The Weekly Star.

WM. H. BERNARD, Editor and Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

Friday, October 6th, 1876.

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NATIONAL Democratic Reform Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT:

SAMUEL J. TILDEN,

OF NEW YORK

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,

OF INDIANA.

Presidential Electors:

FOR STATE AT LARGE:

DANIEL G. FOWLE, of Wake,

JAMES M. LEACH, of Davidson.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1st DISTRICT—LEWIS C. LATHAM.

2D " —JOHN F. WOOTEN.

3D " —JAMES C. MacRAE.

4TH " —F. H. BUSBEE.

5TH " —FRANK C. ROBBINS.

6TH " —R. P. WARING.

7TH " —WM. B. GLENN.

8TH " —A. C. AVERY.

STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR,

ZEBULON B. VANCE,

OF MECKLENBURG.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

THOMAS J. JARVIS,

OF PITT.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

THOMAS S. KENAN,

OF WILSON.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

JOSEPH A. ENGELHARD,

OF NEW HANOVER.

TREASURER.

JOHN M. WORTH,

OF RANDOLPH.

AUDITOR.

SAMUEL L. LOVE,

OF HAYWOOD.

SUP'T PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH,

OF JOHNSTON.

FOR CONGRESS:

FIRST DISTRICT.

JESSE J. YEATES,

OF HERTFORD.

THIRD DISTRICT.

ALFRED M. WADDELL,

OF NEW HANOVER.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

JOSEPH J. DAVIS,

OF FRANKLIN.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

ALFRED M. SCALES,

OF GUILFORD.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

WALTER L. STEELE,

OF RICHMOND.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

WILLIAM M. ROBBINS,

OF IREDELL.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

ROBERT B. VANCE,

OF BUNCOMBE.

LET EVERY SUBSCRIBER TO THE WEEKLY STAR READ THIS.

Under the new law which goes into effect January 1st, 1876, we are required to pre-pay postage on the WEEKLY STAR. And while this will add to the cost of publication, we shall make no advance in price of subscription, except in rates to clubs. We cannot afford to furnish the paper at $1.00 per year and pay the postage besides.

The following will be our revised terms of subscription:

One Copy 1 year, postage paid, $1.50

" " 6 months, " " 1.00

" " 3 " " " .50

Clubs of 10 or more, postage paid, $1.25 per copy.

☞ The paper will not be sent to single subscribers at club rates. When clubs renew their subscription they must do so in a body, all the names, with the money, to be sent at once.

MORE OF HOLDEN'S CONFESSION.

A correspondent of the Raleigh *News* obtained about the same information from Major John W. Scott, one of the best known citizens of Chatham, that was published in the last STAR. It seems that Maj. Scott received this information directly from Rev. C. T. Bailey, at the hotel at Cameron, Moore county, on Wednesday night last. Mr. Bailey stated that Holden had on several occasions confessed to him that the Republican party was responsible for the murder of Stephens. According to the *News* of Saturday:

"Mr. Bailey stated that the first time that Gov. Holden made this confession to him was on the train on the Raleigh & Augusta road, about two years ago, when en route to the Baptist State Convention at Fayetteville. (Holden) said that the reason that Stephens was made way with was because he had threatened to expose the rascalities of the Republican party."

In addition to the points we have already published, the *News* states:

"Holden also said to Mr. Bailey that the authorities at Washington consulted four or five Federal judges as to whether those arrested under ku-klux charges could be lawfully convicted under the then existing law. Their answer was that such convictions could not be constitutionally obtained. Judge H. L. Bond, of the United States Circuit Court, was then consulted, and upon his pledge to carry out the wishes of the government in the matter in every particular, he was transferred from Maryland to North Carolina by order of President Grant. Governor Holden then went on to state that he had been promised

A CABINET OFFICE,

the Secretaryship of the Interior, if he succeeded in carrying out the wishes and designs of the Republican leaders at Washington.

