The Sentinel.

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TERMS.

Daily, one year	$10 00
" six months	5 00
Semi-Weekly, one year	5 00
" six months	2 50
Weekly, one year	3 00
" six months	1 75

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.

Delegates to the convention will be passed over the several railroads for one fare.

THEN AND NOW.

When Governor Bragg filled the executive chair his salary was $3000. He was allowed a private secretary with a salary of $800.

The carpet baggers fixed Gov. Holden's salary at five thousand dollars, and his private secretary's at seven hundred and fifty dollars. Besides the secretary, Gov. Holden had a clerk, page and several negroes to wait on him.

The constitution fixes the term of office of the governor at two years, yet the carpet baggers, by special arrangement, made Gov. Holden's term four years and six months. The people through their representatives shortened his term.

Gov. Bragg, while governor, was indicted for allowing a slave contrary to the law to hire his own time. A capias was issued from Northampton to Wake county commanding the sheriff of Wake to take [illegible] of Thomas Bragg, &c., &c. [illegible] saying it "[illegible] serve it on [illegible] and I will [illegible] to North [illegible].

[illegible] Holden violated the law in [illegible] innocent citizens [illegible] and imprisoned without warrant [illegible] the justice of the supreme court [illegible] appealed to for bench warrants to [illegible] the [illegible]. Not one of them would grant the warrant. They declared the governor could not be arrested. This was going a bow shot beyond the old monarchical dogma "The King could do no wrong." The circuit court judges were appealed to and they, too, refused. Judge Cannon, the "horse high, pig tight and bull strong" man, granted the warrant, but directed Timothy Lee, the Sheriff, to serve it on any W. W. Holden [illegible] be found in Wake county, except Gov. W. W. Holden. Judge Buxton, with a cunning worthy of Judge Reade, returned the warrant saying, "The party complaining must appear personally before me and make his complaint." The party [illegible] appear before the judge, and then he said he had no power to arrest or have arrested the governor. This was a scurvy trick in the judge. He should have given his real reason at first, and not have put a citizen to the trouble and expense of traveling 300 miles to make his personal appearance before him, when he had no [idea of] granting the warrant. It was [illegible] of Judge Buxton which [illegible] the ball [illegible] from [illegible].

[illegible] seen a sad change in the [illegible] as the radicals say since [illegible].

[WILL] PAY US.

[During] the Kirk invasion the chiefs of [illegible] were wanting for several weeks. Kirk and his officers assured the men that Gov. Holden and Treasurer Jenkins would pay them, notwithstanding the injunction issued by Judge Mitchell. The officers further assured the men of their pay by adding that Gen. Willie D. Jones and Gen. William Albright (Republican) said they should be paid. Many of Kirk's men really thought Holden and Jenkins paid them out of their own funds. One of Col. Clarke's paid off men was heard to say "[illegible]," alluding to Treasurer Davie's fat son who had just paid off the regiment.

The radicals are constantly lauding Grant for having paid off $15,000,000 of debt in the month of March. They talk of it as if Grant paid it out of his own funds. It is true Grant through his rich friends like Stewart, could raise that amount without much trouble.

The Grantites should be informed that it is the people's money of which he is so lavish, and if Congress had so willed it Grant could have paid $30,000,000, as easily as he did $15,000,000.

It is well to remember that it was the people's money that paid Kirk and his men, as well as $15,000,000 of the national debt in the month of March.

MILITARY REVIEW.

There was a grand military review last week at Brighton England. There would have been one on the same day in New York, but Grant refused to review the troops. The negroes of New York were celebrating the anniversary of the XVth Amendment and politely asked President Grant to review the procession which he [illegible] declined. [illegible]

London gossip avers that the current visit of Queen Victoria to Baden Baden is to make a match for one of her sons with an Austrian archduchess.

Persons who have recently travelled through Russia say that that country resembles more a vast camp than a nation on a peace footing. Soldiers abound in all directions, and the greatest military activity prevails.

