Oblivary notices, tributes of respect, tc., are charged half advertising rates when paid for in advance of publication. In all other cases full advertising rates will be charged.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE MORN-ING STAR IS LARGER THAN THAT OF ANY OTHER DAILY NEWSPAPER PUB-LISHED IN NORTH CAROLINA.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Possible candidates, upon the Radical Presidential ticket are canvassed very freely by leading Republican journals. A month ago the prevailing Radical sentiment was obviously in favor of a second trial of Grant, despite the reproach and coutempt into which he has long since fallen.

The New Hampshire election involving an emphatic repudiation of Grant and his administration, and the numerous enmities which the President has recently in curred, have measurably diminished the sentiment in favor of Grant. Colfax, Morton, Butler, Logan and Blaine are the names now most freely discussed in connection with the choice of the Republican nominating convention. The New York Sun in pursuit of a new and startling sensation, proclaims Charles Sumner as a proper Presidential candidate for the Democracy. When such a consummation shall be reached, we may indeed expect a renewal of the age of miracles.

The prospects of Logan as the Republican candidate for the Presidency are considered to be greatly aided by his position as Commander-in-Chief of that mammoth humbug, the "Grand Army of the Republic." Next to Butler, Logan is the toremost champion of cheap "loilty." He is a forcible speaker of the blatant, gasconading sort, and has a considerable amount of rude vigor and demagogical tact. The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune thinks that Logan is now Grant's most formidable competitor. Such being the fact, Logan is of course at daggers' points with the President.

The embarrassing occurrences at West Point are still discussed with interest political circles in Washington. The House of Representatives ordered the Secretary of War to convene a court of inquiry, which the Secretary declined doing, as the law only allows the President to order a court. Now, "the President." says the Tribune's correspondent, "is understood to have said that the resolutions of the House were of no more consequence than the doings of a town-meeting," and refuses to take any action. This mulish conduct, coupled with the insulting remark, provokes wrath. Says the same Tribune correspondent:

"It was certainly the duty either of the President, Secretary of War, General-in-Chief, Superintendent of the Academy, or some other officer or official, to order an investigation and bring to justice the cadets who wilfully violated the articles of war and the rules of the Academy; and it appears to be equally certain that the person upon whom this duty devolved has failed to perform it, without any ap-

If the very troops of the household speak in this irreverent manner of the chief, what may not strangers be expected to say? But the President has a rough side to his own tongue, as is shown by his putting a resolution of the House on the same footing with a town-meeting.

A recent declaration attributed to the President is, that, in the event of Democratic success in the Presidential election next year, the regular troops now sent to South Carolina will be withdrawn, and he (G.) would advise all the Republicans to quit the State at the same time. If he would advise them or make them quit now, there would be no necessity for sending troops. He might thereby achieve two good results: save the expense of the troops, and make a whole people happy.

It is pleasant to quote candid condem-demnations by the Tribune of the policy of its ownerty.

It differs with its party on the radical question of general amnesty, but it adheres to its faith, and though willing to clog it with intolerable conditions, it reminds its associates of the danger of non-action in State. this wise :

The declaration of leading Cincinnati
Republicans in favor of universal amnesty
is a movement of significance. The gentlemen concerned are among the leading
thinkers of the Republican party in the
West, and where they point the way many
thousands are ready to follow. Whatever
may be said of the present unsettled and
alarming condition of affairs at the South,
there can be no doubt of one of the lesconsist teaches. The time for holding a sons it teaches. The time for holding a large and intelligent class of citizens under the ban has passed, and persistence in think.

the effort must lead to evil, and only evil, By Mr. N and that continually.

Question

The impeachment trial of the Rad cal Governor of Nebraska--whose name is Butler, be it remembered -- goes on finely. It has already been proven that Butler misappropriated seventeen thousand dol-lars of the school fund of the State, using it for his private purposes.

"The mills of the gods grind slowly," but they finally get these Radical thieves in the hopper, and then comes the judg-

Chicago boasts a musical critic who has performed the somewhat extraordinary feat of writing up a concert, rebuking the apathy of the public who did not attend in satisfactory numbers, and criticising the various performers, when the concert did not take place until the next week.

GRANT TO BE EMPEROR.

HIS SON TO SUCCEED HIM.

Holden Wishes for an Empire.

Testimony of Rev. J. Brinton Smith Before the Committee of Investigation on Southern Outrages.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17. Rev. J. B. Smith sworn and examined. By the Chairman:

Question: What is your present residence and occupation? Answer: I reside in Raleigh, N. C., and I have charge of the normal school for the

Question: How long have you lived in North Carolina?

education of colored teachers.