The reason Governor Holden gave for not exposing these things publicly at that time was that his life would have been in danger, and he would have been sacrificed as was Stephens. The reason he (Holden) assigned for the stop of the Kirk war was the release of the prisoners by order of Judge G. W. Brooks, of the United States District Court, and the danger of the evidence fastening the murder of J. W. Stephens upon the

REPUBLICAN PARTY.

This confession on the part of Holden, Mr. Bailey said to Major Scott and the other gentlemen, was to induce him (Mr. Bailey) to use his influence to get the Legislature to remove his (Holden's) disabilities incurred by reason of his impeachment and conviction. Mr. Bailey consented to do this upon his (Holden's) sacred promise never to have anything more to do with politics.

Mr. Bailey further stated that Gov. Holden had been to him several times during the past two years and repeated the above mentioned statements, and with

TEARS IN HIS EYES

reiterated his declarations of penitence and promises to eschew politics and other temptations likely to lead him into error."

We think it fair to publish the following denial of the charge from the Raleigh *Constitution*:

"One of the most barefaced and infamous falsehoods that has yet been printed appears in the *News* of to-day (30th) in its local columns. With flaming capitals it prints an alleged confession of Gov. Holden, said to have been made to Rev. C. T. Bailey, that the Republican party was responsible for the death of Jno. W. Stephens, of Caswell county, and that the leaders of the party had decreed his death, because he had threatened to expose their rascalities. The statement makes it that Gov. Holden confessed this to Bailey, who told a man named Scott, who told the carpet-bagger Conklin, who is employed by the *News*. Mr. Bailey lives in this place, but is at present absent. We have no hesitation in pronouncing this statement a diabolical lie of the first water, and we are satisfied that when the parties are heard from it will prove such. But the infamous ends of the *News* will nevertheless be accomplished. It will have spread broadcast its lying statement, and some poor fools in this State, and elsewhere, will be inclined to believe it. *They will never see its denial.* That John W. Stephens was murdered by Democrats, on account of his politics, and that his death was coolly decreed, and deliberately perpetrated by the Ku Klux of Caswell, is certain, and a mass of evidence has already been accumulated to sustain this fact."

The *News* of Sunday contains nothing additional, except the following:

"The Republicans affected to treat the matter lightly, asserting plainly that the whole story is a lie, but the fact that they were disturbed in mind, was manifest. Gov. Holden himself at first denied the charges *in toto*, but subsequently said that he *had* on one occasion told Mr. Bailey things which that gentleman might have *construed* into the admissions which it is alleged that he (Gov. Holden) made to Mr. Bailey. The Democrats of the city regarded the charges as of the utmost seriousness."

The mere denial of Holden will not go for much. At any rate, the statement of a leading Baptist minister will be believed in the face of the suspicious circumstances attending the murder of Stephens, and Holden's bad record in the Kirk war, and the denial will have but little weight.

We shall doubtless have a card from Mr. Bailey in a few days. He will have to affirm or deny what he is reported as saying to Maj. Scott and others. We have no doubt as to the general correctness of the reported conversation of Mr. Bailey. Holden said in a public speech in Raleigh in 1872, that he had no regrets as to his past course, and would do the same thing again if he had to pass through the same exciting times. Such a statement becomes interesting in the light of his late confessions.

The *Sentinel* says that Holden will appear in a card soon. The following is what he said to a reporter for that paper:

"I can only say the statement as given in the *News* is false, and there is some strange mistake in regard to it. I think they have perverted the conversation of Mr. Bailey. I have been here forty years and have always paid my debts, and I don't think any man will doubt my word. As far as the death of Stephens is concerned, just before he was killed, I heard he expressed fears he would be killed, and sitting at a boarding house table in this town about ten days before his death, he remarked to two certain gentlemen, Republicans: 'I shall never see you any more, because they will kill me.' A month or two before that, when he insured his life, he told me he was poor and lacked money to pay up his insurance, and I handed him a fifty dollar bill which saved his policy and secured his wife the money. I am naturally indignant at that article in the *News*, but I wish to do nothing to increase strife and bad feeling in the State. I am trying to observe the injunction of the apostle: 'Be ye angry and sin not, and let not the sun go down on your wrath.'"