Russia must look like any one or all of the southern states.

Even the Philippine Islands are not to be cut off from telegraphic communication. The Spanish government has authorized Sir C. W. Graham to lay down telegraphic cables connecting Manila, the chief town of Luzon, with the Asiatic system.

THE OUTLAWS.

That a few radical outlaws should defy the state and federal government for years, is a matter of profound astonishment to the civilized world. We give an interesting extract from the pen of Henderson, the correspondent of the New York *Herald*.

Gen. Gorman made a lengthy report of his campaign in the swamps against the outlaws. The *Herald* reporter gives a different report from Gen. Gorman, or rather he mentions matters about which the General is silent. Did Gen. Gorman give the outlaws the assurance that the *Governor was their friend?* If so, did the Governor authorize him thus to speak? Let the *Herald* reporter speak for himself:

GENERAL GORMAN'S STRATEGY.

As related by Steve Lowery, the campaign of Adjutant General Gorman was unique. In the spring of 1871 the Governor of North Carolina visited Lumberton to consult with the prominent men of Robeson county as to the best means to rid the country of its pest. It was unanimously agreed by the citizens that if the governor would send a democratic officer to head a body of determined men, the bandits would be killed or captured with little trouble. The governor then directed this deputy adjutant, appointed for the purpose, to proceed with a company of United States troops furnished for the purpose, and a body of one hundred and fifty militia to be mustered in the county and to be renewed or changed weekly, to the head quarters of the outlaws and kill or capture them.

The military were stationed along the railroad by General Gorman, who immediately upon his arrival made efforts to have an interview with the outlaws. After a month's overtures during which time the soldiers were perfectly passive, Gorman succeeded in meeting with Henry Berry and Steve Lowery. To them he made the extraordinary announcement that the

GOVERNOR WAS THEIR FRIEND,

and intended them no harm. That he was a republican [illegible] to save to the county the lives of such staunch fighting republicans as the Lowerys [illegible] [and] that he [illegible] Gorman to plainly [illegible] [en]gaged and [illegible].

[SAFE CONDUCT OUT OF THE STATE]

if they would give up their arms and leave the State with their families. To this proposition the outlaw leader replied that he wasn't ready to accept the terms offered, which he was assured they were made in good faith but he required a written offer from the Governor himself. This General Gorman agreed to furnish, and, after an absence of a week from the scene of his military duties, returned to the outlaws with a paper bearing the name of Governor Caldwell and the

GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE,

and which contained the offer before mentioned. The outlaws refused to accept the terms, declining to lay down their arms, but told General Gorman to say to the Governor that they would leave the state with their families and defend themselves on the journey, if he would withdraw the rewards offered for their capture. General Gorman departed with this message, and, after an absence of but two days, returned and sent a message to H. B. Lowery, asking him, with his band, to meet him at Lumber bridge the next morning at daylight, saying further he (Gorman) would be alone. The officer failed to meet the robbers at the place appointed, for they observed long before the hour appointed the [illegible] of soldiery was

AMBUSHED NEAR THE BRIDGE.

General Gorman then sent another message to the men he was attempting to capture to meet him at Moss [Neck] store on the railroad upon a Monday morning, and the night before planted his men along the road for half a mile two miles below the rendezvous, while he himself was seen at a safe distance from the scene of the expected engagement sweeping the road with a spy glass.

He never met the outlaws again, greatly to their regret, for this second treachery fearfully enraged them. At his last interview with them he asked them, "for a joke," to

COME INTO HIS LINES WITH FINE SHOT,

but not to hurt them, saying they would be driven off, and the campaign would be ended. The outlaws declined, as they believed his object was to exaggerate the difficulties with which he was surrounded, that he might get a stronger force of United States troops and bring the general government to the assistance of the state.

THE OUTLAWS AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

These men profess to have an unbounded respect for the United States authorities. They frequently said to me:

"We will fight the state or county authorities as often as they are sent against us, but we must be hard pressed before we will engage with the United States soldiers, for we have no war with them."

