The Semi-Weekly Sentinel.

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THE SENTINEL.

HUGE RADICAL CONSPIRACY.

The crimes of the radicals are monstrous indeed, but the means they adopted to accomplish their devilish purposes are quite as much so.

The *Constitution* of the State framed by them, contains the basis of the huge *conspiracy* by which they have plundered, robbed and impoverished the people. They well knew the impoverished condition of the people at the time they came into power, that the State Treasury was empty, and the only thing they could use to pecuniary advantage was the *credit* of the State. They knew too, that if they undertook to *increase* the public debt while the people were poor and unable to pay the interest off the "old debt," that the bonds of the State would not *sell* unless *extraordinary* means were employed to *stimulate* the credit of the State. Let us see how they did this.

In the bill of rights, it is provided that "the public debt, regularly contracted *before* and *since* the rebellion, shall be regarded as inviolable and never be questioned."

This provision alone would not be regarded as very extraordinary, if it did not go out of the way to embrace in *terms* the debt to be created *after* the war. Why put in the words "*since the rebellion?*" There was a motive!

But this provision was not sufficient to *force the bonds* of the State to be issued on the credit of the people, and hence, another strange and extraordinary provision was inserted in the *Constitution*. It is this: "The General Assembly shall by appropriate legislation and by adequate taxation, provide for the prompt and regular payment of the interest on the public debt, and after the year 1880 it shall lay a specific annual tax upon real and personal property of the State, and the sum thus realized shall be set apart as a sinking fund to be devoted to the payment of the public debt."

But this extraordinary provision was not regarded as sufficient, and hence, another provision still stronger was inserted, to the effect that all acts of the legislature making appropriations to complete unfinished railroads, should contain a provision levying a *special tax to pay the interest on the bonds issued for such purpose, and hence, we have the bonds called "special tax bonds."*

After the constitution was adopted with these strange provisions in it, although the people were poor and impoverished, and could not pay the interest on the ante-war debt and have not done so, the radicals undertook to increase the public debt ostensibly for railroad purposes, to the enormous sum of $26,000,000! The bonds of the State were thrown upon the market of the world millions of dollars of them at a time, and then these strange and extraordinary provisions of the constitution came into place and served the purpose of the conspirators. They said to capitalist in New York, "See these provisions in the constitution of the 'Old Tar-heel State,' they don't intend to repudiate—they can't if they would—see what guarantees of good faith they have put in their new constitution!"

There provisions were put into the constitution by *preconcert*, upon agreement, in pursuance of a deliberate conspiracy to rob and plunder the people of the State. They were put in for the purpose of "bulling the bonds" at the proper time. This must be clear to any reasoning mind. And thus the radical constitution contains the ground work of a huge conspiracy to swindle the people on a scale that staggers human belief.

The Bonds were sold and several millions of dollars realized for them. Where is the money! The sworn testimony of witnesses shows that *ten per centum* of the sums appropriated were agreed to be paid to get the bills making the appropriations through the Legislature, and the same testimony shows, that over $241,000 were spent to secure the passage of one bill. Of all the money realized, a mere pittance went into the railroads.

This wicked work was done by the radical party while they had complete control of every department of the State government. They now pretend to say that some democrats helped them thus to plunder and ruin the people. They have never been able to prove the truth of this suggestion, but suppose it were true, does this in any wise excuse them? It only proves that they were willing to combine with thieves and robbers to perpetrate unheard of crimes upon a helpless people. This only aggravates their crime!

This same radical party now asks the people to continue them in power and they hope to induce the people to do so, and they openly boast of their power through the concentrated *negro vote* for they say, "*75,000 negro votes will put us through!*" What do the people think of that? Is it not time for them to rise up and rebuke such a devilish and destructive spirit? We think so, and we trust they will. What a strange spectacle would be presented to the world, if the people should ratify by their vote this crime and outrage!

A Bristol paper says that the establishment of the Great Western steamboat line between that port and New York has given such an incentive to the trade between the two ports that another steamer is now on its way from New York for Bristol.

THE GAME.

Let our people bear in mind that one of the radical chief cards is to carry the State by importing negro voters.

Let them remember that fifteen hundred or two thousand, or even more for aught we know, persons are now indicted in the Federal Court, and that these indictments are held as threats over them to compel them to vote the radical ticket. If this is not *intimidation* what is it?

Let them remember that threats have been made that three thousand citizens of North Carolina shall be arrested upon the trumped up charge of being kuklux; thereby deterring them from the free, untrammeled exercise of the right of suffrage.

Let the good people remember that special marshals are to be appointed with blank warrants in their pockets to be filled at pleasure, that democrats may be seized and marched off to prison, or so intimidated that they will not vote.

