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THE SENTINEL.

RADICALISM VERSUS LIBERALISM.

Having in our last referred to the usurpations of the Radical Congress prior to the inauguration of Grant as President, let us now take a glance at our American Kaiser. Probably every one who reads these lines is familiar with the utterance of Grant that became so famous—"Let us have peace." Thousands in every portion of our common country were caught by the kindly, patriotic saying, and hailed him as the author of another evangel and possibly the restorer of national prosperity and amity. It was a critical time when the Man on Horseback appeared upon the scene. His sword was entwined with the laurels of victory and a grateful people—those of the North—adored him as the conqueror of the rebellious and wicked South. It was a historic hour. The war had worked wonders. Society was in a state of semi-chaos. The terrible revenge of a high handed Congress had wrought a fearful work in eleven States of the Union. Revengeful legislation had ploughed deep and wide spread was the waste. Words of imprecation and exasperation, threats of vengeance, acts of tyranny and oppression had broken up society into factions, and peace, order, contentment, quiet, prosperity had departed, and it seemed forever. Men trembled with apprehension at the condition of things; thoughtful men anticipated [illegible]

It was indeed a time of national despondency and gloom. Just then Grant comes upon the scene, and his memorable saying LET US HAVE PEACE was heard with gladness and was repeated again and again throughout the land. He was elected by a majority of over 300,000 votes. He was known to have been a Democrat, and although millions distrusted him in the moment of his triumph, a larger number not only hailed his election with acclamations of joy, but claimed for him virtues akin to the greatness and grandeur of Washington. Even the minority were anxious that justice and mercy should mark his rule, and were willing to give him a fair and honest trial before condemning. The writer, amongst hundreds of his party contemporaries, then engaged upon this paper, wrote an editorial demanding a candid and fair hearing for Grant. It was hoped and prayed for by thousands who had opposed his election that he would rise to the height of the great crisis, and with a magnanimity and courage and a "generous pride of virtue" worthy of the great men of history, would exert all his energies and consecrate all his talents to the great work of healing the wounds and allaying the asperities and calming the passions and assuaging the griefs of the nation, and of rehabilitating the States, restoring tranquility and unity to the different sections, and repairing what the desolating hands of war had destroyed or defaced, thus manifesting to the world his royal claim to true greatness, and showing by the "course of his life" that he was "not in the roll of common men." Such was the historic epoch, such were the expectations, such the desires of the best men in all our land.

We need scarcely detain the reader with any prolonged or elaborate statement of the disappointment. We have not the patience or heart to undertake a full presentation of the contrast.

"Our expectation falls and most oft there
Is here most it promises."

No people in history have ever been more deceived and disappointed. No simile can set forth the disappointment, no language express it. The peace that Grant brought was more cruel than the tortures of tyrants or the tender mercies of savages. It possessed much of the horrors of barbarism mingled with the exquisite crucialties of modern civilization. It was an improvement upon the miseries produced by the thumb screw and the boot jack of the Dark Ages, because it was performed under the full blaze of the sun of the XIX century, and threw over the dark round of torture the glamour of another [illegible] He promised them peace, he gave them oppression, persecution, the prison house; he promised them the blessed light of his Imperial favor, but he forced them to drink the wormwood and gall of his wrath. He promised them prosperity, he gave them poverty; he promised tranquility, he gave them anxieties and alarms; he promised the olive branch, he sends them the gleaming bayonet and the unsheathed sword; he promised happiness and content, and he has brought them only misery and degradation. They thought Grant a man of justice, they find him a tyrant; they thought him a man of intellectual parts, they find him stupid and incapable; they thought him firm, honest, reliable, and they find him the puppet of designing and corrupt men, slippery and untrustworthy. they look [illegible] to him to be a saviour and restorer of the oppressed and desolated land, and they find him swift to wreak his vengeance upon the helpless, ready to hear the slanderers of a sorely smitten people—the tool of the heartless, unfeeling, soulless, selfish, sordid, depraved, shriveled, utterly destitute of all the higher virtues—a poor, weak, evil minded creature. Such is Grant, the greatest failure of modern times. He has not even the ambition of being thought well of. Of him at least it may be said, that he was not "born great," that he has not "achieved greatness," nor has "greatness" been "thrust upon him. He went into office Grant the Conqueror, he will go out of office and be forever known as plain Useless Simple. His crucifixion was unendurable, his fall is great.

We have not time to-day to pursue the subject farther. We will take it up at another time, and will dwell more particularly upon some of Grant's oppressive acts, and the usurpations of his Congress. We will also pay our respects to the wasteful extravagance of his administration, and the tremendous peculations and frauds that have distinguished it. In conclusion we will present in contrast the claims of the Liberal candidate to the support of every freeman who desires to prosper and who loves liberty.

