

THE PRE DEE COURIER.

JOHN DUCKETT, Editor. OCTOBER 7, 1876.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT SAMUEL J. TILDEN, OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT THOS. A. HENDBRICKS, OF INDIANA.

FOR GOVERNOR ZEBULON B. VANCE, OF MECKLENBURG.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR THOMAS J. JARVIS, OF PITTSBORO.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE Joseph A. Engelhard, OF NEW HANOVER.

FOR SUP. PUBLIC INSTRUCTION J. C. Scarborough, OF JOHNSTON.

FOR AUDITOR Samuel L. Love, OF HAYWOOD.

FOR TREASURER J. M. Worth, OF RANDOLPH.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL Thomas S. Kenan, OF WILSON.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS:

SENATORIAL: DANIEL G. FOWLE, of Wake; J. M. LEACH, of Davidson.

CONGRESSIONAL: 2d District - J. F. Woods, of Lenoir; 3d " - J. D. Swanson, of Duplin; 4th " - E. H. Beeson, of Wake; 5th " - F. C. Ross, of Davidson; 6th " - R. P. Waring, of Mecklenburg; 7th " - W. B. Garris, of Yadkin.

FOR CONGRESS, 6TH DISTRICT: WALTER L. STEELE, OF RICHMOND.

FOR SENATOR: ELIAS HURLEY, OF MONTGOMERY.

COUNTY TICKET.

For the House, ROBERT A. JOHNSON.

For Sheriff, ALEX. C. McFADYEN.

For Register of Deeds, PARKER CHAPPEL.

For Treasurer, JOHN W. COLLE.

For Surveyor, WILLIAM W. GRAHAM.

For County Commissioners, J. H. Aycock, L. T. Everett, M. D. McNeill, James McIntosh, Rodrick Bowden.

TAXPAYERS READ THIS.

The Republican Board of County Commissioners imposed a tax in 1873 of \$1.50 on the \$100 worth of property, and \$2.75 on the Poll; in 1874 \$1.50 on the \$100 worth of property and \$3.75 on the Poll. The Democratic Board, (present Board) reduced the tax in 1875 to \$1.25 on the \$100 worth of property, and the Poll tax to \$3.00; and in 1876 still further reduced the same to 94 cents on the \$100 worth of property, and the Poll to \$2.60. Thus you see that a Democratic Board saves every Taxpayer 57 cents on the \$100 worth of property, and \$1.15 cents on every Poll. Besides this county scrip was not worth more than 30 or 50 cents, and now it is worth 100 cents.

ALLEN, SOL. JORDAN.

The "indomitable Allen" has become Col. Steele's opponent for Congress. He says he is running to be elected, but of course he stands about as good chances of beating Col. Steele as the moon has of giving light without the aid of the sun. We hope Allen will continue in the field as he will meet Col. Steele's majority.

REFORM INDEED.

The Spirit of the South in a recent number endeavored adroitly to show that the present Board of Commissioners had reduced the expenses but very little.

The records of the different Boards of Commissioners are accessible to everybody, and an examination of them will prove that they have run the county for much less and in various ways saved the people's money, besides reducing the taxes. According to the annual reports of the Clerk the floating debt has been reduced within the last two years, from \$15,000 to \$3,000.

This speaks loudly for the efficiency and ability of the Board.

We publish below one item of reform, and will show several of such proofs of their reform before the election.

The following are the allowances made to the Commissioners themselves and their Clerks, for the last four years:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Amount allowed Com's, Amount allowed Clerk. 1873: \$443.60, \$1,019.55. 1874: \$595.60, \$1,067.05. 1875: \$382.55, \$559.36. 1876: \$344.20, \$349.16.

Here is a conclusive proof of retrenchment which shows that the present Board has made the expenses for their own services in two years \$312.45 less than the former Board did for the same time, and made the clerical expense for two years \$1,278.08 less.

Mr. Watson the present clerk has performed the same duties that Mr. Terry did, except transcribing some books, and he (Watson) says he was allowed all he asked for except about \$12.00. Watson has made a more efficient clerk than Terry though his pay has been less than one half of Terry's, and perhaps no objection, as far as we know, can be made against him except that he is now supporting the very men who with so much extravagance and incompetency controlled our county affairs a few years ago, and there is no assurance, if again placed in power, that they would do any better.

