The Semi-Weekly Sentinel.

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RALEIGH, N. C. SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1872. VOL. 6.—NO. 68.

THE SENTINEL.

DISCUSSION AT PITTSBORO.

On Tuesday the gubernatorial campaign was opened at Pittsboro'. Such a crowd we were told had not been seen in the town since the war.

Judge Merrimon led off in a two hours speech, which was strong, clear and convincing. He held the Republican party up as the *higher* law party. The lawless party, who substituted party will for constitution and law. That party would not live under the constitution as it was made. They made war upon the constitution to abolish slavery. Having abolished slavery they now make war to degrade the white man to a level with the black, instead of elevating the black to the white race. He illustrated by showing how the late master was disfranchised and excluded from office, while his ignorant slaves were enfranchised and elected to office which they were wholly incompetent to fill. He showed Gov. Caldwell to be a lawless man and a fit representative of his lawless party. He showed that he disregarded the constitution and suspended the law when ever it suited his personal or partizan purposes.

This declaration was made good by referring to Governor Caldwell's refusing to obey a plain law, requiring him by proclamation to order the Sheriffs of the several counties to hold elections at which will might be ascertained on the question of Convention or no Convention. He discussed his disregard of law as shown in the appointment of directors for the penitentiary institutions of the State.

The wholesale robbery of the State during Holden's administration was fully discussed. How and by whom it was done.

The infamous doings and proceedings, preparations and projects of the Federal Government with its spies and detectives were discussed or lightly dealt with.

The party friends of the Judge were delighted beyond measure and seemed justly proud of their candidate.

Gov. Caldwell followed in a speech resembling that of Judge Merrimon's only more lengthy. The Governor's speech was worse like himself. He began by addressing his competitor as the candidate of the midnight sessions. He did not attempt to reply to his competitor's speech save his party or their share of the responsibility of laws. He made a weak attempt for more than an hour in defending his lawless conduct in with holding money from public institutions. He assailed the legislature as a band of kuklux assassins and midnight riders. He charged his competitor with being the legal adviser of Swepson, and other leading democratic lawyers who were associated with him. He named in this connection Hon. R. F. Moore, Judge Fowle, and the late lamented Gov. Bragg. These great democratic lights, he said, were the defenders of the swindler Swepson. He charged that his competitor had assisted Solicitor Starbuck in the prosecution of poor men for violation of the internal revenue laws. He charged that his competitor drew railroad bills for Swepson through which the state was robbed of millions. He charged that every member of the legislature had drawn his pay for services that he did not render. He stated that Littlefield did not go at all in North Carolina after he became senator. He said that the shipping commission was packed to shield an anti-wash friends and to convict republicans.

The kuklux legislature, he said, had repealed the militia law in order to have to bring the militia against the kuklux.

That part of the Governor's speech addressed to the negroes was inflammatory beyond the power of pen to describe. He told the negroes they were not allowed to vote before the war and gave the following reason for it. The poor white man would have had no chance for re-election. Said he, "Every man who hears me knows what I say is true. Suppose some poor man in Chatham had been a candidate against a rich slaveholder owning a hundred slaves. It may be there were none so rich in Chatham, but some did own fifty slaves. What chance would a poor man have had as a candidate against the rich slaveholder's son? The rich man would have said to his fifty slaves, your young Mars John is a candidate, if you don't vote for him I will strip off your clothes, turn your shirt over your head and buck you on that bucking block until you do. If bucking and the lash would not do, the last resort would be I have whipped and bucked you to make you vote for your Mars John, now I will sell you to a negro trader, and you shall never again see your wife and children." The trader, is here now, and you shall be sold."

Judge Merrimon said he did not see the point the Governor was making.

"Yes, you do. You don't want to see it. Yes, fellow citizens, there are slaveholders who are distressed at seeing the colored man going at large during the day, and they think you should not go out without a pass. The kuklux Legislature requires you to vote in your township, that your old master, or the man who employs you, can see how you vote." When he had finished his cut-throat barn-burning appeal to the passions of the negro, Judge Merrimon resumed. As to prosecuting men for violation of the revenue laws he pleaded guilty. He was informed that a number of radicals were indicted and that arrangements were entered into with radical prosecutors not to enforce the law. He was retained and paid a fee to prosecute and he did so. Democrats were convicted and suffered the penalty of the law, and it was proper that all should suffer alike. He in turn charged that Gov. Caldwell had as a lawyer defended all manner of thieves and felons, but he would not think of calling him one because he had defended them. He plead guilty to draughting railroad bills for Swepson, for which he was paid. There was no fraud in it, what he did was for a fee and in the regular course of his profession as a lawyer.

