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R. & A. MURPHY.

ROBT. MURPHY,
ANDREW MURPHY,
Salisbury, March 23, 1872. [27:1y]

MILLS & BOYDEN

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And Commission Merchants,

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PEPPER and SPICES,
TOBACCO,
LIQUORS, of all

kinds always on hand, of choice quality. Special attention given to consignments and prompt returns made.

34:1f

BISHOP ELLIOTT.

The following beautiful lines were suggested by the seal of the Right Reverend Stephen Elliott, D. D., the crest of which was a bullock and the motto: "For Labor—Sacrifice."

I.
The cream was of the kindest strain
That ever meadow drew
From sunlight and the Summer rain
That left no stain in tender vein
Save Heaven's—the sapphire blue;
That gentleman we knew,
The gentle and the true,
The Knight, whose siget bore
The Bullock—and no more!
The quaint device of "Sacrifice,"
And "Labor," and, no more!

II.
And matchless sweet the golden wheat
That must have moulded him.
A man complete, from head to feet,
From soul and limb,
That gave his gaze the sapphire blue,
His smiles—who smiles like him?
Ah, tremulous and dim,
Thro' tears we think of him;
The Knight, whose siget bore
The Bullock—and no more,
The quaint device of "Sacrifice,"
And "Labor" won of yore!

III.
Upon no staller sight
The circling sun hath smiled,
Nor oak of loftier height
Drooped shade so sweet and mild
When low came down the light
And happiness grew wild.
The Sage, the little child,
Peasant and Prince have smiled
Around his knees, who bore
The Bullock—and no more—
The quaint device of "Sacrifice,"
His father won of yore,
Which he shall wear no more!

IV.
For he is dead! Beneath the trade
Of battle—in the roar
That rent the sod, his face to God,
He went and came no more.
The fragrance of the path he trod
In "Sacrifice," is o'er.
Yet all the kindest rays,
Of all the kindest days,
Kindle forevermore,
Around the cross he bore.
Around the quaint device,
Of "Till" and "Sacrifice,"
That our great Bishop wore!

A STINGING INDICTMENT.

JUDGE BLACKS ARRAIGNS PRESIDENT GRANT BEFORE THE COURT OF POPULAR OPINION.

He Accuses Him of High Political Crimes and Gross Official Misconduct—Denouncing the Leading Measures of His Administration as Not Only Un-constitutional, but Anti-Constitutional, Subversive of the Rights of the States and the Liberties of the People.

OFFICE OF "THE BALTIMORE GAZETTE," BALTIMORE, July 20, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR—Ever since the adjournment of the Baltimore Convention certain radical journals have persistently misrepresented the cause of prominent democrats, and have sought, in every way, to place them in a false position before the country. Among the number you have been frequently mentioned as being hostile to the action of that body, and in this way your name has been used by political tricksters to promote the success of the radical cause. Without waiting for consultation with you, but simply relying on my faith in your exalted patriotism and unflinching democracy, I have unhesitatingly contradicted all such rumors. In times past you "have done the State some service, and they know it," and on the strength of your past record, I have assumed that in the present political crisis you will be quite as zealous as you ever were before in defence of constitutional freedom and civil reform. I need not ask you if I am right in this assumption, because of that I feel assured; but I take the liberty of suggesting that at this time your views and opinions upon the impending Presidential contest would afford much gratification to the democratic and conservative masses of the country. Believe me to be, with great respect, ever your friend,

Hon. J. S. BLACK.

WILLIAM H. WELSH,
To WILLIAM H. WELSH, Editor of the Baltimore Gazette.

MY DEAR SIR—I promised the gentleman who delivered your letter that I would answer it fully and as soon as I could consistently with other engagements. I am fulfilling that promise. If I take more time and space than might be expected you will please to remember that I and a great many other democrats are in a position which requires something more than a mere definition. We cannot avoid misconception without furnishing a rather full explanation.

I admit that the next President must be Grant or Greeley. The circumstances of the political situation, limit our choice to these two men, as strictly as if nobody else were legally eligible. We must weigh them against one another, and, like practical men, decide the case before us in favor of the best. Even if we find no good in either of them we must take that one who shall appear to be the least bad.

