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JOHN DUCKETT, Editor.

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GOV. TILDEN AND THE RING.

Interesting Facts Touching the Tammany Ring. Prosecution—What John Foley Knows About It.

The following correspondence will be found interesting in the present condition of the political canvass:

LETTER FROM GOVERNOR DIX.
No. 8 West Twenty-first Street,
New York, August 31, 1876.

My Dear Sir:—I called to see you yesterday, and regretted to find that you were out of town. You told me two years ago that when you commenced the attack on Tweed, which ended in his overthrow, you went to Mr. Tilden and he advised you not to attempt it. You did not take his advice, and had a partial success. You then went to him a second time, and he again attempted to dissuade you from going on; said you had no standing in court, &c. You persisted, nevertheless, and for your action this city owes you a debt of gratitude which, I think, has never been repaid. You attended the great meeting of the 4th of September, 1871, which led to the appointment of the Committee of Seventy. Mr. Tilden did not attend. Have you any objection to giving me a statement showing what you did, what Mr. Tilden said to you, and what were precisely your legal measures and success? I will not use your name without your consent, but it is important that I should have facts, which can be sustained if they are denied. Mr. address is Seafield, West Hampton, N. Y.

An early answer will oblige, dear sir, yours very truly,
J. A. DIX.
JOHN FOLEY, Esq.,

REPLY OF JOHN FOLEY.
No. 2 Astor House, New York, Oct. 4, 1876.

The Hon. JOHN A. DIX:—
My Dear Governor:—I should have sooner replied to your letter, as its importance demanded, but for my absence from the city and a press of business matters. You are mistaken in your impression as to Governor Tilden's action in the Tammany Ring prosecutions. I had several interviews with him in 1871, and gave him a printed copy of my proposed injunction. After a careful examination, Mr. Tilden came to the same conclusion that several other eminent lawyers arrived at—namely, that, as a taxpayer, had no standing in court, and, as the law then stood, I could not procure an injunction to stop the further stealing of the ring. My own able counsel Messrs. John H. Strahan and Judge George C. Barrett, thought otherwise, and strongly held that the injunction was my only true remedy, but, fortunately for me and for our plundered city, Tweed, Hall and Sweeney thought that their only safety was to throw all the blame upon Connolly, and they arranged with Judge Barnard to grant the injunction, and so it was done. Mr. Tilden manifested no desire to shield the ring, but, on the contrary, quite a bitter feeling existed between him and Tweed. You refer to the circumstances that Mr. Tilden did not attend the great meeting of the 4th of September 1871. Perhaps you are not aware of the fact that he remained away because he was engaged in pursuing the same end by another route, and that it was, on consultation (he being the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee), deemed best for the good cause that he should not attend at that meeting, but should proceed separately.

You also forget that the first great public meeting held in our city to put down Tweed and his Tammany Ring occurred August 7, 1871. You were invited, but you failed to attend that or the 4th of September meeting or any of the early meetings of the Committee of Seventy; neither do you refer to the fact that the live, stirring speech delivered by Mr. Havesey at the 4th of September meeting was revised previous to the delivery by Mr. Tilden, who gave to it the clearness and backbone by which it was characterized.

It is a notorious fact that long before this Mr. Tilden had become one

of the most determined opponents of the ring. Both here, in the young Democracy fight, and in the State Convention.

In October, 1870, at the request of several leading merchants, bankers and taxpayers. I accepted the nomination for the office of Supervisor, and promised that I would break up the corrupt board or put a stop to the shameful frauds upon the taxpayers. I was elected, but the ring managers, through their plant tool, Mayor Hall, appointed the late Henry Smith to my place, and on the 5th of January, 1870, they introduced a bill in the Legislature to confirm their unlawful action. Tweed's Attorney General, Champlin, refused twice to allow me a *quo warranto*, yet with the powerful aid of the independent press of our city—especially the Sun—I compelled the Attorney General to allow the writ. I pushed the trial successfully through the courts, and got into the Board and forced Tweed to abolish the old Board of Supervisors. During all this contest I secured much information as to the swindling tactics of Tweed and his plunderers, and which afterward led me to bring, wholly at my own cost and responsibility, the famous injunction suit of September 7, 1871, which resulted in the perfect destruction of the Tweed Ring power, forced Comptroller Connolly to resign and saved many millions of dollars to our overburdened taxpayers. I also instituted other legal proceedings, pushing things pretty lively—organized several public meetings—keeping up the fight until in the complete rout of the thieves.