When he drew the bills, Gov Caldwell in the interest of self or party, or both, remodelled the bills, and they are now on file and in his hand writing. The bill was so remodelled by the Governor as to put the stockholders of the eastern division of the Western road at the mercy of the State Directory appointed by Governor Holden. Gov. Vance and himself defeated the organization of the Company to the great displeasure of Swepson. It was not drawing the bill, but the misappropriation of the money, which wronged the State.

Judge Merrimon challenged Governor Caldwell to stand up and say if he believed that in any transaction whether as counsel or as an individual he had a fraudulent or false part. This was received with cheers. Gov. Caldwell was in charge of fraud or falsehood.

On the question of *partizan* Judge Merrimon showed that a majority of democrats and almost the whole of the radicals in the Senate and in the House passed the *per diem* act. But for the radical vote, almost unanimous, the bill for high per diem could not have passed. He showed that Gov. Caldwell, when a committee of conference became necessary on the passage of the bill, knowing how the Senate voted against it, a *democrat and colored* on the committee who are known to favor *high per diem*—he showed THAT CALDWELL DREW HIS PER DIEM HIMSELF WHEN HE WAS ABSENT *from the Senate and from the city* of Raleigh *on his private business*, and all this Caldwell could not deny.

The charges brought against Judge Merrimon were all answered and he stood triumphantly vindicated before the people in the presence of his accuser.

MOST INFAMOUS.

If the reader can read the following brief sentences without a shudder of horror, he is made of "stuffer stuff" than we are. It is a most villainous, damning record, and ought to consign the name of Grant to that limbo of depravity and infamy where the malignant spirits are supposed to be kept. Among the records of the ku klux trials in unfortunate and oppressed South Carolina, is the following:

"Benjamin Strickland, a *single minded* man, was on two raids. Was *cured* on the raids that burnt two houses, and went to whip one man, but the man was away. Sentence, $10 fine, and one month's imprisonment.

Calvin Moore, *idiot*, was discharged."

Here we have a half witted man and a drivelling idiot among the political martyrs of our sister State. The one fined and imprisoned, the other discharged.

Such are some of the victims of Radical terrorism. To compose their vile party ends war must be made upon all classes, and even those entitled to exemption and responsible moral beings, are imprisoned and are "cured" in a prison penalized for violation of useless, either honest or otherwise. How base must the strong hand of despotism rest upon the hearts of our people! Can it be possible that the people of South Carolina will falter in the love of country in their allegiance to justice, virtue and liberty? Can it be possible that the people of the South are so smitten with [illegible] as to suppose that they will do aught to hasten for a longer time Grant's lease of power over the American people? If this be done, then God help an unfortunate and unfaithful people who will not try to help themselves.

THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

It is now ascertained to be certain that the Washington treaty will be laid upon the shelf among other State fossils. England would not listen for a moment to the ridiculous claims set up by the stupid advisers of Grant for indirect damages, so the United States is forced to back squarely down. So much for Grant and his humbug statesmanship. Since we had a government there has been no folly and ignorance equal to that uniformly exhibited by the administration. Between Grant and Fish, and Schenck and Bancroft Davis there has been glorious fizzles for Boncombe, but it threatens to end in a fizzle of one sort. But better that than worse.

It is thought that the Gladstone ministry will be overthrown when the full account of the negotiations between the two countries is made in the British Parliament and a vote is taken. John Bull does not like the idea of being outwitted or deceived by Yankee tricksters and will teach his ministers to be more wary hereafter. But will the American people repudiate their government in turn? Such a consummation is most devoutly to be wished. It is thought in Washington that fresh negotiations will be set on foot for another treaty that a settlement may be affected if possible. Let the settlement by all means take place for no man outside of an asylum for lunatics wants a war.

QUESTION OF VERACITY SET TIRED.

Gov. Caldwell in his public speaking attempts to make the people believe that what they read in the SENTINEL is all false, and its editor GIVES to falsehood. He calls the editor a scoundrel and all the vile epithets his black slanderous tongue can utter. A year ago after hearing Maj. Gales, Judge Shipp and others speak of a note which the Governor had [illegible] one of his letters in which a director in the North Carolina Railroad and that he had accused him, or intimated to the effect that the SENTINEL. We did not give it as the truth, but as a rumor. Nichols, Bridgers and Hearne were then editing a Bumble-tail paper called the *Telegram*. In that paper the Governor put the following card:

EAST LIAR.

