THE SENTINEL.

JOSIAH TURNER, Jr., Editor.
T. B. KINGSBURY, Associate Editor.

SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1872.

STATE DEMOCRATIC-CONSERVATIVE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:
HON. A. S. MERRIMON,
Of Buncombe.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR:
MAJOR JOHN HUGHES,
Of Craven.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.
JUDGE W. M. SHIPP,
Of Mecklenburg.

FOR TREASURER:
MAJOR JOHN W. GRAHAM,
Of Orange.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE:
JOHN A. WOMACK,
Of Chatham.

FOR AUDITOR:
GEN. C. LEVENTHORPE,
Of Caldwell.

FOR SUPT. PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:
N. MENDENHALL,
Of Guilford.

FOR SUPT. PUBLIC WORKS:
J. H. SEPARK,
Of Wake.

Sentinel for the Campaign.

As the Gubernatorial and Presidential Campaigns promise to be as exciting as important, we have concluded to furnish the SENTINEL at the following liberal Rates.

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Times and places for holding the Nominating Democratic-Conservative Conventions in the several Congressional Districts of this State, viz:

1st District, at Edenton, Thursday May 23, 1872:

2d District, not yet appointed.

3d District, at Wilmington, Wednesday June 5, 1872.

4th District, at Raleigh, Thursday June 6, 1872.

5th District, at Greensboro', Wednesday May 22d, 1872.

6th District, at Charlotte, Thursday May 23, 1872.

7th District, at Wilkesboro', Thursday May 23, 1872.

8th District, at Marion, McDowell Co., Saturday, June 1, 1872.

CHATHAM COURT.

Our notice of our trip to Chatham was confined to the political discussion which took place between the candidates for Governor. The Court is now in session, but we did not enter the courthouse as we have no fancy to look upon a carpet-bag army-straggler on the bench where once sat Ruffin, Nash, Henderson, Daniel and Gaston, and where should now sit a North Carolinian known to and respected by North Carolinians. There were no capital causes for trial which speaks well for the peace of the county.

The trial of two loyal league negro preachers, Essex Harris and Sam Perkins, for larceny, they having stolen flour, attracted public attention. The preachers were in jail where many of the Radical law makers should now be, or will be when justice is meted out to them.

The Chatham bar was always noted for its learning and ability. Its local lawyers are M. Q. Waddell, Esq., Hon. John Manning, Jr., and J. J. Jackson, James H. Headding, Benjamin J. Howz, R. W. York, John M. Moring, Henry London and Jno. G. Rencher, Esqs. Messrs Webb, Parker, McLane and Argo were the non residents in attendance. Mr. Hedding is the only brindle-tail at the bar, and he may now be set down as a full blooded radical: at least the negroes, Chicken Gunter and John McDonald claim him.

There is another member of the bar suspected by his brethren and the public. He is only silent like Phillips, Hargrove and Cantwell before they were converted, or rather, before they apostatized, for they were never converted.

Pittsboro', we regretted to see, was on the decline. In former days it was noted as a place of resort for the people of the lower country, especially of the Cape Fear region. H. H. Burke keeps the Pittsboro' Hotel in excellent style. Mr. Burke, besides, has a good farm, and cultivates many town lots in wheat and clover.

He had the best wheat we have seen this season. We were glad to learn that much of the attention once paid to game cocks was now paid to bees and clover. Neither Chatham nor Orange will prosper until they make clover and grass the principal crop.

On the way, we met car loads of coal from the Egypt mines. Lockville was the place for the location of the penitentiary above all others, and nothing but the swindle perpetrated upon the State prevented it.

It is charged by some who know the people of Chatham only through newspapers, and such representatives as Long, John McDonald and Chicken Gunter, that they are timid, unstable, and undetermined. This a great mistake. Chatham was called after the Great Earl of that name, William Pitt, the great commoner and friend of liberty and America. From the formation of this county in 1770, to the present day, its citizens have been noted for their courage and manly bearing.

As well might Granville be taunted for having Cuffee Mayo to occupy the seat once filled by Henderson, Gilliam, Russell, Littlejohn and Amis. As well might Guilford be taunted for having Tourgee to succeed Morehead, Gilmer and Gorrell.

We were assured that it was the homestead that carried Chatham against Convention in August last, and Chatham may be relied on for a handsome majority for the Conservative ticket.

THE PER DIEM.

On yesterday we noticed Caldwell's bootless attempt to injure Judge Merrimon by trying to make it appear that he aided Swepson in his nefarious schemes to rob the State. We wish now to allude very briefly to another point made by the candidate of the barn burning and thieving party.

Caldwell endeavored to hold the Democrats responsible for the high pay they received as members of the legislature. This, however, was disposed of by Judge Merrimon in a way that was very damaging to the Governor and very satisfactory to every ordinarily intelligent man. Judge Merrimon showed that the *high per diem* was the work mainly of his own party. It is true a *minority* of Democrats did vote for the high pay, but it is also equally true that *almost every Radical in both houses* voted for the bill containing the high *per diem*, and that Caldwell's party could as easily have *defeated* the bill as they carried it, if they had been so disposed. The truth is the larger part of the Governor's party were hungry for the high rates. With the most of them it was a necessity to have high pay for a few months, that they might live the balance of the year upon the savings of the session.