Remember that over $200,000 have been spent in North Carolina by the Grant administration for the sole purpose of wreaking vengeance upon innocent citizens who are opposed to Grant, thereby creating at the North the belief that our people were lawless and rebellious

Remember these great crimes against civilization and your State, and go to the polls on Thursday and vote against radical rule and ruin.

A SIGNIFFICANT FACT.

Has it occurred to the reader that the three Southern States that have been subjected to the most severe treatment under the Ku Klux laws are those States in which the opposition to Gragt has been in the minority? North and South Carolina and Mississippi, have been the victims of the Bayonet Rule, and yet the governments in each State have been in the hands of Grant's partisans.

Will any one tell how it is that the three States, in which Grant's followers have enjoyed the largest liberty and done the tallest stealing, should have State governments that were so incapable of protecting their party, when no actual resistance to constituted authority is upon record, and no failure of the courts to exercise due authority can be pointed out, except in the case of the "exhausted Judiciary," and that was in the interest purely of Grant? The truth is this whole Ku Klux attack upon the South this Bayonet Rule of Grant was infamous in the extreme. It was engendered of hate and executed with malice. There is no parallel in history. Neither Poland nor Ireland was ever so persecuted and afflicted. It is enough to sink and damn for ever Grant and all who support his wild and wicked assaults upon the rights of the people. The nomination of such a man of Peace as Horace Greeley is enough to frighten and appall the drunken Grant as did the goary locks of *Banquo* his imperial assassin.

INFAMOUS.

At the last term of the Federal Court that met in Raleigh there were fourteen hundred and odd indictments against the Ku Klux. Of these only six were tried. Fourteen hundred were continued, and for what? The answer is patent to all—that they might have the indictments held over them as a threat that if they voted against Caldwell and his party they should be prosecuted and punished. It is vote for Caldwell or go to the penitentiary.

The cost of trying the six was enormous, and all this expense has been incurred for the vilest party ends. How can any honest man support such a party?

A MERITED COMPLIMENT.

Senator Tipton said to us when in Raleigh, that Tom Corwin, of Ohio, had taught the men of the North West who could make a stump speech how to do it. And then he added—"By the way, your man Vance, comes nearer being Corwin than any man I have met in twenty years." We read last year all of Corwin's published stump speeches, and Vance's speech at Wilkesboro' is worth them all put to together. But still, Corwin was the great stump speaker of his day—"there is no rubbing that out."

From an editorial in the Standard of July 26th, 1861.

BUTT HIM.

"We learn they have a way down in Johnston of butting a fellow, if he don't volunteer to fight for his country, provided he is a young man, who has no barrier in his way. They take them by the arms and legs and give them a butting against an oak tree."

Same July 19th, 1861.

CALL THEM OUT.

There are perhaps from 150 to 200 men in the 3 companies raised here. * * * It has struck us recently very forcibly that there are at least 150 more of us here, who are not a whit better than they are * * * What are we doing? * * Call them out, we say, all of them who ought to be ready. Put them into the militia if they won't volunteer. *Drill them until their legs get limber.* Stir them up. Blow the fife, beat the drum, do something to save their talent, courage, if they have any. Many of our brass boys are in the fight, coax and jump or drive all out who ought to go."

EX-SENATOR MILLER, OF GEORGIA.

We gave our impressions of this eloquent gentleman's efforts in Raleigh. We learn from a prominent gentleman of our town, that Senator Doolittle told him that Dr. Miller's speech at Concord was a very able one. We were much pleased with him in social intercourse as we were with his thoughtful and eloquent effort before the people. We shall be glad to have him visit our State again before the calends of November

Important Correspondence.

To the People of North Carolina:

On the date stated the following letter was forwarded to the National Hotel, by messenger:

"YARBOROUGH HOUSE,
Raleigh, July 23d, 1872.

Hon. Columbus Delano,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEAR SIR:—I notice by a published programme you are "billed" for public speaking to-morrow. I respectfully solicit the privilege of 'dividing time' with you in the discussion of matters pertaining to the present administration, and the political issues now before the people.

This course will permit the friends of President Grant to hear how and by whom his administration has been conducted, as seen by Liberal Republicans. It will also give you an opportunity to answer the charges that may be brought against it. At the same time you may propound such questions as you may deem proper to those who oppose you.

My long connection with the War Department under Secretary Stanton, and my subsequent connection with the Treasury Department as chief of the Secret Service Division, cannot have escaped your recollection, and I therefore assume you cannot be unacquainted with me, and shall be happy to hear from you this evening.

Very respectfully,
WM. P. WOOD."

This letter was under cover, sealed and addressed to Secretary Delano, but as it bargained for, the attendant satelites did the office of responding as follows:

"RALEIGH, July 23d, 1872.