Messrs. Editors Telegram. I find in today's SENTINEL the following editorial:

"It is said that Gov. Caldwell's brother-in-law declined to allow the former to make him a Railroad Director. What will the Governor do when the lying intimation is made?"

I have not the honor to be your Excellency's brother-in-law, nor have I ever been. Dr. Pendleton Gaines, Messrs. R. G. and Jas. H. Pearson, Hon. Thomas Settle, a citizen of Orange county, North Carolina, and Edward P. Holderness, Esq., of Asheville, will not one of whom have I ever had a conversation, directly or indirectly, on the subject of railroads, or any other matter, and I challenge the Editor of the SENTINEL to give the name of the informant, and to connect him in the slightest degree with the truth of the statement.

Your obedient servant,

T. RUFFIN.

Raleigh, N. C., May 12, 1871.

To Hon. T. R. CALDWELL,

Governor of North Carolina.

Dear Sir. We have received your note calling our attention to the article in the SENTINEL and asking us to say if it is true that you have tendered to either of us an appointment as railroad conductor.

In reply, we have to say, that if either of us be the person alluded to by the informant of the SENTINEL, then the statement is certainly incorrect, for at no time have you tendered to either of us any appointment of *any kind*; and of course, as there has been no *tender* on your part there can have been no refusal on our part.

We have seen your *card* in reply to the SENTINEL'S article, as published in the *Telegram*, and must say that we much regret that you should have introduced our names into it, and we feel bound, in justice to ourselves and to Mr. Turner, the editor of the SENTINEL, to say that our estimate of his character and veracity is altogether different from that which you ascribe to us. We should unhesitatingly give credence to any statement of Mr. Turner, made from his own knowledge, or upon oath.

We think it but an act of strong him justice if this correction should be made known to the public.

We are very respectfully,

Your obedient servants,

T. RUFFIN,

T. E. CAIN,

PAIRO JONES.

From our knowledge of D. J. F. Cain, who is not in Holderness' employment &c., we feel authorized in saying, that he would fully endorse the above.

PAIRO JONES.

T. F. CAIN.

Before we knew of the publication of this card, which vindicated our character for truth, and showed the Governor up as *a liar and calumniator*, we had left the state and sent him a challenge, which was received and referred to his friends, Major Hearne, to answer and to conduct the correspondence. He made Falstaff pretensions of fighting, and finally skulked, like a coward, declaring he was Governor and could not fight.

We should not allude to this matter again but for the Governor's assailing us in his public speeches as a man void of truth, a liar, and such elegant expressions as only become a blackguard as he is. If the Governor, or any Radical, will tell us wherein we have published that which is false against them, we will make the fullest apology before the people in the paper and on the stump. If they will not do this we invite them to indict us for libel. If they will do neither, we then say to the people we are entitled to be believed.

None but scoundrels who have robbed the State or their political allies, ever questioned our integrity or truthfulness.

For private and family reasons we regret to publish the card vindicating our character. But Governor Caldwell's speeches compel us to do so, and thereby put a whip in the hands of every honest man to scourge the rascal as he goes lying and calumniating through the State.

CURRENT OPINION.

THE WHITE HAT.—The White Coat—the White House. *Louisville Courier.*

Greeley and Brown will carry Tennessee by eighty thousand majority. *Memphis Avalanche.*

The Mobile *Register*, heretofore extremely Bourbon, thinks the South can support Greeley and Brown without loss of principle.

The New Orleans *Republican*, heretofore extremely Radical, comes out for Greeley and Brown for President and Vice President. Warmouth organ, we suspect.

Brick Pomeroy demands a straight out Democratic nomination for President. One of the crimes for which the South will never forgive the Government was its failure to hang Pomeroy eight years ago. *Memphis Avalanche.*

GRANT SHOULD BE THE NOMINEE.—The St. Louis *Republican* says: "If the Cincinnati mere Convention is to nominate somebody in opposition to Greeley, it ought to nominate Grant. The President is the only [illegible] of nine-tenths of the opposition to Greeley, and ought, by all fairness, to be its nominee."