It is undeniable that the leading measures of this administration are not only unconstitutional, but anti-constitutional, showing not merely a contemptuous indifference to constitutional obligations, but a settled hostility to those rights of the States and those liberties of the people which the organic law was made to secure. The President's appointment of officers and his general exercise of public authority, under the influence of men who paid him large sums of money, are scandalous outrages, and the effort to defend them has combined with other like causes to extin-

guish among his subordinates all respect for those rules of morality which used to be held sacred. When we consider what these men have done in the North, and add to it the large handed robberies perpetrated in the South by the retainers of the President, with his direct aid and assistance, we are compelled to acknowledge that no other government now in the world is administered so entirely for personal and partisan purposes, or in such complete disregard for the rights and interests of the general public. This demoralization is not confined to the executive branch; the tide of corruption rolls upon the Legislature, and in some places it has risen high enough to touch the feet of the judiciary. Even the rank and file of the President's party have become demoralized, let us hope not altogether, but certainly in a fearful degree. Acts which in former times a hardened criminal would hesitate to whisper in the ear of his accomplice can now be openly advocated by a political leader, not only with safety, but with a tolerable chance of being sustained by a sort of public opinion. That love of liberty and justice which used to pervade the whole community new "renewed all temper," and yields without resistance to the unprincipled demagogues who would enthral the free.

Make the hearer exposed; place thieves, and give them title, knee and approbation, With Senators on the bench.

If General Grant had been equal in mind and heart to the exigencies of the times, he could easily have made himself a great public benefactor. He might have purified official and political morals by simply setting the example in his own person of a clean-handed devotion to duty. His own obedience to the laws would have restored them to universal supremacy. All the objects of the constitution as recited in the preamble would have been accomplished but for the obstructions with which he himself impeded them. Unfortunately the interests of certain rings were in conflict with the interests of the country, and they, by large presents, seduced him into their service. The public contracted to give him the salary which his predecessors had been content with; the rings offered him more; he accepted their bounty, fell over to them and took the government into his hands as "a black republican job."

Now, as to Greeley. It cannot be pretended that his political life is very symmetrical. He was in the ranks of the radical abolitionists for a good many years. That is bad, for such associations would have a natural tendency to debase him. But we must not forget that though he was with them he was not always of them. He refused to be a partaker in their worst iniquities; he had none of their diabolical hatred for the constitution; he did not lend his lips to their ribald blasphemous, and his feet were never swift in running to shed innocent blood. Before the great conflict began his opposition to the designs of the abolitionists against the Federal and State governments impelled him to the opposite heresy of the secessionists. Like the Roman father who killed his daughter to save her from a worse fate, he chose to destroy the government rather than see it dishonored and violated by lawless forces. When the war was begun he provoked the extremest rage of his associates by exerting himself for a peace, which would have left all the people in possession of their constitutional liberties. After the close of the contest he was the advocate of regular and legal as well as honest government for all parts of the country. I have good authority for saying that he never gave his approval to any form of kidnapping or murder by military commission. In short, although he did join the abolitionists in their "devil's dance," he never learned to keep step with his partners, and we all know that when he could not stop it he left it and denounced it with becoming indignation.

On another point he ought to be credited. The friends of religious freedom owe him an old debt of gratitude for the zeal and ability with which he resisted the church burners when banded together in the secret lodges of the Know Nothing order. It is but reasonable to believe that his opposition saved the country from the great danger it was once in of being subjugated by that infamous organization.

He has often been accused of complicity in cheats of one kind or another, but in every case he has triumphantly refuted the charges. For this and for other reasons I conclude that his personal integrity is without a stain.

He has many times spoken of the democratic party and its most honorable members in harsh and abusive terms.—These are faults of manner and of temper, which, when mended, are always pardonable. We will not permit our judgment to be disturbed by considerations so trifling as this.

I have looked into his past history only to ascertain what he is now and what he is likely to be in the future. I am bound to care nothing for his "antecedents," except as they furnish the means of estimating his character. I think I have found out with reasonable certainty how far we may confide in him. I devoutly believe that, if chosen President, he will keep his oath, preserve the constitution inviolate, execute the law faithfully, restore the States to their rightful autonomy, protect individual liberty by jury trial, and protect corpus, but the military in proper subordination to the civil authority, use neither force nor fraud to carry elections, keep his hands clean from corrupting gifts, set his face like a flint against all manner of financial dishonesty, purify the administration of justice as much as in him lies, maintain the public credit by a prompt discharge of all just obligations, economize the revenue and lighten taxation, give to capital the right which belongs to it, and at the same time see that labor is not robbed of its earnings. He will certainly

hold his power of appointment as a public trust, and not as a part of his personal possession to be used for the support of his family or to encourage the private liberality of his friends. He will, so far as he can without transgressing the limits of his legal authority, relieve the Southern States from the gangs that are now preying upon their vitals in open partnership with the present administration.

