The Sentinel.

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1872.

STATE CONVENTION.

The State Convention of the Democratic-Conservative Party of North Carolina will meet at GREENSBORO,' on WEDNESDAY, the FIRST day of MAY next.

SPLENDID STRATEGIC MOVEMENT OF THE GOVENOR!

The people have been informed of the shameless political manœuvre attributed to the supreme court in the case of *Clark vs. Stanley*, whereby they postponed for about two weeks, filing their opinion in that case, *and until after the legislature adjourned.* A few *confidential radical politicians*, including Gov. Caldwell, knew, as a great *secret*, what the purport of the decision of the court in that case was, for days before the legislature adjourned, but no conservative or democrat knew, that ever we or any body else heard of.

According to "*Blow-your-horn-Billy-Smith*," the judges did not want to have any further conflict with the legislature, and the inference *may be drawn by some people*, that the filing of the decision was deferred on that account, but we hardly think many people will think so.

[illegible] been the purpose of the court, (and—but the people will think about the matter and make their own inferences!) If the decision had been made public *before* the legislature adjourned, that body *might and could* have made *provision* for *filling* any *offices* or *places* made vacant by that decision, and made any *irregularity regular!*

But so it turned out that the decision of the court for one cause or another was not made public until *after* the legislature had adjourned, and, then what happened? Why, Gov. Caldwell starving for a crumb of patronage and pining for an opportunity to make a little sensation, however small, made the logical and legal deduction from the decision of the court in *Clark vs. Stanley*, that all the *offices* and *places* filled by the legislature were vacant, and then he issued his famous "*Brick Proclamation*," &c., &c., and then he undertakes to fill the offices and places so made vacant, by his own *appointees*, although he admitted that there was no law empowering him to make such appointments—he went on the ground that *his office* gave him the power. Hence, he appointed Directors for the Insane and Deaf and Dumb Asylums and the Penitentiary, and having a special hate for anything he supposed to be friendly to the SENTINEL, he undertook to turn out the contractor for the State printing, Mr. Ramsay, and put in to that business his friend and fellow partizan one Mr. Brown of the "*Long Perry*" office. He was indeed, in his own esteem, omnipotent and triumphant! To make his work *stick*, he called his *cabinet* around him and made as many of them as he could agree that they would not furnish any aid in the way of auditing accounts, giving out the printing and furnishing money from the treasury to those in office. The object of this was to *force* these in, by *indirection*, to give way.

But those in office would not give way; they are still in their places and intend to stay there until removed according to law. Let Mr. Caldwell and his aiders, abettors and advisers shoulder the responsibility, if they want to do so, of withholding the money in the treasury for that purpose, necessary to operate the asylums and the penitentiary.

Mr. Ramsay has appealed to the courts and compelled the secretary of state to furnish to him the laws, &c., to be printed. We learn that the secretary was really not averse to doing so and probably would have gone on in his duty, but for the importunity of Gov. Caldwell.

Let this small usurper take all he can by this small effort. Let all his appointees who accepted his favor "*blow his horn*" for him vigorously until the radical convention meets and then go in tremendously to remonstrate him as the *fittest radical* for the *radical nomination.*

MODERN JUDICIAL DIGNITY IN THIS STATE!—We learn that that *very learned, accomplished, able and astute* judge, Judge Dick, of the supreme court bench, often manifests his keen appreciation of the ignorance and *insipidity* of several of the ablest lawyers who argue causes before that court, by turning his handsome back upon and towards them while addressing the court, and sometimes, by passing about during the argument and examining authorities! *Arguments* are not likely to enlighten a judge so learned! Perhaps such *judicial assertion* silly and elegantly illustrate the rapid march of our modern civilization!

RADICAL NOMINATIONS.—The following is the list of those who are seeking the radical gubernatorial nomination:

Tod. R. Caldwell, Thos. Settle, G. W. Logan, Henry B. Lowery, James Harris, [illegible], Hawk Rogers, Mark Williams, and others too numerous to mention. If the party should lack a candidate for Lieutenant Governor, a resort to the penitentiary will supply satisfactorily the deficiency.

IMPORTANT TO TOBACCO TRADERS.—The following dispatch was received by us yesterday:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27, 1872.
TO THE SENTINEL:
Mr. Leach's resolution proposing a uniform tax of sixteen cents on manufactured tobacco, received *eighty* votes against *fifty-five* in the House to-day.

RADICALISM AGAIN ILLUSTRATED.