W. P. WOOD, Esq:

SIR:—Your note of this date to Secretary Delano has been handed to me.

The friends of Secretary Delano in this city are advised sufficiently to decline to consent that any correspondence be held with you by the Secretary.

Your obt. servt.,
J. C. L. HARRIS,
Sec. Rep. Ex. Committee."

Now I do believe that the true reason why Secretary Delano has thus refused to meet me before the people is because he is aware that I am in possession of facts which he knew I would have publicly stated before his political friends, and challenged denial. I should have desired to know by what honest process said Secretary Delano, Simon Cameron and others of Grant's partizans became the lessees of the Georgia State R. R., an operation by which all concerned expect large pecuniary returns; although it is reported on good authority that not one of the Grantites invested a single dollar in the enterprise, and every honest man who is familiar with the case, knows the whole matter to be a swindle, legislated through a radical legislature for the special benefit of Delano, Cameron & Co.

We should also have inquired relative to his personal interest in Light House contracts, viz: Congress appropriated about $150,000 for the construction of a Light House at Southwest Pass, near the mouth of the Mississippi river. Drawings and specifications were made by the Light House Board, and advertisements inserted in many of the public journals inviting proposals from competent bidders, stipulating the condition of award forfeiture, &c., &c. Upon the faith of this invitation several proposals were submitted, and at the given time for opening the bids many of the contractors were present to ascertain the result. The bids opened on the contract ranged from $50,000 to $81,000—one bid remained to be examined. The Commodore present who was acting as chief of the Board, broke the seal, read and decided the bid informal, and not in accordance with the proposals, exacted from all other bidders whose offers were considered. He decided not to entertain the same as far as the action of the board was concerned. A letter from Secretary Delano accompanied this bid. It was addressed to Secretary Boutwell, and desired the contract to be given to John Cooper & Co., of Mount Vernon, Ohio. This letter was so indecent that the commodore was ashamed to read the whole of it. The contract was awarded to John Cooper & Co., of Mount Vernon, Ohio, the home of Secretary Delano. The contract stipulated that the light house should be completed in February, 1872, under penalty of certain forfeiture for delay. The light house is not completed to the present day. No forfeiture has been or is likely to be required; and this illegal contract is yet unfinished. This special favoritism may yet give them more uneasiness than they expected.

During Mr. Delano's career as a representative in Congress he became interested in certain of the Washington fair sex, and had he left them in the same condition as he found them we should be silent on the subject. From member of Congress he became Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and causes to be sent to the United States Senate the name of Luther B. Brady as assessor for the 4th Georgia district, which includes Atlanta. The law requiring all assessors to be residents of the District to which they were appointed prevented the confirmation of Brady, but the female pressure could not be resisted by Secretary Delano, and he wrote a letter to Col. Jas. Atkins, collector of the 4th Georgia District recommending Brady for the position of 1st Deputy under Atkins. Brady received said appointment and went on duty in June, 1869, certain parties in Washington becoming his sureties. Brady and his lady friend were introduced as man and wife into such society in Atlanta as would receive them, and matters ran thus until March, 1870, when Col. Atkins discovered that Brady had stolen $4,000 and his surety bond from the office safe, and immediately caused the arrest of Brady on the charge of "larceny after trust." The said Brady was held to bail under the charge; Col. Atkins, then wrote Mr. Delano, (who was then advanced to Secretary of the Interior) that as he Atkins, had appointed Brady entirely upon his, Delano's recommendation, he requested him to select and authorise some good lawyer of Washington to commence action against Brady's sureties. Mr. Delano answered, that he was unacquainted with Washington lawyers and refused action in the case. At a subsequent trial of Brady before United States Commissioner Smith, of Atlanta, Ga., the female referred to put in her debating powers, requesting the removal of Brady's case to Washington, where she was confident Secretary Delano would have it fixed all right, as her personal relations with the Secretary were of such a character that he would not refuse her anything; further adding that the shawl (a valuable one) she then wore upon her person was a present from Secretary Delano.

Col. Atkins, now collector of the port of Savannah, Ga., an ultra Grant radical, cannot deny the facts in this case, as here stated.

[illegible] draws his salary (as chief clerk under his father) for duties not performed, but is now or was lately *prospecting* in Utah in the mining and land interest of that region; and if our country is to be cursed with such a calamity as the re-election of Grant, the Delano's will become millionaires from the perquisites (stealings) of their official connection with the Government.

As corrupt as we believe Secretary Delano to be, he is but a fair specimen of the cabinet officers and radical gypsies who come among the people of the South to sow the seed of social strife between the white and black races, by incendiary speeches in the interest of Grantism, and these are the partisans, who dread to meet an opponent who knows their individual character as well as their political iniquities. Very respectfully,

WM. P. WOOD.