I think he will do all this; and my faith is founded on the testimony of his friends and enemies, on the known facts of his history and on the moral influence which the democracy will necessarily exert upon his conduct. The errors of his past life were caused by certain evil communications from which he has been emancipated. He heads a great revolt against wickedness in high places, and I do not believe he will go back upon us and be guilty of the same wickedness himself.

The contrast between the two candidates being so very strong, no fair-minded democrat can doubt what he ought to do. Yet the reluctance which many of us feel to vote for either of them is hardly overcome. I did and do most heartily sympathize with that class which received Mr. Greeley's nomination in much sorrow. I am sure this feeling proceeded from no unworthy passion or prejudice, but was the natural result of sober thought on the condition of the country and the fitness of things pertaining thereto.

In our view the controversy between the parties was not all about men and not wholly on questions of mere administration. The liberal republicans and some democrats think that we owe all our sufferings to the corruption or incapacity of General Grant and the rings that surround him. But the prime cause lies further back and deeper down—in wrongs for which the triumph of Mr. Greeley with all his reforms offers no immediate atonement and only a partial remedy.

In England, after every civil commotion, the victorious party vented its rage and gratified its rapacity by passing bills of attainder and bills of pains and penalties against their fallen and helpless opponents. The best and greatest men of their respective ages were the victims of these legislative decrees. In all the most notable cases subsequent Parliaments acknowledged the wrong, reversed the attainders and made what reparation they could. Our fathers determined that no such thing should ever be done here, and so they put their solemn interdiction into plain words and made it a part of the fundamental law that neither Congress nor any State Legislature should ever pass a bill of attainder.

The reconstruction act of 1867 was a bill of attainder more deliberately cruel and with pains and penalties more comprehensively unjust than any British bill that ever was passed. But its authors were conscious that it could not stand and they must replace it with something else, for sooner or later the courts would be obliged to pronounce it void. Besides, the subject being to put the Southern people under the domination of greedy adventurers from the North, with unlimited license to oppress and plunder them, the officers of the army were not very good agents in such a nefarious business. The negroes would be instruments of tyranny much more easily managed. But an act of Congress disfranchising the white people for offences real or imputed, and handing over their State governments, to negroes, to be run by them in the interests of carpet-baggers, would be merely another bill of attainder, or rather a modification of the first one, making it much worse, but equally within the reach of judicial correction. In this strait they resorted to the expedient of converting the constitution itself into a bill of attainder.

The Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments were frauds upon the spirit and letter of the instrument, inasmuch as they effected the worst outrage which it was made to prevent. They were carried against the known will of nearly every State in the Union by shameful deception in the North and by brutal violence in the South. "May this be washed in Lethe and forgotten?" Certainly not as long as any portion of our people are compelled to bear the intolerable burden of the yoke thus fastened upon them. I need not say how much they have suffered already, nor try, to conjecture how much they will be called to endure hereafter; but it is certain that any ordinary despotism would have been a visitation of mercy in comparison. When we reflect upon the number and rapacity of the thieves that have been upheld in their pillage by means of the negro governments we cannot help but regret the non-adoption of Mr. Stevens' propositions, atrocious as it was, for universal confiscation. The pernicious consequences of this rule are left in the general as well as the local governments. The legislation of Congress is largely controlled by fit representatives of the carpet-bag interests, and the worst acts of the Executive administration are done to please the power which corrupts the negroes at the meeting places of the leaguers and drives them thence to the polls.

Mr. Greeley's election will not do all that we could wish to free us from these evils, it will not even be a popular condemnation of the base means by which they were inflicted upon us, but it will begin the process of their gradual extinction. It will give the white people a reasonable hope that the heritable qualities of their fathers blood may some day be restored. In the meantime, if it does not reverse the attainder, will at least insure a merciful execution of it. Democrats who disliked Mr. Greeley's nomination have reflected well, and I think will support him with almost perfect unanimity. The thought that a victory will not give us everything at once may diminish in some degree "the rapture of the strife," but it will not impair the efficiency of their support, for they are impelled to their utmost exertion by a profound conviction that

nothing but his election will save the country from a long period of misgovernment, and, perhaps, the total destruction of our free institutions. I am with great respect, yours, &c.
J. S. BLACK.
York, Pa., August 3, 1872.