SPANISH AFFAIRS

If our readers suppose from the results of the late election in Spain and the triumph of the Government party, that it augurs that King Amadeus is acceptable to the Spanish people generally, they are quite mistaken. Wherever there is Spanish blood there is certain to be discontent and a revolutionary spirit. In Europe, in South America, in Mexico, in Cuba, we see the same influences at work the same evidences of Spanish antagonisms and hatreds.

The recent election in Spain reminds one of Grant's election in North and South Carolina. The time is appointed for the ballot boxes to be open, but the decree at the same time has gone forth that the election is to be pronounced favorable to the powers that be. It was an election after the manner of Louis Napoleon's *Plebiscite*, where the French were [illegible]

Those who have read some excellent letters that were written to the New York *Tribune* by Castellar, one of the noblest and the most eloquent of Spaniards has been able to estimate properly the value of a Spanish election. It has the form of an election—that is all. The whole thing was in the hands of the Government. Only persons above twenty five years of age could vote, the voters were registered by royal officials, who opened the polls, received the votes, counted them and made the election returns. Of course such an election resulted just as one of Grant's military elections use to do in the South, or as they resulted in North Carolina, where only radicals in certain localities were poll holders—in the election of Grant's Ringmen.

It is believed by astute observers that the present King will have a turbulent and short reign—that he will either be assassinated after true Spanish style, or be driven from the country. He is neither a Spaniard nor the choice of the people, and it is said, that he is more unpopular now than he was at the time he ascended the throne. The following appears to be a fair and intelligent statement of the condition of affairs at this time, which we copy from the Philadelphia *Age*

Serrano and the other old friends of the Duke de Montpensier, who professed to be ardent adherents of King Amadeus, long as he gave them power and offices, have grown very cool and almost hostile towards him, since his recent alliance with the radicals under Zorilla, Martos and Rivero, and it will surely not require much coaxing on the part of the Duke de Montpensier to array the bulk of the Liberal Unionist party under Serrano against the present dynasty. The Carlists, too, will be only too glad to join in a fresh movement against King Amadeus; and, although they have no liking for the Isabellists, they will postpone their quarrel with the latter until they have got rid of the "intruder from Savoy," and the clericals, finally, will be certain to take an active part in the new crusade against the King. These are no mean powers for Amadeus to face and overcome even with the Cortes in his favor. Nor can he propitiate one of these parties without dividing the others into more heated opposition. His position is critical at the present time. One attempt has been made upon his life. That shows that the man who disposed of Prim are abroad, and intent upon slaying the king. Spain cannot be tranquilized under an Italian Prince. Elections will do nothing in that direction, conducted as they are by the men in authority. The people want a Republic, and they will have it, or convulse the nation in various forms.

BISHOP ATKINSON'S APPOINTMENTS.

Morganton,	September	15
Lenoir,	"	10
Grove Chapel,	"	87
Statesville,	"	20
Charlotte,	"	22
Salisbury,	"	24
Leaksville,	"	26
Mountain Chapel	"	27
Greensboro',	"	29
Kittrell Springs,	October	1
Louisburg,	"	
Oxford,	"	4
Williamsboro',	"	5
Henderson,	"	6
Warren,	"	8
Gaston,	"	10
Weldon,	"	12
Jackson,	"	13
Halifax,	"	14
Rocky Mount,	"	16
Wilson,	"	18
Clinton,	"	20

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

We call the attention of our readers to the important correspondence published elsewhere, between our gallant and able standard-bearer in the late State canvass, Judge Augustus S. Merrimon, and S. A. Ashe, Esq., of this city. We have not space for comment, owing to the advanced condition of this number of our paper at the time the correspondence was placed in our hands. Let every one read it.

300 dozen eggs shipped to Wilmington from Anson, says the *Star*.

LIKE NOTES.

The murderer of sixteen persons by name Tom Clark, with two others, was taken from the jail at Florence, Alabama a few nights ago and hanged until dead. The people were very greatly exasperated against them, and the ladies asked the authorities to have the bodies buried outside of the cemetery. The community is not lawless, but was driven to such extreme measures by reason of the diabolical character of the murderers.

The example of the radicals in North Carolina in successfully importing negroes to vote for the Ring seems to be catching. It is as infectious as measles or whooping cough. We notice that they are beginning to import negroes into Indiana from Kentucky. They have no sort of hope of carrying the latter, and hence can afford to withdraw ten, twenty or thirty thousand negro voters in order if possible to carry Indiana for Grant. We heard the other day they were at their dirty work in Pennsylvania. Not expecting to carry either of the Virginias they will depend—mammy negroes as per this to be present at Key Stone State for Packer and the Ring.

