.APRIL 11, 1872.

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

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.

(murderer of Anderson 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 implicated in the late revolt, whose stolidity gave us unmist kable 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 rob beries about two years since. We next visited the carpenter's shop

where we found the notorious -"MAJ." JOHN EVERETT,

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 finda man of his appearance, address and open good countenance a convict for

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. Cordon, 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 fits him for the highest position in the medical world, does all in his power to alleviate the sufferings of the miserable convicts.

We visited 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.

CULINARY DEPARTMENT,

we made some special notes, from the fact that we have seen statements to the effect, that the convicts had, 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 rats. The ration consisted of well cooked, bolted meal bread, sound and savory middling meat, cornfield peas and rice, and more of it than four-fifths of the convicts had before they were taken inside the Penitentiary. Wo questioned many of the convicts in re gard to the rations, and universal 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. FARIBAULT, 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 alacrity and promptness 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 con viction, gained from positive information, the thorough competency and efficiency of the present Board of Direc-

tors of the N. C. State Penitentiary. If our good old State had other public servants that performed their duties as well, she would be much

THE DEATH OF CAPTAIN JEPTHA HORTON, THE VETERAN OF THE RAL EIGH & 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 slender 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 timbers. Capt. Horton was the

on the road, having entered its service as passenger Conducter at its com mencement in 1844. He served in this capacity through all its official changes till about twenty years ago when he resigned on account of his age to accept the position of Yard Master in this city, in which capacity he was serving at the time of this sad event.

His great popularity was not only confined to Railroad circles, but in our city and every town and village on the R. &. G. R. R. he was honored, respected and esteemed by all who knew him and the news of his melancholy end will cast a gloom over these communi-

His funeral will take place this eve ning at 3 o'clock from the Baptist Church.

FASHION DOTS .- A very handsome chain of a new character has just been introduced by a leading manufacturer By an exceedingly simple and ingenious method it may be formed either into a double chain secured in the middle, a single chain, a tob chain or necklace. The length can be so arranged by means of a simple slide, that the chain can be made either longer or shorter, according to the desire of the wearer. The double chain will probably become very popular. It is not only ornamental, but has besides the great advantage additional security. These chains are now standard articles in this line.

For lockets, breloques, sleeve buttons, and scarf pins the novelty this season consits rather in a charming method of ornamentation than in any new forms. Very accurate models of Egyptian shapes are, however, in vogue. Careful drawings of mystical figures of the worshippers of Isis, with all the forms of splrinxes and scarabees engraved on them, have been introduced. The style of treatment is a novel one Sometimes the backing of the ornament presents a different color of gold from the front, giving greater contrast of color.

An elgeant toilette is made of rose poult de soie, the skirt being en train, having a gathered flounce upon bottom. above which is a deep puffing of white gauze. Above this puffing is a narrow ruffle of silk headed by a gauze ruching. Overskirt of white gauze, very full of the back, and with large bows of rose colored ribbon. The corsage is of silk, covered with gauze; square neck, trimmed with gauze puffing, and trill of white lace; sleeves of silk, reaching to the elbow, covered with gauze puffings, and finished with two deep flounces of lace, the upper flounce being looped with rose colored

"'TIS TRUE, 'TIS PITY, AND PITY 'TIS, 'TIS TRUE." -Lewis Witherspoon was brought to this city on yesterday by Sheriff Kline, of Catawba county, and placed in the Lunatic Asylum, it is feared a hopeless case of insanty.

The cause of his sad condition was the fact of his turning State's evidence before the U. S. Circuit Court in this city last summer, against several of his friends and associates, charged with kukluxing, which caused their imprisonment in a foreign Penitentiary.

Involuntarily turning State's evidence. t became necessary for him to reveal an oath which he had sworn never to reveal, a fact that so powerfully smote his conscience, that his mind gave way under the pressure.

We pity from the bottom of our heart, this poor unfortunate, and others, too, though not bereft of reason, yet are smarting under the pangs of conscience for the same offence that destroyed the mind of this young man, We see them now and then on our streets, and though they present a bold and pleasing front, yet the fact is plain ly evident that "all is not well" within, "Tis true, 'tis pity, and pity 'tis, 'tis

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 23d 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 counties in the State can boast of finer musical performers than Granville, whose daughters are no less distinguished for their rare accomplish-

ments and exceeding beauty. OXFORD, April 5th, 1871. 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 Oxlord and its surroundings, or ample space afforded for a promenade with belles and beaux.