TAFT.

If there is one man above others who is booked for an immortality of infamy it is the superserviceable Attorney General of President Grant. His recent circular to the United States Marshals is enough to damn him irretrievably in the estimation of all right-thinking men. No high law-officer ever before in this country exhibited so much of contempt for his position before the world, and such utter ignorance, stupidity and pliability. Evidently the Constitution of the United States is an unknown document to him. With such an opinion as he has given, it is impossible to believe that he has ever read, much less studied, the features of that great national chart. Starting out with the error that the United States Government has authority to regulate the action of the States in the choice of electors, he blindly gropes his way from blunder to blunder until he falls into the abysmal depths of ignorance and stupidity, where he will be left floundering forever. Some of the papers have compared him to the infamous Jeffreys who harrowed England in the times of the Bloody Assize. We think the comparison inapt. Jeffreys had brains and brutality. The poor imbecile of Gen. Grant's Cabinet has only the brutality.

Senator Wm. W. Eaton, of Connecticut, was invited some weeks ago by a number of gentlemen at Mobile, Ala., to visit that city that he might see for himself the actual condition of affairs. He responds, promising to come and bring a leading Republican with him, that he too may see, if he shall be able to do so. In his letter he says:

> What little I said in behalf of Alabama on the floor of the Senate, was with the feeling that justice ought to be done to a gallant people, who were, as I believed, striving for a government in the best interests of a whole people.
>
> My course will be unchanged in the future. What I demand, and will have, for Connecticut and her people, shall be meted out to the people of every State, so far as in me lies.
>
> In the thousand things which constitute the well-being of the masses, each State should be, and, under our Constitution, is supreme.
>
> Be of good cheer! I think I cannot be mistaken in the opinion that the reign of Radicalism is over.
>
> The 4th of March next will, in my judgment, see in power that grand old Democratic party, whose duty it will be to reform the errors of Radical misrule, and to recognize the principle of the equality of the States under the Constitution.

A WORD FOR CARPET-BAGGERS.

These "gentry" have found one defender at last for which they should be duly thankful. Grant's organ, the Washington *Republican*, thus "pipes" for them:

"Let it not be forgotten that there would have been no Republican party in the South *but for the carpet-baggers*; that they stood up for the Government and the freedman when nobody else would, and that the native white population refused to participate in any measure of reconstruction."

Where was Holden, Brownlow, Tom Settle and the rest? How ungrateful in the negroes to turn out their best friends and give their votes for "the native whites" who refused to stand by them. It was a sad day for the South when it fell into the hands of the landed "carpet-baggers." But for them the bribery and thieving of 1868 would never have brought ruin upon North Carolina. Remember the $16,000,000 of Special Tax Bonds.

FACTS FOR TAX-PAYERS.

The Constitutional Amendments deserve the utmost consideration at the hands of speakers and writers. Owing to the great issues at stake of a national character, and the vast number of topics to be discussed by Democratic canvassers, it is to be feared the Amendments will not be sufficiently explained. So important do we regard their proper discussion and final adoption by the people, we believe it would have been a wise plan if in the beginning of the canvass an able debater had been sent into each Congressional District who would have confined himself exclusively to their thorough discussion. There is no sort of doubt that every honest, sound-thinking tax-payer would vote for them if he properly comprehended their import and the necessity of their adoption. We fear the people in many sections are not informed as they should be, and that some may not vote for them simply because they suppose it will not make much difference whether they are carried or rejected. We propose to gather a few facts additional to what has already been published, that the people may learn something of the absolute necessity of a change of rulers in the eastern counties that are under Radical influence and control. This can only be done by the adoption of the amendments. But to the figures.

