

BLUE RIDGE BLADE.

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BY H. H. CROWSON.

THE BLUE RIDGE BLADE is published every Saturday at TWO DOLLARS per annum, or ONE DOLLAR for six months. The paper will not be sent to ANY subscriber after the time paid for has expired.

Advertisements will be inserted at one dollar per square (one inch square) for the first insertion, and fifty cents for each subsequent insertion. Liberal contract rates made with regular advertisers.

We are prepared to execute all job work in a neat and expeditious manner.

The Bank of New Hanover has sent up sixty-five thousand dollars of old bonds to be exchanged for the new state bonds.

The trial of Miss Little Dner, in Maryland, for the murder of a classmate, after twenty days of patient investigation, resulted on Thursday last in a verdict of manslaughter.

The Raleigh Observer was sold at public auction in the city of Raleigh on Tuesday last. It was purchased by Mr. John C. Blake, for Mr. John Gatling and other creditors, for \$3,300. A stock company, it is said, is to be formed, and the Observer will appear as usual under the management of Mr. Peter M. Hale.

The Prince Imperial, the only son of Louis Napoleon and Queen Eugenie is reported to have been killed by the Zulus. He was probably about 24 years of age. Since the fall of the Emperor he has resided in England with his mother at Chislehurst, and has been trained at the military school at Woolwich. He went to Africa to participate in the war with the Zulus and was in the English army. His death leaves Prince Napoleon as the next heir to the French throne in case of the restoration of the Bonapartists.

It is pleasant to know that Senator Vance sat in the near neighborhood of Mr. Lamar, when the man of Mississippi made scientific demonstration of the temperature of Hudson river blood. He applauded and urged on of course. It would be ungracious to say, (now that Mr. Lamar has handled himself so well,) that Vance's burst of indignation had Conkling aloof that blonde lock in front of him, would have proven finer; yet we can not but believe this. We say this not knowing Mr. Lamar well, but fully assured of the depths of scorn, which it is in the power of our much ha-

Mr. Yates, of the Charlotte Democrat, in some well-tempered remarks in the last few issues of his paper enforces attention to the fact that our people are growing beyond the reach and ready grasp of the self-elected statesman. In fact, it is likely that in the census of 1880 we will show a million and a quarter human heads, a normal school and a fish hatchery. Under these withering facts and the progress of Grant from Frisco and ports beyond, coupled with Sherman's love for syndicates and the love of syndicates for him, it is just now the thing to make alms. In sight of the bird had not all nets, better be hid. It is human nature to "entangle" for the dark horse and we take occasion to say in this connection that the true meaning and genuine worth of the dark horse has, of late, by reason of slang, been much misunderstood.

How They Stand.

Some weeks since we clipped an announcement from some of our exchanges saying the Charlotte Democrat, Salisbury Watchman et al were for Robbins as Governor. Not desiring to misrepresent any of our contemporaries we cheerfully give the following from the Democrat and Watchman in response to said announcement:

"You are very much mistaken about the Charlotte Democrat. We have expressed no preference for Mr. Robbins or any one. We remark that two weeks ago they were too early to talk about such matters. Please correct."

"We have heard it said that the State offices for 1880-81, from the Governor down, have already been appropriated to certain persons, and that the form of nominating conventions will be carried out according to the proposed programme. But will not somebody strike in at the proper time and break up such little arrangements? We think so. For one, we do not expect to be bound or governed by any previous arrangement."

"The Burke Blade misapprehends us if it suppose we are anxious about the candidate for Governor. We are 'constitutionally' conservative and opposed to changes, and agitations for changes, when the incumbent is the choice of the people, an honest man, discharges his duty faithfully and well, whether he be a Governor, Congressman, Sheriff or Clerk. We are satisfied thus far with Gov. Jarvis, and the only consideration that would induce us to prefer another as a candidate for the next election would turn on the question of ability to sustain the State, and that we are quite willing to submit to the decision of a duly constituted State convention."

"The reference we made to Maj. Robbins was general. We regard him as one of the most available men in the State when the work to be done is weighty and the risk great. This opinion is not limited to this Congressional District, but we believe is generally admitted throughout the State. The Blade will allow us to say this much without understanding us as nominating a candidate for Governor. We make no nomination."—Sal. Watchman.