Again they said: "We will not interfere with the railroad because it carries the mails for the government, although we know large sums of money are often to be found in the express car." "But," they would add, "the railroad must not be used against us, for we must take care of ourselves."

[For the Sentinel.]

BIBLE MEETING IN BERTIE CO.

Quite a spirited Bible meeting was held in the Methodist church at Windsor, Bertie county, on Tuesday evening, April 2nd.

The Rev. George Wootten, Rector of the Protestant Episcopal church, President, and Mr. Moses Gillam acted as secretary.

The religious exercises were conducted by Rev. J. W. Compton.

After an address by Rev. P. A. Strobel, Bible Agent for the State, a Bible Society was organized by the election of the following officers:

President—Rev. George Wootten.
Corresponding Sec'y—Moses Gillam.
Treasurer—R. W. Askew.
Executive Committee—Geo. Gray, D. C. Winston and D. Outlaw.

A society had been organized in 1820 but had never been recognized by the parent society because, as is supposed, no application for such recognition had ever been received by the Board of Managers in New York.

A meeting of the Ex. Committee of this society was held on Wednesday morning, at the request of the Agent, when it was found that there was in the treasury, from former sales of books, $26 85; collection $9 75. The society had a balance credit in New York of $38 00. It was resolved to donate $20 to the Parent Society and make an order for $64 worth of books from the Bible House, New York.

The county is to be canvassed and supplied. Two colored men, Moses Harry and Bryant Lee, were selected to look after the destitution among the freed men, and report to the executive committee.

The friends of the Bible in Bertie county have taken hold of the work with an earnestness which gives assurance that it will be speedily accomplished.

Consolidation is said to be preferred by at least 2,000,000 people not counting the Pennsylvania protectionists or carpet baggers.

[From the Charlotte Dispatch.]

SPEECH OF Hon. Z. B. VANCE, AT STATESVILLE, TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1872.

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 privilege, to lend my aid in upholding law and order, and in maintaining the principles of civil liberty; and whenever I can say anything in that direction, I am happy to do it.

We are now on the eve of one of the most important elections ever held in this country—an election which involves 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? Is there any reason why you should now 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 of all sorts of political remnants, bound in one compact mass of hatred to the institutions of the south and that alone, and it is that alone which binds it together now. We are here, then, to oppose radicalism which would batter down under its feet every principle of civil liberty that our forefathers fought for. Let us look at them 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. [illegible] stock of civil liberty, has been invaded. Editors have been imprisoned and their papers seized in defiance of law. Martial law has been proclaimed in our midst in a time of profound peace, in the face of the express provision of the constitution, and good 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 misrepresented, by only such men as they would graciously permit, and not such as our own choice dictated. Most of those political eunuchs, are like John Pool, who, instead of defending and protecting their down-trodden 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 magistrate. 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 martial 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 forefathers fought and suffered, but our English ancestors also for hundreds of years labored and organized. For which Hampden died and Eliot languished in prison, praying the tyrant for a little more air that he might have strength to die. All these have been disregarded, overridden and trampled into the dust by this radical party in its lust for power and vindictive 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 disfranchisement of our wisest and best men and still further curtailments of our few remaining liberties. In fact, in the language of the late Thaddeus Stevens, one of their greatest leaders, "the constitution has been torn into a thousand fragments and scattered in every backhouse of Washington City." (Laughter.)

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 EMPANELED AS A JURY to try this party for their crimes against liberty—let me say one word about the corruption of this party.

I believe it may be asserted as a historical fact that public corruption was unknown in this land until the radicals came into power. Some of you old men may remember the case of an old fellow named Swartwout, who stole only a few thousand dollars, I believe it was under Mr. Van Buren's administration, and you may remember what a great cry of indignation it excited, and how the press teemed with accounts of such corruption. Why he would not have been considered [illegible] PRENTICE at the trade [illegible] (Laughter.) Not a revenue officer nor a still house [illegible] in all this country but what would have a perfect contempt for him as a bungler at 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 acknowledge that the history of all the [illegible] has not furnished such a [illegible] of corruption in the civil service as appears in the United States. National corruption is rampant all over the land.