In his testimony taken by the *Kuklux Commission*, Col. R. W. Pulliam says: "After the appointment of the directors on the part of the state for the North Carolina railroad company, and a few days before the general meeting of the stockholders of that road, in the summer of 1869, Gen. Littlefield purchased of me twenty shares of the stock of said railroad company, and directed me to have them transferred to *Mr. Welker, senator from Guilford and Alamance counties, and who had just before been appointed one of the directors on the part of the state in the said company.* I did so, and sent Mr. Welker the certificate for the stock, and he acknowledged the receipt of it. Gen. Littlefield paid me $500 *for the twenty shares.*"

Nevertheless, Gov. Caldwell re-appointed this man Welker the state's proxy, to represent the state's stock in the North Carolina Railroad Company. And again, but a few days ago, *with these facts staring him squarely in the face, the Governor undertook to appoint this same man, Welker, one of the Directors of the Penitentiary and put him in possession of the property and money of the State!*

Col. Pullium swore to his statement, and it is no doubt true in every particular. What do the people think of this conduct of our *accidental* Governor? We make no comment—let the people consider of the facts and draw their own conclusions. We only add, for the better information of those who don't know the fact, that Mr. Welker is a *preacher!* and also, a radical of the *straitest sect!*

"THE WAR GOES BRAVELY ON!"—Caldwell has been foiled in all the efforts he has thus far made to displace the appointees of the general assembly to petty offices, and he has now set the hungry hounds. First, the penitentiary board resisted him; next the contractor for the public printing—(by whom he was routed before the court, and he dare not take an appeal)—next come the Asylum for the Insane and the Institution for the Deaf & Dumb and the Blind, whose directors hurl defiance at the arrogant upstart. Two little places only remained, those of the state librarian and the keeper of the capitol—and he has assailed the latter and appointed as Mr. McGowan's successor a scalawag styled "Dr. Ellis," whose fitness for the place may be measured by the amount of the salary ($600 per year) he hopes to be enabled to snatch from an old man with a large and dependent family. But Caldwell has again "reckoned without his host." When threatened by Caldwell, after the decision of the supreme court was known to that functionary and to but a few of his particular friends, Pat. McGowan told his Accidency to "crack his whip;" and now, that he has carried out his threat, Pat tells him to "crack away," and turn him out and put in his scalawag friend, if he can. Now, then, comes the tug of war. We'll bet upon Pat. But, after all, is not this a pitiable business for the governor of a great state to be engaged in—to be fighting with an old man, some seventy years of age, for the possession of an office for one of his clan, paying the enormous sum of about $11 per week?

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.

A communication from Pigeon River, Haywood county, informs us that U. S. Commissioner Stansill, of this place, with his Marshals, Franks and Hildebrand, made a raid on that section last week, arrested some ten or fifteen of the leading citizens, and proceeded to try them under charges for kukluxing.

We learn that affidavit for this high-handed outrage was made by one Bill 'Atrull, a Deputy U. S. Marshal, who took pains not to be present during the trial. After a complete and thorough investigation, of the parties were discharged—there being no evidence against any one to sustain the affidavit.

It may be possible that commissioner Stansill and his Marshal had no knowledge as to what would be the result of their investigation, but it is pretty clear to our mind that the whole affair was concocted by all concerned to make a little money off "uncle Sam," and to gratify the malice and ill will that these fellows seem to have against all decent and lawbiding people. We are determined that the federal thorities shall be informed of this matter, and the whole thing investigated. Such conduct as this by U. S. officers is well calculated to arouse and exasperate any people, and if persisted in would drive them to desperation. We are informed that arrests of this kind are to be made in this town and county at an early day. We advise every one to be perfectly quiet and submit when arrested by legal process.—*Asheville Citizen, 23d inst.*

SENATOR SUMNER WILL NEVER VOTE FOR GRANT.

Washington Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

Mr. Bowen, the editor and proprietor of the New York *Independent*, has been in Washington several days, canvassing public opinion. On Sunday last he devoted as much time as possible to interviewing Charles Sumner. He came here a Grant man, and as such called on Mr. Sumner. Mr. Bowen was not long in finding out the senator's opinion of and future purpose relative to U. S. Grant. Mr. Sumner said: "I am satisfied that Grant is a dishonest man. That is sufficient to justify me in saying most positively that I cannot and shall not support him. For other reasons he is unfit to be President of the United States. He does not possess the necessary capacity. He is ignorant of the details of civil government, and does not manifest a disposition to learn them. He is venal, ambitious and vulgar in his habits, and possesses a cunning which is low and dogged. He has a strong will, but it is never controlled by reason, hence becomes perverse, and the man, when he should be most yielding and gentlemanly, is most obstinate and unmanly. Such a man is unfit to be President of the United States, and most unfit to be the candidate of the republican party. He ought not to be nominated by that party, and shall not be if I can help it. I cannot honorably support a party that will sustain such a man." Mr. Bowen then propounded to Mr. Sumner the following question: "Suppose the Convention should place your colleague, Mr. Wilson, on the ticket with Grant, what would you do in that case?" "I would oppose it," was the prompt response of Sumner. Mr. Brown then questioned the Senator upon the possibility of the nomination of Mr. Colfax, and Mr. Sumner said: "I will support Mr. Colfax or any other good republican, cheerfully."