OUR POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

Despite the bragging of radicals the prospects of success for Merrimon and the State ticket continues to brighten.

The news from Col. Carter's district has improved. The awakening becomes greater daily.

CARTERET.—The Newbern *Journal of Commerce* says:

"We learn from reliable sources that the campaign in this sterling county is progressing in the most satisfactory manner. The whole county is alive with working Conservatives. No where is party organization more compact and irresistable, and as a consequence our friends are constantly on the gain at every election."

Speaking of a recent accession to our ranks in that county, the same paper says

Jennings Pigott, Esq., a prominent Republican in Carteret has declared in favor of Greeley and Brown. Mr. Pigott was Internal Revenue Assessor for the 2nd District under President Johnson, and several years ago represented Carteret in the House of Commons. He is a very able popular man, and is a great acquisition to the Reform party.

Our neighbor, the *News*, reports good tidings from Moore county, and says, that Leary of Cumberland, Cawthorn, of Warren, and Reavis, of Granville, three colored radical members of the last Legislature have declared for Greeley. And so the fall keeps on—big.

ROBESON.—The *Robesonian* says:

The news is of the most gratifying character from every township in the county, and the success of our ticket is now deemed an absolute certainty. All honor to our gallant standard bearers! A glorious victory awaits them.

MONTGOMERY.—The *Robesonian* learns from a gentleman of this county, that the conservative ticket was considered almost certain of election.

DUPLIN.—Col. W. A. Allen writes to Col. Humphrey, of Goldsboro':

Out canvass is progressing admirably and we confidently expect an increased vote for the ticket.

ROBESON.—The last *Robesonian*, July 22, says:

The triumphant election of the entire conservative ticket is now a foregone conclusion. Radicalism is making its last struggle in Robeson. It is a desperate one, but thank God, it is the last. *Requiescat in pace.*

COLUMBUS.—The *Robesonian* says:

From Columbus county we have the most gratifying intelligence. The conservative candidates are making a thorough canvass, the party is well organized, and the utmost harmony and good feeling drevails throughout the country.

THE PROTEST.

We very gladly accept the issue as presented by Boutwell, Grant's Secretary of the Treasury. It is war or peace—Grant with the sword or Greeley with the olive branch. Freemen of North Carolina, "Choose ye this day whom ye will serve." Grant has for nearly four years governed the South by bayonet rule or carpet bag rule—by arms or robbers.

Greeley proposes to restore the government to its ancient purity; to restore peace and harmony and happiness to all persons and all sections.

We accept the issue then and go before the people gladly and await in confidence their decision. Will you have the "CLASPED HANDS" or the "OPEN CHASM?"

THE STATESVILLE AMERICAN.

This very stupid sheet is at its old game of abuse. Its last issue contains some filthy flings at both of the editors of this paper, one of whom has never written a word about the obscure fellow who tries to edit the *American*, and who scarcely knew there was such a creature living. His reference to our Senior is vulgar in the extreme and could only come from a man of exceedingly low instincts. Our purpose in referring to this fellow is to copy two paragraphs that appeared in his own slimy sheet—the one written some years ago, the other recently, and both referring to the same occasion and the same person. After reading them, we are willing to leave it to any respectable gentleman if the barkings of such a Cerberus of slops ought to be heeded. Here is what he says of Mr. Turner since the editor sold himself to the radicals:

"Some years ago we had a mass meeting at Statesville. Joe Turner was *not* invited, but he came, and insisted on making the first speech, although he was not in a condition to speak to blackguards, much less to hundreds of refined ladies and thousands of sober men. The result was profound disgust on the part of those present at indecent language. This has not been forgotten by the people of Iredell."

Here is what the vituperator said of Mr. Turner some years ago:

"After a performance by the Band, Hon. John H. McLaughlin, introduced Hon. Josiah Turner, Jr., to the audience, who in his happy style, addressed them in a speech of about two hours, replete with logic, eloquence, sarcasm and wit, in which he laid bare the enormities of Radicalism [illegible] and its debted for these extracts, well asks, "When does the editor of the *American* prevaricate? THEN, or NOW? Out upon such consistency!" Mr. Turner has not changed in the least. The principles he holds *now*, he held *then*. The hatred he cherished then for the thieves who were robbing the State is the same hatred he cherishes *now* for them. Who has *changed* then? Somebody "has been hit by a pone of bread." But we are done forever with the senseless quackings of a *drake*.

AN INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

ST. LOUIS, July 22, 1872.

The following correspondence was read by Senator Schurz in his speech to-night:

ST. LOUIS, June 26, 1872.