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 guaranty of integrity, promptness and business capacity. The 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. Burroughs is as present 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

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 tractional currency not being a legal tender for the pay-ment of private debts, national banks, not designated as depositaries, are not required by law to receive it in any amounts; nor are national bank deposi taries 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 defaced or mutilated, in payment of all public dues less than five dollars, except customs, in accordance with the endorsement printed on each fractional note.

Of the 140 German newspapers in the

THE CAMPAIGN OPENED. speech of Hon. Zeb. B. Vance, at Statesville, Tuesday, April 2nd,

The following speech of Hon, Z. B. Vance, at Statesville on Tuesday last, was reported phonographically specially for the Charlotte Daily Despatch, by the Rev. N. B. Cobb, of Shelby, N. C., and was kindly furnished us in an advance sheet by the publishers of that journal. The Despatch 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 Despatch :

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. I esteem it not only a duty but a priveliege, to lend my aid in uphold ing law and order, and maintaining the principles of civil liberty; and whenever I can say anything in that direc-

tion, I am happy to do it. We are now on the eve of one of the most important elections ever held in this country-an election which in volves the choice of a President and Vice President, Members of Congress, Senators in Congress, Governor, Legislature, and all State and County officers, except Judges and Clerks, I believe.

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, decent, patriotic men of your State, and uphold the oppressors of your country? In 1868 that party was composed or all sorts of political remnants, bound in one compact mass of hatred to the institutions of the Southand that alone; and it is that alone which binds it together now. We are here, then, to oppose Radicalism, which would batter down under its feet every priciple 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 their papers scized, 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 without bail or main prize. Taxation 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 graciously permit, and not such as cur own choice dictated. Most of these political eunuchs 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 should always be subordinate to the civil authority, says the Constitution. Yet, in time of profound peace, whole States have been seen without a single solitary civil magis trate. The Governor, Judges, Sheriffs, Constables, Justices of the Peace, were all hurled out of office, and the bayonet was supreme. And now, seven years after the last armed soldier had laid down his musket and ceased to resist the authority of the government, we find marcial law proclaimed in our sister State of South Carolina, and whole communities laid under the strong hand of violence-soldiers going about seizing and incarcerating all such as are pointed out by vindictive, vagabond negroes. All these sacred principles of human liberty, and many more, for which not only our forefath ers fought and suffered, but our English ancestors also for hundreds of years labored and organized-for which Hamden died and Elltott languished in prison, praying the tyrant for a little more air that he might have strength to die. All these have been disregar ded, overridden and trampled into the dust by this Radical party in its lust for power and vindicitive hatred to the Southern people. And even now. when an election does not go right, or we venture to assert any of these great rights as pertaining to us, we are answered by coarse threats of further violence, and continued disfranchisment of our wisest and best men-and still turther curtailments of our few remaining

Such are some of the things that this party has done. And now, gentlemen of the jury-I beg pardon, I mean fellow citizens,but you may consider yourselves EMPAN ELED AS A JURY to try this party for crimes against liberiy,-let me say one word about the corruption of this

I believe it may be asserted as a his torical fact that public corruption was uuknown in this land until the Radicals came into power. Some of you old men remember the case of an cld tellow named Swartwort, who stole only a few thousand dollars, P believe it was under Mr. Van Buren's Administration, and you may remember what great war of indignation it excited, and how the press teemed with accounts of such corruption. Why, he would not have been considered an APPRENTICE at trade in these days. (Laughter.) Not a revenue officer nor a still-house spy in all this country but what would have a perfect contempt for him as a bungler in his business. (Laughter loud and continued.)

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 Caucassian races has not furnished such a mass of corruption in the civil service as appears in the United States. National corruption is rampant all over the land.