Now who is [illegible]? It was not known until the radicals came into office—the national presumption is that the party in power are the authors of it—it did not exist when they came into power. It exists now, and it will continue to exist as long as they remain in office.

This much in a NATIONAL point of view.

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 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 carpet bag 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 honesty, 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? These 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. Sloan, 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 $1,200,000. 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 road. 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 cant carry that off." (Laughter.) [It] broke their hearts because they had come to something that they could not steal. (Laughter and applause.)

Now gentlemen let me show you something that has been done by the radical [illegible] [illegible] by congress to invest ne[illegible] in the southern states from which I will read you a statement showing the amount of debt imposed upon the already ruined southern states by these carpet bag state governments.

In Alabama the debt and liabilities of the state on July 1st, 1861, were $3,[illegible] 654. The present indebtedness, state, actual and contingent, including railroad bonds, is $38,[illegible]. Increase under radical rule, $3[illegible].

In Arkansas, the debt and liabilities in 1861 were $4,[illegible]. Present indebtedness, $19,[illegible]. Increase under radical rule, $15,[illegible].

In Florida the debt, in 1860, was $22[illegible],000. Present debt, including railroad bonds issued and authorized, $15,[illegible]. Increase under radical rule, $15,[illegible]. One man Littlefield got down there. He made a haul.

In Georgia, the debt and liabilities, in 1860, were $3,000,000. Present indebtedness and liabilities $41,[illegible]. Bullock went for Georgia.

In Louisiana, the debts and liabilities in January 1867 were $10,099,074. Debt and liabilities now, $41,194,[illegible]. Increase over thirty-one millions.

In North Carolina, the debts and liabilities in July 1861 were $9,699,500. Present debts and liabilities, $34,887,[illegible]. 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 $39,158,914 47, an 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 $1,796,971 59. 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 October, 1861, had debts and liabilities amounting to $20,[illegible] 686 66. In January, 1871, they amounted to $45,688,263 46. An increase of more than $25,000,000 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 entire South amounts to $240,668,182 78—nearly twice as much. So they have contrived, in but four years, to steal two whole states the size of North Carolina. At this rate they only need a few more years to steal the entire south. They have become so sly and skillful in their thefts they would steal a chew of tobacco from between your teeth. (Laughter.) They would steal the nails out of the shoe 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 tactics. We don't seem to be doing much good where we are. We had all better go over to the republican party and see if we cannot have better times." That's a bright idea, ain't it? The best way, according to this argument, to stop stealing is for all 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 laughter.)

It is also fashionable now for all every body who does not belong to the radical party kuklux, 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 government, and are so much our superiors in civilization, why don't they make these kuklux behave? Why don't they repress these disorders in society? They have had absolute possession of the government from the highest to the lowest 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 rule. 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 can't keep order [illegible] the South. What is this but an [illegible] that their utter inability to govern the country properly, and that their scheme of [illegible] [total] failure. Suppose a man is grievously wounded by a [illegible] Cornaros' [illegible] of the [illegible] 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 misbehavior, are you not apt to suspect 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 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 there.

[Just here the speaker was interrupted by the entrance of the jury, to return a verdict to the clerk of the superior court, in a case of bastardy. The foreman, in a distinct voice, announced that they found that the defendant was not the father of the child; whereupon the Governor remarked: "But radicalism, the defendant in the case we are trying, fellow citizens, is the daddy of this kuklux baby, and all the other bastard political institutions of the country, which they are trying to swear to us." Tremendous applause and uproarious laughter.]