But Judge Merrimon did not stop here; he showed that when a committee of conference must be raised in the two houses, that Governor Caldwell, true to his low instincts, appointed as speaker of the [illegible] whose *precious vote he knew* and who were *specially friendly* to high per diem. But farther yet: he showed that when Caldwell was absent from his place in the Senate and absent from Raleigh, on his own private affairs, and therefore, rendering no service giving the State no equivalent—that he actually drew *full pay for all the time he was gone*, and that too at the high per diem he complained of.

What think you fellow countrymen of such a man? Is he to be trusted?

KNOCKED DOWN AGAIN.

It seems there was error in saying that Zeak Jones knocked Judge Tourgee down, as he only gave him a sour crack. There is no denying that Judge Merrimon at Pittsboro', knocked his honor down, after this wise. In summing up the bribed men and the amount paid them by Swepson and Littlefield, Judge Merrimon charged Tourgee as receiving $3,700 from Littlefield. This brought Tourgee to his feet, who stated, that he *borrowed* the money from Littlefield. Said [illegible] the commission, that Judge Tourgee had been summoned to appear before the commission, that he had been written to also to make his appearance and explain how it was he received $3,700 of Littlefield, and that *Tourgee never appeared*.

To this Tourgee answered, that he was sick. The Shipp commission was in session, and it is well known that this carpet bag Judge and setter aside of verdicts for negroes, has never had a protracted case of sickness. He knew if he had any character to lose, that Swepson had damaged it by proving that Littlefield had paid him $3,700. If he had been innocent he would not have waited for a summons, but would have sought out the commissioner and set himself right before them and the world.

As to borrowing money from Littlefield, that is just what all of the negroes and rascals said, *they borrowed* the money. Yes they did, and therein consists their guilt.

INTOLERANCE.

It is a very dangerous thing in this country to be independent, or to act and think for yourself. Men are very intolerant of opposition, whether in church or in state. "What is heterodoxy?" asked a British statesman of Charles James Fox on one occasion. "Why," said the witty and accomplished debater, "heterodoxy in *your* doxy, and orthodoxy in *my* doxy."

You are all right, a marvellous proper fellow, if you *agree* with me, but you are not a man of wisdom and judgment if you *take issue* with my *dictum*. So most men think. The eloquent Voorhees, of Indiana, who has been a great favorite with the democracy and the South, is now "catching it" all around for his speech the other day, in which he ventilated Greeley's record. He is charged with being bought up because he dared to say what he thought!

THE SPEECH OF JUDGE MERRIMON.

We call attention to the excellent speech of Judge Merrimon delivered at the Greensboro' State Convention upon accepting the nomination for Governor. It is a condensed outline rather than a full statement of the arguments he presents in his campaign speeches, as the time and place at which it was delivered did not allow so extended and elaborate a discussion as the hustings demand. We learn that the speech is well reported. We are indebted to the enterprise of our neighbor, the *News*, for being able to lay it before our readers. We invite every reader to give this speech a careful perusal. We are compelled to divide the speech for lack of space. In our next number of the Daily it will be concluded. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly editions of the SENTINEL will contain it entire. In a few days we propose publishing the able speech of Gen. J. M. Leach, delivered a short time ago in the U. S. House of Representatives.

Hon. William Allen, of Ohio, Senator Thurman's uncle, is out for Greeley and Brown. Mr. Allen is a veteran Democrat, and a power in Ohio.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Senator Chandler is charged upon the authority of Montgomery Blair of offering to pay $25,000 to induce the Democrats to nominate a straight-out Democrat at Baltimore. Cunning Chandler! Innocent Democrats!

It is also currently stated that one thousand persons, gentlemen of an unselfish sort of patriotism, will give $1,000 each to raise one million of dollars to be presented to Useless S. Grant in case he will magnanimously—that is to say in view of the distressed condition of his party and for the *slight consideration* tendered agree to retire from the field and let some other aspiring gentleman be the Radical nominee. Grant is in a tremendous quandary: he loves office and he loves money. If he runs he will be beaten, if he does not run he will add another million to his immense gifts already received.

Hon. Mr. Beck from Kentucky, has several times charged on the floor of the House that the enormous sum of one hundred and thirty eight millions of dollars has been wastefully expended by the War and Navy Departments within the last four years, and that this has been done without any authority of law whatever, and for the purpose of advancing the interests of the Grant administration and the Radical party at large. Although several prominent Radical members of the House have engaged in the discussion, none of them were bold enough to give a positive denial to the charge. No denial can be made by either the friends of the Secretaries or by the Secretaries themselves, as the facts and figures fully sustain Mr. Beck in the charges he has on several occasions made. If the charges were untrue, the Secretaries could easily establish it by an appeal to the figures, but this they have not done.