Now who caused it? It was not

office-the natural presumption is that the party in power are the authors of it did not exist when they came into power. It exists now, and will continue to exist as long as they remain

Thus much in a NATIONAL point of Now what has that party done for the South? When the war closed, our 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 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 white citizens was disfranchised. It was the combined work of carpetbag malignity and African ignorance. All our

experienced men were displaced from the public councils to allow the thieving carpet bagger to bamboozle the ignorant race; and what have been the results? They had already stolen from 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 our 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? Thee bonds were all placed in the hands of their friends, Littlefield and Swepson got \$7,000,000 to finish this road. 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 IS UNPAID FOR-for the contractors who did the work have never been able to

get their money. Dr. Sloag, President of the Wilmington Charlotte and Rutherford railroad received \$5,000,000. He built a bridge across the Pee Dee and two and a half miles of road-about two millions to the mile! Dr. Hawkins received 200,000. He built about twenty miles of road and got the Chatham Road through to the Coal Fields. General Stubbs received 450,000 and graded thirty miles on the Williamston Road and there the work stopped. These two latter gentlemen were Democrats, the only ones who built any roads. Now, gentlemen, that is every dollar's worth of railroad that you have got for your twenty five millions of dollars. Where has the money gone? The most of it has been stolen. The Radicals have taken every thing they could lay their hands on except our State Capitol, and they would have taken that if the Legislature had not taken a homestead in it. They remind me of a story I have heard of a company of soldiers who were noted for their thieving propensities. They were encamped during the war near a large saw mill and one day when an officer rode up to their camp he found them all crying like babies. He inquired what was to pay. "You see that saw mill down there," said one, "well, we are all crying because we can't carry that off." [Laughter]. It broke their hearts, because they had come to some-

thing that they could not steal. [Laughter and Applause.] Now gentlemen, let me show you something that has been done by the Radical party in the South. I have here the minority report of the committee appointed by Congress to investigate kuklux matters in the Southern States, from which I will read you a few items, showing the amount of debt imposed upon the already ruined Southern State by their carpet bag State govern-

In Alabama the debt and liabilities of the State on July 1st, 1861, were \$5 .-939,654.00. The present indebtedness of the State, actual and contingent, in cluding railroad bonds, is \$38,381,967. Increase under Radical rule, \$33,442,-

In Arkansas, the debt and liabilities in 1861 were \$4,036,952.87. Present indebtedness, \$19,761,265.62. Increase under Radical rule, \$15,724,312.75.

In Florida the dcbt, in 1860, was \$221,000. Present debt, including rail road bounds issued and authorized, \$15,736,447.54. Increase under Radical rule, \$15,542,447.54. Our man Little field got down there. He made it howl.

In Georgia, the debt and liabilities in 1860, were \$3,000,000,000. Present indebtedness and liabilities, \$44,437, 500. Bullock went for Georgia. In Louisiana, the debt and liabilities, n January 1861, were \$10,099,074.-

Debts and liabilities now, \$41,194,473.

An increase over thirty millions. In North Carolina, the debts and lia bilities in July 1861, were \$9,609,500. Present debts and liabilities, \$34,887, 467.85. An increase of over twenty five-millions.

In South Carolina, the debts and liabilities, in 1861 were \$4,000,000. In 1871 they amounted to \$39,168,914.47 and increase under Radical rule of over \$35,000,000. This much for poor old South Carolina. Mississippi, in 1860, had no debt.

Her debt incurred under Radical rule amounted in 1870 to \$196,971.30. This was doing mighty well. They didn't steal but a little less than two millions. Texas, in 1861, had no debt. Her present debts and liabilities amount to \$17,000,000.

Tennessee, in 1871, had debts and liabilities amounting to \$20,105,609.66. In January, 1871, they amounted to \$45,688,263,56. An increase of more than \$25,900,000 under Radical rule.

Now, gentlemen, just to appreciate the size of this stealing, remember that the entire taxable property of North Carolina amounts to about \$140,000,000. The amount they have stolen from the contrived in but four years, to steal the whole States the size of North Carolina. At this rate they only need a few more years to steal the entier South. They have become so sly and skillful in their thefts they would steal a chew of tobacco from betwen your teeth. [Laughter.] They would steal the nails out of the shoes on the hind feet of a kicking mule. |Loud Laughter.] And yet some men in this section will become impatient, and say, "Maybe we had better change our tac tics. We don't seem to be doing much good where we are. We had all bet-ter go over to the Republican party and see if we cannot have better times." That's a bright ides, ain't it! The best way, according to this argument, to stop stealing is for the honest men to join the thieves! [Laughter.] . The best way to stop drunkenness, as I have heard it put, is for the sober men to drink up all the whiskey. [Continued

