a late decision of the supreme court of North Carolina, in the case of C. C. Clark and others vs. E. B. Staley and others, I do not recognize them as directors of the penitentiary." With all due deference to the legal opinion of your excellency, we beg to be excused for entertaining and expressing the opinion that the "late decision of the supreme court of North Carolina, in the case of C. C. Clark and others vs. E. B. Staley and others," does not decide that the directors of the penitentiary were not constitutionally and legally appointed. We claim to hold the position of directors of the state penitentiary according to the constitution and laws of N. Carolina. In this opinion the board of directors are confirmed by the opinion of eminent lawyers as in this State. If we are not in as directors according to law, put us out according to law; appeal to the courts, we will abide their decision; but do not let us be driven to force us out according to law and then attempt to force us out by starving the convicts. Whenever the question shall be legally adjudicated, and it shall be held by competent authority that the board of directors of the penitentiary was not constitutionally and legally appointed, we will cheerfully surrender this institution into the hands of whoever it may be decided have a constitutional and legal control of it. Until it shall be so decided, we cannot, honorably, abandon either our position as a board of directors or the office of the public institution and property confided to us by general assembly in the exercise of their constitutional rights. Hitherto your excellency has uniformly been recognized as the legal board of directors of the penitentiary; approved all our requisitions, and the public funds appropriated for the support of the prison, have been promptly paid over to us. There is now in the public treasury between legends and one hundred thousand dollars, appropriated by the general assembly for the specific purpose of defraying the current expenses of the penitentiary during the present fiscal year and for the construction of the exterior wall and temporary workshops of the prison. This money was appropriated with the express understanding that it was to be disbursed by us, the board of directors appointed by the general assembly, and to be accounted for by us to the general assembly, and no one else; and we have the honor to inform you that we have not and do not intend to do otherwise.

Now, we call this bearding the lion in his den. What will Senator Pool say to this? What will Pool's friends say? The Era evidently defies the power of the Radical Senator from North Carolina. The Era does not wish to follow Pool's leadership. As the organ of the Radical party in the State, it reads that gentleman's alacritude which he should heed at his peril. In addition to public services, Pool has "a great and wide influence by reason of the immense patronage at his disposal," says the Era. Patronage! Ah! there's the rub. But for that immense patronage the Senator would be powerless. But notwithstanding the "immense patronage" the Era still defies him. It says Pool's brother Sol is incompetent and unfit for President of the University. It says also that his said brother has broken down Chapel Hill, and brought reproach upon the Radical party! It goes farther, and indignantly repudiates any dictation from Senator Pool. It tells that Senator that "Republicanism cannot be expected to derive all its sustenance and vitality from Washington City, that it should take root and grow here."

BEARDING THE LION IN HIS DEN. We quote from the Era: "The Republican party in North Carolina have heretofore honored, and if the occasion should require it, are ready again to honor their distinguished Senator in Washington City. He in turn should remember that some of the best minds in North Carolina, that Republicanism cannot be expected to derive all of its sustenance and vitality from Washington City, that it should take root and grow here; that it should conform to a reasonable content, with the spirit of the very essence of Republicanism. Senator Pool, by reason of his public services, and of the immense patronage at his disposal, has a very great and wide influence."

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of directors to take charge of it, we candidly declare to you we should unhesitatingly surrender the penitentiary, books, keys, &c. into the hands of such board as you might appoint. But, governor, unfortunately for yourself, you admit in a paper writing in which you attempt to appoint a board of commissioners, bearing date February 1872, declaring that a vacancy exists in the office of commissioner of the penitentiary, that "the law has prescribed no way in which such vacancies shall be filled during a recess of the general assembly."

With this clear and explicit declaration of your own, which cannot be truthfully denied, stating you in the face, and before the ink was dry with which it was written, you, in the same paper, do authorize and empower Alfred Dockery, G. Wm. Welker, John R. Harrison, Jacob S. Allen and Alfred Howe as commissioners to perform the duties of said office and to have and exercise the powers and receive the emoluments thereof, until an appointment to fill the vacancy shall be made by the law.

With these voluntary admissions on your part, embodied in the instrument by which you claimed to appoint them, and by virtue of which you claimed the authority to exercise the powers of directors of the penitentiary, how could we possibly recognize them as a constitutional and legal board without sanctioning an acknowledged usurpation of lawful authority, governor? And how could you expect us to recognize them without insulting our intelligence? But, governor, notwithstanding you said on the 20th day of February, 1872, that "the law has prescribed no way in which such vacancies shall be filled during a recess of the general assembly," you say to us on the 13th day of March, 1872, that "I have the further honor to inform them (our board of directors) that Messrs. Alfred Dockery, G. Wm. Welker, John R. Harrison, Jacob S. Allen and Alfred Howe are directors of the said institution, legally appointed and commissioned, and have duly qualified as such."