Hon. J. B. Beck on "Parson" Brownlow.

PERSONAL VINDICATION.

On the 15th inst. in the Senate of the United States that old vagabond "Parson" Brownlow became so far emboldened as to attempt a personal attack upon a member of the house of representatives for words uttered in debate upon the floor of that hall. The member so assailed was Hon. Jas. B. Beck, from the Ashland District of Kentucky—Henry Clay's old home. Mr. Beck was a member of the congressional kukluxing committee and was known at the time to have prepared the minority report, published in the SENTINEL a few days ago. Brownlow became the tool of the radicals in Congress to defame the character and standing of one of the purest and ablest of men with the view of breaking the effect of the damning report then about to be given to the world. On the following day Mr. Beck demanded the floor for a personal explanation, and it is due to that gentleman that he that he should have the widest circulation given to his vindication. Not having space for the speech in full, we give it as follows, the telegraphic report of it which appeared in the New York papers on the next morning:

THE PERSONAL VINDICATION.

Mr. Beck, (dem.) of Ky., asked leave to make a personal explanation.

Mr. Stevenson, (rep.) of Ohio, inquired whether Mr. Beck intended to say anything personal to a senator.

Mr. Beck said he desired to put himself right, and he assured the house that he would not use any language that would be disapproved of. He did not intend to use any Billingsgate; he would not if he could. He rarely interrupted any man, and he thought he could put himself right.

Messrs. Dawes, Banks, (rep.) of Mass.; W. R. Roberts, and other members, sustained the right of Mr. Beck to make a personal explanation, even though he did reflect on a senator.

The speaker put the question as to whether there was objection, and none was made.

The speaker then remarked that there were violations of the rules of the house which the chair was not in the habit of checking unless a point of order was made on the floor, but as to violations of the rules forbidding reflections on the senate or members of it, it was the habit of the chair always to check them. There seemed to be a misapprehension in some minds that on the previous occasion when the gentleman from Kentucky made remarks on senators the chair had not checked them. That was a mistake. On the occasion referred to the chair had called the gentleman to order. In that connection he had read from the *Globe* an extract from that day's proceedings, and he added that he had never allowed any remarks to be made

OFFENSIVE TO A SENATOR

without calling the offender to order.

Mr. Beck then proceeded with his remarks. He did not intend, he said, to use any Billingsgate or slang, or to degrade the House by any illusions which members would say were not eminently proper. It was most important to him that he should be right, and that the house should say that he was right in the remarks for which he had been arraigned in the senate. In that speech he had said that Governor Brownlow, of Tennessee had made a pandemonium of that state. He (Mr. Beck) had been on the committee to investigate the condition of the south, and when he had come to look over the condition of things in Tennessee, from the close of the war, for four years, he saw such a state of things as existed nowhere else on the American continent, and it was because he found that state of things so existing that he had made the remarks to which exception had been taken. If those facts did not exist then he was guilty of slander; but if they did exist, and if he should prove to the house that that state had been by misrule made

A PANDEMONIUM FOR FOUR YEARS

after the war closed, then he was not guilty of any slander. He should either stand before the house as a wilful and malicious libeller, or he should stand confirmed by the facts, as he would show them. Before he would say a word as to the personal attack upon himself, he wanted to show to the house that he was right in saying that Tennessee had been a pandemonium for four years.

Mr. Stevenson asked the chair, as a question of order, whether, in a personal explanation, a member had a right to proceed in a general discussion on the State of Tennessee.

The speaker replied that it had been repeatedly ruled that when a member was permitted to make a personal explanation he was not limited as to what he should say, except that he must be within the rules of the house.

Mr. Beck said he desired to show the condition of things in Tennessee, as that was the great point in the matter. He denied the right of any member to make use of the privileges of the floor to malign or slander any one outside of it, and whatever he had said he had said on his own responsibility as a man, and he was prepared to prove its truth. He then proceeded to show the condition of things in Tennessee from 1865 to 1868; how the legislature, by a series of acts unparalleled in American history, constituted itself a body not respresenting one-tenth part of the population; how seditious laws were passed; how persons were arrested for speaking disrespectfully of the governor; how there was an outlawry of persons, an outlawry of the press, an outlawry of the franchise.

AN OUTLAWRY OF EVERYTHING

which did not bow to the mandates of the men in power. He showed how 70,000 citizens of the State had been disfranchised by law; how the Governor had disfranchised twenty-eight counties in Tennessee because they had elected to the legislature men who were hostile to him; how he had reduced the vote of the state from 150,000 to 39,000; how he had only allowed nineteen men to be registered in the whole county of Henry, and how no man was allowed to vote who was not known to be in favor of the legislature and the governor, and of everything that they did.

Messrs. Garfield, (rep.) of Ohio, and Stevenson renewed the point of order that the remarks of Mr. Beck were not in the nature of a personal explanation.