Let us look at the county of Richmond, and let us contrast the county tax as it was in 1874 under Radical rule, and in 1875 under Democratic rule. In 1874 the poll tax was $3 75, and a tax of $1 58 was imposed on every $100 worth of property. In 1875, when the Democrats had got in power, the poll tax was $3 00, and the tax on property was $1 28 on the $100. In 1876 there was a still greater reduction. The poll tax is $2 60, or a reduction of $1 15 upon the tax levied by the Radicals in 1874. The property tax is 84½ cents on the $100—or a clear reduction and saving to the tax-payer of 57½ cents on every $100 worth of property. In 1874, county bonds would only fetch in market from 30 to 50 cents, now they are worth dollar for dollar.

Now let us glance at Halifax, a county completely under negro control. In 1860 the taxes, State and county, amounted to $27,940 12. Under negro rule they had grown in 1878 to $30,141 52. If the present constitution is amended as proposed, such barefaced extravagance will be got rid of.

There are thirteen counties in which the negroes are supreme—control the elections. These counties are the wealthiest and largest, and pay the heaviest taxes, if we except possibly two or three others. They are simply pillaged from year to year, and have no possible redress under the present constitution that was fastened upon the people of North Carolina by the bayonets of soldiers. It is in no sense the constitution of the people, and should be changed as soon as possible. Let the amendments be adopted, and to that end let every man do his duty to himself, his county and his State. The amendment which will affect these negro-ridden counties does not prescribe any definite form of government, but leaves the matter with the Legislature. Such changes as shall be deemed necessary and wise will be adopted by that body. Adopt the amendment, and relief will be given to the thirteen large paying counties. Reject the amendment, and the wastefulness, extravagance and thieving must and will continue. More hereafter.

From Brunswick.

The Hon. A. M. Waddell has just returned from his Brunswick canvass, and we are informed by gentlemen who have heard him at two of his appointments that he has had excellent meetings and that he has been received with a degree of enthusiasm surpassing that of any of his former campaigns.

At Lockwood's Folly, Tuesday, Col. Waddell met in debate the ponderous ex-Judge of the 5th Judicial District, and they do say that the flag of Dawson trailed so low that a red-legged grasshopper would have been smothered had he attempted to crawl under it.

At Town Creek, yesterday, Col. Waddell had the speaking all to himself, the ex-Judge no doubt, being laid up for repairs.

Old Brunswick will do her whole duty in the present campaign. Her people are alive to the importance of the occasion, and will give a good majority for the whole Democratic ticket.

Peter Cooper, the Greenback candidate for President, is contemplating starting next Tuesday on a stumping tour through the back portions of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, going by way of Harrisburg and Cleveland to Indianapolis. [illegible] wish him every [illegible]

[illegible] pimples and boils, cleanse your blood with Dr. [illegible]

HON. A. M. WADDELL.

He Addresses the People of Wilmington.

Last night there was a grand rally of the Democratic voters of this city. It had already been announced that the distinguished gentleman who represents this district so ably in the United States House of Representatives, would be at his home and would address his fellow-citizens. By 8 o'clock a large crowd had assembled in front of the Dawson Bank on Front street. Col. Waddell soon appeared, escorted by the Tilden and Vance Club, the Cornet Concert Club Band discoursing animating music. The great flag was run up on the lofty pole that had been erected, and soon its huge folds were floating in the breeze. Mr. Waddell spoke from the portico in front of the Bank. He was introduced by D. G. Worth, Esq., President of the Central Reform Club, in a few well considered remarks.

Col. Waddell had already spoken at one of his appointments during the day, and had traveled some twenty-five miles besides. He appeared a little jaded, but he soon rallied under the inspiration of the hour, and made a capital speech—one that was intended for thoughtful and anxious men who had long suffered from the oppressions of an unfaithful administration and who were resolutely bent upon a change in the administrators of affairs. Col. Waddell's speech was calm, thoughtful, argumentative, bristling with facts and figures, occasionally eloquent, and now and then humorous. It was a statesmanlike presentation of the great questions in which the American people are now interested, and a vigorous, truthful and thorough arraignment of Grant and his associates. He did not attempt an appeal to the passions, but he arraigned the administration before the forum of reason and logic, and convicted it of the grossest corruption, abuse, negligence and incompetency.