Senator Ferry has been elected to the United States Senate by a fusion of the [illegible] beating Gen. Hawley, a very objectionable man to us. This is a capital illustration of what can be accomplished for the good of the country in bringing in harmonious action the elements that are opposed to Grant. Without this uniting of hostile forces Hawley would have been returned to the Senate. This is the same Gen. Hawley who came to Raleigh in 1868, and was feted and toasted by "our beloved" the Decapitated. He is a bitter radical and hates the South only as a "rantankerous" New England Yankee can.

PAID FOR THE NOMINATION.

Major Smith, more commonly known as Blow Your Horn Billy, spent the day after his nomination at Franklin in Raleigh, shaking hands and currying favor with the negroes and brindle tails of the city.

The negroes at Franklin expressed great dissatisfaction with the Major's nomination. They preferred Ike Young or Madison Hawkins. One negro from Granville said he knew the last named gentleman better than he did Smith, and they were nearer on a "*quality*" with the negro. When that fellow knows Billy better, he will change this hastily expressed opinion. Billy tells it freely on the street that his nomination cost him only ninety dollars. While Ike Young must have spent $3,000 in his effort to secure the nomination, Gen. Willie D. Jones, Smith calculates, spent five or six hundred dollars.

We were surprised to learn that Tim Lee voted for Billy, after Billy by innuendo had intimated in a public speech, that Tim stole his chickens, all to a setting hen. Billy said he knew him for he was the only bald headed Irishman he ever saw. One thing is certain, if Billy used money on Tim, he spent over ninety dollars, for Tim is no ninety dollar trout. He is a ten thousand dollar fish as the Bragg Fraud Commission proves, and that too by Tim's own evidence.

We call upon our Johnston county friends to send us the names and number of the loyal men whom Billy, as a deserter hunter, caught with dogs. We want the name of the man he ran through three townships into Smith's mill pond. We want the names of his dogs he bought in Nash to run white men to save his negroes. We want to know the pedigree of his bay mare, Sal, that he rode over deserters.

We do not intend this signer of the ordinance of secession shall longer indulge in making odious to the ignorant those who signed with him the ordinance, while he holds himself up as specially loyal. Billy to be elected will have to vote more negro women in men's clothes than he says he did in 1868, when the carpet-bag constitution was fastened upon the people. If all sense of honesty has not fled the country, Billy is by odds, the easiest man to beat.

THE MEXICAN REVOLT.

To understand the nature of the revolt which now seems to have received its death-blow, it should be remembered that at the last election of President in Mexico there were three candidates—Juarez, who now fills that post; Lerdo, now the principal Judge of the highest tribunal in Mexico, and Porforio Diaz, who had distinguished himself as an able General in the war which ended in the overthrow of Maximillian. Jaurez obtained the office; his rivals complained of unfairness in the election; Lerdo and his friends submitted, but Porforio Diaz took up arms, issued a *pronunciamento*, and attempted to seize upon the government by force. He drew to his standard the desperate men who are too numerous in Mexico, and who saw in the revolt an opportunity of living by contributions wrung from the people. They have met with the fate they deserved; a few of their chiefs yet seem to hold out, but their principal leader, whose military fame and prowess were their boast and their great reliance, has disappeared, and whether he be dead or concealed in some hiding place in Mexico, or has run away, nobody knows.

William Cullen Bryant's letter from the city of Mexico, of March 12th, 1872.

A BIG STRIKE.—We learn that a big strike was made in the Davidson Copper Mine recently, revealing one of the most extensive veins ever struck in this country. They have penetrated the vein some fifteen feet, and have not yet cut through it. It is pronounced a solid mass of mineral and very rich.

[Reported for the Daily News

SPEECH OF JUDGE MERRIMON BEFORE THE GREENSBORO' CONVENTION, ON THE 2ND OF MAY 1872.

The following is the substance of the able speech made by our standard bearer Judge A. S. Merrimon, before the Greensboro' Convention, on Thursday, May 2d in accepting the nomination which he had received at the hands of the Convention. It will, we know, be read with interest by our readers.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention:

You have been pleased to confer upon me a distinguished honor in the nomination for Governor of the State which you have just made. For this manifestation of confidence and respect, coming, as it does, from a body of gentlemen distinguished alike for dignity of character, intelligence, patriotism, and public and private virtue, and representing, as they do, every interest and class of the people, I tender you my grateful and cordial thanks. But I am painfully sensible of the high responsibility and grave duties you have devolved upon me. To present truly, strongly and successfully to the people the disordered and calamitous condition of our common country, and particularly that of our own state, is an undertaking from which one far abler than myself might well shrink.

This important position has not been sought by me. On the contrary I had anxiously hoped that some one other than myself would be selected and charged with it; but I recognize the right of this body, and the people through them to command my efforts in behalf of the common good of the country, and particularly at a time like the present, and at your command I accept the position and labors you have assigned me, relying upon the assistance of the distinguished gentlemen you have associated with me, your cordial cooperation and that of the people under the direction of an Allwise and overruling Providence for success in the election, and the glorious triumph for government and constitutional right.