The speaker overruled the point of order, and was sustained in his position by Mr. Banks, who said that the speaker was entirely correct, and that Mr. Beck was in accord with the practice of the House.

Mr. Garfield sent to the speaker a written question: "Whether when a member gets permission to make a personal explation it is on the implied pledge that he will confine himself to the personal explation, and not make a general political speech?"

The speaker replied that that still left the original question open as to whether the gentleman himself regarded his own remarks as a personal explanation. The ground occupied by the chair was always endeavored to circumscribe such a line of personal explanation as would not move within bounds than had been the usage. He recalled on one occasion the ruling of his immediate predecessor, Mr. Colfax, and a similar ruling of his other predecessor, Mr. Banks, who had so kindly given him the benefit of his experience to-day, that where consent of the house is given for a personal explanation, it is understood that the gentleman shall confine himself to the facts of the case within the rules of the house.

Mr. Banks: That is the practice.

MORE INTERRUPTION.

Mr. Beck resumed his remarks, but was soon interrupted again by a point of order made by Mr. Hale, (rep. of Me.,) similar to those already made and overruled.

The speaker in overruling it remarked that in his judgement neither the gentleman from Maine (Mr. Hale) nor either of the gentlemen from Ohio (Messrs. Stevenson and Garfield) could dictate to the gentleman from Kentucky the line of argument.

After further interruptions Mr. Beck resumed his remarks, and repeated that the great point which he desired to make was that he had not falsely charged any man when he said that a pandemonium had been made in Tennessee. If he had said that the condition of things in Tennessee was a hell, he would have been nearer to truth.

Mr. Stevenson (excitedly)—And made so by demons. (Laughter.)

Mr. Beck—I say now that no man can read over the record of Tennessee and see how, step by step, that condition of things was produced; how men were disfranchised; how a militia was organized and put over the people; how military orders were executed; how proclamations were issued; how martial law was declared and executed, without seeing that what I said of the state of Tennessee in that connection was strictly true, and that it was

THE WORST GOVERNED STATE

on the American continent. He proceeded to read from the testimony of witnesses who, he said, were strictly loyal men, and said that he would print the rest of it in the *Globe*.

Mr. Stevenson objected to the printing of anything that was not read.

Mr. Beck: Then I will read the whole of it and I will discuss the subject matter of it when it goes in the *Globe* in the future that it not read. He then went on to quote from the testimony of witnesses, and said: On that I was assailed. I was charged with being the vilest of men; with having left a livery stable and taken up the slave-driver's lash, and with deserving the scorn and

CONTEMPT OF ALL DECENT MEN.

I would not notice it but for the fact that what has been said against me will go to all the world. I am willing to stand on my record before my people at home. They know me, they have trusted me; but they cannot speak to the whole American people as I can speak to day from this place, and when gentlemen rise in their places anywhere, I do not care where, and charge that I am a man who is not to be trusted or believed, because I am so vile and came from such vile quarters, and am guilty of such vile practices, I denounce it here and denounce it everywhere. I know why all these charges were made. What I said about a pandemonium in Tennessee was said about all the other southern states, and a good deal more about some of them. One man, Davis, of Texas, was looking me in the face when I said it. I said more against Governor Bullock, of Georgia, who sat by my side, and they are

NOT ALL CRIPPLES NOR ALL COWARDS.

I have never told a lie, and I am prepared to prove every fact I have stated here or elsewhere. They thought they would put a man to speak against me of whom they could say he was a cripple, that he cannot write, that he cannot read, that he cannot walk, and they shield themselves behind him. I will prove what I have said about every one of them, and it is because they know that I will do it—it is because Reed, of Florida, Scott, of South Carolina, and Davis, of Texas, and all of them know that I will prove it—because they know that I have been prominent in getting up a report which will be before the country in less than a week, that they are trying to blacken me so that when people take up the report and read it they may say

"OH, IT'S THAT FELLOW BECK,

who was a negro driver, that says this." That is their game; that is the reason why they selected a poor old imbecile to attack me.

Mr Stevenson again made a point of order against Mr. Beck, and was again overruled by the speaker, who said he had been listening very attentively, and the gentleman from Kentucky had not violated any parliamentary rule.