We confess, governor, that these glaring inconsistent and contradictory statements embarrass us no little; we would not be disrespectful, but we cannot believe both of these statements to be true, and to say that we believe one, is to disbelieve the other. What shall we do? If on the 20th day of February, 1872, the law prescribed no way in which such vacancies shall be filled during a recess of the general assembly, by virtue of what legal authority do you claim to appoint them on the 13th day of March, that Alfred Dockery, G. Wm. Welker, John R. Harrison, Jacob S. Allen and Alfred Howe are directors of the said institution, legally appointed and commissioned, and have duly qualified as such?

If not, from whence do you derive the authority to give the full control of the penitentiary to appoint and appoint one to the office? Who must we obey—the law enacted by the general assembly or the edict issued by your excellency? If under the late decision in the case of Clark and others vs. Staley and others, you hold that the general assembly could not constitutionally appoint a board of directors for the penitentiary, how is it possible for you, as governor, without the concurrence of a majority of the senate, to appoint a legal board during the recess of the general assembly? It is impossible to organize a constitutional and legal board of directors for the penitentiary without the concurrent action of the senate, and the general assembly.

Very respectfully, M. A. BLEDSOE, President Board of Directors.

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this is very plain language to the great Mogul in Washington City, and we will see whether that great functionary will submit to be lectured by the organ of his party, in this manner.—Lat. News.

THE CONSPIRACY UNVEILED.

The officeholders having succeeded in packing the delegations to the Philadelphia convention so as to control the action of that body, it is now in order to take measures for managing the election. As one of the preliminaries to the end, Senator Kellogg of Louisiana has introduced a bill to amend the Enforcement act so as to place the ballot boxes in nearly every part of the country under the charge of men appointed by the Federal authorities.

The bill provides that in any Congressional district where there is to be an election for Representative or Delegate to Congress, on the application of any two citizens of the Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States shall appoint two Supervisors of Election for each voting precinct. The bill provides that these Supervisors shall be of different political parties; but this is a provision that can be very easily evaded, and is probably inserted to give a pretence of fairness to the measure. As in a great majority of the States the State election is to take place on the same day as the Presidential election, it is evident that the purpose of this bill is to give to the officeholders all over the country the power of manipulating the popular vote in the manner which has been so successfully adopted by ex-Gov. Clayton of Arkansas and Gov. Davis of Texas.

But this is not all. Whenever an election for Representatives to Congress is to occur, the bill gives the United States Marshal for the district in which such Congressional district is situated power to appoint as many special deputy marshals as he sees fit to station at each voting precinct, who shall have absolute power to arrest without process any person or persons whom they may think proper to accuse of fraudulent voting or of attempting to commit any of the acts or offences prohibited by the Enforcement act, or any laws of the United States. In short, the bill proposes on the day of the Presidential election to put every voting precinct in the United States where a Representative for Congress is to be voted for under absolute control of irresponsible supervisors and special deputies selected by officeholders to carry the election, and to give these fellows authority to arrest and imprison without process of law any body whom they may choose to accuse of attempting or intending to violate any law.

The conspiracy is beginning to develop itself. The action of Congress on the bill will be awaited with interest.—New York Sun.

We regret to see that the Statesville American (a paper heretofore warmly Conservative) publishes a communication advising old Whigs to unite with the Republican party against the Democratic party. We have always been a Democrat and expect to die one, but we have never known any good reason why we should not cooperate with all true Whigs against the mongrel set called the Republicans, and for the sake of manufacturing reform we think old Whigs ought to cooperate with old Democrats, and no matter how much they may have disliked the old Democratic party.

Since writing the above we see by the American of Saturday last that that paper has gone over to the Republican party. We sincerely regret that our friend Drake has chosen such a course, and scarcely have language to express the sorrow we feel to lose such a man from the ranks of the Conservative party. By his fair and straight-forward course he did much good in favor of reform; and now, when the tug of war is at hand, to see him go over to the enemy causes grief to his old friends.

Now is the time for all true Conservatives to stand close together, and not suffer themselves to be driven off by the radicalism of a few who profess to be conservatives. All can rally on the basis of opposition to the present State and National Administrations. But time grows all things, and it will show who are Democrats and Conservatives and who are not.—Char. Democrat.