The circumstances attending the nomination are peculiarly gratifying to me. It was made on the first ballot, and by a very large vote, coming from every quarter of the State, [illegible] honor me personally, as to secure a grand patriotic end. This large vote was with great cordiality made unanimous. Then, the delegates from the home of my heart beyond the mountains, who have known me best and honored me most, and from my boyhood, voted unanimously for me. This was indeed gratifying to my heart. Again—in 1870 I had the honor to be the honored of the defenders of the noble people of Caswell and Alamance counties when they were oppressed, persecuted, outraged by a lawless and despotic Governor who had subverted the constitution and laws of the State and the United States by means of a mercenary armed force. (Applause.)

In recognition of my humble efforts in their behalf, I was nominated by one of Caswell's gallant sons and received the cordial support. This mark of respect touched me sensibly. It stirs my deepest feelings, and I shall remember it with grateful pleasure till my dying day. God bless the people of Caswell and Alamance! (Cheers.)

Some allusion was made to my home—as to whether it is in one section of the State or another. The home of my youth and early childhood—the place ever dear to my heart, and where I hope my dust will rest after I die, is in the mountains, while the city of Raleigh is my place of residence and domicile. But my affections cling to glorious old "Buncombe" and the mountains—I shall never cease to look to it as *home*. But nevertheless, I am indeed a *North Carolinian*! I love every foot of her soil. If called upon to preside as your Governor, I shall know no section—no East no West no North no South. *North Carolina* is my home! (Applause.) I have learned to feel at home anywhere within her borders. I feel great pride in her noble history, and ancestry. I am proud of the fame of her statesmen—her judges, lawyers and scholars—her ministers of the holy religion—her farmers and mechanics and merchants, and I share most proudly in all the glory of her people, in peace and in war. I mourn the black storm of radicalism that has defaced our history for the last four years. If I shall be elected to the high and honorable position for which you have nominated me, I shall be the Governor of the whole people planting my feet firmly on the Constitution and laws of my country as a firm and sure support, and my best and latest effort shall be to imitate and rival the glory and fame of the noblest of my predecessors. (Applause.)

The time I may occupy you will not allow me to enter into a labored discussion of the political condition of the country. I can only glance at it very hastily and briefly.

In the first place, it is important that we should at this time recur to the fundamental principles of liberty and free government, for these are not only menaced and suspended in numerous individual instances, but they are in imminent peril of being overthrown and absolutely destroyed and our system of government changed in spirit, if not in name.

Governments are instituted to subserve the ends and interests of men as individuals and as composing society—for the protection of life, liberty and property, and whenever they cease to effectuate these purposes, they cease to be governments—they are then mockeries and cheats and anarchy sooner or later intervenes. There are several distinctive kinds of government, but our fathers thought a *republican* form of government the best adapted and fitted to secure the priceless blessings of free government, and hence they adopted a written Constitution in which they set down in plain terms, certain great fundamental truths, principles essential to rational liberty, and free government. Among these essential rights, are the right to be free from arrest unless upon affidavit and by warrant issued by a lawful magistrate, the sacred right of man to the great writ of *habeas corpus*, when arrested, to the end the course of such arrest may be inquired into by a judge and the party restored to liberty, if not lawfully detained, the right of trial by jury, the right to be free from arrest and the search of houses, etc., unless upon lawful warrant, the right to perfect freedom in elections, and the general right to have the Constitution and laws operate according to their power and spirit at all times and everywhere. These are in fact essential and fundamental principles of liberty, it can not exist without them, they are of the highest and last importance to every citizen whether he be great or small—they are of priceless value and dear to freemen as life itself.

Until of late years, the love of these grand principles was so universal among the people that they were allowed to operate so thoroughly and completely, that the people forgot almost to think of and regard them, but time and men have sadly changed with these latter years—the spirit of radical outrage—"that might makes right," "the end justifies the means," of disregard of constitutional right and obligation, has swept over the whole land, and those who by one means or another have been entrusted with official power, have prostituted that power, disregarded their high obligations, subverted the constitution and made it virtually a dead letter and a cheat!

This spirit has been illustrated on a large and alarming scale in the forcible reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion: that reconstruction was by force and done after the war had ceased for years—it was done with no regard to the constitutional rights of the States or the people composing them, by means of the sword in a time of peace, and when not even the plea of necessity could be plausibly set up to justify such action. When it was proposed to invoke the aid of the highest judicial tribunal of the land to be [illegible] of the Constitution, a great "higher law" political party put forth its arm of legislative power to prevent this court from deciding such great questions and the supremacy of the constitution, and accomplished this purpose. I do not cite this grand suspension of the constitution for the purpose of suggesting opposition to reconstruction as accomplished—on the contrary, I recognize it as now necessary and binding, because the people of the States have, for the sake of peace and the blessings of civilization submitted to [illegible].

They have accepted it, and it is the part of wisdom and a political necessity that it shall be recognized and upheld as part of the law of the land. But this infamous exercise of power is calculated to alarm every friend of the constitution and free government. If this may be done now, it may be done again and again and as often as a furious and factional party shall see fit and have power to accomplish such purpose.

Thousands of our best people were in time of peace disfranchised, and thousands still remain ineligible for office and this end has been effected in a like form [illegible].