A speech of this sort must prove potential wherever it is heard. It was conceived in excellent taste, and delivered with becoming earnestness and force.

He referred to the fact that we were on the eve of the greatest contest that has ever occurred in the civil history of our country. The question was not who shall be the man who is to preside over our affairs, but what are the ideas—not who shall hold the wheel, but who shall direct the ship of State. Reform is the watchword inscribed on our banners. The oak might be riven and peeled, but as long as it was sound at heart it would put forth its branches. But when the worms were at its roots and its vitality was gone, there was no hope. As long as our government was sound, however much the country might suffer there was hope; but when it was corrupt and rotten, there was no salvation but in change.

He then referred at large to the efforts of the Radicals to show that the present condition of affairs was owing to the war. He exposed the absurdity of this, and referred by way of illustration to the war of 1812, and of '76.

He next took up the idea of a strong government—showed what it meant, and pointed out the great dangers threatening the American people. He showed what centralization meant, and gave a thorough definition of Grantism. He showed that it meant the destruction of constitutional liberty inherited from our forefathers. He next showed the origin of the Republican party—how it came into existence upon the slavery question, and how it had fed and lived upon an appeal to the worst passions and sectional animosities. He showed what Lincoln was a sectional candidate, and that the Republicans did in reconstruction times. Having fulfilled its mission, it was time for the Republican party to die. He next took up Grant's peace declaration, and then reviewed in a masterly way his entire mal-administration of the government. Grantism means utter ignorance of the law, perfect indifference to its claims—one man power—the use of the military to overawe the people and to disperse legislatures—to carry the elections at the point of the bayonet—locking capital up, and compelling the laboring man to go without bread.

He discussed Grant's administration from his inauguration in 1869 to the present time—considered his San Domingo job, his discharge of cabinet officers because they would not be unfaithful, his nepotism, his violations of States, his assaults upon constitutional liberty in Louisiana, his sustaining of Sheridan, and what the latter did. He showed up Orville Grant and the post-traderships, the whisky rings, the Washington City safe burglary job, Babcock, Belknap & Co. He gave the enormous sums stolen from the government, recounted the wild extravagance and waste—the heavy taxes, the distress among laboring classes, the drying up of the channels of trade, and so on.

We have not time at the late hour at which we write to even refer to all the points he made. We intended to give something like an outline report from some crude notes we were able to take in the dark, standing up, but time and space fail us. A mere abstract could give no adequate idea of the excellence and thoroughness of the speech, which was enthusiastically received. Col. Waddell will be elected by a large majority, for he has been a faithful public servant.

Hon. George Davis.

Alluding to this gentleman, the Raleigh *Sentinel* says: "Among the many distinguished speakers who have taken part in the pending State campaign, with a noble self-abnegation and patriotism, none stand higher than that cultured gentleman and consummate orator, the Hon. George Davis, of Wilmington. We remember to have heard him in the past, when his electric eloquence thrilled all who listened to him, and we are glad to know that the same sentiment and spirit of devotion to the interests and welfare of his native State, which have impelled him to the front in every moment of exigency, have again induced him to address his fellow-citizens, at various points, on the momentous issues of the day."

County Commissioners.

The Board of County Commissioners met in regular monthly session yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, present J. G. Wagner, Chairman, and Commissioners D. C. Davis, D. Holmes and [illegible] Nixon.

It was ordered that the poll tax of Thos. Moore, of Cape Fear Township, be remitted, he being over age.

Applications of J. O. Nixon, Ellis Patrick and others, in regard to over assessment on stock, was referred to the Finance Committee.

Application of E. P. Covington was not granted.

Application of Whitman Wilson in reference to his tax assessment was referred to the Finance Committee.

Verbal application from a deaf and dumb boy of fifteen or sixteen years of age, to be sent to the asylum at Raleigh, was, on motion, referred to the Chairman with power to act.

Application from John Dawson for reduction of tax assessment on real estate, was not granted.