Mr. Conkling advises the South to go to work and cease "its restless, sleepless activity" to get control of the general government. Kellogg gave the people of Louisiana the same advice. They adopted it and he and his friends stole all the proceeds of their labor, the school fund included. The same "damnable iteration" is heard from every out-maker, who comes to look upon the nakedness of our poverty; while his own pocket holds the coupons of bonds bought with the famous Red river cotton, a blanket contract for the Pinta Agency, the savings of a sinecure, the profitable adulteration of a drug, the building of a Government road or the removing of the bones of the "Unknown Dead." All this is work we admit; but, rather than perform such, we shall continue to be lazy, and Mr. Conkling will one day think our choice made in wisdom—Bob Ingersoll to the contrary notwithstanding.

Will Mr. Ewing be elected Governor of Ohio this fall, and if elected what effect will the event have upon the next race for the Presidency? That is a ponderous query and for the true solution of it the bondholders, who assume to own us, our children and our children's children would pay a fat price. We believe that Ewing, who is practically a Greenbacker, will make the Governorship and, if so, that some one holding his views on what is called "the money question" will be elected President of the United States in 1880. John Sherman, the maker of a President, and by good management of him, the unmaker of a Congress does not need to be called "favorite son" by any State, so supreme is he in his party and in the good will of the money kings everywhere. On this account he may secretly desire luck to Ewing on the foolish theory of fearing Tilden. This is perhaps laughable to the Herolds, who ordered slaughter to the "rag baby," who mock at popular misery and essay legislation for our million of tramps in a country with its billion of unemployed acres. However "he laughs best who laughs last," and the last laugh Fate seems to reserve for the tramps, if there is any lesson to be learned from the railroad throttling they gave a continent in July 1877.

"Long live the beggars" was once a cry in Holland, which when first heard caused only a sneer. It grew in time to be the chosen greeting of noblemen. Looking at the future through our spectacles, it is not important to the patriot to cure under what party banner the aspiring mortgagors of America list themselves. The pledge of the pound of flesh had best be kept; but that an ounce of blood should follow, it is the business of Ewing and men like him to prevent. If they do prevent it, the alien benefit will make all colors here blend in the greater light of a perfect peace. One of Bob Toombs' old antebellum speeches, when the prophetic vein took him, would best describe what we believe would be our real condition if the South ever takes power without pledging itself in advance to govern according to the Manhattan idea.

"The people! ah the people! They that live up in the steeple! They are Ghouls!"

Conkling and Lamar.

An excited personal controversy took place in the United States Senate, June 19th, between Messrs. Conkling and Lamar, in which Mr. Lamar pronounced a statement of Mr. Conkling's a falsehood, which he said he repelled with all the unmitigated contempt that he felt for the author of it.

Mr. Conkling in answering him said that if the member from Mississippi imputed, or intended to impute, falsehood to him nothing except the fact that he was in the Senate would prevent his denouncing him as a blackguard, coward and liar.

Mr. Lamar replied that the Senator had understood him correctly. He begged pardon of the Senate for unparliamentary language, and said it was harsh; it was severe; it was such as no good man would deserve and no brave man would wear.

Stonewall Jackson.

[From Gen. Taylor's new book.] "He once observed, in reply to an allusion to his severe marching, that it was better to lose one man in marching than five in fighting; and, acting on this, he invariably surprised the enemy—Milroy at McDowell, Banks and Fremont in the Valley, McClellan's right at Gold Harbor, Pope at Second Manassas.

Fortunate in his death, he fell at the summit of glory, before the fall of the Confederacy had set, ere defeat and suffering and selfishness could turn their fangs upon him. As one man the South wept for him; foreign nations shared the grief; even Federals praised him. With Wolfe and Nelson and Havlock he took his place in the hearts of English-speaking peoples.

In the first years of this century, a great battle was fought on the plains of the Danube. A determined charge on the Austrian center gained the victory for France. The courage and example of a private soldier, who there fell, contributed much to the success of the charge. Ever after, at the parades of his battalion, the name of Latour D'Auvergne was first called, when the oldest sergeant stepped to the front and answered "Died on the field of honor."

In Vallalla, beyond the grave, where spirits of warriors assemble, when on the roll of heroes the name of Jackson is reached, it will be for the majestic shade of Lee to pronounce the highest eulogy known to our race—"Died on the field of duty."