PRETTY WELL SETTLED.—It is now a little more than a week since all was in the hands of the Cincinnati nominees. We consider the question as nearly settled that there is no use to look out for more than two tickets put forth from the opposition to the present administration. Both will be nominees at Philadelphia. So the South, which many papers spoke of as trying to the democratic convention, is quite certain that it would not be wasted if it should be thrown into a ticket seems to be almost unanimously understood. There is no doubt that a majority of the people of the South are in favor of the Cincinnati nominations, and there is scarcely any opposition to the Cincinnati movement with [illegible] and there are extremely few [illegible] of a dissatisfied. *Richmond Dispatch.*

The people of this country began a good while ago to think seriously about their governmental concerns. The trouble with them has been to find an honest man to rally to. They find in Horace Greeley the man they have been seeking, and if they are not prevented by mechanical appliances which serve the interests of Grant and the money power, they will elect him by an unprecedented majority. Politicians, who do not see this way before them, may rely on this for the shrewdest and most far-seeing political leaders of the country are setting the sails accordingly. It is a fixed thing, and there is no use quarreling with it. The voice of the people is the supreme law. *Louisville Courier Journal.*

The Columbus (Ohio) *Journal* is accurate when it says that, in opposing Horace Greeley, we are setting out face against the teachings of our whole life. Good will and peace have entered largely into our scheme of political action, and at this time they form the chief need of the South. They are represented by Horace Greeley more directly and exactly than by any living American. His tariff notions do not disturb us, because congress will settle the tariff. His anti-[illegible] record does not disturb us, because slavery is dead. He is and has been since the war a generous and sympathizing friend of the southern people, he is an honest man and a kind man and an able man, and that's more than can be said of Grant. *Ibid.*

WARNING.—Certain of our coach politicians of the Raleigh stamp are appealing to all good conservatives and democratic people to wait and see what strength Greeley has before committing themselves to his support. The liberal republicans on the other hand are naturally holding back to learn the determination of these same "conservatives and democratic people" before beginning the canvass in earnest. The situation calls to mind the famous siege of Antwerp by the English, where the respective commanders of the land and naval forces stood idly dallying, each waiting for the other to begin the attack, until the French came to the relief of the garrison and compelled the English to raise the siege. The former lead in making overtures were most enhanced in the bottom [illegible] operator.

The Earl of Chatham with his sword drawn, Was waiting for Sir Richard Strongbow, Sir Richard eager to be at 'em, We waiting for the Earl of Chatham.

—*Punch. Whig.*

Cincinnati Enquirer.

SUBSTANCE—A RETURN TO REASON.

The Greeley cranks is subsiding if not dying out, and we note a very healthful decline in the number who threatened to go "raving mad." The second sober thought has set in, and brings with it a wholesome reaction. We believe now most of our people have settled down to the conviction that they will await calmly the action of the Conservative convention of the State, with the ulterior intention of being governed wholly by the decision of the convention at Baltimore. They have had time not only for self-examination, but for the examination of Mr. Greeley and his surroundings, and the result of their subjective and objective inquiries has been very salutary. They do not find everything quite so fixed as the first flush of their fancy was good enough to paint it. Mr. Greeley is a good man, and an honest man, and a very strong man with the northern republicans—in fact the strongest for them that could have been named; but a look at his record shows that he has been a very fickle and changeful man in his policy towards the South. The slightest report of an outrage from this section at any time, was sufficient to bring the guns of the *Tribune* to bear upon us, accompanied by a demand upon the Federal government to treat us to a touch of the bayonet. Now we do not bring these matters of the past up to base a complaint against him for his past course; but only to show how little dependence there would be, in the future, upon a man so unstable as he has shown himself to be. He is so very fond of our colored people, that all complaints from them would be promptly listened to and hastily decided against us, should he be in the Presidential chair, as they would invariably have been while he has occupied the editorial chair of the *Tribune*. Then, he is a headstrong, self willed man, fixed in his own opinions, and one of these opinions is a settled conviction that the Southern whites are always meditating mischief against the colored race. He would not be counseled or advised by any one, and we should have a most absolute dictator as our ruler.

(The Nation.)