In 1872 I took an active part in your nomination and election as Governor of this State. Although a democrat and you a republican, I felt that you were the best and most competent man in our State to aid and sustain the great reform movement; and it is but just to say that, although you made some serious mistakes, on the whole you made a good Governor, and when nominated for a second term, two years ago, I told you early in the canvass that your defeat was certain, and that the people owed so much to Mr. Tilden for his powerful aid in the prosecution of Tweed and the ring. And now when we come to contrast two years of Governor Tilden's management of our State with yours, it proves the wisdom and good judgment of the people in making the change. No other man could or would attack and put down the powerful Canal Ring as Governor Tilden has done; and for his good work the people of our State will ever feel grateful to him; under his wise and able management our State taxes have been reduced one-half; and this is just the kind of management our whole country is now in so much need of. For these reasons I may say to you that I mean to support Governor Tilden for President and to do my utmost to secure his election. But this is not all. When I consider the fact that one-half the number of business men and traders in this country have gone through bankruptcy and that a large portion of the other half ought to become bankrupts, although many of them don't know it; and when I reflect that this widespread ruin is the result of the extravagance and the corruption of the dominant party I feel that there is a necessity such as in all our history never existed for a change and for reform.

Can this change and this reform be expected from the election of Hayes and Wheeler? What evidence have they ever given that they are reformers, or that they hold any other principles or contemplate any other policy than the principles and policy of this rotten and ruinous republican party? Have they ever raised their voices in protest against the evils which have been brought upon us? Has any republican ever done this? Have you even, General Dix, spoken out boldly, like a man, and warned the people of the mischief that was coming upon them through the corruption of their rulers? Hence the great necessity for a thorough and radical change, which can only be secured by the election of Mr. Tilden.

These are the considerations which

have determined me to support Governor Tilden. I should be glad if a veteran and a man in independent circumstances like yourself would adopt the same determination; but, however that may be, I pray you to believe that I remain

very sincerely yours,
JOHN FOLEY.

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 alluded 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 been 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.

In any statement which I may have made concerning Judge Bond or the hanging of Judge Kerr, I gave or meant to give my own opinion, 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 25th, 1876; 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 Louisa? 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 credible 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.

The term "grace widow" is said to be a corruption of "grace widow," the former expression being merely a barbarism. "Grace widow" is the term applied to one who becomes a widow by grace of favor, not of necessity, as by death, and originated in the early ages of European civilization, when divorces were granted but seldom and wholly by authority of the Catholic Church. When such divorces were granted to a woman the Papal receipt stated "Vidua de gracia," which interpreted is "widow of grace." In the law of the French it would read, "Veuve de grace," which in English gives "widow of grace," or "grace widow," "veuve" being translated as "widow."

THE PLAN OF THE "KIRK WAR" ORIGINATED WITH THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AT WASHINGTON, IN THE INTEREST OF THE PARTY.—Ex-Gov. Holden's statement to Rev. C. T. Bailey. (See Raleigh News, Oct. 3, 1876.)

Case of Accidental Poisoning—A Sad Affair.

The sad intelligence comes to us from Rocky Point, Pender county, of the death of Mr. J. D. Smith, on Wednesday last, from taking poison. Mr. Smith resided about four miles above Rocky Point depot, where he was engaged in farming. Being unwell on the day in question, Dr. Porter a well known physician of the neighborhood, was called in, who administered, quinine, as he thought, to the patient. After the medicine was taken the Doctor was informed by Mrs. Smith that she was also feeling unwell, whereupon a dose of the same medicine was prepared for her. During its preparation Mr. Smith suddenly exclaimed "My God, Doctor, I am burning up!" Mr. Porter, not attaching any particular importance to the remark, simply said, "Hold on a minute and I will attend to you." Having given a dose of the supposed quinine to Mrs. Smith and also to a Mr. Scott, a gentleman stopping at the house, who was likewise complaining, Dr. Porter next turned his attention to Mr. Smith, whom he was surprised to find suffering with a nervous twitching of the body and muscles, and manifested other decided symptoms of the presence of strychnine in his system. Dr. Porter, taking in the situation in an instant, exclaimed in consternation, "Why, Smith, you are poisoned!" He immediately jumped upon his horse and rode with all speed to his home for the purpose of securing the necessary antidotes, but when he returned to the residence of his patient he found him a corpse. The antidotes were administered to the other two, however, and they recovered.