Now, in the case of North Carolina, all these vast appropriations of money of which I have been speaking, were made in 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 entirely of negroes, and [illegible] their corruption was more [illegible] [illegible] instance, 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 of these [illegible] bills were passed by means of [illegible], as was shown by the report of the fraud commission appointed by the last legislature. In fact it is not now denied by anybody. For instance, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] called him, who was a leading spirit in that legislature, died apparently a poor man, professing 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 '71 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 corpus, 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 [illegible] laws, not to mention his exhausting the judiciary. The 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 did not have 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. He was ashamed to approve it and afraid to disown it.

Look also at the political persecutions to which they are subjecting our people in the federal courts, under this infamous unconstitutional kuklux act. I have heard it stated that there were 3000 defendants indicted and to be tried at Raleigh, not done before a packed jury of radicals as others have been tried, no one of whom is charged with taking life or for any other offence which would amount to more in our state courts than an assault and battery or a forcible trespass. 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 weeks at a time. How such sights do 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 run enough of our citizens away by kuklux prosecutions to carry the state in the next elections. I told him if 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 progress that the democracy are 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 whig, 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 [illegible] [illegible] [responsi]ble 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 robbing 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 to turn over. He first begins to talk about being "*independent*." [Laughter.] He is not tied down to any party, and will vote for what he thinks best, &c. According to the diagnosis of the most skillful 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, gentlemen, 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 cannot be independent. His principles constrain him to vote with that party which will carry them out. The next symptom is an intense love of old Whiggery. [Laughter and applause.] When this commences strong you may append the funeral. [Laughter.] Radway's Ready Relief can't save him. [Great laughter and continued applause.] I do protest and beg that if any man wants to join the radical party he won't prostitute the name of the 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 fellow 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 pasteboard; in his pocket he carried a copy of the *National Intelligencer*, and blowed his nose with the sound of a trumpet in a red bandanna handkerchief. [Great laughter and applause.] Such men were the very salt of the earth for personal and political uprightness. They elevated no thieves and public plunderers to high positions in the government; they made no Littlefield's guardians of their state bonds, they had no Sam Watts nor Jay bird Jones on the bench. They associated politically with no Coffy Mayos, Dewees, A. J. Jones, Windy Billys and Jordan Chambers. [Applause.]

Their profane use of the name of Whig reminds me of a circumstance that happened once in my law office. A fellow came in one day and taking a seat with a very sheepish countenance, said, "Governor, me and another gentleman has got into a little scrape and I want you to help me out of it." "What sort of a scrape?" said I. "Well, it's a kind of a dispute," said he. "But what kind of a dispute?" said I. "Well, it's a kind of a [illegible]" [illegible]. "Well, [illegible]" [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [Continued applause and laughter.]

Some men pretend to find a great similarity between the doctrines of the old whig party and radicalism. There never was a greater mistake. There is nothing in any of the radical doctrines of the constitution and outrages upon civil liberty that I have mentioned. I would rather more [illegible] than are the principles which distinguished the [illegible] party. [illegible] Henry Clay [illegible] in the same [illegible] with Billy Holden, the Hon. Cuffy Mayo and Windy Billy Henderson, and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of Egypt [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

We are [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. 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 proposition to you to change that fundamental law and to make the reform complete. As usual, all the authority of the [illegible] governments were brought into play to prevent the [illegible] of your will in this matter. The supreme court of the state rendered its service by an extrajudicial opinion to aid the party which put it in power and super[illegible] the Attorney General of the United States made stump speeches like a constable and threatened you with the vengeance of a new reconstruction, if you dared to call that convention. It was defeated, and the power of the legislature to effect further reforms, like the powers of the judiciary, were "exhausted." [Laughter.]

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 now beginning to hear other things, and consider other questions of policy, besides those inspired by the malignant passions of the war. Many of their great leaders are beginning 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 perceptibly brightened since 1868. Virginia has been redeemed from radical rule, our own state, in part, Georgia, Alabama, Texas, Tennessee and Louisiana have either been redeemed or are fast approaching their redemption.