The Board adjourned until Monday morning, the 9th inst., at 10 o'clock.

The Out-Door Poor.

The scene in the vicinity of the Court House yesterday morning was a distressing reminder of the fact that, although our city has been blessed with comparative good health during the past and present season, yet there is a considerable amount of want, suffering and destitution in our midst. It was ration day for the out-door poor, and the room where the orders are dealt out by the Poor Committee, together with the passages and the sidewalk in front of the Court House, were thronged with the maimed, the halt, the blind, and sufferers from all the various ills of which flesh is heir to, and yet, we are informed, the orders for provisions are not likely to be filled on account of the difficulty of collecting from the county the money due for the same. Among the number of applicants for aid yesterday there appeared to be many fit subjects of charity.

Politics in Duplin.

A. McCollough, colored, writing to us under date of Magnolia, September 31st, says:

"Please allow me to say through the columns of your paper that, while I am a Republican and a colored man, I am opposed to the actions of the Republican Convention of this county in regard to the nomination made by it. Therefore, I take this occasion to repudiate the same in part. The time has arrived when every man should think and act for himself, and in this (may God wisely direct all our actions) we should let well enough be. The present incumbents discharge their official duties well alike. The officials I have reference to are J. A. McArthur, Treasurer; J. M. Sprunt, Register of Deeds; J. D. Southerland, Clerk of the Court, and B. Wallace, Sheriff. So long as they do right in office let them remain. Why not?"

MR. DAVIS AT GOLDSBORO'.

Best Speech of the Campaign.

Through a special telegram to THE MORNING STAR we learn that Hon. Geo. Davis spoke at Goldsboro' yesterday, making, our correspondent says, the best speech he has heard this campaign. He opened upon the corruptions of the Radical leaders and of their repeated violations of the Constitution, showing conclusively that to the extravagance and corruption of the Republican party for the last ten years is due the present deplorable condition of affairs in those portions of the State in which they have been in power, where the people are crushed to the earth under the heavy burden of taxation levied and collected to support a swarm of officeholders, who have grown rich at the public expense. Through the ignorance and mismanagement of those in whom power has been vested in a large and important section of the State our industries have been cramped, business enterprises have languished, capital has seen no chance for profitable investment, the workingmen are out of employment, and there is general distrust and want of confidence visible on every hand. Mr. Davis eloquently depicted the great change that would follow the election of good and true men to office and the ratification of the Constitutional Amendments. His speech was a powerful effort in behalf of the success of the Democratic party in the great struggle now before us, and no one who listened to his fervid utterances could doubt for an instant but that he sincerely believes that upon its success in the present campaign will depend in a great measure the future welfare of our State and of the country at large.

The Court House, in which the speaking took place, was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the remarks of the great champion of the people's rights were listened to with marked attention and greeted with frequent outbursts of applause.

MR. DAVIS AT RALEIGH.

His Speech Pronounced the Best Ever Heard in Raleigh—Remarkable Flights of Oratory—Grand Occasion, &c.

[Special Star Telegram.]

RALEIGH, Oct. 4th, 1876.

Hon. George Davis spoke before a large and enthusiastic audience in this city to-day. He was introduced to the people in a handsome speech by Judge Fowle, after which he delivered one of the most glorious speeches ever heard in this locality. The remark was common that it was the best political speech ever made here.

Our people were delighted, not only with the substance of the remarks made by the distinguished gentleman, but with the remarkable flights of oratory which characterized his brilliant and able effort in behalf of reform and good government.

The occasion was considered a grand one by all. Many ladies were present, who, at the conclusion of Mr. Davis' speech, presented him with boquets.

The people of Raleigh will never forget the visit of Mr Davis to their city, and the opinion is general that his speech will be productive of much good to the cause.

REV. C. T. BAILEY'S CARD.

An Important Publication—What Holden Confessed.