Troops have been stationed in many States of the Union in the interest of a political party manifestly for the purpose of interfering with the freedom of elections and controlling them—troops have been sent repeatedly to this and other States in the South, and to the great State of New York and other States of the North.

In hundreds of instances, federal power was exercised and administered by Radical officials in time of peace, has been used freely to arrest and imprison citizens without warrant and in express and flagrant violation of the Constitution and public and personal liberty.

In a time of peace, in like violation of the Constitution and liberty, the writ [illegible] been and are arrested without any lawful warrant or authority, and by military [illegible]. A despotism in all but name [illegible] in our land of liberty! And this in the interest of a radical [illegible] faction and the people submit to it calmly and quietly! How long will they do so? Are they free? Are they the descendants of Washington and Hamilton and Jefferson and the illustrious men of 1776?

(CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.)

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE AND PARTY MAJORITIES.

As the campaign opens and the popular excitement grows deeper, the general disposition to calculate chances increases and in order that our readers may survey the field at a single glance we copy from the Chicago *Tribune* the following table, exhibiting the electoral vote in the election of 1872, with a statement of the popular majority in the same States in 1868:

	Electoral Vote 1872.	Rep Maj. 1868.	Dem Maj. 1868.
Alabama,	9	4 280	
Arkansas,	6	3,071	
California,	6	514	
Connecticut,	6	3,064	
Delaware,	3		3,357
Florida	3		
Georgia,	11		45,688
Illinois,	21	51,150	
Indiana,	14	9,572	
Iowa,	11	46 389	
Kansas,	5	17,0[illegible]	
Kentucky,	13		64,301
Louisiana,	7	46 962	
Maine,	7	28,0[illegible]	
Maryland,	8		31,919
Massachusetts,	13	77,069	
Michigan,	11	31,481	
Minnesota,	5	15,470	
Mississippi,	8		
Missouri,	15	25 883	
Nebraska,	3	4 [illegible]	
Nevada,	3	1 [illegible]	
New Hampshire	4	6,967	
New Jersey,	9		2 881
New York,	34		10 000
North Carolina,	10	12 136	
Ohio,	22	41 428	
Oregon,	3		164
Pennsylvania,	28	28 898	
Rhode Island,	4	6 445	
South Carolina,	7	17 064	
Tennessee,	11	30 436	
Texas,	8		
Vermont,	4	32,122	
Virginia	11		
West Virginia,	5	8,770	
Wisconsin,	10	24,447	
Total,	357		

Necessary to a choice, 179

The *Tribune* adds the following remark:

The battlefield of the campaign will be in California, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Alabama, Arkansas, Nebraska, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Of the States which voted for Grant in 1868 the following will certainly vote the opposition ticket in case he is nominated; Missouri, 15 votes; North Carolina, 10 votes; Tennessee, 11 votes; West Virginia, 5 votes; total 41 votes. In addition to these will be the votes of the States which did not vote in 1868; Virginia, 11 votes, Texas, 8 votes; Florida, 3 votes; total 22 votes,—all of which will be given against Grant, making an increased opposition of 63 electoral votes.

A united opposition to Grant will carry all the States that voted against him in 1868, and Arkansas, 6 votes; California, 6 votes; Connecticut, 6 votes; Nebraska, 3 votes; Pennsylvania, 28 votes; Massachusetts, 13 votes; Wisconsin, 10 votes; total 78 votes—showing that a united opposition to Grant can carry over two-thirds of the electoral vote, while a divided opposition will elect him by nearly a unanimous vote.

"A united opposition to Grant" is what we require, and we think the indications point to the defeat of the gift enterprise candidates.

A child seven years of age recently died in Polk county, which had been paralyzed for about five months. It could move only its head, was perfectly blind though its eyes looked natural—could not talk, or eat, though nourishment was given it in the form of gruel. She had been a perfectly healthy and quite intelligent child before this attack, and no one seemed to be able to assign a reason for the condition she was in. Her name was Greenlee, and lived near Sandy Plains. So says the Rutherford *Vindicator*.

By order of the Executive Committee, the following delegates were appointed to represent Rockingham county in the Greensboro' convention to be held on the 22d inst., to nominate a candidate for congress:

George L. Alken, John Moore, J. M. Gorgan, Frank M. Hamlin, R. A. Montgomery, James Dood, P. A. Holderby, M. S. Canton, Dr. Giles, H. Bailey, Dr. John R. Raine, E. W. Busick, P. D. McCullum, Nathan Mobly, Col. James Irvin, George D. Boyd, W. P. Hopkins, F. K. Cummins, Dr. Hugh L. Patrick, H. P. Lomax, Jas. T. Reynolds, W. R. Lindsay, J. W. Moore, Maj. M. Oaks, Hugh K. Reid, Gen. F. L. Simpson, Edward White and P. M. Winchester.

By order of committee.

A. M. SCALES.

ACCEPTANCE OF C. L. C. LEVENTHORPE.

We publish below the excellent letter of the gentleman who was nominated for auditor at the Greensboro' convention. It is worthy of one of the truest soldiers our state had in the times that tried the patriotism of men.