GOV. TILDEN.

The charges made against Gov. Tilden about giving in his taxes has exploded. Even the New York Times which first made the charges has acknowledged that the proof is wanting and says it made the charges having the promise that the proof would be furnished, but it had not been done. The truth is if there ever had been any grounds for such charges they would have been made against Tilden when he was running for Governor of New York. It is a disgrace to the nation that such charges should be made against either Tilden or Hayes and though we have not seen any denial of the charges made against Hayes, still we do not believe them to be true. Gov. Tilden has been vindicated by the paper which charged him with swearing falsely, and we hope that the public will learn that Hayes is innocent. Hayes himself we believe to be honest, but he will, if elected, be controlled by Grant, Cameron, &c., and consequently his administration would be no improvement on Grant's.

The Democrats carried Georgia on the 4th, by 40000.

Gen. Braxton Bragg is dead. He was a brother of Governor Bragg of this State.

THE HOLDEN CONFESSION.

The revelations made by Gov. Holden to Rev. C. T. Bailey must strike terror to every patriotic heart of North Carolina. We believe the statements made by Mr. Bailey are true, though denied so positively by Holden. Mr. Bailey's character has never been impeached nor his veracity doubted while Holden has been proven a perjurer by a high court. We ask our readers to read the card of Mr. Bailey and to compare it with Dick Badger's testimony before the Legislative Committee which investigated this matter during Holden's trial, and a sufficient similarity will be found to convince any man that the points set forth in the card are true.

NOMINATIONS IN MONTGOMERY.

The Democrats of Montgomery have made good nominations. J. T. McKinnon for the Legislature; W. H. Watkins, for Sheriff; J. B. Hurley, for Register, and several of the present Board of Commissioners. The Republicans have nominated Thomas Ewing for the Legislature, and the erratic Ed. Livingston for Sheriff. The whole Republican ticket is said to be very weak.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27, 1876.

The trial of Gen. O. E. Babcock and Thos. S. Somerville, charged with complicity in the safe burglary that took place in this city in 1874, has been in progress since the 19th of this month, and is about finished. Probably nearly all of your readers are familiar with the facts of the case, but for the sake of those who are not, I will make a brief statement of it.

Just after a Territorial form of Government was established in this district, the "Board of Public Works," under the leadership of Alex. R. Shephard, began a system of improvements in this city, that for fraud, corruption and utter disregard of all decency, was never before known, and which promised if not checked, to amount to the confiscation of the property of the greater portion of the poorer class of property holders in the city. When complaint was made to Shephard that this class would be utterly unable to meet such exorbitant taxes he is said to have replied, in substance: "Then, damn them, let them all sell out. I intend to make Washington a city where no poor man can afford to live." Asphalt and wooden pavements were laid down on nearly every street in the city, and were run out to the extreme boundaries of the city where no persons now live, or will live for several years yet to come, and the most unnecessary sewers, curbing and cuttings made, that were charged against the adjoining property at the most exorbitant prices. In a short time about \$30,000,000 were thus swallowed up, about 1/3 of which was stolen and divided among the "Ring," who had the improvements in hand - or at least it was so unsatisfactorily accounted for as to leave no other supposition. At length the property holders could stand it no longer, and a memorial was presented to Congress, praying for an investigation. The investigation was granted, the most stupendous frauds unearthed, and both the Territorial Government and the "Board of Public Works" abolished. During the investigation, Columbus Alexander, one of the most wealthy of our property holders, was very active in pushing the charges of fraud and corruption against the Board, and in order to get square with him, throw discredit on the memorialists, and belittle the investigation, a conspiracy was formed to ruin, or at least injure him. In the interest, and behalf of this Board of Public Works, professional burglars were employed and sent to this city to blow open the safe of the District Attorney for the Board. The burglars were to get the books and papers in this safe, and then at the dead of night, take them to Columbus Alexander's house as if he had employed the burglars to steal them for him, and while in Alexander's possession he was to be arrested and prosecuted as a participator crimine.