Dear Sir:—In your letter of acceptance you promise a thorough reform of the civil service, in general terms. The question, how the problem of civil service reform presents itself to your mind is one of great interest and I would suggest, if it be consistent with your views of propriety, that you give me such explanations as will put your intentions in this respect in a clear light.

Yours truly,
C. SCHURZ.

The following is Mr. Greeley's reply:

NEW YORK, July 5, 1872.

"My Dear Sir:—Yours of the 26th ult. only reached me three days ago. I respond as promptly. The problem of civil service reform is rendered difficult by an alliance between the executive and legislative branches of our Federal franchise government. Those members of Congress who favor the administration habitually claim, and are accorded a virtual monopoly of the Federal officers in their respective States or districts, dictating appointments and removals as interest or caprice may suggest. The President appoints at their bidding. They legislate in subservience to his will, often in opposition to their own convictions. Unless all history is unmeaning, this confusion of executive and legislative responsibilities and functions could not fail to distemper and corrupt the body politic. I hold the eligibility of our President to re-election the main source of this corruption. A President should be above the hope of future favor or the fear of alienating powerful and ambitious partisans. He should be the official chief, not of a party, but of the Republic. He should dread nothing but the accusing voice of history and the inexorible judgement of God. He should fully realize and never forget that congress in its own sphere is paramount and in no wise amenable to his supervision, and that the heartiest good will to his Administration is perfectly compatible with the most pointed descent from his inculcations in the very gravest questions of finance or political economy. It is the first step that costs. Let it be settled that a President is not to be re-elected while in office, and civil service reform is no longer difficult. He will need no organ, no subsidized defenders. He will naturally select his chief counsellors from among the ablest and wisest of his eminent fellow-citizens, regardless alike of the shrieks of locality and the suggestions of a selfish policy. He will have no interest to candidate, no chief of a powerful clan to attach to his personal fortunes. He will be compelled to appoint, as will none deny that he should appoint, men of ripe experience in business and eminent mercantile capacity to collect, keep and disburse the revenue, instead of dexterous manipulators of primary meetings and skillful traffickers in delegates to nominating conventions. He will thus transform the civil service of the country from a party machine into a business establishment. No longer an aspirant to place, the President will naturally aim to meet and deserve the approbation of the entire people, but especially of the eminently wise and good. As to the machinery of boards of examiners, etc., whereby the details of civil service reform are to be matured and perfected, I defer to the judgment of a Congress unperverted by the adulterous commerce in legislation and appointments which I have already exposed and reprehended. Up to this time our experience of the doings of boards in this direction has not been encouraged, and this I am confident, is not the fault of the gentlemen who have tried to serve the public as commissioners. In so far as they may have failed, the cause of their ill success is to be extensive. Had they been accorded a fair field, I am sure they would have wrought to purpose. A thinker has observed that the spirit in which we work is the chief matter, and we can never achieve civil service reform until the interests which demand it shall be more potent in our councils than those which resist even while seeming to favor. That this consummation is not far distant I fervently trust. Meantime, thanking you for for your earnest and effective labors to this end, I remain yours,

HORACE GREELEY.

For the Sentinel.

LETTER FROM BERTIE.

BERTIE COUNTY, July 19, 1872.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Thinking you would like to hear from us, I will say, in brief, how things are being. Our crops, generally, throughout the whole county are exceedingly good. The corn crop is admitted by all the best since the war, but cotton, though very good, will not compare with the corn and the vegetable crop. The negroes, considering the great political excitement going on, in which they always take a lively part, have been working remarkably well, they are working up. I think there will be a decided filling up of conservative ranks, though no chance as yet are our county ticket, of beating the rads. Messrs. Prichet and Cherry are the conservative candidates, and we think they will add much to the strength of their party. We are happy to welcome Messrs. Spruill and Winston among us, and congratulate them on the high honors they have brought from their "alma mater." We would point them out to our young men as noble workers, worthy of imitation, and hope they will remain where they are are never so much needed, old Bertie. Pool's libel is doing no harm, he once lived here, the folks know him.

Yours,
SPECTATOR.

For the Sentinel.

VANCE, RANSOM, HUGHES AND CARY IN THE MOUNTAINS—THE WEST ABLAZE WITH ENTHUSIASM.

ASHEVILLE, July 20, 1872.

To day was a big day in old Buncombe. Z. B. Vance, General Ransom and Major Hughes all made speeches in Asheville to a large crowd. I cannot undertake to tell you what they said, suffice it to say they killed radicalism in this part of the State. They will [illegible] General Samuel F. Cary is also at work among us. Already he has made many speeches in the counties west of Asheville, and he will make several others next week.

You may count on our doing good work here in August. Our majority will exceed that of 1870, no mistake about it.

Then let our friends in the other parts of the State do their duty and a glorious victory will be the result.