PATTERSON, N. C., May 11, 1872.

To the Hon. JOHN KERR,
President of Convention.

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of May 1th, in which, as presiding officer of the convention of the democratic conservative party of North Carolina, you have conveyed to me the notification of my nomination for the office of auditor of public accounts of this state.

Accepting this nomination, I can only promise to do what I can to forward the great movement which has commenced, and I can but regret that my power to advance its objects should be so small.

The platform adopted by the convention has my most cordial approval.

It is in the prevalence of such principles alone, that we can hope for equality before the laws, for a return to honesty and economy in outlay, and for the restoration of those rights of which we are deprived. I look upon the action of this convention—upon the harmony which existed amongst its members—upon its wisdom, as evinced in the choice of a leader, and upon the unanimity which marked its proceedings, as sure earnests of a great and glorious success. Nor do I limit its influence to the bounds of North Carolina. It will strengthen and extend the cause throughout the whole Union that [illegible] North State [illegible] among those who, in every quarter, are [illegible] in their demands for reform.

Permit me, sir, to assure you of my thanks for the kind terms in which you [illegible] the [illegible] convention, [illegible] the honor which they have done me.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Yours most respectfully,
C. LEVENTHORPE.

THE LAST SCENE AT APPOMATTOX.

SPEECH OF A FEDERAL OFFICER.

[illegible] a meeting of the Society of [illegible] At this celebration an oration was delivered by Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, of New York, and from this oration we make the following extracts:

The morning crept slowly on—first in the gray dawn, then into rosy flush. Still on! still on! The mists crept upward and into the sun wheeled, and so your muskets lay down, each man in place, to get scant rest, which, even in [illegible] marching, you neither sought nor needed. You were squarely across Lee's front, and had closed forever his last line of retreat.

The enemy, reaching your cavalry, advanced, saw the serried line of Union troops. Gordon gathered and massed his men for their last charge. Tattered and hungry, worn by ceaseless marching and fighting, with no hope of victory, with little possibility of escape, they closed their lines with a fidelity of discipline and a soldierly resolution, to which words can do little justice but which each soldier's heart must recognize and honor.

As the old guard closed around their Emperor at Waterloo, so these men closed around the flags of their lost cause. My heart abhors their treason. But it warms beyond restraint to their manhood so grandly brave, even in disloyalty. Slowly they advanced to their last attack. No battle yell, no crack of the skirmisher's rifle, broke the strange stillness of that Sabbath morn. Steadily, silently they came. When Sheridan drew back his horsemen, as parts some mighty curtain, and there stood the close formed battalions of infantry, the cannon gleaming in the openings, quietly awaiting the coming of Gordon's men.

Instinctively your enemy halted. Meanwhile Lee has turned back to meet Grant and surrender his command. Sheridan swung his cavalry around upon Gordon's left, and was about to charge, when Custar reached Longstreet, assurance of surrender was given, and the end had come.

That Sabbath day, with tears and in sorrow, southern men folded the banners of the "Lost Cause," and their bravest and best sought honorably to bury them from sight forever.

How sad it is that poor ambitious, jealousies of race, the wretched greed of pelf and place, and the miserable hates of social rivalries should so often disturb the hearty reconciliation of that surrender, and for a time revive the bitterness which you then sought to bury in a common grave.

This hour is no time for politics. Mine not the lips, I trust, to introduce them here. But when I think of the heroic past, which your faces and presence so vividly recall, and then how trading, trickster politicians, forgetful of what baptism of blood sealed the new birth of the nation, seek to array races in needless hostility, to excite the ignorance of the one and the brutal prejudices of the other, I would like to summon a guard, half from the rebel army of Northern Virginia and half from the loyal army of the Potomac, take such malcontents out, give them drum head court-martial, immediate execution, and soldierly burial under the apple tree at Appomattox.

GREEN PICKLES IN GLASS AND Kegs for retailing purposes.
may 9-tf W. C. STRONACH & Co.

PROVISIONS.
25 Boxes Bulk Sides,
4 Hhds. Sugar Hams
1 " Breakfast Strips.
20 Kegs Pure Lard.
apr 1[illegible]-tf LEACH BROS., Grocers.

PURE CORN AND RYE WHISKY.
We have in successful operation our
DISTILLERY,
Near Warrenton, N. C.,
And are making one hundred and fifty gallons per day, of the best and purest
CORN AND RYE WHISKY
ever offered for sale in North Carolina.
The former reputation of our whisky, known as "The Old Christmas Whisky," shall be sustained in every respect, and we promise our customers a genuine and unadulterated article of spirits on the most reasonable terms. To all invalids we would especially recommend our whisky for its fine medicinal qualities—as free from "drugs," chemicals and injurious compounds.
The physicians of Warrenton unanimously agree in pronouncing our whisky the PUREST that has been in the market since the war, and prescribe it for their patients.
We are selling our whisky, which we guarantee to be thirty degrees stronger than most Northern whisky, at $1 to $1.60 per gallon by the barrel. Fractional parts of a barrel at $1.60 to $1 per gallon: no quantity under five gallons sold at the distillery.
We will exchange Whisky for Corn or Meal, at the rates of one gallon whisky for two bushels corn or meal, the corn to be delivered at Warrenton, Col. Davis' Mill or the distillery.
We will receive Hogs at the distillery on shares.
CHRISTMAS, FOOTE & CO.,
feb 7-d&w6m Warrenton, N. C.