THE RECENT NOMINATIONS. WHAT WILL THE DEMOCRACY DO? The Cincinnati Convention must adjourn the general aims and objects of those who called it are concerned, be pronounced a failure.—They all acknowledge this privately; some of them admit it openly. Those of them who are supporting Mr. Greeley's nomination are doing so simply by way of making the best of a bad job. Not one of them considers him a desirable candidate, or looks forward to his election with any grave apprehensions. There are but few of them, if any, who do not feel that although he may prove an improvement, and a great one, on General Grant, he will not be by any means the kind of President which the Cincinnati Convention promised to present to the country; that his election, however desirable it may be as a remedy for some of the evils which now afflict us, will not work that revolution in politics which we were led to hope from the Cincinnati nominations; that the corruption, so far from taking the Presidency out of the hands of professional politicians, has simply committed it to the hands of a new set of professional politicians; that the nominees were, indeed whatever their value, effected by a [illegible] more than usually barefaced [illegible] by managers of the old type, not of a worse one. * * * Of the chances of his election it is at this writing impossible to speak, because, for one thing, it is yet doubtful whether the democrats will make a nomination, or will accept Mr. Greeley as they would have accepted Mr. Adams, or will accept Mr. Young, or what they will do. To the acceptance of a few Democratic papers the Cincinnati nominations little objection can be attached as long as there is no Democratic candidate in the field. The leaders of the party are men in active circulation, and we shall probably know their decision in a week or two. But we have reason to believe that the temptation to stop in and see what the Liberal Republicans attempted, but failed, [illegible] is almost irresistible. [illegible] a Democratic would not unite cordially in the Cincinnati movement, and the confidence and respect of an intelligent and thoughtful class throughout the country, and [illegible] security to business men which Mr. Greeley's nomination does not give, but would help to impair the [illegible] on the day of the [illegible] occasions which have of late years clustered round it give the White House over more an atmosphere not only of party, but of dignity and repute, and make it a place in which not only the picked [illegible] of American society would be ready to serve, but which the best and most educated would be glad to frequent. The temptation, we say, is very strong. Weitherell will prove strong enough we shall soon know. If Mr. Greeley's nomination is made and presses will respect the opposition party to nearly unanimous candidate and a practical one to see that a candidate is not made to defeat Grant.

MR. GREELEY'S CANDOR.—The disposition this morning to think that Mr. Greeley's assertion that he will retire if the Democrats make a straight out nomination [illegible] Congress. If there is foundation for the report, the congressional Democrats in question are no better than a [illegible] of children. Of course Mr. Greeley will retire, and ought to retire, if the Democrats make a separate nomination. If the Democrats endorse the Liberal ticket Mr. Greeley will be elected. If they name a nomination of the Liberal Democrats will be elected. That is the long and short of it. *Louisville Courier.*

EX-GOV. HOLDEN, the leader of the Union League and Republican party of North Carolina who was driven from the State by the voice of the good people rising up against his villainies and he befriended tyrants, has at last been put on Grant's nose, returned to Raleigh and is [illegible] and hear to exhibit the [illegible] ruption by the court party. Shame on honest infants to such a party! But it, while complimented as one of these will we hope, soon be [illegible] are [illegible] their own filth in the nostrils of honest men and the chief of the [illegible] who will be [illegible] upon them. *Louisville Courier Journal.*

FORCE OF HABIT.—Certain radical editors cannot help [illegible] in the habit of [illegible] and [illegible] ing to their policy [illegible] the first statement [illegible] the facts [illegible] meet [illegible].

For instance, the Earl of Beaconsfield's [illegible] of yesterday [illegible] passing [illegible] ing of [illegible] Judge Merrimon [illegible] or [illegible] choice, says, "the Wake delegation [illegible] to vote for him at Greensboro'." This is a bold perversion of the truth. Judge Merrimon was nominated on the first ballot and *the Wake delegation cast it unanimously* for him.—*Northern Journal* of this week.

COL. JOHN S. MOSBY'S POSITION.—We have seen a letter from Col. John S. Mosby to a friend in this city, in which reference is made to a reported conversation between Col. Mosby and President Grant. Referring to that report, Col. M. says: "I see I am reported as saying to Gen. Grant that I would support him even if a democrat were nominated against him.' I do not care about coming out in the papers to correct this, but I hope my friends will not think that I said any such thing. On the contrary, I expressly told General Grant that I would support the democratic nominee, but as between him and Greeley I was in favor of the South going for the one that would offer us the most generous terms; i. e., that the Philadelphia Convention must go to Cincinnati." *Alexandria Gazette, May 14.*

SEND THE BEST MEN.—It is of transcendant importance that the National Democratic Convention, which is called to meet at Baltimore on the 9th of July, should be composed of the best, ablest and wisest men from all the states. The magnitude and moment of that occasion cannot well be overestimated, and its results are destined to exercise a vast influence upon the country. Never since the formation of the party, during back to that period when Federalism sought to engraft its peculiar and pernicious theories upon this government, was there need of calmer counsel and cooler decision than at the present crisis, when the political elements are agitated and confused, the public mind is disturbed by angry discussion, and individual opinions seem tossed about like a rudderless ship on a vexed sea. Old ties have become loosened, and the large secession from the regular Republican organization has created a condition of things which may be described as revolutionary.