Mr. Beck resumed his remarks, and spoke of his early history, and of his having gone to Kentucky in 1843 and cast his first vote in 1844 for his great predecessor, Henry Clay; of his having lived four years in the state of New York, where his father was one of the best farmers in that part of the country, having taken premiums for the best stock from 1838 to 1848; of his having subsequently, when he had not the means to complete his education, undertaken the management of a large estate for a gentleman who was his intimate friend to-day; of his having then spent three years at the Transylvania University, where he graduated, and of his having then entered on the practice of law at a bar which was distinguished for its able men. The people of Lexington had sent him to Congress three times—the last time against his protest and after his written declination. They had met him with ovations when he went home. He was willing to stand on their knowledge of him and his character. He never was in any man's livery stable, and had never whipped any man's slave, nor his own slaves, though it might have been better for them and himself if he had done so sometimes. The charge that he had been a slave-driver was a lie, and he hurled it back on all those men with the scorn it deserved. He felt humiliated at having to tell all this, and he would not have done so had the attempt merely been to injure him personally, but the object was to destroy the power and effect of what he had said and what he would continue to say against

THE CARPET BAG GOVERNMENT OF THE SOUTH

and all their frauds, all their corruptions, and all their rascalities. He knew what it was all done for. He knew why a feeble old man had been selected to attack him, as others who were more deeply implicated than he. In order to exhibit Mr. Brownlow's consistency in attacking any man as a slave-driver, he read some extracts from the debate between Messrs. Brownlow and Pryn, twelve or fifteen years ago, in Philadelphia, in which Mr. Brownlow took the the position that American slavery ought to be perpetuated; that slavery was the inevitable condition of human society, and that God always intended the relation of master and slave to exist. He (Mr. Beck) commended these extracts to the other side of the house. (Laughter.) He asked them to read Mr. Brownlow's speeches, made in 1860, in which he denounced the abolitionists and spoke of Vice-President Hamlin as a free negro. As to Mr. Brownlow's laying his lash on his (Mr. Beck's) back, if he were stronger than he was, he said no man ever laid a lash on his back, or struck him a blow, and

NO MAN EVER SHOULD AND LIVE.

Mr. Brownlow could not say so much for himself, as Fayette McMullen knows. Mr. Beck was no braggart and no blackguard; and fish women could beat him at abuse; but he repelled with honest indignation the charge made against him that he had ever been guilty of anything unworthy either of himself, his family or his people.

If he had been he would not be here. He represented the proudest district in America, a district which had given to his country a statesman who was not to be [illegible] for his human life than many of the statesmen. It had sent him to congress with men worthy of their positions, however unworthy he himself might be. He was following men whose names it was sincere pleasure to mention, and who recalled the time-honored Ashland district of Kentucky. They have seen fit to send him here three consecutive times. He had come among them

POOR, FRIENDLESS AND ALONE,

and so far from feeling that he disgraced them because he had been poor, and had labored for a living, his example had been held up to the young men of the district. He knew that he had been denounced because he had always been the advocate and friend of the poor, downtrodden southern states. He had married a Virginia woman, and her children were the great great grandchildren of the full-blooded of George Washington. He loved the south, and would stand by it as long as he had a voice to speak. When he abandoned her because he was maligned, slandered or ridiculed by any combination of men might his right hand wither and his tongue cleave to the roof of his mouth! He had meant no disrespect to the senate in any allusion he had made to it. He regarded the senate of the United States as the highest and

MOST HONORABLE BODY ON EARTH.

There was not a man in the house who did not want to go to the Senate. (Laughter.) He knew it was the most honorable body on earth; and when he spoke of some of those Southern Governors who were candidates for the senate he was not reflecting on the senate. If anything he had said looked like a reflection on the Senate he apologized for it. Clay had been there, Webster had been there, Wright had been there, Calhoun had been there. Their memories made it an honor to be even a member of the senate, but when he saw vultures sitting in the nest of the eagle and

RAVENS TAKING THE PLACE OF DOVES

he protested against the outrage. He wanted to keep the senate pure and high-minded. He wanted to see the states represented by honorable men, not by men who forced themselves in there at the point of the bayonet, or by fraud, corruption, chicanery or ostracism. That was the way he looked at it, that was the way he felt like speaking about it. In conclusion, he thanked the house for the courtesy it had extended to him.

Mr Beck was listened to with the greatest interest and attention by the members of the house, and by the crowded galleries. He spoke with great rapidity and force, and was warmly congratulated by his political friends when he concluded.

FRUITS OF RADICAL RECONSTRUCTION.

W. W. Holden, late governor of North Carolina, impeached and deposed from office, a fugitive from his native state.

Scott, Governor of South Carolina, openly accused of theft, and presented for impeachment by a convicted felon and exconvict senator of his own party.

Harrison Reed, Governor of Florida, now impeached by a radical legislature for high crimes and misdemeanors.

Rufus B. Bullock, ex-Governor of Georgia, fled from his capitol, and is a fugitive from justice for theft.

Warmoth, Governor of Louisiana, accused by his own party of high crimes and misdemeanors, now before a congressional investigating committee.

Davis, Governor of Texas, impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors by a radical legislature.

Powell Clayton, U. S. Senator and ex-Governor of Arkansas, on trial at Washington for illegal practices in securing his election to the senate.

Wm. B. Stokes, late candidate for Governor of Tennessee, on trial before the U. S. Court at Washington, for defrauding the Governor of bounty money.

THE PEACH PROSPECT.