Answer: For more than three years; I ent there in December 1867. Question: From where?

Answer: I went from New Jersey. Question: What opportunities have you had for knowing the condition of affairs in North Carolina or any part of it, as effecting the security of person or property? Give us your means of information, and the knowledge you have upon that

Answer: I have, of course, knowledge of the country where I reside; I have acquaintance with many persons in different parts of the State; I had acquaintance with the members of the convention and of the Legislature which met in Raleigh. I was selected Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, and reorganized it, and thus became acquainted with gentlemen from all the counties of the State, and in reorganizig my school I selected trustees from various parts of North Carolina, and of course have had the acquaintance of those gentlemen; and I have been acquainted with most of the members of the convention and the members of the two houses of the Legislature in the city of Raleigh. So far as the county in which I reside is concerned there is as much security for human life there as any place I have resided in. I have heard of outrages being committed in different parts of the State, and have attended some of the examinations of witnesses in the impeachment trial, and heard statements there with reference to charges of outrages, which facts I believe you have before you in some documents. It seems that outrages have been committed by parties, irrespective of color and irrespective of political sentiment; that is, from private personal spite. Colored men have whipped colored men, and assumed to themselvas the name of Ku Klux, and some of them are now in the penitentiary

at Raleigh for that offense. Question: Have you such personal knowledge, or reliable information from those whom you know to be creditable, as will enable you to state the true condition of affairs in any part of the State?

Answer: I think I have.

Question: State it as briefly as you can Answer: With regard to the people of North Carolina and I have had a great the State. deal of intimate, close conversation with gentlemen from various parts of the State -I regard them as an extremely kind people; I mean kind toward the colored people; they have a kindly feeling for them; I have evidence of it on all sides in expressions and in acts. I find that the relationship which formerly existed be-tween master and slave has left a feeling of kindness on the part of the master to-wards the slave. I find masters continually recognizing the old relationship, and aiding and assisting their former slaves. I know of no teeling, upon the part of any one in North Carolina that I have ever Qu talked with and met, of antagonism to-

ward the colored people. Question: Was your communication, in your position as head of the normal school, principally with the former slave-owners or with the colored people? With

which of them had you most conversation? Answer: With the colored people and terested in having them educated.

Question: Do you know anything of wrongs inflicted upon the colored people, derived from the same information? by bands of disguised men in the night time.

Answer: I have heard there were such things; I know nothing of it, except as I in contact immediately with the colored have heard of it; as I have stated, I heard there was a band of colored persons; my own impressions I give from what I hear,

that there is no organization called Ku Klux throughout the State, but that persons in neighborhoods, wishing to punish sonal animosity, band together and put Question: Do they talk to you freely on disguises and commit these acts.

Question: Do we understand you as giving it as your opinion that there is no Answer: They talk as freely as pupils organized band known as Ku Klux? generally do. Answer: Throughout the State?

Question: Yes, sir. there is such a society throughout the

Question: And that they are not bound Answer: There may be in certain localities individuals who commit these acts.

Question: You think it does not pervade the whole State?

Answer: I do not think it pervades the Question: You mean, not any counties:

in the State? Answer: Not many counties. Question: How many counties does it

pervade, in your opinion? By Mr. Nye: Question: Is it not a matter of public

notoriety that they exist in those counties and have existed for some time?

Answer: As a regular organization? Question: As Ku-Klux, no matter

about the organization?

Answer: I have given the answer, that colored people band together, wearing disguises, calling themselves Ku-Klux—members of the Union League, as they were proved to be, and are now in jail for whip- the State? ping persons of their own race.

By the Chairman:

Question: This institution over which you preside, is it under State or individual Answer: Under individual control of Question: Organized by trustees? Answer: Yes, sir.

Question: For what purpose? Answer: The education of colored teachers. I was secretary of the board of missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and was requested to undertake that work. I have done so, and established this institution, a school with boarding houses, where we give the pupils their board and education, and the free use of books. It is the only school of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the entire

Question: How old are your pupils? Answer: From 14 to 35, and even 40

Question: Have none of these pupils ever complained of wrongs committed upon their race by the Ku Klux of North Carolina?

Answer : Never. Question: Not one.