Mr. Bonwell means well. He must for he reads The World. While ago we gave an account of a cargo of salt which arrived in Boston on the bark Nippon from Trinidad. The cost of the salt was invoiced at \$1,900 and the duty on it was about \$6,500, gold—over 300 per cent. This story excited the astonishment of Honest George, and he wrote to the Collector of Boston about it. What he mainly wondered at was the cheapness of the salt. The poor man has never been abroad. But the Collector had to tell him that \$1,900 was really all the salt cost in Sicily. Let us give him something else to wonder at. The Sandusky arrived here last month from Tripoli with salt. The salt cost \$1,008, gold. The freight was \$4,392.90, currency, and the duty was \$3,650, gold. Hence Honest George may see that the Quadragata salt boiler is protected by freight 430 per cent. ad valorem and by legislation 460 per cent. When he considers that this allows the salt boiler to charge 790 per cent. above cost for salt of the same grade as the Sicilian salt he may cease to wonder that salt is cheaper in Sicily than at Groton. N. Y. World.

DISCONTENT.

Some people are never content with their lot, let what will happen. Clouds and darkness are over their heads, alike whether it rain or shine. To them every incident is an accident or a calamity. Even when they have their own way, and, indeed, consider their most voluntary acts as matters of compulsion. We saw a striking illustration the other day of the infirmity we speak of, in the conduct of a child about three years old. He was crying because his mother had shut the child out. "Oh! all the same to him," said the mother; "the world cry if I called him in and then shut the door. It's called him in and then shut the door. It's left rather suddenly on either side of a door, he considers himself shut out, and rebels accordingly." There are older children who take the same view of things.

The Lowery Gang.—The impression grows stronger that Henry Berry Lowery, leader of the Robeson outlaws, has disappeared from the South-Western haunts. We have confirmation of the report that his brother has recently been seen carrying a favorite rifle of the leader. Our most recent informant is of the opinion that instead of being dead, Henry Berry has left the country in disguise. It is contended there is no positive evidence of his having been seen since the Wednesday succeeding the late robbery at Luberton, when the safes and that large amount of money was stolen.—Henry Berry Lowery, in all probability, availed himself of the possession of these funds to fly the country; for there is now scarcely a doubt that the plunder did fall into the hands of the Lowery gang, as a quantity of the goods stolen on that raid have been recently discovered at their dwellings.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MURPHY'S STORE.

R. & A. MURPHY Having again organized for BUSINESS, have just opened a

SUPERB STOCK OF GOODS,

entirely new and fresh, in the room formerly occupied as the Hardware Store, and next door to Bingham & Co., to the inspection of which they most cordially invite the public. Their

Entire Stock

was carefully selected by the senior member of the firm in person, and bought at rates which will enable them to sell as low, for CASH, as

ANY HOUSE

in the City, for Goods of same quality. Their Stock is general, embracing all the various branches of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Crockery Ware, Boots and

Shoes Sole Leather, Calf and

Binding Skins, Grain and

Grass, Scaffles, Cap, Letter

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ENVELOPES, PENS, INK, &c.,

and a beautiful assortment of

FANCY ARTICLES.

They feel assured of their ability to give entire satisfaction, and especially invite old friends and customers to call and bring with them their acquaintances. They expect and intend to maintain the reputation of the Old Murphy Store, which is well known throughout Western North Carolina. All they ask is an examination of their stock and the price. No trouble to show goods, so come right along. Their motto,

Small profits, ready pay and

QUICK SALES.

With a good stock, low prices, fair dealing and prompt attention, they will endeavor to merit the patronage of the public. They are in the way, and call for all kinds of produce and select calls from both cities and buyers.

R. & A. MURPHY. ROBT MURPHY. ANDREW MURPHY. Salisbury, March 23, 1872. [27-13]

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE IN SALISBURY!

IF NOT SOLD PRIVATELY before the 15th of April, it will be sold at public sale, in front of the Auction Room, 12 1/2 clock M. on that day, the VALUABLE PROPERTY known as the

PENDLETON House and Lot,

situated on Main street, nearly opposite the Hayden House. This lot fronts on Main street 60 feet, and runs through to Low street, and may be sold in lots, each fronting on separate streets. On the lot fronting on Main street may be divided into two good Lots of 45 feet front, each, for business purposes, being situated in the business part of the city. Terms of sale, one-half cash, and full balance to suit purchasers, if within ONE TWENTY or THREE YEARS, with interest. Title good and to be reserved till all is paid. Apply to

J. K. BURKE, Agt.

March 18, 1872.—27-14

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Persons intending to buy mowers and Reapers, this summer, would do well to examine the

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March 15—26-21

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