An important meeting of the Peninsula Fruit Growers' Association was held at Dover, Delaware, on Tuesday. The Wilmington *Commercial* gives the address to be issued to fruit growers. It presents the following estimates:

Peach trees on the Peninsula,	5,000,000
Peach trees in bearing	3,000,000
Acres in peach trees,	50,000
Value per acre (low average)	$50
Whole value of orchards,	$2,500,000
Investment in wagons, baskets, etc.,	250,000
Capital invested in peaches,	2,750,000

A full crop of peaches is estimated at 3,000,000 baskets. That of last year reached about these figures:

Shipped by rail,	2,456,876
By water, (estimated)	500,000
Canned,	75,000
Dried, (Alden process)	11,000
Otherwise consumed,	14,000
Total, baskets,	3,056,876
Value of 3,000,000 baskets	$3,000,000
Expenses of picking, $150,000	
Expenses of freight, 600,000	
Expenses of commissions, 300,000	
Total expense,	$1,050,000
Net product full crop,	$1,950,000

THE STATE ELECTION—COLONEL COWAN.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 28, 1872.

Maj. J. A. Engelhard, Editor Journal:

MR. EDITOR: I thank you very much for the article, headed "State Election," in this morning's paper. It gives me the opportunity of saying publicly what I have said in private, for several months past, to many kind friends who have approached me on the subject of the article.

I am laboring under "political disabilities" as they are commonly called. I do not know that they will ever be removed. Certainly I would attach no very great value to an act of amnesty so malignantly opposed and so ungraciously advocated by the majority, as was the act which has just been defeated in the United States Senate. But, while I am laboring under these disabilities, I cannot consent to become a candidate for any office from which they were intended to debar me.

In addition to this, my health is not good, and I could not undertake the canvass which will be necessary. While, therefore, I feel highly complimented by the references which have been made to my name in this connection—while I feel sure that the candidate of the Greensboro' Convention will be the next Governor of North Carolina, and while I am free to confess that I would rather hold the office than any other within the gift of the people, *because it would be the gift of my own people*, I must respectfully but positively decline to have my name go before the Convention as a candidate for the nomination for Governor or Lieutenant Governor, or any other office.

Respectfully, &c.,
ROBT. H. COWAN.

CORRECTION.

We republish the following letter to correct several errors made in copying from the original copy. The letter will now be found correct.—Eds.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 10, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR: In answer to many inquiries in regard to the action of the present legislature in regard to the state debt, we would say that the only measure that has passed in the act to authorize the exchange of the bonds of the state for the stocks in the various railroad and canal companies for the bonds for which such stocks were obtained, where in the act of incorporation, such stocks were specifically pledged for the redemption of the bonds exchanged; if the stocks are not so specifically pledged, then to take in exchange any bonds of the state, not special tax bonds, or bonds declared unconstitutional, or considered to come within the principle decided in any case. The bonds that will be taken are all those issued prior to May 20, 1861, and those issued during the war for purposes of internal improvement, that the space of three bonds for one share of stock, will be applied to those bonds issued on January 1, 1868 in aid of Chatham Railroad. Also all bonds issued since the war, prior to October 1, 1868, or under authority of acts passed prior thereto, and also, under funding act of August 20, 1868. In regard to the state stock in the North Carolina Railroad, the party offering to take 120 twenty shares, (no less will be allowed) must also, in the same order agree to take 20 twenty shares on the Western North Carolina Railroad (Eastern Division) and ten shares in the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, and to pay for the fifty shares so taken, two bonds of $1,000 each, issued to the North Carolina Railroad under act of 1848-'49, chapter 82, or 1854-'55, chapter 32, two bonds of $1,000 each issued to the Western North Carolina Railroad under chapter 106 of laws of 1866 and '67, which also have endorsed on the back a mortgage of ten shares of the stock of the North Carolina Railroad, and one bond of $1,000 issued for Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, under act of 1854-'55, chapter 232, or acts of 1856, chapters 74 and 76. This may seem a hard offer, but we must consider that the bonds for the North Carolina Railroad are not due until 1883, and the stock cannot be subjected for their payment until it shall have paid a dividend of 10 per cent. The stock in the Western North Carolina Railroad, if at present somewhat embarrassed, but as the amount is very small compared with the value of the road, arrangements could easily be made to complete the road to Asheville, and pay off the present indebtedness.

We would suggest a general meeting of the holders of the classes of bonds issued for the three roads above mentioned, either in New York or Baltimore, to take the matter into consideration, and advise them more definitely to measures to accept the terms offered in the act. The stock in the Western Railroad (Fayetteville and Coal Fields) is not specifically pledged, and any of the bonds we have mentioned in the former part of this letter will be accepted in exchange. There is little probability that the State of North Carolina will resume payment of interest on the public debt for many years to come, in fact it is extremely doubtful, to say the least if payment of the full amount of interest can ever be resumed. A strong effort has been made in the present legislature, to provide for the payment of interest upon a compromised debt. This has been totally defeated. We believe that those who accept the terms of this act, will get more for their bonds than will be paid to any other creditors. The Attorney General and Treasurer are appointed commissioners, and will make due advertisement of the time and place at which the exchange may be made.