Answer : Not one. Question: With what political party have you acted since you went to North

Carolina, if any? Answer: I voted for General Grant. I have never acted with a party in my life. I was reared a Whig; my father was a

Question: In the division of parties existing in North Carolina at present, do you act with or sympathize with the Con-servatives, or Radicals, or Republicans? Answer: With the Conservatives.

ment of the colored race and the outrages of the Ku Klux assumed in any form a political aspect in the State? Answer: I have stated that numbers of the Union League assumed the badge

Question: Has the question of the treat-

of the Ku Klux, and whipped colored people-their own race; so that I do not believe, from the information I have received, the organization has any political character whatever.

Question: Which organization? Answer: Any of these clubs that exist in different localities.

Question: Neither the Union League nor the Ku Klux ? Answer: I say the Ku Klux, I do not think they are political in their character -in other words, that the design is a po-

litical design. Question: You do not think it is? stealing andl other crimes.

Question: Upon what do you base that both parties have been punished by it. I have no knowledge of their efforts having been directed or confined to persons of one

By Mr. Bayard: Question: How long have you been connected with the ministry? Answer: About twenty-five or twenty-

six years. Question: Continuously? Answer: Yes, sir.

Question: Always been in the ministry of the church you have mentioned? Answer: Yes, sir.

of the board of missions? Answer: For that department of work

among the colored people. Question: Was your appointment as Secretary of the board of missions in any way recognized by the State authorities of North Carolina?

Answer: No, sir; no connection with Question: You are not dependent upon

it in any way? Answer: No, sir; in no way. I was requested by General Howard to go to North Carolina when I proposed to establigh a normal school.

Question: For the purpose of educating colored people, in order to make them competent to teach their own race? Answer: Yes, sir.

Question: Do you continue in that re-Answer: I do. 'The school is going on

Question: Have you, since you have been in North Carolina, found any prejudice against you or unkindness on account of your occupation?

Answer: I have not found any unkindness toward me from the people of North Carolina. No one has treated me un-

Question: Have you, on the contrary, members of the Legislature who were in met with personal kindness from the people there?

Answer: Yes, sir; the very best people of the State all through the community, have treated me with the utmost kindness; vis-

people who came to you?

Answer: Yes, sir.

Question: Are those who are in your school generally the more intelligent of they had no complaint to make. the race Like a sound . 161 sons in neighborhoods, wishing to punish Answer: That is our purpose; to take individuals for offences, or to gratify per the more intelligent and educate them.

about the condition of their race and their prospects in the State?

Answer: Among these people is there a done to him. Question: You occupy the position,

Answer: I know of nothing among them evincing that they do not feel per-fectly secure. I think some of them may have the idea that political rights are not to his race? secure from what they hear or read in the papers, because it is charged that the pur-North Carolina is to take away the rights of the colored people, and ignorant peo-ple, those who are not thoroughly intelligent, may be disturbed by such things. Question: Does this lead you to the ex-

the black people of the State ? Answer: Certainly; I am interested and Answer: I have heard of it in four, I constantly inquiring and conversing with the colored people; and I may say that I organized, on going there, a land and building association for the colored people which brought me into intimate contact with them. I am the treasurer of it. The object is to secure to them a homestead.

amination generally of the condition of

Question: You spoke of the existence of Union Leagues; did you obtain your information that such societies existed from the colored people around you?

Answer: Yes, sir.

Question: Did they exist throughout Answer: So far as I know. Question: I mean from the information

given you by those colored people?

Answer: Rather from the public statements. I do not know that the colored | States?

people have said to me in so many words

Answer: That Punderstood to be the case; the way of knowing their members. Question: In your opinion is it perfectly safe for any man, black or white, to keep a colored school anywhere in that as Republican for three or four years State, if he confines himself to the legiti-

mate duties of his profession? Answer: That is my opinion.

Question: With perfect safety? Answer: I think so. Question: Would you besitate to estabhsh a colored school in any portion of the State under the care of a judicious and sensible man ?

Answer: Not at all. Question: Would you think his life and

Question: you said you voted for Gen. Grant in the last election? Answer: Yes, sir.

Question: Have you had any conversation with Gov. Holden relative to the late Answer: I have had several conversa-

tions with him. Question: In regard to the condition of the State?

Answer: Yes, sir. Question: How did he express himself in regard to the politics of those who were opposing his election?