Tennessee is a Dutch State. The papers of that State of both parties admit that Greeley will carry it by a large majority. Southern men take great interest in the Presidential campaign. But they have a very lively fight of another sort. Ben Cheatham was nominated by a Democratic Convention for Congressman at large, and Dick Gentry, a radical scalawag, was nominated by the Grant Radicals. The contest was the most furious ever had in the whole South. Something like a free election. From what we can learn from our exchanges the prospect for Johnson is good. There are three parties now in Tennessee—the Johnson, the Cheatham and the Radical. The Johnson and Cheatham parties are for Greeley. It is claimed that Greeley will carry the State by 50,000 majority.

Senator Schurz is doing a great work in the important campaign in which every patriot should engage. He has been speaking in many States for the last six or eight weeks. He now canvassing in Ohio, and his progress from place to place is a series of ovations. He has addressed immense assemblages at Hamilton, Dayton, Toledo and Cleveland, the crowds at the latter place reaching it is said 50,000 people. He spoke for two hours with great eloquence, power and effect. Our speakers should emulate his example and their voices should be heard from now until the election arraigning the administration for its gross corruptions and showing the people why they should not re-elect the present incumbents and aggressive incumbent.

Arkansas is unfortunate. The clerk of Pope county has been killed, and the acting Governor another Holden has issued a proclamation calling out the militia. As long as the murders were confined to the Democrats and there were many—no fuss was made over it, and no bayonets were appealed to. But just as soon as one of the Grant Ring but the dust a terrible excitement is made, and the aid of the military is invoked. Such is Grantism wherever found.

RADICALISM VERSUS LIBERALISM

We wish to present some considerations to the patient attention of our readers why Grant and his party should not be supported. The writer regrets that he will not be able to discuss this subject with that elaboration of style and thought which he would desire, owing to the somewhat necessary hurry with which he must write, "pressed as he is by many other duties forced upon him by his position. He trusts none the less that what he may write will prove worthy of the consideration of every thoughtful reader.

Our form of government can never be changed violently unless our people should become untrue to themselves and the great name they have inherited. Tyrants can never undermine and destroy our genuine republicanism until the people become corrupt and unfaithful to the grand, precious principles which have come down to us from those lofty, simple, great ones who have passed away forever. That there is danger now to our cherished institutions cannot be denied, because our people have degenerated, and tricksters and traitors have sprung up like the fungi of a night and stand ready to destroy every vestige of liberty that their accursed ambition and lust for office may be gratified to satiety. But we have not gone too far as a nation on the road to ruin if we are prompt now to avail ourselves of all the means that are at hand, by which national deterioration may be stayed and the demagogues of place may be thwarted in their desperate attempts to destroy the organic law of the land, and to rear upon its ruins a form of government utterly at war with those principles upon which the original government was founded. Our sole danger lies in the betrayal of the public trusts by officials who are sworn to do right, and the failure of the people to correctly apprehend the great dangers which threaten the fundamental principle of free government.

We propose to show in this and other articles that there are dangers, fearful and imminent, because of the character of our public servants, and the exercise on their part of unwarranted and unconstitutional powers. We hope to show that the best interests of the people have been betrayed grossly, wickedly, basely betrayed and that too by their public agents. We will exhibit some of the departures from a regulated, free government, as well as some of the acts of the officials that are barely reckon, with corruption and venality, that our readers may see clearly and distinctly that it is to their interest to have a change of rulers that the very safety of civil freedom and national honor and prosperity are involved in the defeat of the present profligate and grasping administration.

First then let us consider the success ful spirit of the Grant administration. We shall refer both to the acts of the President and his pliable and accommodating Radical Congress. We set with all so bounds, if the present administration has not been guilty of a sunken disregard of the organic law of the land, and of the lawful powers not granted by the Constitution. Have not acted policed the law had a baneful force upon the governed and upon those who exercised the functions of the State. Has not a spirit of which have distinguished its every stroke a blow at the freedom and prosperity of the government and the liberties of the citizens. Let us see if an affirmative answer need not be rendered to all these inquiries. Let us look to DeSoto and come down to the present time.

Mr. Madison has said: The legislative department is everywhere drawing into the vortex all powers, legislative, executive and judiciary. The accumulation of all powers, legislative, executive and judiciary in the same hands, whether of one, a few or many, and whether hereditary, self appointed or elective, may justly be pronounced the very definition of tyranny. [illegible] people ought to exert all their watchfulness and exhaust all their patriotism. He furthermore declared that the very existence of the government depended alone on the preservation of the principles upon which it is founded.

Mr. Jefferson has said, that a government is despotism when "all power legislative, executive and judiciary, results to the *legislative department*." Now how has the radical congress acted during the last few years—how and since Grant's advent to office. It began its usurpations of power in the "Reconstruction Acts." It was the opinion of Abraham Lincoln that the moment the people of the South enrolled that they were restored by that act to their former places in the Union congress held differently and began its usurpation by denying them representation in the Federal Congress. They at once violated the rights guaranteed by the constitution, violated the principles upon which the Revolutionary war was fought, and set up in its stead a legislative despotism.