Stand fast to your [illegible], my friends, and keep your fire-sticks ablaze. The mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind surely and exceeding small. Let no allurements entice you away from the plain path of political honor and integrity. If one approaches you with honeyed tales 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 convention of states men. They are:

"[*Resolved*], That we are opposed to radicalism in every shape and form.

"[*Resolved*], That we are for any man for Governor, who can beat it." [Applause.]

Iredell is the banner county of conservatism in our state. [illegible] I believe, the largest majority. [illegible] that you have near a thousand voters registered who do not come to the polls. This must not be. Set [them] the example of polling your full strength. We will try and follow it and in 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 government.

WORCESTER'S SERIES OF DICTIONARIES. Adopted [illegible] in the Cities of Savannah and Atlanta, Georgia; Richmond, and Norfolk, Virginia, &c.

Recommended by the State Boards of Education of Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, and Arkansas.

Adopted as the standard in Orthography and Pronunciation by the Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., the University of Virginia, the College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va., the University of Georgia, Athens, Clark Co., Ga., the Wesleyan University, Florence, Alabama, &c., &c.

BREWER & TILESTON, Boston.

apr 6 3t.

MRS. BLAIR'S BOARDING HOUSE.

Mrs. Blair having located favorably, Corner of Hargett and Salisbury streets, will be very grateful for patronage. Persons wishing to board, who prefer to furnish their own rooms, can be accommodated. Table boarders respectfully desired.

apr 6 tf.

CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

We are now receiving our

SPRING STOCK OF CLOTHING

For

MEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN,

of the latest Styles, of our own manufacture

embracing

FINE, MEDIUM AND LOW PRICED GARMENTS.

The assortment will be large and complete which will enable us to supply the wants of all.

To our old customers it is not necessary to speak of the superiority of our goods, but we would recommend them to those who are unacquainted with us feeling satisfied that a trial will show that our reputation for selling the best goods at the lowest prices is fully merited.

R. B. ANDREWS & CO.
Clothiers and Gents' Furnishing,
27 Fayetteville street,
apr 4 tf. Raleigh, N. C.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA.

Those who desire to plant this Grand Evergreen the present season, will please send in orders for delivery, accompanied with money order. They should be transported between April 10th and May 10th, [illegible]. Very beautiful plants furnished at from [illegible] cents to $7 each. Plants at [illegible] [illegible]. Magnolias are very scarce, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] directions sent with trees.

C. B. DENSON,
Pittsboro, N. C.

The above are nursery grown, and worth three times as much as trees from the swamp.

TO THE LADIES.

I would respectfully ask the attention of the ladies of this town and State to my

LARGE STOCK OF

MILLINERY,

LADIES' FANCY

AND

Furnishing Goods, &c., &c.

To dealers in the country and also to Milliners I have to say, that I can furnish them trimmed as well as untrimmed

Goods as Cheap

as they can buy the same in any house in New York City. All I ask is a trial.

MRS. ŒTTINGER

will attend to the retail Millinery branch as usual.

Our place of business is still at

No. 18 Fayetteville Street,

with the only change it being on the

FIRST FLOOR

instead of up stairs.

ISAAC ŒTTINGER.

ap 5 3m

GRAND OPENING OF NEW AND

FASHIONABLE

MILLINERY.

Miss Amis & Andrews

Respectfully invite the ladies to attend a

GRAND OPENING

of their new and

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

on Thursday, April 11th, 1872, at 11 o'clock at their rooms over Pescud & Lee's Drug store, Fayetteville street,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

consisting of Bonnets and Hats of all kinds, Straw, Crape, Trimmed and Untrimmed at prices from $1 to $18. French and American Flowers. Also, Flowers for the Hair, Gros Grain and Plain Ribbons of all shades, Crapes, Silk Veils, Ruches, Cuffs, Collars, Sleeves, and every thing kept in a

First Class Millinery Establishment.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, they hope, by strict attention to business, and by keeping on hand the very best articles of latest fashion, to merit a continuance of the same.

apr 8 1w.

