

LOCAL MATTERS.

THE PENITENTIARY.

At your direction, we on yesterday, visited this Penal State Institution, armed with all necessary passes, etc., to report exactly, or as near thereto, as possible, going on, and how it was done, since the late troubles at this point. As it is neither our privilege, duty or inclination to comment upon the cause, origin, and history of what has been termed by you, the "Inbroglio," we pass on to what is our main duty, that is to record what we saw and heard at the present juncture.

At the gate, we were met and cordially received by the obliging and efficient President of the Board of Directors,

MAJ. M. A. BLEDSOE, who cordially welcomed us at his office within the stockade. After sitting a few minutes in his office, dinner was announced. We were escorted to his dining room, where we heartily enjoyed a sumptuous repast of pork and salad, and old fashioned country kitchen cooked corn bread, which we must say was ravenously eaten and enjoyed by your correspondent.

After dinner, we were taken in charge, and shown around the spacious grounds. We were first introduced to the chief criminal,

ALEXANDER SELBY, who was sentenced to death by Judge Buxton in 1868, which was commuted by Governor Holden to imprisonment for life. We were rather struck with his lively mien and deportment, wheeling his barrow as unceremoniously as if he expected release on the morrow. We were led to interview him, and answering several minor questions, he informed us he was perfectly satisfied to remain in prison until his reprieve came, which he was looking for and expected. From this point we were conducted by a contour to what is known as the

BLACK CELL, where we found the prisoners that were incarcerated in the late revolt. These stolidity gave us unmistakable evidence of guilt. As chief among the rebellious gang, we observed the famous Eaton Mills, of Halifax, who was sentenced to five years by Judge Watts, for implication in the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad robbery about a year since.

We next visited the carpenter's shop where we found the notorious

"MAJ." JOHN EVERETT, also from Halifax, and convicted as the chief of the Railroad robbers above alluded to. Notwithstanding he was charged, yet he protested manfully his innocence of any participation in or knowledge of the late revolt. It was our first interview with the Major, and we must say we were surprised to find in him an appearance, so different from an open good countenance a convict for stealing.

After visiting and interviewing many other convicts of more or less note we were conducted around and through the premises, passing the blacksmith shop where we found many of the convicts hammering away. We arrived at

THE HOSPITAL, presided over by the Apothecary, Mr. Gordon, and under the excellent care and management of Dr. Wm. G. Hill. We were more than pleased to observe the especial good care and humane attention paid by the Directors to this department. The rooms were neat, clean, airy and comfortable, careful and experienced nurses, and really more care and attention paid to these unfortunate invalids than they ever received outside of the Penitentiary walls, and Dr. Hill, whose acknowledged skill and ability fit him for the highest position in the medical world, does all in his power to alleviate the sufferings of the miserable convicts.

On visiting in turn, the cook room, bath room, wash room and apothecary, in all of which, the arrangement, condition and care, reflected great and lasting credit upon the thorough efficiency of the present able management. In the

CULINARY DEPARTMENT, we made some special notes, from the fact that we have seen statements to the effect that the rats were not on more than one occasion, been fed on rats, cats, mice, &c. While this may have been so, yet we would regard the man that could eat more than we saw apportioned to a single ration as a living curiosity, and as especially fond of rat cake, boiled meat bread, and well favored, rudding meat, cornfield peas and rice, and more of it than four-fifths of the convicts had before they were taken inside the Penitentiary. We questioned many of the convicts in regard to the rations, and the satisfaction was expressed as to the quality and quantity of the food.

On retiring from the grounds we met our old friend

COL. G. H. FARAIBAUT, the gallant Colonel in command of the old 47th N. C. Regiment of Confederate troops, now in command of the Penitentiary guard. The character and efficiency of this command was fully shown up in their lately announced success in suppressing the late revolt. We were taken in charge by the Col. and shown around the stockade, noting its defenses, approaches, &c.

We cannot close this article without adding in our report, our honest conviction, gained from positive information, that the thoroughness and efficiency of the present Board of Directors of the N. C. State Penitentiary.