Very respectfully,
JOHN W. GRAHAM,
J. M. WORTH.

P. S. In all cases bonds will be taken at par and coupons can be retained or certificates given for them if surrendered. In addition to the exchange of stocks, all corporations bonds held by the State, will be exchanged for the State bonds issued to such corporations and coupons on either side may be retained to make equality.

J. W. G.
J. M. W.

To SAMUEL EDMONDS, Esq., Baltimore, Md.

THE DEMOCRATIC PROSPECT IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The prospects of our party in the State are very good. An early start in the work of organization, the reduction of expenses, the ferreting out of abuses committed by radicals while they were in power, the passage of a bill to compromise the public debt on honorable terms to the State, the amendments to the constitution—all these and many other things conspire to make the democratic party strong in North Carolina.

There has been so much abuse of trust, so much official fraud and thievery, so much bribery and corruption in every quarter under the radical reign, that the wholesome reforms instituted by a sound democratic legislature come like rays of light in a benighted land. The people, sick and tired of the gloom and darkness that have surrounded them, hail with delight the return of the glorious sunlight that promises a final deliverance from all their political ills.

As a party we enter upon the campaign with the zeal and order and trust of men who feel that they have been of service to the state in partially emancipating her from the clutches of her tyrants. The people of North Carolina are debtors to the democratic party for all the blessings and privileges they enjoy, and they will continue to support this party, that it may be enabled to thoroughly carry out the programme of reform.

With great confidence can the democratic party appeal to the people, with certainty can we predict the result of the Sumner campaign, if the democrats of the state will work. Party majorities in North Carolina have generally been too small to admit of inaction. We must bestir ourselves. With proper exertions, there is no doubt of our success.—*Battleboro' Advance.*

DEATH OF A MISER'S DAUGHTER.—The Albany *Knickerbocker* tells a sad story of the death of a young lady residing in that city who was to have been married the day on which she died. She suffered from a prostrating though not necessarily fatal disease, and her father, who is reported to be worth over $100,000, refused to secure medical care. Finally the young lady's betrothed secured a physician, but it was too late. The funeral was a very large one, and it is reported that the expense of the coffin, carriages, &c., was borne by the young man to whom the lady was engaged to be married.

JUDGE HENRY.—The *Southern Home* says: During three weeks and a half of the most horrible weather seen for many years, Judge Henry sat with patience on the bench, discharging the duties of judge (?) Logan. He got through 125 jury cases, leaving 220 cases still yet to be disposed of. It would have taken Logan just 20 years and 10 months to have got through with the 120 cases. Many of the cases finished by Judge Henry had long been on the docket and were complicated and troublesome.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES.

DOMESTICS! BLEACHINGS!

Anticipating an advance in the RAW material, we have purchased and have in store

75 bales Unbleached Domestics,

25 cases of Bleached Domestics of the most popular and standard makes, on which

WE CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

feb 26dtf

PRINTS! CALICOES! PRINTS!

25 cases new Spring styles of

PRINTS!

Ordered before the late advance in prices, will be opened March 1st, which will be retailed to customers at the old prices,

12½ CENTS PER YARD!

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

feb 26dtf

IF YOU WISH THE MOST STYLISH

SILK HAT,

GO TO

PRIMROSE, PETTY & NEWSOMS.

Who have this day received the

LATEST STYLE OF HATS,

FOR SPRING, 1872.

RUBBER SHOES!

FOR

JUST RECEIVED

AT

PRIMROSE, PETTY & NEWSOM'S.

No. 20 FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

feb 26dtf.

FOR SALE TO-DAY,

600 Bus. Seed Oats, White and Black. W. C. STRONACH & CO.

800 Bus. White Corn. W. C. STRONACH & CO.

500 Bus. White Meal. W. C. STRONACH & CO.

200 Bbls. Flour in ¼, ½, ¾, and whole packages. W. C. STRONACH & CO.

40 Bbls. Early Rose, Goodrich and Jackson White Potatoes. W. C. STRONACH & CO.

20 Boxes Prime Factory Cheese. W. C. STRONACH & CO.

7 Packages Choice Goshen Butter. W. C. STRONACH & CO.

10 Buckets Mince Meat. W. C. STRONACH & CO.

1 Box Smoked Tongues. W. C. STRONACH & CO.

10 Bbls. Buck Wheat Flour. W. C. STRONACH & CO.

36 Doz. Cooking Extracts. W. C. STRONACH & CO.

60 Reams Wrapping Paper. W. C. STRONACH & CO.

30 Doz. "Colmans" Fell's and Yellow Mustard. W. C. STRONACH & CO.

Pickle's Catsups and Sauces. W. C. STRONACH & CO.