FLOUR! FLOUR!

100 bbls. Flour.
G. T. STRONACH & BRO.
feb 22 tf.

138 BBLS WHISKY
G. T. STRONACH & BRO.
feb 12 tf.

KENTUCKY MULES.

[illegible] young mules, some well broke, for sale on reasonable terms.
WYNNE, YANCEY & CO.
mar 22 2w.

FOR SALE.

A few bbls. Flour, cheap to close consignment.
W. H. JONES & CO.
mar 18 tf.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

2 Houses and lots on Blount Street,
5 Building " " "
9 " " East Martin and Davie Streets.

Will be sold at the Exchange Sale Room under Raleigh National Bank, Saturday 6th instant at 12 o'clock by
KINGSLAND & MILLER.
apr 2-td.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DE VALCOURT & WILTZ'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

A WONDERFUL SUCCESS!

THE GREAT

Southern Advertising Agency

OF de VALCOURT & WILTZ,
RICHMOND, VA.

Offers unparalleled inducements to the business men of the South—
1st—Incredibly low rates.
2nd—First class Papers.
3rd—The largest circulation of any known list.
4th—Prompt [illegible].
[illegible] Papers, the Dailies, four weeks, [illegible] to the advertiser [illegible] weeklies and [illegible] dailies, making [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Agency [illegible] the leading merchants of Richmond and elsewhere, [illegible] the Chesapeake Woolen Mills, Virginia, Bowen & Merrill, Baltimore, Morris Lock Works, Ohio, Baltimore [illegible] College, [illegible] & Co., [illegible], and many others.
[illegible]
Call on or write [illegible] [illegible] judge for yourself. Address
de VALCOURT & WILTZ,
mar 26 [illegible] Richmond, Va.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

FOR SPRING 1872, AT

Marble Hall and Temple of Fancy!

A [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the latest [illegible] and [illegible], such as French, British and American.

DRESS GOODS.

[illegible]

MADE UP SUITS.

[illegible]

PRINTS! PRINTS!

[illegible]

OUR NOTION DEPARTMENT

[illegible]

GOODS FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.

[illegible]

BLEACHED AND BROWN DOMESTICS!

I have a large one of these goods and bought at the [illegible] to sell as cheap, if not cheaper, than any house in the [illegible] [illegible] will [illegible]

GENTS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S HATS.

[illegible]

PARASOLS! PARASOLS!

[illegible]

BOOTS AND SHOES!

[illegible]

STRAW MATTING AND OIL CLOTHS.

[illegible]

A. CREECH.

mar 30 [illegible]

NOTICE.

I respectfully announce myself a candidate for Mayor of the City of Raleigh at an election to be held on the 6th [illegible] May, 1872.
WM. H. HARRISON.
City papers please copy [illegible].

CITY LOT FOR SALE.

At the Court House door in Raleigh on Monday the 15th of April next, we will sell at public sale to the highest bidder on Martin street in Raleigh, [illegible] & Dodd's corner, opposite [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] [illegible] of an acre, and the lot has [illegible] comfortable rooms. Terms [illegible].
WM. H. BATTLE & SONS,
apr 8 1w. Attorneys, &c.

OXFORD FEMALE ACADEMY, OXFORD, N. C.

Mrs. M. F. Mitchell, Principal.
Mrs. E. N. Grant, Associate Principal.
Mrs. W. H. Morrow, [Teacher of] Music.
The exercises of this Institution will be resumed January 16th, 1872.
[illegible]
[illegible] March 11, of the University of North Carolina.

CAROLINA RICE.

[illegible]

SALE OF VALUABLE CITY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

[illegible] Mortgagee.

25 PACKAGES FRESH SUGAR CURED HAMS
W. C. STRONACH & CO.
apr 5 tf.