COPARTNERSHIP.
WM. N. H. SMITH, GEORGE V. STRONG.
SMITH & STRONG,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Office over the Citizens' National Bank, Exchange Place.
may 8-d6m

J. H. SEPARK.
SEPARK, HICKS & Co.,
Manufactures of and dealers in
Machinery & Plows.
Steam Engines, Saw Mills, Farm Machinery, &c., Repaired.
BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, MADE TO ORDER.
Would call the attention of the public to their
WROUGHT COTTON SCREWS.
all sizes and lengths, for hand or power.
Also, to their Crowell's Patent
IRON FENCING,
something NEW, GOOD, AND CHEAP
Also, to our new pattern, improved
SUNNY SOUTH COTTON PLOW,
undoubtedly the most popular and cheapest good cotton and cultivating plow made.
Parties needing any kind of
Castings for Mines, Mills,
and other Machinery, or Repairing of any kind promptly executed, would do well to give us their orders.
apr 10-3m.

MOLASSES AND FINE SYRUPS.
5 Bbls S. H. Molasses,
10 Tierces " "
5 Hhds. " "
5 Hhds New Crop Cuba
5 Bbls. Muscovada
5 " New Orleans.
2 " Silver Drips.
apr 11 tf LEACH BROS., Grocers.

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. 48 Fayetteville Street,
with the only change it being on the
FIRST FLOOR
instead of up stairs.
ISAAC ŒTTINGER.
apr 5-3m.

The 'Carrollton,'
THIS NEW AND BEAUTIFUL HOTEL is now open to the public. Located on the site of the "Old Fountain Hotel," extended by an elegant front on Baltimore street, it is convenient alike to the business man and the tourist.
It is the only Hotel in Baltimore of the new style, embracing Elevators, Suits of Rooms with Baths and all conveniences; perfect ventilation and light throughout—and was planned and built as a Hotel, new from its foundation.
To accommodate MERCHANTS AND OTHERS, who visit Baltimore, the Proprietor will charge $3 per day for the Rooms on fourth and fifth floors, making the difference on account of the elevation. Ordinary Transient Rates for lower floors, $4 per diem.
Guests of the House desiring to take advantage of the above rates, will please notify the Clerk before Rooms are assigned.
AN IMPROVED ELEVATOR FOR THE USE OF GUESTS, IS RUNNING CONSTANTLY,
from 6 a. m., to 12 p. m., thus rendering the upper stories accessible without fatigue.
The undersigned refers to his career of over thirty years, as a Hotel Manager in New York and Baltimore, confident that, with a new and modern house, he can give entire satisfaction to his guests. R. B. COLEMAN,
Baltimore, Md., March 1872. Proprietor.
apr 19 1m

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS.
50 Bbls., S. H. Syrup,
20 Tierces Molasses,
5 Hhds. do.
may 4 tf LEACH BRO'S.

SWEET POTATOES!
SWEET POTATOES!!
150 Bus. Sweet Potatoes just received.
apr 23-tf G. T. STRONACH & BRO.

CORN MEAL.
250 Bus. bolted Meal.
apr 23-tf G. T. STRONACH & BRO.

2 000 CORDS OF OAK WOOD FOR Sale delivered either in the city or on the line of the N. C. R. R., only 3 miles from the city.
apr 23 tf G. T. STRONACH & BRO.

NEW CUT HERRINGS.
30 Bbls. just received.
apr 23 tf G. T. STRONACH & BRO.

30 BBLS. IRISH POTATOES FOR Planting and table, just received.
apr 18 tf W. C. STRONACH & Co.

150 BBLS. OF FLOUR FROM FINE to Family. Just received.
apr 18-tf W. C. STRONACH & Co.

FLOUR! FLOUR! FLOUR!
200 Bbls. new Flour, all grades.
apr 11-tf G. T. STRONACH & BRO.

PIANO FORTES.
JAMES PIRSSON & SON respectfully inform the public, that they have just received a new stock of those superior Piano Fortes of the GREAT UNION COMPANY OF NEW YORK to which they invite attention. The immense resources of this company in the shape of capital, machinery and other facilities, enable them to put their Pianos at a much lower rate than any other first class establishment, and persons about to purchase will find it much to their advantage to call and examine these Pianos before purchasing elsewhere.
Send for circular to
JAMES PIRSSON & SON,
[illegible] Hargett street,
mar 5-tf Raleigh, N. C.

WM. P. GRAVES. THOS. K. MCGEHEE.
WM. T. LAW.
Graves Warehouse,
DANVILLE, VA.
FOR THE SALE OF LEAF TOBACCO
WE Have just put an addition to our Warehouse, making it the largest and best arranged house for the business in the Town. With 19 large doors and 19 skylights. Wagons locked up in the Warehouse at night. Dry Stalls for horses. Good rooms for Planters to cook and sleep in. Prompt attention to the interest and comfort of Planters and their teams.
oct 1-diy

FOR SALE.
100 Bushels Sweet Potatoe Plants.
may 5-tf W. H. JONES & Co.