The time is coming when all these acts will be seen in their proper light when the American people will realize to what a great, a fearful extent the Radical Congress has gone in its departures from the Constitutional fabric reared by the wisdom of our forefathers. The Congress declared by law the South what England did to the Colonies—taxed them heavily without the right of representation.

In order that it might put up some plea of Constitutional right, it obliterated all State local governments, and substituted military satrapies. Our people well remember how all civil government, executive, judicial and legislative, was set aside and the bayonet rule was substituted. We need not stop to prove that all this was unconstitutional. No one man will in this day and time gainsay it. It is a clear, fundamental principle of our form of government that the military shall be ever held in subordination to the civil. And yet, Congress, in violation of the very instrument from which it derived its own existence and whatever power it possessed, deliberately wiped out the States of the South, and by an act worthy of the most unsparing despot—of a Napoleon—it gave full countenance and power to military supremacy. These acts were popular throughout the North. This showed most conclusively that for the time at least our Northern fellow citizens had become unfaithful to the lessons of history and oblivious of the great principles which constitute the foundation stones of civil, regulated, constitutional government.

In another article we will come down more directly to the acts of Congress during the last four years and will trace some other acts which have distinguished the party now in power, and which ought to cause the American people to rise up in their might as one man and drive them from the offices they have betrayed and dishonored.

The Baltimore College of Physicians and Surgeons proposes to receive a student from Maj. Smith's (4th) Congressional District, the Major to designate some young man of good moral character and proper preliminary education. Who wants to go?

During the present month Senator M. W. Ransom will engage in the canvass in Pennsylvania, Judge Merrimon in that of Indiana, and Gov. Vance is announced to speak at Atlanta, Georgia.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Sunday last Mr Fielding Riddle was thrown from his horse and instantly killed in the neighborhood of South Grove Camp Ground, Davie county.—*Salem Press.*

We are authorized to state that the colored conference of the M. E. church, composed of the States of North Carolina and Virginia, under the charge of Bishop Miles, has been postponed and will commence in Edenton this State, in January next.—*Weldon News*

The Associate Reform Synod of the South holds its annual meeting at Pisgah Church, in Gaston county, near Whitestone Mountain, on the 12th inst. Presbytery meets on Tuesday the 10th inst So states the Charlotte *Democrat*.

FROM WASHINGTON CITY.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Sept. 7th, 1872

Grant's Duncans are in deep mourning and there is terrible grief and clogging in the camp of the Radical straight-outers. Sir. Duncan himself has nothing left him but a *black eye* as his souvenier of the mighty force he was hired to act, while Grant, as we learn, has got money enough left him out of the $300,000, the "thing" cost him to enable him to drape his gilt coffins and his cell hat with very black crape, and to pack away his finely exhausted and weeping managers in pomade cans, till their brains could cool after their miserable failure.

The faithful are not only sorrowful but profoundly indignant and complain that this Administration has been worse swindled by Blanton Duncan, than to the purchase of the confederate archives, several hundred weight of which it is reported are soon found to consist of tracts for awarded by the peace society, unpaid liquor, tavern and washing bills, and such like useful material. They complain that the Louisville Convention is the most abandoned lizzie and the worst sell of the age. Gideon Grace, did not get together a dozen Democrats of ordinary respectability to the vote but unprecedentable old Hoss bosh, amongst whom was not a single Representative man. These were the dupes who soon got horribly disgusted with the company they were in, and no wonder considering that the remainder consisted of two or three hundred of the most disreputable bounty jumpers, ballot box stuffers and scalawags that could be collected from all the fag ends of creation.

Replies to telegrams elected that some had never voted a Democratic ticket, had no residence in the locality they claimed to represent and came on at the expense of the United States officials or Radical committees. This seems to have been the case with nearly all of them. One, did it so artfully as to avoid complete [illegible] the [illegible] and transportations of the Pennsylvania Delegates. A like revelation is made with regard to the two palace car loads constituting the New York Delegation. The cars selected and appointed as well as provided for by Government Officers or leads of politicians, and a pretty selection they seem to have made. A delegate from the West gets locked up for obtaining money under false pretenses and telegraphs to a Radical committee to bail him. Five of the New York Delegation are ascertained to be such prominent public characters that their photographs are in the rogue's gallery, and the tavern keepers in Louisville are compelled to take a very interest in the Convention on account of the vigilant supervision they have to exercise over their silver spoons.

GENEVA.