Dr. Porter, we understand, can only account for the unfortunate circumstance that led to the death of Mr. Smith on the hypothesis that the bottle or phial containing the quinine had been tampered with and a portion of strychnine mixed with the harmless drug. He had had the bottle in his possession for some time, and had been in the habit of administering quinine from it to members of his family. These are the facts or statements as we have them from gentlemen direct from Rocky Point.

Mr. Smith, the victim of this unfortunate affair, was a native of Anson county, and was about 40 years of age. He was well known in this city, having been formerly connected with the Purcell House in the capacity of a clerk. He leaves a wife and several children, with a large number of relatives and friends, to mourn his untimely death.—Wilmington Star.

Colored Men Read This.

Mr. Nordhoff, a prominent Northern man, who has recently been making a careful investigation of the condition of the negroes in the South, says in a report which he has made to the Social Science Congress, that in the State of Georgia, which has been under Democratic government for the past five years, the negroes are by far more prosperous than in any other Southern State. There are 80,000 voters, and they own 338,769 acres of farming land and \$1,200,115 worth of real estate in cities and towns, and paid tax last year on \$6,157,798 worth of real estate. Colored men, we ask you, does that look like Democratic desire to oppress the black men? Think of this and see how much more prosperous every body, white and black, are in the Democratic State of Georgia, than they are in their neighboring States, which are governed by Republicans.—Ee.

Durham's negro Tilden and Vance club, numbers 31 members.

Appointments of Col. Steele and Capt. Waring.

Walter L. Steele, candidate for Congress and Robert P. Waring, Electoral candidate and others will address the people at the following times and places. Other appointments will follow in due time:
Lilesville, Anson county, Friday, Oct. 6th.
Polkton, Anson county, Saturday, Oct. 7th.
Union county, Monday, Oct. 9th.
Union county, Tuesday, Oct. 11th.
Laurinburg, Richmond county, Thursday, Oct. 12th.
Alfonseville, Robeson county, Saturday, Oct. 14th.
Lumber Bridge, Robeson county, Monday, Oct. 16th.
Robeson county, Wednesday, Oct. 18th.
Robeson county, Thursday, Oct. 19th.
Wadesboro, Anson county, Tuesday, Oct. 24th.
Anson county, Thursday, Oct. 26th.
Laurel Hill Depot, Richmond county, Saturday, Oct. 28th.
Discussion invited.

Look on This Picture.

In answer to a call from the United States Senate, the treasury department sent to that body a list of the public defaulters, and the amount stolen. It appears that about ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS of the people's money has been stolen by the Republican officeholders!!! The republican majority in the Senate refused to publish the list.

Vance and Jarvis had a good sum in Johnston. Fifteen hundred people were present. Vance was escorted from Clinton to Meadow Township, in Johnston, by three hundred mounted citizens, accompanied with the Clinton brass band. He next spoke at Smithville to two thousand people or more. The escort accompanied him. An amusing incident occurred. Capt. Jarvis said Billy Smith had denied being a deserter-hunter when he was in the West, and he called for proof, whereupon, according to the Messenger, John H. Morgan, of Meadow's township, came forward and said he had been run by the Major's dogs for two miles, on an occasion when he was at home from the army on a furlough. The dogs had chased him clear to his home. On this statement the Major "wiffed," and left the stand evidently in disgust. Several others testified to the dogs; also Mr. H. C. Johnson, whom Maj. Smith had tarred and feathered in 1861 because he was a Union man. The Democrats of Johnston are well satisfied with the day's work.

How to Vote at the Ensuing Election.

At the election in November six tickets are to be voted, and consequently the same number of ballot boxes will have to be used at each voting place or precinct. The following are the tickets, arranged according to law:

1. Electoral Ticket.—Ten Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States.
2. State Ticket.—Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Attorney General.
3. Congressional Ticket.—Members of the House of Representatives of the 45th Congress.
4. Legislative Ticket.—Senator (or Senators) in the General Assembly and member (or members) of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly.
5. County Ticket.—County Treasurer, Register of Deeds, County Surveyor, Five County Commissioners, Coroner and Sheriff.
6. Constitutional Amendments Ticket.—"Adoption."

PETER SMITH, BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER, ROCKINGHAM, N. C.

TAKES pleasure in attending to the wants of his customers, and the traveling public. He solicits patronage from the town and country people, and will endeavor to give perfect satisfaction. His shop is well furnished, and neatly kept, and his work done in the most fashionable style. Shop in Long's Hotel.