body who does not belong to the Radical party ku-klux, and to charge all the disorders of society upon the Democracy. Now, who is responsible for the kuklux ? There is a story of two Generals of old times; one was entrenched in a strong position, and the other afraid to attack him in his entrenchments, maneuvred many days to induce his adversary to come out and fight him in the open field. Finally he sent him a taunting message, saying, "If you are the great General that you claim to be, come out and fight me." The other replied promptly, " If you are the great General you claim to be, MAKE me come out and fight you." If this Radical party have had any new revelations from heaven about the art of govern ment, and are so much our superiors in civilization, why don't they make these ku-klux behave? Why don't they repress these disorders in society? They have had absolute possession of the government from the highest to the owest office in it. Not only so, but, as I have before stated, they disfranchise all of our leading and influential men, so as to prevent any possible interference with their tule. In fact, they had to tie the bull dogs before they could rob the smoke house. [Applause.] Now, with thousands of negroes to do their voting, and regiments of soldiers to suppress any show of resistance, they to turn over. He first begins to talk about being "independent." [Laughter.] can't keep order in the South. What is this but an acknowledgement of their He is not tied down to any party, and utter inability to govern the country will vote for what he thinks best, &c. properly, and that their scheme of reconstruction, for all purposes except According to the diagnosis of the most securing votes, is a total failure? Suppose a man is grievously wounded by a blow from another. Certain derangements of the system follow; the wound festers and gives forth offensive matter and corruption. Would a sensible man lay all the blame of that person's condition upon the wounded man himself, or upon the man who inflicted the blow? If a man's family are noted for their

that he is as much or more to blame than they? Why don't he rule them properly, and keep them in order ? If they had undertaken to rule the South with justice and moderation, they would have found no disorder here. If they had treated FREEMEN as they deserved to be treated, and respected their rights as FREEMEN, they would have found the people of the South, as grateful, generous and submissive to authority as freemen ought to be. [Applause.] If white women and children had found that protection and safety, which they ought ever to find in christian communities, you would have seen no misguided young men goaded by desperation, to commit horrible outrages by night or day. If there had been no damnable union leagues, there would

misbehavior, are you not apt to suspect

have been no damnable kuklux. [Continued applause. Look at old Virginia, who had the good sense, some how or other, to get control of her own affairs and keep her government in the hands of her own citizens. You hear of no kuklux there. Some carpet-baggers were there, but they sang very low, and what stealing was done, was done very quietly. Look at Missouri, Maryland and Kentucky! In many portions of those states there was a southern sentiment and sympathy quite as strong as any that existed elsewhere in the South, but their governments were in the hands of their own people, and peace and prosperity have been the general rule. They have been treated as white people ought to be treated, and there has been no disorder

Now, in the case of North Carolina, all those vast appropriations of money of which I have been speeaking, were made 1868 and 1869, by the radical legislature, the most corrupt body of men that ever assembled in this country except the legislature of South Carolina, which was composed almost entire y of negroes, and their corruption was more excusable than that of our legislature, because of their ignorance .-Horace Greeley says, and he ought to know, that they thought they had as much right to sell their votes, as they had to sell their mules, if they had any, or their chickens. Nearly all these railroad bills were passed by means of down right bribing, as is shown by the report of the fraud commission, ap pointed by the last Legislature. In fact it is not now denied by any body; one instance will suffice-the late sleepy Downing, as Joe Turner called him. who was a leading spirit in that legislature, died apparently a poor man, protesting up to his death, that he was a very honest and incorruptible one, yet his administrator found among his papers, a note on Littlefield for fifteen or twenty thousand dollars. Old Littlefield forever! Now, when our Democratic legislature of 1870 and 1871 assembled, they put a stop to all their appropriations, and not a single charge

of political corruption has been made against them. Now there was Holden's war in which he suspended the writ of HABEAS COR-PUS, declared martial law in certain counties, imported an army of cut throats from Tennessee, seized and imprisoned citizens without warrant and bid defiance to the laws, not to mention his exhausting the power of the judiciary-his Radical party is responsible for all these. Some of them want to deny it now, but if any of them ever disapproved of it they never had the manliness to say so. Many of you will remember that when I replied to Mr. Sam. Phillips in this house when he was canvassing for Attorney General, I tried in vain to get him to say that he disapproved it. He was dumb as an oyster. afraid to disown it.