Now that the decision of the Geneva arbitrators is officially known in as far as concerns the substantial result, a feeble crow goes up from the Administration organ in this city. This hurrah! For Grant and Fish, under the circumstances, is really ashamed for its audacity, not to say impudence. It is requiring us to be thankful for small favors indeed, and recalls the anecdote of the politicians who came to claim a seat in the Cabinet from Andrew Jackson, but was content to compromise on an old suit of clothes.

NEWS FROM ALABAMA.

Colonel Alexander received the following letter from Hon. W. T. Hatchett, of Montgomery Ala., this morning

"Besides those in long list of eminent Republicans in various counties for Greeley) in some counties nearly every Republican, white and black, has declared for Greeley but in all the counties where the leaders are low and scattered, it is firmly believed that they will vote with the whites for Greeley.

On the whole, I think the prospects in Alabama, are cheering. Some mistakes and blunders have been made, but am confident we are rapidly overcoming them and that we shall carry the State cleanly and handsomely by uncle Horace.

THE ADMINISTRATION ROLL CALL.

Gen. Grant	Absent.
Secretary Fish	"
Secretary Boutwell,	"
Secretary Belknap,	Present
Secretary Robeson,	Absent
Secretary Delano,	"
P. M. Gen Creswell,	"
Att'y Gen. Williams,	Accounted for

Surely no man ever lived so unfortunate in his champions as President Grant. *The New York Times* never attempts to defend without insulting him. It now notices the document published by *The Chicago Tribune* in relation to the Russell Jarvis land operation, and pretends it can explain it. But first it most swaggers and flies little about the matter. It credits The Tribune with the story, and asks us to bet $10,000 that it cannot be explained. We cannot hope it can be explained and have two or three times begged Gen. Grant or his friends to explain it. We should deeply regret to have the apparent bribery proved true for the proof would be a national disgrace. *The N. Y. Times* has twice branded that it knows all the facts. It would do well to print them at once, without waiting for a bet. It asks us, in effect, to bet $10,000 that the President of the United States is a vulgar thief. It seems to see no indecency in this disgraceful proposition. *New York Tribune*

Gov. Vance has gone to Kentucky to canvass for Greeley as we learn from the Charlotte *Democrat*.

Of the fifty five radicals elected to the Legislature two have declared for Greeley So says Salisbury *Tribune*

Lincoln county has a stalk of corn six teen and a half feet high, and the top was broken off before measurement.

We regret to learn, says the Greenville *Spectator*, that ex-Sheriff William Flanagan died at his residence in this county, on Wednesday evening at 4 o'clock.

Just before going to press the Greenville *Spectator* says that the Democratic meeting announced to be held in that place on Saturday evening last, was postponed on account of the inclemency of the weather.

The Statesville *American* wants Gov. Caldwell to appoint Judge Henry to the vacancy on the Supreme Court Bench, but the Charlotte *Democrat* infers that W. P. Bynum is the man for the place.

The interesting items are from the Wilmington *Star*.

We hear it is stated that the Knights of Pythias of this city intend to celebrate the anniversary of the establishment of the Order in the State on the 14th of November.

Lena Brown, the colored girl alluded to in yesterday's paper as having been struck dumb on Sunday night last, has not yet recovered her speech. She was returning from church when the malady came upon her. A great many persons have been to see her.

For the Sentinel.

CORRESPONDENCE.

RALEIGH, Sept 12th, 1872

MY DEAR SIR.—As much has been said with reference to contesting the results of our late election, and as our political friends feel a deep interest in the matter I take the liberty of requesting you to state your purpose in the premises, with the view of having our party properly advised for general information.

Very respectfully, yours &c.,
S. A. ASHE.

HON. A. S. MERRIMON,
Raleigh, N. C.

RALEIGH, Sept 12th, 1872

MY DEAR SIR.

Your letter of to day requiring whether it is my purpose to contest the late election for Governor at the approaching session of the General Assembly, or not, has just been handed to me.

When in May last I accepted the nomination for Governor made by the Greeley State convention, I became the candidate of a great party and such other citizens as might choose to honor me with their votes for that high office, and thereby grave duties were devolved upon me. Not the least among them was that of securing to the State and those who voted for me, the lawful fruits of the ballot box.

I am satisfied by a great variety of facts and circumstances that have come to my knowledge, and by incontrovertible evidence already in the possession of the Executive Committees, that enormous frauds were perpetrated at the election, and that great numbers of illegal votes were cast against me and the other candidates associated with me on the Democratic Conservative ticket for State offices. I sincerely believe that we each, received a majority of the lawful votes cast, but whether those who perpetrated these frauds directly and indirectly, did it so artfully as to avoid complete [illegible] I would not think of the grave step of contesting the election upon slight or captious grounds, or to gratify party caprice; but if there is substantial ground for doing so—and I believe there is—and it can be made to appear according to law, then if the people demand it, it will be my duty, and I will add, my pleasure to contest it, and I shall do so at the instance of the people. If on the other hand, in the opinion of friends competent to judge of such matters, sufficient proof of frauds actually perpetrated, cannot be made, to contest successfully, I will not attempt a fruitless undertaking. I do not desire to engage in an unavailing controversy, and I am sure the people do not.