It is our good old State had other public servants that performed their duties as well, she would be much better off.

THE DEATH OF CAPTAIN JEPHTHA HORTON, THE VETERAN OF THE RALEIGH & GASTON R.R.—We are pained to record the accidental killing of this railroad-veteran, which occurred at the receiving warehouse of this road, yesterday evening at 3 o'clock. The circumstances of the sad accident are as follows: Capt. Horton, as yard master, was standing at the entrance of the receiving warehouse, watching the passage of freight cars, when one more heavily laden than the others, careened very much on the left side, and striking the pillow upon which was hinged the gate and the main support of the stentorian building, the gate, pillow and a part of the building were precipitated upon him, though he attempted to escape as soon as the cars struck. He was taken from the debris in a few minutes by the operatives of the warehouse, and from indications it was supposed his death was instantaneous with the fall.

Of the 140 German newspapers in the United States, but 9 speak against the

THE CAMPAIGN OPENED.

Speech of Hon. Zeb. B. Vance, at Statesville, Tuesday, April 2nd, 1872.

The following speech of Hon. Z. B. Vance, at Statesville on Tuesday last, was reported phonographically specially for the Charlotte Daily Dispatch, by Rev. N. B. Cobb, of Shelby, N. C., and was kindly furnished us in an advance sheet by the publishers of that journal. The Dispatch makes its first appearance this morning, and consequently we publish this speech—the opening of the campaign in this State—simultaneously with its publication in the Dispatch: Mr. Chairman and Fellow-Citizens of Iredell County:

I feel happy to meet you all to day, and am much obliged for the invitation to address your County Convention. It is not only a duty but a privilege, to lend my aid in upholding law and order, and maintaining the principles of civil liberty; and whenever I can say anything in that direction, I am happy to do it.

We are now on the eve of one of the most important elections ever held in this country. It would seem that the North Carolina everything which could be taken and carried away and we had nothing left but our good old North Carolina, which gave us credit. Our State bonds would still bring something in the market because the people had confidence in the promises and relied upon our honesty. But they have stolen our honesty.

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Editor Daily News: The ladies of St. Stephen's church contemplate giving a concert with charades on Monday and Tuesday evenings of Superior Court, and in connection, refreshments, suitable for an evening entertainment will be served in the large dining room of "The Observer House," where, if desired, an agreeable chat can be enjoyed while indulging in luxuries prepared by the unrivalled housekeepers of Oxford and its surroundings, or ample space afforded for a promenade with belted and beaus.

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Thus much in a NATIONAL point of view. Now what has that party done for the South? When the slaves were taken from us—nearly one half of our property—our country was desolated, our houses were burned down, our stock driven off and killed, and the whole face of the country made a desolate wilderness. All this we submitted to cheerfully as the results of the war.

Then new constitutions were forced upon us in the place of the constitutions of our fathers. The new constitution of North Carolina was framed when one third of the population were slaves. It was the combined work of carping malice and African ignorance. All our experienced men were displaced from the public councils to allow the thieving carpenter to bamboozle the ignorant race; and what have been the results? The smoke of the Revolution North Carolina everything which could be taken and carried away and we had nothing left but our good old North Carolina, which gave us credit. Our State bonds would still bring something in the market because the people had confidence in the promises and relied upon our honesty. But they have stolen our honesty.

They issued \$25,000,000 worth of bonds, they said, to build railroads in the State—but where are the roads? These bonds were all placed in the hands of the Radical party, Littlefield and Swenson got \$7,000,000 of the railroad. They have not built one mile of railroad. They have done some work, they dug out a little dirt beyond the Ridge—just about as much as you'd dig by taking a dog and drag him by the hind legs down a hill—AND THAT was the only work they did. They have not done one mile of railroad. They have not done one mile of railroad. They have not done one mile of railroad.