He was ashamed to approve it and Look also at the political persecu tions to which they are subjecting our people in the Federal Courts, under this infamous unconstitutional auklux act. I have heard it stated that there were 3.000 defendants indicted and, to be tried at Raleigh no doubt before a packed jury of Radicals as others have been tried, no one of whom is charged with taking life or for any other offense entire South amounts to \$240,668,482.78 | which would amount to more in our nearly twice as much. So they have | State courts than an assault and battery or a forcible frespass. I have seen five or six hundred passing through Charlotte at one time, of men women and children, going two hundred and fifty miles from home to attend court, some with their rations tied up in rags, leaving their farms to neglect and ruin-with little or no money, and compelled for want of means to camp out in crowds without a shelter over their heads for | ter.] weeks at a time. How such sight does fill me with love and admiration for the government! The object of all this is apparent enough. One of their most distinguished men had the impudence to tell me that they intended to

making to restore a proper rule to the country, and they make a thousand objections to continuing in the Conservative ranks. One fellow will tell you that he is an old w-b-i-g, and don't like the democrats and secessionists, that they brought on the war and are responsible for all the ruin of the country, and therefore, they think they had better go over. [Laughter.] Now. I have this to say about that. In the first place, these secessionists alone were not responsible for the war. The Northern abolitionists had, in my opinion more to do in bringing on the war than anybody else. But suppose the democrats were to blame for it, how does that affect the question?

What excuse does that give for lending your influence to a party that is rob-bing the country of the little the war left it? Suppose I was a democrat at the beginning of the war, (which I never was) or a secessionist, (which I never have been) or that I helped to bring on the war, which I never did, is that any reason why you should take to stealing? [Laughter.] Suppose a neighbor should catch you robbing his hen roost, do you think it would be a good excuse to say why I wouldn't have stolen these if Vance hadn't brought on this war. [More laughter.] Now, I want to tell you some of the symptoms of a fellow when he begins

skilful political doctors, this symptom means the same thing as the Sheriff there says when he leads a horse out to the block and cries out, "Who says, gentleman and how much?" [Applause.] This is an independent horse! [Great applause.] In other words, he's for sale, A man who is devoted to principle can be independent. His principles constrain him to vote with that party which will carry them out. The pext symptom is an intense love of old Whiggery. [Laughter and applause.] When this comes out strong you may appoint the funeral. (Laughter,) Radway's Ready Relief can't save him. (Great laughter and continued applause.) I do protest and beg that if any mar wants to join the Radical parhe won't prostitute the name of old Whigs. The old Whig party was at least a decent party. The Democrats in old times used to call it aristocratic. and to some extent it was. I can see now many of these old fellows who used to dress with scrupulous neatness, their boots so black and shiny that a puppy would bark at his image in them all day, [laughter] his shirt collar white as paper and stiff as paste board; in his pocket he carried a copy of the National Intelligencer, and blowed his nose with the sound of a bandanna handker-Great laughter and applause.] Such men were the very salt of the earth for personal and political upright ness. They elevated no thieves and public plunderers to high positions in the government; they made no Littlefields the guardians of their State bonds; they had no Sam. Watts nor Jaybird Jones on the bench. They as, sociated politically with no Cuffy Mayo-Deweese, A. J. Jones, Windy Billys and

Jordan Chambers'. [Applause] Their profane use of the name of Whig reminds me of a cirsumstance that happened once in my law office. A fellow came in one day and taking a seat with a sheepish countenance said, Governor, me and another gentleman has got into a little scrape, and I want you to help out of it." "What sort of a scrape" said I. "Well, its a kind of dispute," said he. "But what kind of a dispute ?" said L "Well," said he again, "its a matter consarnin' of hogs," [laughter.] "Well, how con-cerning hogs?" said I. "Well," said he, "I believe he accuses me of taking one of 'em." [Great laughter.] He didn't want to call it by its right name. Now, if any of you want to go over to get your share of this plunder that's going round, don't put it on "old Whiggery." [Great laughter.] Don't call it a matter of hogs," but come out open ly and call it by its true name-a mat-