Jellies and Preserves. W. C. STRONACH & CO.

Fine Syrup and Molasses. W. C. STRONACH & CO.

George's Bank Cod fish.
Extra Mess Mackerel in Kits.
No. 1 " " "
No. 2 " "
No. 3 " "
W. C. STRONACH & CO.

150 Boxes Laundry and Toilet. W. C. STRONACH & CO.

2 Cases Enoch Morgan Sons' Sapolio. W. C. STRONACH & CO.

30 Doz. Ground Pepper. W. C. STRONACH & CO.

Choice Green and Black Teas.
High Grade W. C. Coffee.
W. C. STRONACH & CO.

Canned Fruit.
Dudley's Fresh Peaches.
Numsen & Son's Fresh Peaches.
Kraft & Co's Fresh Peaches.
Fresh Tomatoes.
" Lima Beans,
" Green Peas,
Winslow's Green Corn.
Fresh Okra for Soup.
W. C. STRONACH & CO.

Cox's Sparkling Gelatine.
Tapioca Farina.
Baker No. 1 Chocolate and Cocoa.
N. Y. Gem. Dess Cocoanut.
Duryeas Corn starch.
W. C. STRONACH & CO.

Dooley's, Gant's Sea Foam, Rumford, Horsford, Preston and Merrill's, and Royal Baking Powder.
W. C. STRONACH & CO.

feb 26dtf.

15 BBLS. EARLY ROSE POTATOES—guaranteed genuine.
feb 1-d1m W. C. STRONACH & CO.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS FOR SALE!!

We have in store, a large lot of Furniture, &c., in very good condition, which we wish to sell at low price, viz:

One very handsome Extension Table,
One nice Bureau,
One Etagueire,
One Excellent Lounge,
One good Carpet, 16x18 ft.
75 yards Matting.
One Hall Sett,
Two good Mattrasses,
Glass Ware,
Stone Ware,
China Ware,
Tin Ware,
Table Cutlery.

W. H. JONES & CO.

feb.26dtf.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Important Sale!

Will be sold at the Court House door in Raleigh, on Saturday, the 9th day of March, 1872, the following town lots and lots, to wit:

1. Two on the east side of Wilmington Street, one of which there is a brick store, the other a large frame warehouse and lot, adjoining the lot of A. Scott, Mr. Pullen's store, and running back to Nash's alley, being part of lot No. 139 in the plan of the city.

2. Lot fronting on South side of Hargett Street, adjoining Brooks' shop and store and brick blacksmith shop, and a small house adjoining Mr. Ferrell's lines on the West, Mr. Graham's on east, and running back to and bounded by No. 1 on the East.

3. Lot on N. E. corner of Hargett and Wilmington Streets, adjoining lot of Mrs. P. Smith on the north and bounded on the East, being part of lot 45 in the plan of the city.

4. Lot on North side of Hargett Street, adjoining lot No. 3 on West, and the lot now owned by J. P. Pleasants, at present lot No. 145.

5. Also one lot on North Street, adjoining the residence of Mr. Avent, the lot of Mr. O. M. Utley and Mr. Scott, being also part of lot No. 145.

6. Lot on the Southeast corner of McDowell and North streets, along lot of Jonas Matthews on the South, lot of A. Gorman on the West, and North street on the North, known as part of lot No. 1 in the plan of the city.

7. Tract of land known as the home place and farm of the late John Rogers, dec'd, on both sides of the road known as the Tarboro road, containing forty-five and a quarter acres, adjoining the lands formerly owned by Bryan Brothers, Wm. Mills and others.

8. Tract of land containing sixty-eight and eighteen acres, adjoining the lands of H. Fisher on the East, B. F. Moore on South, A. H. Seale on the West and the road leading to Seale's Mill on the North.

9. Tract of land in St. Mary's township, containing about one hundred and forty acres, about four miles from the city Raleigh on the Smithfield road, bounded other than said road, on the south by lands William Ives, West by lands of Jackson Hays, of North by lands of Nixon Lane.

These lots and lands are sold under a decree of Court for division among the heirs at law of John O. Moseley, dec'd.

Terms of sale: one-fourth of purchase money cash. Balance in three equal instalments of six, twelve and eighteen months, with security, bearing interest from day of sale. Title retained until purchase money is paid.

A. H. BATTLE,
JOS. B. BATCHELOR, Com'rs.

feb 16dtd

TO RAIL ROAD COMPANIES AND Public Corporations,

Notice.

Section 8 of an Act ratified on the 12th day of February A. D. 1872, entitled "An Act for the further organization of the Penitentiary and for other purposes" provides that the Directors are hereby authorized and directed to farm out to Rail Road companies or other public corporations, such and every article and convict