In 1868 the people of Iredell voted for the Democratic ticket, and sustained the measures of that party which was opposed to Radicalism. Is there any reason why we should abandon that policy now, and side with our enemies? On the contrary is there not every reason why you should not uphold that party that disfranchises the honest man, who is the mainstay of your country? In 1868 that party was composed of all sorts of political remnants, bound in one compact mass of hatred to the institutions of the South—and that alone; and it is that alone which is to be opposed now. We are here, then, to oppose Radicalism, which would batter down under its feet every principle of civil liberty that our forefathers fought for. Let us look at it a moment and see if this is not true. The writ of habeas corpus was secured both by National and State Constitutions. The Supreme Court of the United States, and the courts of our own State, were established for the protection of that right. You have seen it overthrown time and again in the last few years. Another privilege was the right of trial by jury. This is one of the great principles of free government. You have seen that right overthrown, and men taken up and imprisoned, tried by drumhead court martial and sentenced to ignominious punishment.

The freedom of the Press, another bulwark of civil liberty, has been invaded. Editors have been imprisoned and papers seized in defiance of law. Martial law has been proclaimed in our midst in a time of profound peace, in the face of the express provisions of the Constitution, and aged and virtuous citizens seized by rude soldiery without warrant, at the instigation of vagabond negroes, and placed in dungeons with their ball or main prize. Fascination according to representation is another great and valuable principle of liberty. But for three years, we were taxed heavily with no representation at all; and from 1868 to the present we have been, with a few honorable exceptions represented, or mis represented, by only such men as they would regard as their enemies, and not such as our own choice dictated. Most of these political enuchs are like John Pool, who, instead of defending and protecting their downtrodden countrymen, stand in their places as living prosecutors and slanderers of the land of their birth. [Laughter and applause.]

The military salute always be subjected to civil authority, says the Constitution. Yet, in time of profound peace, whole States have been seized without a single solitary civil magistrate. The Governor, Judges, Sheriffs, Constables, Justices of the Peace, were all hurried out of office, and the bayonet rendered supreme in its domain. The noble purpose for which the entertainment is given, in aid of the Church, appeals to the hearts of all.

Few women in the State could boast of finer musical performances than Granville, whose daughters are no less distinguished for their rare accomplishments and exceeding beauty.

CONCERT AND CHARADES.—From the letter below it will be seen that the ladies of Oxford and vicinity connected with St. Stephen's Church, (Episcopal,) propose to give a concert and charades on Monday and Tuesday evenings of Granville Superior Court, 22nd and 23rd inst. We bespeak for them liberal encouragement at the hands of the public. The noble purpose for which the entertainment is given, in aid of the Church, appeals to the hearts of all.

Few women in the State could boast of finer musical performances than Granville, whose daughters are no less distinguished for their rare accomplishments and exceeding beauty.

THE MERCANTILE BANK.—The attention of the business men of Raleigh and elsewhere is specially called to the circular of "The Mercantile Bank," Norfolk, Va., which will be found in this morning's issue. The names of the officers give the highest guarantee of integrity. Hon. W. H. Roughton is president, Mr. President, Major Baker, and the Messrs. Elliott, are natives of this State and are too favorably known in Eastern and Central North Carolina as high toned gentlemen and first-class business men, to require any endorsement at our hands. Hon. W. H. Roughton is president a Judge of one of the Virginia Courts and a gentleman of the highest reputation, while the Hon. John Goode, who by the way is one of the ablest and most eloquent members of the Virginia bar, is distinguished as well for his great moral worth and purity of character.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.—In reply to an inquiry whether national banks are compelled to receive more than five dollars of fractional currency on deposit at any one time, the United States Treasurer states that fractional currency not being a legal tender for the payment of private debts, national banks, not designated as depositaries, are not required by law to receive in any amounts; nor are national bank depositaries required to receive it, except when presented in payment of dues to the United States, other than customs or for redemption. The latter are required to receive fractional currency, not designated as depositaries, in payment of all public dues less than five dollars, except customs, in accordance with the endorsement printed on each fractional note.

Now, men are sold all over the land for money just the same as you would sell so many pairs of shoes or so many pounds of tobacco. Intelligent men of their own party assure us that history of all the Caucasian races has not furnished such a mass of corruption in the United States. National corruption is rampant all over the land.

Now who caused it? It was not known until the Radicals came into

office—the natural