The plot was most bunglingly carried out, and failed so far as the hellish purpose of injuring Alexander was concerned. The District Attorney, Richard Harrington was afterwards tried for the crime, but owing to a

packed jury, he escaped conviction. When again about to be brought to trial, he went to Alexander, confessed his part in the conspiracy, and implored Alexander not to prosecute him any further. Alexander refused to show him mercy, and Harrington fled to Canada, where he is to-day a fugitive from justice. It has since transpired that the Chief of the Secret Service of the Treasury Department and his assistants, were the ones who assisted Harrington in getting the burglary up, and that the U. S. Government was made to pay a very large portion of the exorbitant sum that this conspiracy to ruin an innocent man cost.

Gen. Babcock was authorized by Congress to make the measurements around the Government property, in this city for the purpose, of determining how much of the cost of the improvements made by the Board of Public Works, Congress should pay for. When the report of these measurements was made, they were at once assailed by competent engineers, and declared infamously false, and wholly in the interests of the Board of Public Works. While the investigation was going on, Babcock went to the office of the Treasury who had the Secret Service in charge, and asked that Whiteley, Chief of this Service, with some of his assistants might be ordered to report to him, and this being done, Babcock turned them over to Harrington, the District Attorney, and Harrington employed them in hiring the burglars and helping to carry out the details of his infamous plan. Babcock and Harrington were near neighbors, intimate friends, and both fighting the memorialists to repel the charges of corruption and fraud made against them by the memorialists.

Somerville is a lawyer from New York city, who was employed to effect the release of the burglar, Benton, from jail, for blowing open the safe, and is charged with preparing affidavits that he knew to be false, for the purpose of effecting this object.

The Government in order to get all the facts in the case, granted immunity to Whiteley, Nettleship and Hayes and have used them as witnesses in this trial. Each one of them have confessed to perjury, rascality and lying enough to show that the penitentiary is about the only fit place for them. Each have evidently confessed the truth so far as they have gone, but no one believes that they have told all. Whiteley is about the only one who really implicates Babcock, and he says that Babcock proposed to him that he should go abroad, but that he declined to do. He did go to Colorado, however, as Babcock said that would be a good place for him to go, as he "could slide out" in case of trouble. He always supposed that Babcock knew all about the burglary, though he never talked to him about it.

The jury consists of 9 whites and 3 negroes. One of these negroes was the caterer at the Club, of which both Harrington and Babcock were members, and where there was to have been given a banquet on the night of the burglary, in case it was a success. Whether this jury is a packed one or not remains to be seen, but every jury in connection with this burglary heretofore have been packed, beyond all doubt. Expecting this trial to be called sooner than it has been, a jury was empanelled some time ago, of which both Shephard and Willard, two members of the Board of Public Work, and in whose interests this burglary was committed, were members.

Every one here feels that this trial is but little better than a farce, and that Babcock will be acquitted beyond all doubt. Scarcely any one doubts his complicity, but the testimony against him, coming from a confederate and confessed perjurer, is not sufficient to convict any one. The whole effort has been to treat the burglary rather as a practical joke on Alexander, and to throw all the blame on Harrington, who is out of reach of justice. The summing up will probably take two days, and the trial will be ended completely by Saturday of this week.

The evidence against Somerville is quite strong, and his defence so far has simply been that he acted in a professional capacity.

In any statement which I may

REV. C. T. BAILEY'S CARD.

An Important Publication--What Holden Confessed.

The Raleigh News dispatched one of its staff to interview Rev. Mr. Bailey, who was attending Sandy Creek Baptist Association, in Moore county. Mr. Bailey expressed his regret that the matter had become public, and, declining to be interviewed upon the subject, said he would make a statement through the papers. The following appeared in the News of Tuesday morning:

A CARD.

In the Daily News of the 30th ult., an article was published which purports to give the substance of a statement made by me to a certain gentleman at Cameron on the night of the 28th. As a matter of justice to myself and all parties concerned, it becomes necessary for me to state the following facts:

On my way to the Baptist State Convention in Fayetteville I was introduced to Ex-Gov. Holden. During the session of the convention I was invited to dine with him and accepted the invitation. I spent the afternoon with him, returning to the Baptist Church after tea. Our intercourse was free and agreeable. He gave me an account of his religious experience and of his political troubles. He stated to me that the plan of the "Kirk war" originated with the Executive Committee of the Republican party in Washington, in the interest of party; that he was opposed to it, but was allowed no discretion in the matter; that it was decided by that committee to inaugurate and prosecute the campaign as he did it; that if he did not carry out the wishes of the party he and the State were to be crushed; and that if he was successful in the execution of their plans he would probably receive a Cabinet appointment, the Secretaryship of the Interior.