SENTENCED TO MARRIAGE.

A case recently tried before the Clonmel (English) Assizes was brought to a singular and novel termination by the presiding Judge. The parties in the case were a young man and a young woman, both of whom claimed possession of rural property, one by virtue of an ancient lease, and the other by a will. They were in court for the purpose of giving their testimony, when a bright idea occurred to the Magistrate, a Mr. Clarke, who interrupted the case to say:

"It strikes me that there is a pleasant and easy way to terminate this law suit. The plaintiff appears to be a respectable young man, and this is a very nice young woman. [Laughter.] They can both get married and live happy on this farm. If they go on with law proceeding it will be frittered away between the lawyers, who, I am sure, are not ungallant enough to wish the marriage may not come off."

The young lady on being interrogated, blushed, and said she was quite willing to marry the plaintiff. The latter on being asked if he would wed the young woman gallantly responded, "most undoubtedly." Mr. Clark remarked that the suggestion occurred to him by intuition on seeing the young couple. A verdict was subsequently entered for plaintiff on condition of his promise to marry defendant within two months, a stay of execution being put on the verdict till the marriage ceremony is complete. The counsel gave the young lady such an unmerciful chaffing, on her consent, which many in court thought should have been obtained from plaintiff, that she left the court in tears.

A LESSON IN INDUSTRY.

Thoughtless persons regard birds as gay little creatures, without a care and without a burden. Hearing their cheerful song, and seeing them flying hither and thither as if life were a continued holiday, it is concluded that they have nothing to do but to desport themselves. This is a great mistake. The serious sober minded little bird which never seems to play, but to be always at work, is taken as the pattern of industry, and yet the ant is more diligent and industrious than the bright little birds that flutter around us. The following curious statistics about small birds were recently laid before the House of Commons:

"The thrush is said to work from 2:30 in the morning until 9:50 in the evening, or nineteen hours. During this time he feeds his young 206 times. Blackbirds work seventeen hours. The male feeds the young 44 times and the female 55 times per day. The industrious titmouse manages to spread 47 meals a day before its voracious offspring. According to one naturalist, their food consists largely of caterpillars. These statements, and a hundred more quite as curious, were made in an eloquent plea for a law to protect small birds from being snared and shot. Unfortunately, although the speech seems to prove that they are really the allies, instead of the enemies of the farmer, the old prejudices against them were stung enough to defeat the bill."

The little birds, then, not only set us an example in the matter of industry and in providing and caring for dependents, but they show us how to mingle cheerfulness with these duties. We may learn from them how to toil and to be happy at the same time.

We present this morning further proof of the fraudulent character of the vote of Halifax county, North Carolina. No man in his senses will maintain that a population of 20,408 could furnish adult males sufficient to cast 5,307 honest votes. These figures are a mathematical demonstration of fraud; the only question is, by whom and in whose interest were the frauds committed? The county contains a preponderating negro population, exceeding the whites in the ratio of two to one. The registrars and election officers are the tools of the unscrupulous person who control the blacks. Does any one believe that Judge Merrimon was permitted to profit by this inquiry? The facts are that in no case but the negro counties was the proportion of one vote to five inhabitants attained in North Carolina. Take the strongest Conservative counties and we find at this election that not more than one vote is cast to every six inhabitants. Duplin, for instance, gave 715 majority for Merrimon, and increased its anti-Administration vote from 1,412 a year ago to 1,750; yet the total vote is only 2,785 out of a population of 15,542. Catawba gives \$35 majority for Merrimon, casts 1,687 votes, and has a population of 10,984. It is only in the counties controlled by the negroes that we find the natural proportion exceeded, and this we find in three or four other counties besides Halifax. In such counties it is more than likely that every negro boy of eighteen years or there about voted if he wished. We trust that Judge Merrimon will dispute the election and that the whole matter will be fully and impartially investigated, by the legislature. Meanwhile one of the most valued on our staff of regular correspondents is in Halifax county, whence he sends us a despatch fully established the outrages committed on the ballot box in that section of the State.—N. Y. Tribune.

Suppose the unfortunate old gentleman, Mr. Hicks, that was kiltured by the negroes Saturday night, had been a negro and the assassins white men—what a howl there would have been in the Radical camp.