We do not conceal from view the difficulties and embarrassments of the situation. It is for this reason mainly that we would urge the utmost discretion in the selection of delegates to the National Convention. Prudent, sagacious, and thoughtful men are to be preferred to the chief of active partizans who are accustomed to look to the front, and to push much controlled by passionate and [illegible] considerations. We hope to see [illegible] who are interested in character and [illegible] of the country, [illegible] stamped with a moderate [illegible] and [illegible] will command the confidence and respect of all [illegible]. *Rock Island Union.*

AN INFLAMMATION IN PARIS.—The decision by [illegible] to [illegible] was once [illegible] by a [illegible] to get [illegible] of an Englishman who was drowning, and who declined to grasp the hand of a gentleman who tried to rescue him, on the ground that he had not the honor of his acquaintance. The condition of the south whose personal and political liberty and local self government are threatened with perpetual loss, is as critical as was that of this victim of misfortune and et quelle. The refusal of the South to accept aid, because it is extended through agencies once alien and unsympathizing, would be quite as ridiculous as that of the Englishman who would rather go to the bottom of the sea than be saved from death by a strange gentleman. The South don't mean, of itself, to be guilty of any such folly. Others who have misled and sacrificed her before, must atone for it again—and she may probably be made to put on fasting and ashes [illegible] or to sackcloth, to any act of her own people. *Ibid.*

CHATHAM MOVING.

In pursuance of a call to meet at the court-house in Pittsboro, on the 4th Monday in April, a meeting of the Democracy of Chatham county was held, and the following officers were had.

On motion of R. E. Stockton, Esq., the meeting was organized by the appointment of Robert N. Green, Esq., as chairman, and John [illegible] secretary.

The chairman [illegible] Dr. A. B. Bright, Hezekiah Henderson, Luther Bynum, Wm. Brewer, Jesse Rich and Wm. [illegible] Jr., Clerks.

When the committee had retired for consultation, Dr. A. Womack, Esq. and Jno. Lem Morgan, Jr., on the floor to conduct the business of the meeting addressed the people.

After the committee had their report, the committee reported through their chairman, H. A. London, the following, viz:

Resolved, That we are unalterably opposed to the extravagance, dishonesty and corruption exhibited by the radicals in their administration of both the state and national governments, and do call upon all true and honest citizens to unite with us in our efforts for reform and retrenchment.

Resolved, That we pledge our earnest support to the nominees of the Greeley & Co convention, and [illegible] and endorse the platform there adopted.

Resolved, That we concur in the sentiment expressed by Judge Pearson in his famous letter of July, 1868, in which he says that, "when the storm is over the conservative party, representing as it does the property and intelligence of the state, will take the guidance of affairs, and all will be well," and do insist that *now* "the storm is over."

Resolved, That we deem it our duty, as lovers of law and liberty and friends of constitutional freedom, to emphatically rebuke and denounce the action of the late republican state convention in refusing W. W. Holden in his infamous Kirk war, in his illegally arresting and imprisoning hundreds of innocent citizens, in his utter disregard and defiance of the great writ of *habeas corpus*, in his ordering a court martial to try citizens in a time of profound peace and to be [illegible] guilty, [illegible] $1 [illegible] Alamance, [illegible] Rich [illegible] Clarke.

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IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

The following correspondence shows the present condition of a long dispute between two neighbors:

DEAR BULL:—Some time ago your wagon ran into my buggy, at the turnpike gate, and broke one shaft and knocked four spokes out of the left wheel. What are you going to do about it?

Truly yours,

JONATHAN SMITH.

DEAR SMITH:—I don't see that I ought to pay the damage done by the wagon. In fact I had lent it to a relation of yours. But, as you say I am responsible, I agree to leave it to Hans Breitman, who keeps the toll gate, to say whether I ought to pay the damage.

Truly yours,

JOHN BULL.

DEAR BULL:—I agree to leave it to Breitman.

Truly yours,

JONATHAN SMITH.

DEAR SMITH:—I went to Breitman's this morning, and he showed me the bill sent in by Mr. Shad, your attorney. He says that he must be paid for the injury to your buggy you were stopped from going to town, where you might have made five hundred thousand dollars by a speculation in molasses. He has put the bill for $500,007 50. I would not object to the seven dollars and fifty cents for repairs by the buggy, but the [illegible] seems to me [illegible] seven.

Yours,

JOHN BULL.

DEAR SIR:—It don't make any difference what Breitman says. I have left it to Breitman to say what's right.

Yours,

JONATHAN SMITH.

DEAR SIR:—I will not leave any such matter to Breitman, he cannot understand English, he hardly understands English, and might give a smashing award against me on your ridiculous claim.

Yours truly,

JOHN BULL.

DEAR BULL:—Don't let us quarrel about it. My attorney's claim does seem to be ridiculous. All my friends tell me so. Let me then say to Breitman that it is ridiculous, and then leave the matter to him.

Yours truly,

JONATHAN SMITH.