C.

TOM LOWREY KILLED HIS BODY DELIVERED TO THE SHERIFF—GALLANT CONDUCT OF CITIZENS.

On Thursday night last, Mr. A. S. Wishart, brother of the late Col. F. M. Wishart, who was so foully murdered by the outlaws, three months ago, having called to his assistance a few resolute and daring young men, set out for Scuffletown to look after the outlaws, and, if possible, to avenge the death of his gallant and lamented brother. Proceeding to the neighborhood of the outlaws the gallant little band secreted themselves along the roads usually travelled by them in their walks about the country, and waited patiently for an opportunity to put their designs in execution. Nothing was seen, however, of any of the gang, which now consists of three members, Stephen and Tom Lowrey and Andrew Strong, until Saturday morning about 8 o'clock when Tom Lowrey appeared in sight on his way to Union Chapel, where the candidates were to meet and address the people on that day. Tom was armed with a rifle and three repeaters, and walked leisurely along unsuspecting of danger until at a point opposite where the young men were concealed he noticed the tracks they had made in crossing the road. He now seemed suddenly alarmed and commenced cursing bitterly, when suddenly the little band instantly discharged their pieces. Each of the four shots took effect, and uttering a yell of terror and pain the outlaw plunged into the swamp and ran about fifty yards when he fell down dead. Seizing the body they carried it upon their shoulders to the public road, a distance of half a mile, where they pressed a passing wagon, and thus carried the body to Lumberton where it was delivered to the sheriff.

The names of the young men engaged in this gallant affair were: A. S. Wishart, Robert E. Wishart, James McKay and James Campbell. Their names will be remembered with gratitude by the people of Robeson, and their noble daring will be admired wherever cool courage and dauntless heroism are appreciated.—*Robesonian.*

In voting the radical ticket you endorse the radicalism of Holden, Pool, *et al.*, who made war on the people of North Carolina for the purpose of achieving a party triumph. They may tell you now that they do not sanction the excesses of Holden and his allies; but in their convention at Raleigh they endorsed everything that Holden did, or Tod Caldwell, his successor did or might do.

They endorsed everything that has been done and thus make themselves responsible for the acts of that party.

He who votes the radical ticket, or votes for a radical, lends his endorsement and backs the men who have oppressed North Carolina for the last six years.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

The Raleigh *Era* continues to publish the lying charges against Merrimon, Leventhorpe and other of the democratic conservative candidates after those charges have been disposed of. The course of the *Era* is strictly in accordance with the radical idea of right. In the ethics of radicalism, the end to be obtained is the defeat of our candidates, no amount of downright, persistent lying is permitted to stand in the way of success. We published Gen. Leventhorpe's card on Thursday (it will be found in our weekly to-day.) This stinging reply to the charges against him would bring a blush to the cheek of anybody but a brazen faced defamer and slanderer.—*Northern Journal of Commerce.*

A SUGGESTION.—We see from the Raleigh press that Senator Pool is occasionally leaving his Holden closet in Raleigh and speaking in the State. The opinion is generally held in Bertie, where Senator Pool formerly lived, that he was driven from the county by J. L. Mitchell. Mitchell, whom his familiar friends in Bertie call Pomp, met Pool before the people of Bertie, and so completely disemboweled Pool, that he shrank and fled before him. The common belief in Bertie is that Senator Pool is more afraid of Pomp Mitchell than he is of a Seneca boar. We respectfully suggest to the Executive Committee to call Mitchell into the field to reply to Pool, if upon this suggestion, Mitchell shall prove as efficacious for North Carolina, as it is said he was for Bertie, we shall feel that we have not lived in vain.—*Elis. City Economist.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

We are requested to publish the following correspondence relative to the late radical kuklux attempts in this town:

RALEIGH, N. C., July 23d, 1872.

Messrs. Smith & Strong:

GENTLEMEN: A colored man, named Samuel G. Cross, a citizen of this State, who acted as Assistant Marshal at the Greeley and Brown ratification meeting in this city on the 16th inst., was, I learn, assaulted by a crowd of colored radicals, on the night of the 16th, on account of his political sentiments. Some of his assailants have been brought before United States Commissioner Best, in this city for trial, under what is known as the "Enforcement Act" of congress. As you appeared as counsel for the prosecution, I would thank you if you will furnish me with the particulars of the trial.

The frequent outrages of colored men on any one of their own race who is independent and free enough to think and act for himself, should be stopped. The colored people who would not dare to raise a finger against a white man, for outrage he pleases, must be taught to know, even if necessary by painful lessons, that they have no more right to interfere with the privileges of the humblest of their own race, than with those of the white man.