FRAUDS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

That six or eight thousand negroes were imported, fraudulently registered and voted, is a fact which is now hardly disputed. Several counties where the blacks predominate, show a much larger vote than the population admits. In that region the work was overdone and is easy of detection. But the frauds were not confined to these imported negroes. The York Herald discloses other operations, which are equally outrageous. The Law requires proclamation of the result of an election to be made the sheriff from the court house door within a limited time. This legal formality was omitted in Craven county, and in Warren the judges, contrary to law, carried away the ballot boxes and failed to count the vote until the day after the election. In first congressional district, where Senator Pool resides, the vote was not counted until found convenient.

These "irregularities," as they are mildly called, all had a motive, and, as has been seen afforded the readiest opportunity for fraud which was improved by the managers, who set aside the law to tamper with the ballot box. Skilled agents in such rascality were detailed from Philadelphia and other cities to repeat their experience in North Carolina. The result is before us. Caldwell is to be returned over Merrimon, as Gray was over McClure, in spite of an honest majority. The legislature owes it to the people who have thus been outraged, and to the country at large, to order an investigation, so that the whole truth may be known, and this villainy held up to public reprobation.

When the iniquities were charged against the radicals of Philadelphia, the administration organ stoutly denied their truth, with the same audacity that they are now exhibiting in regard to North Carolina. And when the frauds were exposed and the complexity of the federal officers, shown by the clearest proof, not a man of them was removed from office; but to the contrary conspicuous leaders, of repeating gangs and ballot stuffers, were prompted, in order to demonstrate the President's fidelity to civil service reform.—Washington Patriot.

A LARGE and enthusiastic meeting of Democrats and Conservatives were held in the town of Fayetteville on Tuesday evening, and the following proceedings of the meeting we gather from the Eagle:

On motion W. C. Troy was called to the Chair, and Ed. P. Powers requested to act as Secretary. The chairman stated that the object of this meeting was to express our indignation at the course pursued at the Radical Jubilee on last Monday night, and he followed in an able and interesting speech.

On motion, it was resolved, That the Chairman appoint a Committee of five to express the deep indignation which our people feel at the conduct of the Radicals on the occasion of their last jubilee. The Chair appointed Maj. J. C. McRae, J. D. Williams, Esq., W. H. Holland, Esq., W. A. Whitehead, Esq., A. P. Hart, Esq.

On motion a Committee of three were appointed to demand in the name of the people of Cumberland county that Judge Merrimon and other Conservative candidates contest the election before the next Legislature. The Chair appointed Messrs. B. Fuller, Col. C. W. Broadfoot and Col. J. W. Hindsdale.

On motion, a Committee of ten were appointed to make arrangements for a grand rally and jubilee on next Tuesday evening, 20th inst. Chair appointed, E. P. Powers, A. B. Williams, J. T. McKay, B. C. Gorham, A. A. McKeithan Jr., W. Overy, W. B. Draughn, W. F. Staples, W. F. Campbell and M. Faulk.

Mr. J. H. Myrover was then called on, who made one of the very best speeches that has been delivered here during the campaign.

TERRIBLE SCENE AT A PIC-NIC.—SEVERAL PERSONS STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—Yesterday a picnic party, composed of a number of families living in the northwestern section of the city, were assembled upon the picnic grounds in Druid Hill Park, when at about 2 o'clock one of nature's freaks produced a terrible scene indeed. There were indications of a rain storm, and after a light rolling of thunder, a sudden flash of lightning struck a large tree near to the party, passed through a large limb, splitting it in fragments, and thence seemed to scatter among the whole party, felling them to the earth, and for a time creating intense excitement. After a few minutes those prostrated were attended to, and an investigation went to prove that no less than thirteen persons had been more or less injured by the electric fluid. All the injured were taken to the Mansion House, and received medical attention. None are supposed to be dangerously affected, but the escape was miraculous.—Balt. Sun, 15th inst.

THE Fayetteville Eagle says the Radical torchlight and justification Monday night turned almost into a negro riot. Disgraceful and brutal acts were perpetrated at the dead hour of midnight. Several white men were stoned and fences beaten, houses were stoned and fences torn down. The Eagle says: "These creatures have acted like fiends and should be made examples of. They seemed most desperately arrayed against the poor white people, and their conduct is a disgrace to even brutes."