The Raleigh *News* dispatched one of its staff to interview Rev. Mr. Bailey, who was attending Sandy Creek Baptist Association, in Moore county. Mr. Bailey expressed his regret that the matter had become public, and, declining to be interviewed upon the subject, said he would make a statement through the papers. The following appeared in the *News* of Tuesday morning:

A CARD.

In the *Daily News* of the 30th ult. an article was published which purports to give the substance of a statement made by me to certain gentlemen at Cameron on the night of the 28th. As a matter of justice to myself and all the parties concerned, it becomes necessary for me to state the following facts:

On my way to the Baptist State Convention in Fayetteville I was introduced to ex-Gov. Holden. During the session of the convention I was invited to dine with him and accepted the invitation. I spent the afternoon with him, returning to the Baptist Church after tea. Our intercourse was free and agreeable. He gave me an account of his religious experience and of his political troubles. He stated to me that the plan of the "Kirk War" originated with the Executive Committee of the Republican party at Washington, in the interest of the party; that he was opposed to it, but was allowed no discretion in the matter; that it was decided by that committee to inaugurate and prosecute the campaign as he did it; that if he did not carry out the wishes of the party he and the State were to be crushed; and that if he was successful in the execution of their plans he would probably receive a Cabinet appointment, the Secretaryship of the Interior.

In reference to the death of Stephens I understood from him that the Republicans had much to do with that crime; that the prosecution of those who were charged with it was discontinued because testimony was either elicited or likely to be elicited which would implicate or criminate prominent members of the Republican party; that these fears were awakened in part by the discovery of the coil from which the rope was cut which was found on the neck of the murdered man.

The statements of Gov. Holden left on me the clear and distinct impression that he had been the unwilling instrument for the accomplishment of the purposes of his party and that he did not merit the odium which attached to his name all over the State.

During the session of the late Constitutional Convention I called on Governor Holden in his office at his own request. In a very pleasant interview reference was made to the removal of political disabilities by Congress, and also to the removal of his own disabilities by the Convention then in session. So favorably was I impressed with statements made by him that I called on Rev. J. N. Stallings, of Duplin, and a few other members, and requested them to use their influence to have Governor Holden's disabilities removed.

I stated these facts, or some of them, in the conversation referred to in the *News* as mentioned above. I have also given them in other parts of the State, where Gov. Holden happened to be the subject of conversation. It was done in the free and easy style of social intercourse, and though I stated nothing which was not true, I did not expect to see it in the newspapers or in print.

In any statement which I may have made concerning Judge Bond or the hanging of Judge Kerr, I gave or meant to give my own opinions, based on information received from other sources, not from anything said to me by Gov. Holden. So far as I can now recollect he has never spoken to me in reference to either of those gentlemen.

I have made this statement in the interest of truth and not of any political party; also as a matter of justice to myself and all the persons mentioned in the *News* of the 30th.

C. T. BAILEY.

A writer in the *Sentinel* of July 18th, 1876, reviewed the evidence in the case of Sheriff Wiley, and others for the murder of J. W. Stephens. He closed his article as follows:

"If we be right in our conclusions, and we cannot see how the *logic of facts* can be resisted, where will rest the blood of Stephens? On the League? Is it not William W. Holden?"

In the local columns of the *News* we find the following, which is of interest:

"We learn from the most credible authority that Gov. Holden yesterday evening denounced the story told by Mr Bailey as a fabrication, without a foundation in fact. He denied in the most positive manner that he had ever had any such conversation with Mr. Bailey as that reported by that gentleman, and denied further that he had ever appealed to any one to exercise his or her influence for the removal of his disabilities. Thus the matter is reduced to a mere question of veracity between Mr. Bailey and Gov. Holden. Mr. Bailey is a gentleman of the highest character and most spotless reputation. No man in the State can hesitate as to which of the two is the more worthy of belief."

The Democratic Congressional Committee has published an estimate of the vote of the electoral college. It gives Tilden 197 votes, Hayes 129, and leaves Colorado, Louisiana, Ohio and Wisconsin, with 43 votes, doubtful. Among the States claimed for Tilden are Indiana, New York, New Jersey and West Virginia.