In reference to the death of Stephens I understood from him that the Republicans had much to do with that crime; that the prosecution of those who were charged with it was discontinued because testimony was either elicited or likely to be elicited which would implicate or criminate prominent members of the Republican party; that these fears were awakened in part by the discovery of the coil from which the rope was cut which was found on the neck of the murdered man.

The statements of Gov. Holden left on me the clear and distinct impression that he had seen the unwilling instrument for the accomplishment of the purpose of his party and that he did not merit the odium which attached to his name all over the State.

During the session of the late Constitutional Convention, I called on Governor Holden in his office at his own request. In a very pleasant interview reference was made to the removal of political disabilities by Congress; and also to the removal of his own disabilities by the Convention then in session. So favorably was I impressed with statements made by him that called on Rev. J. N. Stallings, of Duplin, and a few other members, and requested them to use their influence to have Governor Holden's disabilities removed.

I stated these facts, or some of them, in the conversation referred to in the News as mentioned above. I have also given them in other parts of the State, where Governor Holden happened to be the subject of conversation. It was done in the free and easy style of social intercourse, and though I stated nothing which was not true, I did not expect to see it in the newspapers or in print.

have made concerning Judge Bond or the hanging of Judge Kerr, I gave or meant to give my own opinions, based on information received from other sources; not from anything said to me by Gov. Holden. So far as I can now recollect he has never spoken to me in reference to either of those gentlemen.

I have made this statement in the interest of truth and not of any political party; also as a matter of justice to myself and all the persons mentioned in the News of the 30th.

C. T. BAILEY.

A writer in the Sentinel of July 15th, 1870; reviewed the evidence in the trial of Sheriff Wiley and others for the murder of John W. Stephens. He closed his article as follows:

"If we be right in our conclusions, and we cannot see how the logic of facts can be resisted, where will rest the blood of Stephens? On the League? Is it not William W. Holden?"

In the local columns of the News we find the following, which is of interest:

We learn from the most creditable authority that Gov. Holden yesterday evening denounced the story told by Mr. Bailey as a fabrication, without a foundation in fact. He denied in the most positive manner that he had ever had any such conversation with Mr. Bailey as that reported by that gentleman, and denied further that he had ever appealed to any one to exercise his or her influence for the removal of his disabilities. "Thus the matter is reduced to a mere question of veracity between Mr. Bailey and Gov. Holden. Mr. Bailey is a gentleman of the highest character and most spotless reputation. No man in the State can hesitate as to which of the two is the more worthy of belief."

Rev. Mr. Bailey's Card.

The card of Rev. C. T. Bailey, which appeared in yesterday's News is a plain, unvarnished and thoroughly lucid statement of the material points of the revelations made to him by Ex-Gov. Holden. It was given solely in the interests of truth and not of any political party; and as a matter of justice to himself and all the parties mentioned in the News of the 30th. It was just such a frank, truthful, unprejudiced recital as we had reason to expect from a christian minister of Mr. Bailey's high standing and purity of life.

The statement bears upon its face the impress of truth and sincerity. It is evidently "the truth the whole truth and nothing but the truth." Rev. Mr. Bailey is incapable of deliberate misrepresentation. He is a gentleman of too much integrity of character for that. He possesses the confidence not only of the entire denomination which raised him to the amiable and responsible position which he now fills with so much usefulness to the cause of religion and with so much credit to himself, but he is universally respected and esteemed by those men of other denominations to whom he is well known. The public may confide in all that he says.

The statement contains these prominent points which must sink deep into the public mind. That the Kirk war was inaugurated to serve a political purpose; that Holden permitted himself to be used as a tool by the managers of the party at Washington; that Holden pursued his wicked course in the Holden-Kirk war through compulsion or the hope of reward; and that the Republicans had much to do with the killing of Stephens.

Bear these points in mind. After such disclosures, the Republican party hardly has a right to exist - certainly, they have forfeited the last vestige of a claim, if they ever had any, to the respect or the confidence of the people of North Carolina. - Raleigh News.