OFFICE OF THE PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 175 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
STEPHEN CROWELL, President.
CHAUNCEY BEDELL, Vice-President.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.
WM. R. CROWELL, Marine secretary.
Douglass Bell, Agent Phenix Ins. Co.
DEAR SIR:—We are happy to inform you that the Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn will pay ALL her losses in the Chicago fire out of her NET SURPLUS, over all liabilities, leaving her sound and ready for business.
Our condition on October 1st 1871, is as follows:
Cash Capital, $1,000,000
Gross Surplus, [illegible]
Loss, etc., adjusted but not due, Oct. 1st, 1871, [illegible]
Chicago losses will not exceed, in any event, [illegible]
And we [illegible]
The Phenix Insurance Company, of Brooklyn, is to-day sound and solvent, and can pay all the losses at Chicago out of its net surplus.
A corps of Adjusters have been dispatched to the scene of disaster with instructions to settle all losses and pay the same in CASH.
We congratulate our patrons and ourselves on our good fortune.
STEPHEN CROWELL,
nov 20-tf Pres't Phenix Ins. Co.

LEFFEL'S UNRIVALED AMERICAN DOUBLE TURBINE WATER WHEEL,
Mill Gearing, Shafting & Pulleys
STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS,
POOLE & HUNT, BALTIMORE.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.
Jan 24, 1871.

NOISELESS SLATES.
Just received a lot of the new patent Noiseless School Slates of different sizes and prices from 20 to 40 cents each. They make no noise when they fall and are not easily broken. For sale at
mar 21-tf. J. A. [illegible]'s Book Store.

The Tribune.
A WEEKLY ILLUSTRATED CAMPAIGN Paper, of the above title, will be edited and published by the undersigned, at and after the 2d Tuesday in May next, in support of the Liberal Republican and Conservative cause of the State, and of the whole country. The *Tribune* will advocate Reconciliation and Reform, the One-Term (Presidential) principle, and all the important subjects heretofore announced in the Watchman, viz: Universal Amnesty—Public Schools—Immediate Resumption of Specie Payments—an Act of Congress recognizing our Homestead Law—*the Abolition of the whole Internal Revenue System*—the funding of the National debt at 4 per cent. long bond—the greatest possible protection against Monopolists—Rigid Economy in every department of the state and Nation. Government—complete Reform of the Public Service, in all branches, both state and National, and the elevation of none but honest and capable men to office—the equitable compromise of the old debt of the State, and the entire repudiation of the new—the organization of a Commission, to be paid from the State Treasury, in aid of Immigration—no compromising hostility to all Secret Political Organizations of whatever name or character—the division of the State into two Judicial Districts &c., &c., &c. The *Tribune* will give all thieving Carpet-Baggers leave to quit.
Nothing of a personal character shall appear in the columns of *The Tribune*, editorially or otherwise, that cannot be substantially proved by either recorded or living evidence.
The canvass will continue six months. The *Tribune* will be published at the following cheap rates:
For single copies, [illegible]
CLUB RATES:
For ten copies, [illegible]
" Fifteen copies, [illegible]
" Twenty " [illegible]
" Thirty " [illegible]
" Forty " [illegible]
" Fifty " [illegible]
" Seventy-five copies, [illegible]
" One hundred " [illegible]
Invariably *cash in advance*
It is confidently expected that 30,000 copies will be subscribed for. Subscribers may send money in Post Office Orders or in Registered Letters at Editor's risk.
Neither travelling nor local agents will be employed.
The *Tribune* will be unsurpassed as an advertising medium.
H. H. HELPER.
SALISBURY, N. C., April 8th, 1872.
apr 23-tf

MRS. BLAIR'S BOARDING HOUSE
Mrs. Blair, having located favorably, Corner of Hargett and Salisbury streets, will be very grateful for patronage. Persons wishing board, who prefer to furnish their own rooms, can be accommodated. Table board especially desired.
apr 6-tf.

BEEF HAMS AND TONGUES,
Smoked Broiling Beef,
Fulton Market do.
may 9 tf W. C. STRONACH & Co.

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND CORNED Herrings, for sale at Jamesville at $3 per thousand, by H. W. MIZELL.
apr 30-1m

LICORICE MASS AND STICK,
ITALIAN, SPANISH, GREEK, TURKEY AND SICILY
FOR SALE BY
HENRY M. MORRIS,
Importer and Agent for the U. S. and Canada,
No. 73 Water Street, and 19 Old Slip,
NEW YORK.
CERTIFICATES from the leading Manufacturers in Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Missouri, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, New York, and Canada.
ALSO,
Warranted Superior Powdered Licorice.
As Agent for H. M. MORRIS I will furnish his importations of Licorice at above at New York prices and freight. Orders promptly filled from New York.
Address, JAMES T. WHITTED, Agent,
mar 27-eod6m Hillsboro, N. C.