DEAR SIR:—Since you admit it is ridiculous, you had better withdraw it. I will pay anything that Breitman says for repairing the buggy, but will not put it in any fellow's power to bankrupt me.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN BULL.

SIR:—If I were to withdraw my claim, people would laugh at me. I stick to it, if it is ridiculous. Put in the buggy; I will lose the money on it.

Not at all yours,

JONATHAN SMITH.

Cash, Age.

Col. S. D. Pool, editor of Newbern *Journal of Commerce*, delivered the Memorial address at Newbern on 10th inst.

A large number of colored persons were baptized in Chocayotte Creek, near here, by Parson Joe Baysmore, last Sunday. *Weldon News.*

The Norwegian Brig *Rufus* arrived from Newport yesterday, with a cargo of 269 tons railroad iron, supposed to be for the W. C. & R. R. R.—*Wil. Jour.*

A complimentary ball will be given to Major John Hughes, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, on the 17th May, by "the fifteen hundred" of Craven.

We learn that Mr. John Clark, who has been employed upon the farm of Mr. T. H. Cherry, near Whitakers, in Edgecombe county, was accidentally shot and killed himself last week. *Enter. News.*

A fight took place near Weldon on last Saturday between three brothers, named Snipes and one Harlow. One of the Snipes' throat nearly was cut on the neck and the other's head split in two or three places. *Scrooge the Roanoke News.*

A number of colored men in Petersburg are getting up an excursion to come to Weldon soon. It seems we are to have no abatement of last summer's nuisances. Our colored folks expect to these excursions and excursions, equally with the whites, enjoy "dem city niggers thinks dey so lordy like em." *Roanoke News.*

Andrew Strong and Stephen Lowery, the two Robeson county outlaws, were [illegible] at Moss Neck last Saturday. They appear to be on the look out for some one, a stranger, who is to arrive on the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad but speculation is at a loss as to who it can be.—*Wil. Journal.*

George Graham, colored, says the Statesville *Intelligencer*, was brought to town and lodged in jail Friday, charged with the murder of Miss Margaret Sonner, in the northern part of this county a short time since, and we understand that he confessed that he killed the woman at the instigation of other parties. Several other negroes are suspected of being accessories, but at present we do not know enough to speak definitely.

THE CATHOLIC FAIR.—One of the most beautiful displays ever witnessed in our city was thrown open to the public last night, at the Fair of the Ladies of St. Thomas Church, in the City Hall. The [illegible] was garlanded and adorned in every direction with evergreens and flowers, and the tables were covered with a large assortment of beautiful and useful articles, anything like a full description of which we are forbidden, by the want of space, to attempt here to-day.—*Wil. Journal.*

CONFEDERATE OFFICERS.—A large number of Confederate officers and soldiers reside in this county and city. No county in the South furnished more good soldiers than old Mecklenburg. Among those living here we, Lieutenant General D. H. Hill, the hero of a hundred battlefields, editor of the *Southern Home*; Gen. R. D. Johnston, the bravest of the brave lawyer; Gen. Rufus Barringer, lawyer; Col. Vance, elected governor from the head of his regiment. Colonels; H. C. Jones, State Senator; W. L. Davidson, a brilliant officer, moved to Kentucky, but his fame belongs to Mecklenburg; E. A. Osborne, Judge of Probate, writes with his left hand; J. E. Brown, member of State Convention, lawyer. Lieutenant Colonels: Bradshaw, (merchant; Kell, M. D.; J. A. Young, Mayor. Majors: R. M. Oates, banker; C. Dowd, President of the Merchants' and Farmers' Bank; J. M. Smith, planter; W. A. Sadler, noted for his gallantry.

We clip from Charlotte *Despatch*, which publishes a long list besides of captains, surgeons, &c.

The *Rowan Valley*, heretofore published at Brevard, Mecklenburg county, by Baptist & Finch, has been changed to the *Yadkin Valley Sentinel*, and reduced in size.

It is stated that the preliminaries for a prize fight for the championship of the world, between Jim Mace and Ned O'Baldwin were finally arranged in New York Saturday. They signed new articles to fight in Virginia on the 16th inst. for 1,000 a side.

INCENDIARY FIRES IN FAUQUIER.—The railroad bridge over Turkey run was burned on the night of the 30. An attempt was made on the same night to burn the stable of Thornton Withers, by pouring coal oil on the weather boarding and applying a match.