But I have the most abundant information to satisfy me, that the great body of the people throughout the State who supported me and those associated with me, believe such gross frauds were perpetrated and desire that such contest shall be made, if sufficient proof can be produced to make it successful—not otherwise.

So that if it turns out upon the examination now being made by my friends through the Executive Committees, that substantial ground for contest can be established, I will contest the election and vindicate the rights of the people, and as I believe, the best interests of the State and country by so doing, to the utmost of my capacity and to the last extremity.

I will not do anything rashly or unadvisedly, or to gratify party spirit or political revenge; *but I will do everything that is just and lawful to establish the right!*

I believe this is the spirit and determination of my associates on our State ticket.

I am, &c., very truly yours,
A. S. MERRIMON.

S. A. ASHE, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.

The Chicago "P. C." says Joaquin Miller is to lecture in New England next fall. By way of an advertisement he has deserted and been divorced from his wife, has got engaged to a Scotch peeress, and wears a shirt with pink boa constrictors writhing on green ground.

Dr. Louis Buchner, of Darmstadt, Germany, author of "Force and Matter" which is translated into nearly every language of Europe, will arrive here in the course of the present month. He intends to begin a series of lectures in this city some time in November, and subsequently will make a tour through the Western and Pacific States.

The process of embalming Mazzini's body is continued, notwithstanding earnest remonstrances from his friends, and the often expressed wish of Mazzini himself he should be buried, privately. An appeal to Garibaldi to intervene, is apparently without effect.

Miss Avery, the telegraph operator at Stonington, Connecticut on the day of the terrible disaster to the Metis, remained at the office for 12 consecutive hours, and sent during that time 4 000 words to the press, besides 488 paid messages of various lengths a very large proportion of which she had to receive from Watch Hill and repeat to other points. A gentleman of Boston, a total stranger to her, was so much struck with her faithful devotion to her work that he sent her quite a sum of money as an expression of his appreciation.

Liszt, the pianist, fell in love with a jeweler's daughter. A Prague journal thus describes the courtship: "One morning the jeweler, coming to the point with German frankness, asked Liszt, 'How do you like my daughter?' 'She is an angel.' 'What do you think of marriage?' 'I think so well of it that I have the greatest possible inclination to it.' 'What do you say to a fortune of three million of francs?' 'I would willingly accept it.' 'Well, we understand each other. My daughter pleases you, you please my daughter, her fortune is ready—be my son-in-law.' 'With all my heart.' The marriage was celebrated the following week."

That the President of the United States received a bribe of $65,000 from A. T. Stewart. The President in return appointed A. T. Stewart Secretary of the Treasury. Hoar, of Massachusetts, was appointed Attorney General in consideration of a gift of a library, valued at $10,000. Borie presented him with a house and lot worth $40,000, for which he was appointed Secretary of the Navy. I might, if time would permit, enumerate a long list of such cases. Estimate of gifts received by Grant to the amount of $695,000 have already been made.

Here, on the surface, appears to be a very bitter and, possibly, to the minds of the prejudiced, a very wild accusation against the bigotry of General Grant. But, after all, the direct testimony of one President *for* is equal to the direct testimony of another President *against*. The author of the above charge is Andrew Johnson, ex President of the United States. The accused is one U. S. Grant, actual President of the United States. The position of the accuser is, at least, equal to that of the accused.—*Week. Patriot.*

"JERRY SNEAK."

We hope that our readers will excuse us if we refer once more to Gen. Wilson' Know Nothing record. That person made a speech at Natick, Mass., on Friday evening the purport of which was that the speaker was a Know Nothing, but that he became so out of the most virtuous motives, and without in fact becoming a Know Nothing at all! So, we suppose, he took tremendous oaths which the order required of its novices without meaning anything, and meet decidedly without meaning to be true to them. This Natick speech in view of the facts, will convince nobody, and ought to convince nobody.

It is time, perhaps, to sum up this matter. The facts proved and not denied by the General are, that he became a Know Nothing, that he professed to entertain the distinctive doctrines of the Know Nothings; that he sat in the Know Nothing National Convention that he was elected Senator by Know Nothing votes. So much for proven charges.

Mr. Wilson responds by saying that he was a Know Nothing; that while he professed to entertain the distinctive doctrines of the Know-Nothings he inwardly repudiated them all; that he sat in the National Know Nothing Convention as delegate for the purpose of defeating the object of that Convention; and that he played a double game, while he was at heart friendly to foreigners, he was acting with men who were their avowed enemies.