ter of stealing. [Continued applause and laughter. Some men pretended to find a great similarity between the doctrines of the old Whig party and Radicalism. There never was a greater mistake. There is no whiggery in any of these violations of the Constitution and outrages upon civil liberty that I have mentioned, Light is not more widely separated from darkness than are the principles which distinguished these two parties. Just imagine, if you can, Henry Clay wallow ing in the same bed with Billy Holden, the Hon. Cuffy Mayo and Windy Billy Henderson, and Daniel Webster stirring them with a stick. [Uproarrous laughter.] I repeat, if you have any inkling for the flesh pots of Egypt, say so, and be done with it. Be like the girl when her bashful sweetheart, ashamed to speak his mind, sat and swallowed his spittle in stupid embarrassment, and kept pressing her foot with his under the table. She finally exclaimed, "John, if you love me, why can't you say so like a man, and quit dirtying my clean

stockings." [Great laughter.]

We are making progress. Our return

to better things is slow, but I think sure. In the matter of our State expenditures great reforms have been effected by the last Legislature in every department. Everything has been cut down that could be cut down, until stopped by the prohibitions of the Constitution. The annual expenditures, as you will see by reference to the proper official documents have been reduced to about one half, and when they could go no further by reason of the Constitution, they submitted a propo sition to you to change that fundamen tal law and make the reform complete. As usual, all the, authority of the State and National governments were brought into play to prevent the exer cise of your will in this matter. The Supreme Court of the State volunteered its services by an extra judicial opinion to aid the party which pet it in power, eral of the United States made stump speeches like a constable and threatened you with the vengance of a new reconconstruction, if you dared to call that Convention. It was defeated, and the powers of the Legislature to effect further reforms, like the powers of the judiciary, were "exhausted." [Laugh-

The approaching election is one of vast importance. There is nothing to discourage us in the prospect. Hatred and bitterness are slowly passing away from the minds of the Northern people; and they are n w beginning to hear other things, and consider other ques you undertake to do that I will issue a proclamation telling them all to come back [Laughter and applause.] I only tell you what I had from the mouths of their own leaders. Still-some men pretend that they are not satisfied with the process that the Democritor are brightened in the process that the Democritor are brightened in the consider other ques tions of policy, besides those inspired by the malignant passions of the war. Many of their greatest leaders are be ginning to plead earnestly for justice and fraternity, wherein alone are to be found the true elements of union and national prosperity. In our own afflicted section, things have personned.

been redeemed from Radical rule: our own State, in part ; Georgia, Alabama, Texas, and Louisiana have either been redeemed or are fast approaching their

Stand fast to your guns, my friends and keep your linstocks ablaze. The mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind surely and exceedingly small Let no allurements entice you away from the plain paths of political honor and integrity. If one approaches you with honeyed talk of "old Whiggery" or "old Democracy," cast him out from among you, as one who would sow dissensions among you, that the enemy may reap the harvest. I can but recommend to you the platform of our gallant friends on the mountains of Watauga. The resolutions are short, pregnant with meaning, and could not be improved upon by a conclave of statesmen. They

" 1st, Resolved, That we are opposed to Radicalism in every shape and form. "2d, Resolved, That we are for any man for Governor, who can beat it.

Applause.] Iredell is the banner county of Con servatism in our State, giving. I believe, the largest majority. Yet, I am told that you have near a thousand voters registered, who do not come to the polls. This must not be. Set us the example of polling your full strength. We will try and follow it, and by our united efforts, redeem our beloved State from her thraldom, and restore to her borders the ancient reign of peace and prosperity, justice, decency and good govrnment.

A Fearful Night--The Story of a Sur-vivor of a California Disaster. A shocking accident occurred Sunday evening on the tube overflow between Washington and Davisville, Yolo county, which resulted in the death of three persons and the narrow escape of another from destruction. Ever since the partial destruction of the California Pacific railroad travel, between this city and Davisville and Woodland, Yold county, has been conducted by means of small boats, which made daily trips between Washington (across the river) and Davisville, over the vast expanse of water that now covers the tube region of Yolo. This water is from one to twelve feet deep, and being open to the winds, is greatly disturbed even by the light gales, and made exceedingly diffi-

cult, as well as dangerous to navigate. Sunday afternoon, quite a stiff breeze from the southwest blew across the inland sea. This breeze would be about abeam of boats passing bitherward from Davisville. At about a quarter to 3 P. M. the wrecked party left Washington for Davisville in a boat belonging to a man James King. The party consisted of William A. Johnson, Mrs. S. W. Huff, and a lad, together with them was yesterday morning, when King, nearly exhausted by a night of perilous exposure, appeared in Washington with the dead body of the boy, and reported that the others were dead in the overflow.