An accident happened on the street yesterday by which a very worthy colored man lost his life. Whilst passing along one of our back streets with a load of tobacco, which was piled high, his horses took fright, causing his tobacco to fall over, smothering him underneath the same. [illegible] would not have occurred had he not received other injuries in falling. His name was Jim. He was in the employ of Messrs. Kean & Atkinson.—*Danville Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.*

THE MURDER TRIAL AT STAUNTON.—A special dispatch from Staunton says:

On this, the second trial of C. C. Cowan, for killing D. P. Churchill, the jury failed to agree and were discharged at 9 o'clock this afternoon. The jury stood seven for a verdict of murder in the first and five for manslaughter. The prisoner has been committed to jail to await another trial.

The Commonwealth's attorney will move the court this morning that he would be acquitted.

DEATH IN A WELL.—Mrs. Parmelia Monroe, living near Staunton river, in this county, has been engaged for some time in sinking a well on the premises, and penetrated to a considerable depth when, one day last week, the workman gave the signal suddenly to draw up the bucket. After he had been lifted about half way out, he fell to the bottom. Another person was sent down immediately to his assistance, and he soon gave the signal, but while being drawn out fell back to meet the fate of his predecessor. It is supposed that they were asphyxiated by the foul air of the well. Their bodies had not been recovered at last accounts.

MR. WOODBULL denounces Mr. Greeley.

General Grant is preparing to grade the road that leads from Horace Greeley with greenbacks.

The gray jacket who is not for Horace Greeley deserves a straight jacket.—*Courier Journal.*

North Carolina's oldest is 108. He remembers the prehistoric events of the country, and has eight children, the oldest of whom is 82 and the baby 67.

The other day a man named Jones shot a man named Clide, upon the ground, we believe, that Clide had seduced his daughter. As Mr. Clide was only the stepfather of Madame Jones, the act has the appearance of unjustifiable homicide.

A man in St. Louis, tried and convicted last week for the murder of his wife, was asked by the Judge if he had anything to say before the sentence of death was pronounced against him. He replied with energy: "I want you to hang me right off; the sooner the better, for I shall go before a judge that knows more about justice than your Honor does.

A youth of 91 reverently led to the altar a charming bride of 106. It is reported that they were married without the consent of their parents.

FROM WASHINGTON, VIA LONDON.—It is a curious fact that the more minute and authorative details of the Washington treaty in the British Parliament, and its various stages of progress, both as regards the action of the British government and our own, up to the 13th instant, came to us by cable, than we have had from Washington. Thus the readers of The Sun yesterday morning heard from Mr. Gladstone, in his place the evening before, that on Saturday Mr. Schenck informed Earl Granville that the President had accepted and entertained a draft concerning the latest ideas of the British government on the treaty. News from Washington, via London, would once have seemed rather a roundabout method, but the telegraph seems to have neutralized distance, and electricity takes no more account of 3,000 miles than forty.

The new article proposed by Mr. Schenck to be added to the treaty, to cover our virtual withdrawal from the claim for indirect damages, provides a rule for the settlement in principle of the ordinary duties and liabilities of neutrals by submitting to the Geneva arbitrators, in a supplemental treaty, a mutual agreement, applying to the present and all future cases, that neither nation shall be held liable for consequential or indirect damages. This is simply settling the question outside the present treaty, which, it is contended by England, never contemplated such a subject, by a separate and indirect agreement.

It appears that Mr. Sumner moved to throw open the doors, in the Senate, on Monday, and have the question considered in public, as it is in the English Parliament, but as this was not done, the Atlantic cable makes up for the deficiency in good part of the American people, in bringing us from the other side of the water the chief points of information withheld here.—*Baltimore Sun.*

HUMORS OF THE CAMPAIGN—A SUPPOSITIOUS VETO FROM H. G.

[From the Chicago Post.]

["An act to raise revenue by imposing a duty of ten cents on Guano."]

CONGRESS AT THE PRESIDENT.

I return this obnoxious measure without my approval. The man who introduced it is an ass; the men who voted for it are scheming British agents; and the men who say this is not the case are liars and horse-thieves. I Judge that, on an average, every man, woman, and child in America, uses a ton of guano a year, in some shape or other; whether as a farmer in New York, Louisiana, Colorado, Poduke, etc., in agricultural or as Charles A. Dana, for editorial articles. We thus consume, in round figures, 40,000,000 tons of guano annually. The arbitrary and revolutionary act which I veto to-day would thus impose a tax of four millions of dollars a year on our people. With what effect? It would not stimulate the production of American guano. American birds could not compete with the pauper labor of birds in debauched and priest-ridden Central America. I am not quite sure as to what I mean, or why it is not so, or what is which, but the man who speaks to the contrary is a hell-hound and bribed by British gold.

H. G.