Answer: I had a conversation with him. I think, last April. * * * Governor Holden was very much excited about the recall of the United States troops, and had received no assurance then that there would be any troops to supply their place. Well, I spoke to Governor Holden and said, "Governor, what distresses me is, Answer: No, sir; merely to punish | that you should put these colored men up for Congress, for responsible offices. notice in my work among these people that there is a great moral injury done to Answer: Upon the fact that persons of them throughout the State; the effect is very bad; it unsettles them; they do not seem to be disposed to go to regular labor, because they are looking to political preferment." He then expressed himself in respect to the colored people, and said that Congress had seen fit to pass a law by which they were admitted to seats in the State Legislature, and he wanted them to have some of the same themselves, and therefore he went for sending them to Congress. Then he said to me, or rather to us all, "Now, if the Government does not send these troops, I shall arm the colored people. I can control by my word Question: You said you were Secretary 80,000 men. I can go to the convention that is to meet here next week (a Republican convention) and control them by a word." I remarked at the same time. "That is dangerous power-very dangerous power in the hands of one man." He then said to me, in the presence of these gentlemen, "What is to hinder the Ku Klux from taking you, Dr. Smith? Are you not afraid?" "Not at all;" said

I. Said he, "There is nothing to hinder them from taking you or any other Radical." Said I, "Excuse me, but that is not my name. I am not a Radical." Well, then he went to say that for his own part, in his opinion, Gen. Grant would hold the Government of the United States no matter what the election was in 1872; that he desired him to be Emperor, and his son to

tribution, address

succeed him as Emperor. By the Chairman : ods to constant a rate Question: That is, that he, Gov. Holden wished it? Answer: That he, Governor Holden

.By Mr. Bayard : Question: Was that 80,000 men of the Answer: I understood him to mean the

wished it.

colored voters of the State. Question: Do you understand that the coloredivote of the State is generally bound together by this Union League?

Answer: I do. Question: In your connection with the colored men, as members of your institution and as members of the building association, did any one of them ever complain to you of the wrongs done to their race by

the Ku Klux? Answer: No, sir; I have not heard of my wrong in the county of Wake. The building association is composed of per-

Question: I speak of wrongs to the race in the State. In any Answer: Oh, I heard a colored clergy-

Question: That is not the point. Did. he complain to you of any wrong done to him or his people fact and sold of the Answer: No, sie; there, was no, wrong

Answer: Most decidedly; I do not think property and rights of the State? then, of head of a school for the general education of the colored men, and no single colored man in North Carolina has ever come to you to complain of any wrong

Answer: No, sir. lange and and By Mr. Nyers of spendall ave Question: Yo do not believe in opposing the Government?

Answer: As a clergyman? Question: I am now asking about what you would do as a man, irrespective of your position as a clergyman. Had you been in North Carolina when the rebellion broke out would you as a man have gone with the rebels?

Answer: I would like, if I answer that question, to answer it in full. North Carolina was a thoroughly Union State. A large majority of the people voted against the convention. The gentlemen in my board of trustees were men of that character, men who opposed secession, but out, South Carolina having gone before. Feeling themselves between two stones they succumbed wante with the

By the Chairman: made and mil Question: Assuming the government of the United States to be the power that it was in 1860, if the State of North Carolina, had set itself up against the government of the United States, which would you have gone with, North Carolina or the United

Answer: I have been educated in the that it existed throughout the State, but North, and I regard my allegiance as due I know of the fact of its existing in primarily to the United States Govern-Raleigh by the statements of the colored ment. I regard the doctrine of Calhoun as political heresy. I regret that the peo-

as political heresy. I regret that the people of the South were ever educated in that heresy; but from the fact that they were as conscientious in what they did as I was in the theresy in the United States Government.

Answer: I know as well as I can know, without being in it myself. It was notorious that he was the president of the league.

Question: Do you know whether this league was bound by oaths?

Question: Do you know whether this league was bound by oaths?

Answer: I understand that they were.

Question: Had they passwords and secret signs, and other accompaniments of secret signs, and other accompaniments of secret societies? Is that the general understanding in the community?

Answer: That Funderstood to be the He said, "Oh, we passed such a law, but it superior. will never be executed." Said I, "Then, why did you pass it?" "Now, Doctor," Fayettevil said he, "it is necessary to hold this State longer, and the passage of that bill was necessary to enable us to hold it."

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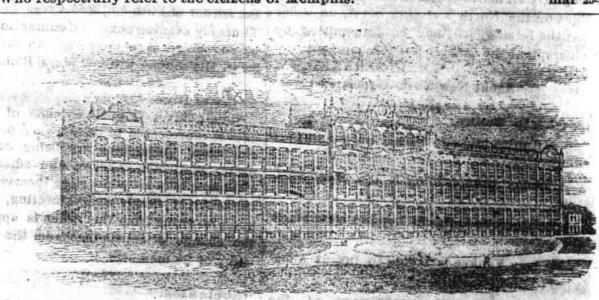
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