The sum and substance of the boatman' story is as follows: The boat, a small one, was going under sail, and pretty near the wind. King was looking out for the sail and Johnson was handling the rudder, the sea being short and chopping. By some mishap the rudder was unshipped. The boat lurched then, of course, a gust of wind caught the sail and capsized the frail craft in water four or five feet deep, and about three miles from land. The woman was got on the bottom of the boat, the boy drifted on about thirty feet, but was caught by King and also placed on the bottom of the boat, Johnson holding on to the stern, alternately wading up to his neck or floating, according to the inequalities of the ground underneath. King held on as he could. The woman slipped off, and was again placed on the botton of the boat, only to fall of again and again. When she fell off the fifth time it was impossible

to recover her, and she sank. The water was cold and so was the wind, which doubtless so benumbed the woman that she was unable to do anything for herself. For some time the boat continued to drift hopelessly about Johnson holding on to the stern, his strength giving away with each passsing moment. Finally, he called out to the boatman, "Jim, I can't hold on any longer!" " Hold on, Bill, for God's sake! We'll get up'm by !" was King's urgent reply: "I must, go," were the last words of Johnson; his benumbed and weary fingers let go of their last hold of life, and his body. sank to the bottom. The boat contin ued to drift all night with King and the boy on the bottom, the chilling winds piercing the marrow of their bones, and rendering it doubtful if either would live to tell to story of the wreck. The boy died before morning, but the body remained upon the boat until it drifted to the land, shortly after daylight, a little above the town of Washington, whither it had driven by the prevailing northwest wind .- Sacramento Recorder, March 12th.

IMPORTANT INSURANCE DECISION .-Chief Justice Chase has recently delivered an opinion in the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Steinbock against the relief Fire Insurance Company, of New York, which is of considerable importance to dealers in fire-crackers. The action was brought on a policy of insurance on the plaintiff's stock of fancy goods, toys and other articles in his line of business. as a German jobberand importer. It was stipulated in writing that he should be privileged to keep fire-crackers on sale. It appearing that at the time of the fire the plaintiff had fireworks in his store for sale, he offered evidence that fireworks were an article in his line of business as a German jobber and importer, for the purpose of showing that they were covered by the written words of the policy, "other articles in his line of business." The Court rejected the evidence, and the judgement was for the company. The higher court affirms the judgement, saying that there can be no doubt that the evidence was properly rejected, - Exchange

Luther J. Glenu and C. C. Hammock have been spoken of to fill the vacancy in the Georgia Legislature, caused by the resignation of Captain Henry Jack

Mr. Livingston, Livingston a prominent lawyers New York for many years, died recently at Rome, Italy, in the sixty-third year of his age.

Wink at small injuries rather than avenge them. If, to destroy a single bee, you throw down the hive, instead of one enemy, you make a thousand.

Mr. Joseph Giet, imprisoned on the charge of being a "ku klux," has been bailed at Charleston, S. C, in the sum of \$10,000. The Swedish laborers in Monroe

The Mexican Maranders in Texas-Armed Bands Warring on Ameri-

From the 15th of February, 1872, to the 29th of said month, four large droves of stolen beeves were crossed into Mexico between the Florida and Santa Maria ranches.

The former is about twenty-seven miles above Brownsville and the latter about thirty miles, and both are on the Rio Grande.

. It has been ascertained from trustworthy sources that these four droves contained at least two thousand ani-mals. The general estimate is higher. Each beef is worth \$20; consequently, the loss accruing to Texas stock raisers by the operation of Mexican invaders at a single crossing, for the space of fifteen days, foots up \$40,000, exclusive of stolen horses and other property. The operators are armed men, raised, organized and fitted out in Mexico. One band, in charge of the above mentioned droves, numbered thirty men. Why do they do it? Because they are making war upon the Americans living between the Nueces and the Rio Grande. They say this section of country belongs to them, that the Nueces river is the Morthern boundary of the State of Tamaulipas. They ignore the treaty of 1836, and the treaty of Gaudaloupe Hidalgo. They consult their passions of hate and revenge, and they despoil us remorsefully, and with savage satis-faction. They intend to drive us out of the country, and they bid fair to obtain complete succes. They are impelled to leave or starve. We do not mistake the motives of our ruthless invaders. They avow them openly, and back what they say by the iron hand of power-by violence, bloodshed and