This cruel and wicked and unlawful persecution of the colored man, now so common among us, by his own race, for the exercise of his undoubted right to vote as he pleases, must be duly punished under the law, and the colored people who are seduced into such violations of the law, by reckless and corrupt leaders, white or black, must be made to understand that a colored voter has as much right to cast his suffrage for Mr. Merrimon as Mr. Caldwell; for Mr. Greeley as Mr. Grant, and if he thinks he has the same right in law and more in reason to do so, no human being has the least authority under the laws and Constitution of our State, to interfere with the free exercise of this high privilege.

It is manifest now, and has been for some time past, as we all know, that the colored voter is deterred from the free expression of his opinions and enjoyment of his rights, not by any dread of the white man but by the fear of his own race, instigated by bad men for the worst and most wicked and corrupt purposes.

I hope a fair trial has been had—full justice done to this persecuted colored man and it has been unmistakably shown that the laws apply with equal force, as well to the black as to the white man.

I remain, very respectfully,
Yours, &c.,
D. M. BARRINGER.

RALEIGH, July 23, 1872.

Hon. D. M. Barringer:

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 23rd instant, having been received during the absence of the senior, Mr. Smith, from the city, I proceed to give the information you ask for in your letter. I attended the trial before Commissioner Best and have to inform you that one colored man has been bound over to the next term of the U. S. Circuit Court upon the charge of having attempted by threats of violence to prevent Samuel G. Cross from freely exercising the right of suffrage, and that two others have been bound over for having conspired for that purpose.

The evidence showed clearly, that simply because Cross had *dared* to declare himself in favor of Horace Greeley for President and to act as a Marshal at the Democratic-Conservative mass meeting recently held in this city, he was the object of a foul conspiracy, and was brutally assaulted by an infuriated mob, from which he escaped only by precipitate flight, and at the imminent hazard of his life. The other participants in this crime shall be brought to justice if they can be identified, and to this end, be assured that no pains will be spared. The defendants who have been bound over, and their friends seemed to be very much surprised and shocked to learn that the Enforcement Act applied to them as well as the whites; and the whole matter taken in connection with other kindred events which have recently occurred in our State, show the legitimate fruits in ignorant minds of the teachings of the most reckless and abandoned leaders that ever controlled the destiny of any party in any age or clime.

Highly commending the patriotic ardor which has prompted your interest in this matter, I remain, dear sir,

Respectfully and truly yours,
GEO. V. STRONG.

GONE UP THE SPOUT.

It is with feelings of the profoundest sorrow that we announce to our readers that Long Perry, Supervisor of Internal Revenue, and all the way from "down east," has "gone up the spout." The places that knew him shall know him no more forever. *Requiescat in pace.* He departed his official life quite recently under much agony and is now entombed in the cabinet of vampires, for whom there is no resurrection. After life's finishing job he rests badly with his former companions in guilt. His likeness will be found in a certain gallery and his epitaph may be very briefly written:

HERE LIES

All that remains of what was once Long Perry, the Supervisor.

He came down upon the South "like a wolf on the fold," and departed his official life amid the groans and hisses of a pilloged and afflicted people.

"The Mills of God grind slowly, but they grind exceedingly small;
Though with patience He stands waiting, with exactness he grinds all."

Vale, vale, longum vale. Boys put on crape.

MECKLENBURG POLITICS.—The radicals, on the 18th, under the genial influence of Money-bags, brought out W. S. Normedy and Rev. Williams, a Baptist preacher, as independent candidates for the Legislature, vice McAlpine and Gillespie resigned. The party is somewhat demoralized. Their great leader, John T. Schenck, is in some trouble, charged with stealing tobacco. The next great man, Eli Huson, was indicted by Jack Black for watering cotton and Sanders, Oates & Co., charge him with plaiting cotton once, twice, three times. The kuklux Democracy of Mecklenburg are disloyal enough to dislike stealing and cheating, even when done by loyal men.—*Southern Home.*

An exchange tells us that young Fred. Grant does not seem to lack humor. He certainly can't have a very "keen sense of the ridiculous," or he would have laughed himself to death at his father's administration long ago.—*Courier-Journal.*

Moore county is claimed by knowing Conservatives by 2,00 majority.

Debt and liabilities of the State of North Carolina, 1861, was $9,699,500. Recent debt and liabilities $34,957,467.85. Increase under radical rule, $25,197,967.85.

Who was the first signer of the infamous Radical address of 1868, which emanated from the brain of reckless politicians? Tod R. Caldwell, the Radical candidate for Governor.

An attempt was made to murder Richard Crawford, a colored ferryman at Wilmington, a night or two ago. His cries were heard and persons came to his rescue. He was badly bruised about the head. So says the *Star.*

Remember that Governor Vance states that Hon. Reverdy Johnson informed him that the Supreme Court of the United States had in its opinion in one of the South Carolina cases, declared the kuklux laws of Congress to be unconstitutional.