A Pennsylvania editor, who has been on a d-d-head excursion out on the plains lost his pass and had to walk seventy miles before he could find a man who had sufficient confidence in him to lend him money to telegraph home for his wife to sell the cook stove and remit the proceeds at once.

GRANT'S SENTIMENTS PRIOR TO THIS TIME.

While Republican journals gloat over the past record of Mr. Greeley and are continually casting his utterances in the teeth of the Liberals, they might with propriety reflect on the past course of their own candidate. On one occasion, President Grant, in his opposition to abolitionism and his fidelity to the Democratic party, made use of the following expression:

"I am a Democrat, and when I am convinced that this war is waged to prosecute the designs of the abolitionist, I pledge my honor as a soldier that I will carry my sword on the other side, and cast my lot with that people."

This was in 1863. In 1866 he said: "I only voted at one Presidential election, and then I voted for Buchanan." He had always been a Democrat and yet became the paid candidate of the opposition for the Presidency of the country cannot be maintained without a one term amendment to the constitution." He no doubt thinks now that the "liberties of the country cannot be maintained" unless he is re-elected. With the sight of office in '68 and a taste of it during his administration, all of his views have changed, and he is a staunch Republican.—News.

GRANT'S STABLES.

The president has been erecting in Washington palaces for the occupancy of his stud of fast and stock horses. The stables are of the most elegant character, better than most of the dwellings in Washington. The New York Sun shows through what means the money has been secured for the erection of these horse palaces:

The money required to provide these palatial quarters for Grant's horses has been taken from the public treasury without any authority of law. For a long time it was a profound mystery where the money was to come from to pay for this useless expenditure. The appropriations for White House expenses during Grant's term have been so unusual and extravagant that at first it was supposed that possibly the money for these stables had been charged under the head of fuel or furniture. But subsequent investigations have shown that the sum of \$50,000 was illegally diverted from the appropriation made by congress for the new state department building, and applied to the construction of the horse palace which Grant has built without any authority whatever, and in utter defiance of law.

How long before this Caligula will demand that his horses shall feed from golden manger?—N. Y. Albany News.

CURIOSITIES OF THE EARTH.—At the city of Modena, in Italy, and about four miles around it, wherever the earth is dug, when the workmen arrive at a distance of six or three feet, they come to a bed of chalk, which they bore with an auger five feet deep. They then withdraw from the pit before the auger is removed, and upon its extraction the water bursts through the aperture with great violence, and quickly fills this newly made well, which continues full, and is affected neither by rains or droughts. But what is most remarkable in this operation are the layers of earth as we descend. At the depth of fourteen feet are found the ruins of an ancient city, paved streets, houses, floors, and different pieces of mosaic work. Under this is found a soft, cozy earth, made up of vegetables, and twenty six feet deep, large trees entire, such as walnut trees with the walnuts still sticking to the stem, and the leaves and branches in a perfect state of preservation. At twenty eight feet deep, a soft chalk is found, mixed with a large quantity of shells, and this bed is eleven feet thick. Under this, vegetables are again found.

HOW IT WAS DONE. One of the means employed by the radical politicians to carry the election was sending revenue officers and others out among the people in the fruit districts who gave the miso understand that if they would vote the radical ticket they might still to their hearts content without paying a cent of tax, but if they voted for Merrimon they would be watched, and the last farthing exacted of them.

Others went around and pretended to persons who lost property during the war by action of the armies, that if they voted for republican candidates for Congress they would receive indemnity which they never would receive if conservative congressmen were elected.

Such are samples of the means resorted to by our opponents throughout the State, and the effect is seen in the fruit growing districts.—Greensboro' Patriot.

MAINE AND VERMONT.

The eyes of the people are now turned with interest to the elections in Maine and Vermont. It has been ten years since the former State gave a Democratic majority, but it is said that there is fairer opportunity for success now than ever before, and at any rate the Republican vote will be lessened to a very great extent, thus encouraging the friends of Greeley and Brown in the Presidential campaign. Vermont will go for the administration candidates, but by a reduced majority.

We are happy to inform our readers, or at least those who like ourself did not know it, that burglary is a capital felony, and that Simpson Mordecai, Thomas Griffier, and Alfred Bryant, the colored men under arrest for the diabolical outrage on Mr. Hicks, are guilty of that offence, and will surely be hanged for it, if any justice can be obtained in a Wake county court.—Sentinel.