On the 28th of February eighty Mexican soldiers made their appearance at the Florida ranche. They established two lines of skirmishers, reaching from the Rio Grande to the road leading from Fort Brown to Ringgold barracks, and placed pickets on the road. They made prisoners of all attempting to pass. Among the detained were Mr. Thomas C. Sheldon and Mr. Thomas Handy, inspectors of customs, and on duty; Mr. Nicholas Champion, an old and highly respectable citizen, and others. None were in durance for a less time than two hours. One of the most active officers present was Capt. Tabos Garcia, of Cortina's command.

The reason for these demonstrations became evident very soon by the ap pearance of a drove of eight hundred or one thousand stolen cattle. When nearly all of these had been crossed to the Mexican side the skirmishers closed in their rear and moved to the river. Some beeves had bogged. These were ot, the hides taken left in the mud. The price of a fine pair of beeves-necked together-was three dollars, one dollar and tifty cents each. The people of La Palma and other ranches on the bank are reported to have availed themselves of this opportunity to buy cheap beef from the

armed merchants of Mexico." On or about the 6th day of March, 1872, Dionisio Cardenas, First Alcaide, or Mayor, of the city of Matamoras, Mexico, bought 600 American beeves at \$3 per head. The remainder are supposed to have been driven into the camp

of General Cortina. Dionisio Cardenias has been noted as he buyer of stolen beeves for more than three years. This connection with the depredatory war upon the people of Texas has been published time and again. It made him extreme ly popular with his countrymen. He was nominated for office upon the Cortina or Juarez ticket, and was triumphantly elected by an admiring and sympathizing constituency. He represents them with fidelity. This requires no comment; it speaks for itself. People abroad cannot understand how it is that Americans submit to be murdered and robbed by these Mexican vandals. The country between the lower Rio Grande and Captain King's ranch is thinly settled. Nine-tenths of the inhabitants are Mexicans. The truth is, Mexicans are in posession of the country outside the towns, and are largely in the ascendant inside of them. They do quite as they please. Armed bands cross to, this side, they roam at will, kill whom they wish, rob whom they please, and leave when they feel like it. It is very seldom anything is heard of them until after they have crossed the Rio Grande with their plunder. The rancheros say they are alraid to give information concerning them, because they have been threatened with death should they do so,

A small party of citizens could not oppose thirty, forty or firty men, armed with repeating rifles and pistols-resist ance would be a useless sacrifice of life. A conviction has forced itself upon the minds of many Americans. A large majority of Mexicans living in the aforementioned district are refugees-transient settlers. They me Mexicans still in every sense of the word. They sympathize with the marauders. Should an armed band of Americans attempt to do what the Mexican bands are doing daily, they would be harassed day and night. The fate of the misguided Americans who visited ranches on this side in 1866, and serzed arms, ammunition, horses, &c., to fit them out, is well known. They were chased by infuriated ranchors All of them are supposed to have been killed or captured, and many of them were sent to Huntsville to explate their wrongs, and that was done by American courts.

Our fellow-citizens can see why/we are unable to help ourselves. Protection is asked from our government. If not given, we shall call upon the people of Texas to help us, and we shall strikefor redress and revenge, -- Corpus Christi (Texas) Advertiser.

The store of Mesers Cobb, of Cuth bert, Ga., was entered last Friday and a large quantity of provisions and \$10 000 in notes and mortgages stolen.

The Radicals have levied on the African Methodist Episcopal Church, a Jacksonville, Fla.

Up to Tuesday, \$21,000 had been paid out by the Virginia Treasury on account of interest on the public debt.

Senator Trumbull, says he will support Judge Davis if nominated for the Cincinnati Convention.

It is denied that there will an early restoration of diplomatic relations be-tween the Czar of Russia and Pope Pius A runner of the citizens, Bank of New Orleans, was rebbed, on the 1st

The New Jersey Court of Pardons pardoned sixteen convicts from the State Prison, last Saturday.

Maj. J. F. Jones, a one armed Con-federate soldier, will be a candidate for Secretary of State of Georgia. Grieve not at that which cannot be

inst., of 67,000.

county Fla., are said to be unfit for their positions and a great many have