Kou Democrats must vote for Sumner's civil rights bill before we can trust [illegible] the Federal Government when you know their is no despotism.—*Bull Run Wilson at Wilmington.*

Hon. O. P. Meares will address the citizens of Wayne county, at Graham, on Saturday next, the 27th inst. Col. Meares is one of our clearest thinkers and most forcible speakers and the citizens of Wayne should turn out in force to hear him.—*Wil. Journal.*

We have the most glowing accounts from all quarters of the rapid accessions to the Conservative ranks. Unless all the indications are false, we will carry the State by an overwhelming majority. Conservatives continue to work as you have commenced and will be well.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

[illegible] reared for the Legislature by the radicals of Alamance county.

Renegade kuklaxes will make capital radical legislators. The more devilment a man commits before he joins the radicals, the more popular he is with them, and the more conspicuous the place in the synagogue they give him.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

KICKED BY A MULE.—On Sunday morning, about 6 o'clock, a youth by the name of Dawson Cornegan, residing on the corner of Sixth and Queen streets, was badly kicked about the face and head by a mule. Two or three of his teeth were knocked out, his under lip cut open in such a manner that it had to be sewed up and his face and head badly bruised.—*Morning Star.*

RESULT OF THE AUGUST CONTEST.—We are in receipt of letters from persons inside and outside the State, asking our opinion as to the result of the August election. Our opinion is that the Conservative Democratic ticket will be elected by 7,500 votes. And if the white people who have not registered heretofore, will turn out and vote, at this election the majority will be increased to at least 1,5000.—*Salisbury Tribune.*

There are only two prisoners now confined in the county jail. Mix Averett and Edward Williams, who were tried and found guilty at the last term of Superior Court, for the murder of Silas Averett, the husband of one of the prisoners. They appealed to the Supreme Court, and were granted a new trial, which will come off at the next term of the court.—*Greenville Spectator.*

SERIOUS CUTTING AFFRAY.—At Tyson's Store, in this county, on Friday last, a quarrel occurred between two young men, L. P. Beardsley, Jr., and Jesse Crafton, a difficulty ensued which resulted in Crafton's being seriously cut across the arm and stabbed in the left side; the wounds at first was thought would prove fatal, but we learn since that Crafton is improving. Up to this time no arrest has been made owing to the fact that Beardsley has made tracks for parts unknown.—*Greenville Spectator.*

The *Robesonian* says that William Tadlock, a colored man, has mysteriously disappeared, and it is thought he has been murdered by one Nathan Blackman. It says:

Sometime in October last Tadlock sued out a warrant for the recovery of his children, and was to have had a trial on a certain day in the same month before a Justice of the Peace in this town. On the day set for the trial Tadlock started to Lumberton, and was last seen passing the house of Jack Humphrey, who lived about three miles east of this town, his nearest neighbor in the direction of Lumberton being Nathan Blackman, the man with whom Tadlock's wife and children were living. Taking this circumstance in connection with the fact that Blackman left the same day with Tadlock's wife and children for Bladen county, where he has since made his home, some suspicion has been excited that he may have known something about Tadlock's fate.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION—TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN OF CHARLOTTE TAKE LODGING IN THE ASHEVILLE JAIL.—Some time ago two of our prominent young gentlemen left here for a pleasure trip in the mountains. After "bruising" around for some time they found themselves in the thriving little moutain town of Asheville just on the eve of the hanging of the two Adairs. Being strangers in the place, and we suppose, as is usually the case cutting the swell generally, although being two of the most docile young gentlemen of Charlotte, a suspicion was aroused among the citizens and officers of that law-abiding "burg" that they were there for the purpose of making an attempt to release these murderers. Accordingly a warrant was issued and the gentlemen were arrested and carried before the proper authorities, and in spite of all remonstrances they were remanded to jail where they were placed with a vigilant watch kept over them. After passing one night in this quiet retreat the facts of their being young gentlemen from this city merely on a pleasure trip and no ranger intending to violate the laws of the country, they were released and went on their way rejoicing. Watch out, boys, when you come back, for it's known here.—*Char. Observer.*

RAILROAD NEWS.—We collected the following item of interest on the occasion of a ride from Lynchburg to this city on yesterday:

A negro boy named Richard Johnson, while walking on a plank across the race which feeds the Water Works above Lynchburg, became dizzy and fell into the stream and was drowned, on Sunday afternoon.

Two hundred and fifty acres of the splendid estate of Col. R. T. Preston, near Christiansburg, including the homestead, has been purchased for the purposes of the Virginia Agricultural College, at $81 per acre.—*Pet. Index.*