But the case of Mr. Wilson needs to be considered as a whole, and we purpose now to show it. We have not been censuring Mr Wilson for being a Know Nothing, but for dishonorably sneaking out of it. We have no controversy about Know Nothingism. It is not our habit to discuss dead issues. When Know Nothingism was a live question we fought it. Now that it is dead, we care nothing. [illegible] the hundreds or thousands of good men who were once deluded into a support to it. But the case of a man who now aspires to be Vice President of the United States.

He was asked if he had not been a member of the Know Nothing party. He replied, indignantly branding as a monstrous and wicked slander the intimation that he had ever said one word or done one thing against the equal rights of all citizens of whatever color, race or nationality. Then it was proved by the unimpeachable testimony of Frank W. Bird, Albert Pike, and a whole cloud of witnesses that he had been a duly elected, duly initiated and uncommonly active Know Nothing. Then some Germans here mailed him a letter asking about it. They received a reply from his home, under his frank and bearing his signature, flatly denying that he had ever been a Know Nothing. Then F. W. Bird and other old friends of his openly denounced him as a liar. Then he authorized an Associated Press dispatch, declaring the German letter a forgery. The Germans thereupon brought us a copy of their letter to him, and his reply, in German, under his frank, and in the same hand in which previous German letters of his were written, duly signed as they had been, "Henry Wilson, per H. A." Herman Askenasy of Boston then acknowledged himself the amanuensis of the letter, admitted that he was in the habit of conducting Senator Wilson's German correspondence, and he had been instructed to answer this letter, and that, after preparing the answer, he had consulted the Senator about it. And *then*, Senator Wilson makes a speech, acknowledging that he was a Know Nothing. That is his case, and the whole of it.

We have elected a good many kinds of people to our highest Executive offices, but never a paltry creature like this. We drop Mr. Wilson. We have, in times past, regarded and treated him as an honorable man. No intelligent person need make that mistake again.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

News from the Greensboro' Patriot.

Judge Bayden is at Greensboro'.

Chicken buyers are doing a big business with Richmond.

Rockingham Superior Court next week. Small docket.

Gen. A. M. Scales will remove to Greensboro'.

Blow Your Horn has been in town.

A suit about a horse has cost already $400 and no prospect of a close.

Unprecedented sickness throughout Guilford.

Greensboro' is as healthy as usual.

But little business done at Guilford Court.

Mt. Airy High School is flourishing.

An attempt to rob Mr. Joller on Friday night failed. The robbers escaped.

Rev. Dr. Smith will repeat, by request, his lecture on "The Importance and Influence of Little Things."

The Stockholders of the Western N. C. Railroad met, at an adjourned meeting, on the 5th instant. At the request of Col. Bufort the meeting adjourned to 21st instant.

Weldon News Condensed.

Several deaths recently among children and old people.

A copious rain on Monday.

It is thought the cotton crop will fall short.

The *News* has removed to the old Emry House.

A tournament will be held at the Fair.

The removal of obstructions in Roanoke river has commenced.

The Panacea Springs are growing in favor. Many miraculous cures have been made.

The farmers everywhere look gloomy over the prospect of a failure in the cotton crop.

We hear that the man who had some kind of acid forced down his throat, near here last week is in danger of dying. No clue as to the perpetrators of the deed can be had.

Littleton Items from the Weldon News:

Col. W. A. Johnston has just built a three story gin house. He will soon add a grist mill.

There are twelve northern men living near by, all of whom seem to be succeeding well as farmers and fruit growers.

Mrs. Jennie Jackson has a fine school in the place, with a number of young lady boarders.

The mills in that section have ceased to run on account of low water.

The Wilmington *Journal* furnishes us with the following *items*:

Some of our colored citizens labored earnestly and faithfully in removing the goods from the burning buildings on Sunday evening, and some stole everything they could lay their hands on.

We learn that a great change is contemplated in the schedule time of the several lines of railroads in this and the adjoining States. This is to go into effect some time this Fall, but as to the exact time we are not prepared to say.

AVOID THE PERILS OF THE SEASON.—Autumn although the most radiant portion of the American year, has its drawbacks. The heavy evening dews and morning vapors and the great disparity in temperature between the night and day, give rise to many painful disturbances of the bowels, such as colic, cholera morbus, diarrhœa and dysentery. The digestive organs are also unfavorably affected by the change of season, and dyspeptics generally suffer most severely during the fall. Derangements of the liver are likewise common, and miasmatic fevers prevail in newly settled districts and [illegible] localities. These unpleasant contingencies of the season are not, however, unavoidable. By strengthening, toning and regulating the system with Ho tet's Stomach Bitters even the most delicate may escape them. At the expiration of summer all the bodily powers are in a somewhat exhausted state. They require the wholesome stimulation which this genial vegetable invigorant supplies. Under its renovating influence the nervous energy which the wilting heat of July and August had kept in a vapid or partially extinguished, crops out afresh the flaccid muscles recover their elasticity; the appetite takes a sharper edge; the processes of digestion and assimilation become more rapid and perfect the nutritive [illegible] and the whole organism [illegible] power. Even persons of comparatively feeble constitution as, when thus fortified against the perils of the season, will have little cause to fear a visitation from any of the disorders to which we have referred. As a protection against miasmatic fevers and all epidemics or, cendred by malaria, Hostetter's Bitters may be justly pronounced not only unrivalled but unapproached. Look well to the label and trade mark, as there are many counterfeits and imitations in the market.

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TRUTH AND POETRY.—Milton puts into the mouth of Lucifer, in "Paradise Lost" these memorable words—

"TO BE WEAK IS MISERABLE."

Never was a truer sentence written than this—supposed to be wrung from the Archfiend in his impotence and agony. Every victim of nervous debility, or of that depressing languor which is one of the accompaniments of dyspepsia and biliousness, can testify to the misery of mind and body which they involve. The motive power of the system is partially paralyzed; the mind is haunted by anxiety and fear; and the sufferer is as incapable of applying himself energetically to any kind of business as if he were under the benumbing influence of catalepsy. This terrible mental and physical condition need not, however, be endured for forty-eight hours by any human being. Plantation bitters is an absolute specific for all the torments which a deranged stomach, a disordered liver and shattered nerves, superinduce.

The worst coughs yield, as if by magic, to the wonderful curative powers of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

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THE GALES OF ARABY are not spicier than the aroma which the fragrant Sozodont imparts to the breath. Nor is the heart of the ivory nut whiter than the teeth that are cleansed daily with that matchless fluid.

TO OWNERS OF HORSES.—No one who has ever used Dr. Tobias' Horse Venetian Liniment, will ever be without it. It is a certain cure for Colic, Sore Throat, Cuts, Bruises, and Old Sores. Warranted superior to any other; in just bottles at One Dollar. Sold by all druggists. Depot, 10 Park Place, New York.

BURNETT'S STANDARD FLAVORING Extracts are neatly put up in Unpainted 2 oz 5 oz. and 10 oz bottles, and are for sale by the trade generally in every principal city and town in the United States, Canadas, and British Provinces, as well as in many other foreign countries.

HELP FOR THE HOPELESS.—You are weak, dejected, miserable, and nothing do you any good, you say. Don't despair There is balm in Gilead. Have you tried Vinegar Bitters? No! Then why don't you? Whether your complaint be dyspepsia, biliousness, nervous weakness, constitutional debility, or any other trouble, Vinegar Bitters will revive and renovate your shattered system, as a genial rain refreshes the withered flowers.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, Indigestion, depression of spirits and generalnervility in their various forms; also, as a preventive against Fever and Ague, and other intermittent fevers. The Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, is sold by all Druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal.

THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER.—The best article known for cleansing and preserving the teeth and gums. Sold by all Druggists Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. F. C. Wells & Co., New York.

CHRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, stands unrivalled in the world. No lady or gentleman of discrimination uses any other. It is the most perfect, reliable and effect ve Hair Dye in the world. Manufactory, 6 Maiden Lane, New York.

CARBOLIC SALVE, recommended by Physicians, as the great Healing Compound. Price 25 cents per box. John F. Henry, Sole Proprietor, 8 College Place, New York.

RISLEY'S BUCHU is a reliable Diuretic and Tonic for all derangements of the urinary and genital organs. The genuine, as formerly sold by Haviland, Harral & Risley and their branches, is now prepared by H. W. Risley, the originator and proprietor; and the trade supplied by his successors, Morgan & Risley, New York.

SYAPNIA is Opium purified of its sickening and poisonous qualities. It is a perfect anodyne for producing headache or constipation of bowels, as is the case with other preparations of opium. John Farr, Chemist New York.

PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL, has a world-wide reputation as the safest and best illuminating oil. Over two million gallons have been sold for the past two years, from which no accidents of any description have occurred. Send for circular. Off House of Chas. Pratt, established 1770, New York.

E. D. CLARK & Co., Agents for South Carolina.

WE HAVE frequently heard mothers say they would not be without Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, from the birth of the child until it has finished with the teething stage, under any consideration whatever.

THE SECRET of beauty. What is it? no longer asked, for the world of fashion and all the ladies know that it is produced by using a delightful and harmless toilet preparation known as G. W. Laird's "Bloom of Youth." Its beautifying effects are truly wonderful.—Da ot 5, Gold St., New York

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