How a Small Army Elected a President.

THE CROWING INFAMY—GRANT'S DASTARDLY CONSPIRACY TO OVERTHROW THE PUBLIC WILL.

The following highly-interesting contribution to the secret history of the presidential steal of 1876 and 1877 we copy from the New York World of Thursday. It is, speaking literally, a tale of such boundless infamy that it seems incredible. The high respectability of the parties connected with the disavowal seems to leave no room for the doubt on that score. The article is in the form of an interview with General Stewart L. Woodford, district attorney at New York, which the author, Mr. John P. Mines, introduces in a letter as follows:

"On an occasion of public interest a leading New York newspaper sent me as its representative to General Stewart L. Woodford, United States district attorney for the southern district of New York, to obtain some important information. The interview, which lasted for over an hour, drifted naturally into matters which were then exciting the attention of all politicians. As it was not the information I had been sent to procure, I regarded it as my own affair, and though I then thought it not then ripe for publication, it was so important that I immediately dotted it down for future use if necessary. It is written out from my notes of that time and runs thus:

"It was always a mystery to me, General, that you accepted the appointment of United States district attorney at the close of Grant's administration. I thought you might have looked higher, for you had championed the cause of Hayes and of hard money in Ohio, and you certainly had the right to expect something extremely handsome from the Administration. Indeed, I thought at the time it was foolish in you to have withdrawn your name at Cincinnati as a candidate for the vice-presidency."

"As to the vice-presidency," said General Woodford, "I had gone to Cincinnati as the champion of Senator Conkling, and I could not do otherwise than I did after our failure to nominate him. It might have looked odd otherwise."

"In regard to my acceptance of the district attorneyship, I can explain that by letting you into the secret of a little bit of history which may astonish you, as it certainly would astonish the quiet citizens of New York. You know how much excitement attended the decision of the Electoral Commission that Mr. Hayes had been elected President in place of Mr. Tilden. The air was immediately filled with rumors of armed resistance to the decision of the Commission. Threats were made here and at many other points that Mr. Tilden would be inaugurated on the 4th of March in spite of Grant and his army, that the custom-houses would be seized to create a revenue, and that the Democratic President would be seated by a great popular uprising.

"New York, it was plain, would be the central point of the new revolution. Mr. Tilden would take the oath on the steps of the City Hall at the hands of one of the Democratic judges, and simultaneously the custom-house and the sub-treasury would be seized. Beats were made that the business men of New York would make no opposition, but acquiesce in the situation from fear of their homes being given over to an incendiary mob."

"Do you think, General, there was any truth in these rumors?" "I am afraid there was only too much truth in them. Had the series of great Democratic mass-meetings that were proposed for all the large cities been held there is no telling how far the passions of the multitude might have been kindled and to what extremes they might have gone. I know that President Grant and his advisers were very much afraid of the result. But Grant, though he was anxious, never hesitated about the course he was to pursue. He had determined to use every soldier and sailor and gun at his command to put down anything like a Democratic rebellion. If it had been anybody but Grant who stood in the way, Tilden might have been inaugurated and have gotten possession of the revenues in spite of Congress and the Electoral Commission."

"When the rumors of possible trouble first got about the President felt the need of having some one at this point who would see that the laws of the United States were promptly and fearlessly executed. He consulted with his friends and decided that it was best to have a soldier in this office—somebody who had smelt powder and would not be afraid of a New York mob. I was sent for to Washington, and there consulted with the President and Cabinet and his military advisers in regard to the situation. Grant told me frankly that there might be trouble here; that he was seriously anxious, in view of the great irritation of the public mind, that if there was an attempt at revolution the blame might be laid at his door, and that he was determined to secure the inauguration of Mr. Hayes at all hazards. He then asked me to accept the position of United States district attorney at New York, and insisted that it was my duty to do so. He freely admitted the possible perils of the position, and that I might be placed so that my nerve and judgment could alone avert trouble, since any attempt to inaugurate Mr. Tilden must be crushed out on the spot. Under these circumstances, and by the advice and solicitation of Senator Conkling, I accepted the appointment, received my

instructions, and have had a very quiet and peaceable time ever since."

"But yet you think there was real danger? How could you have helped it if it had come? I don't see what the district attorney had to do with it."

"The danger was real—I can assure you of that. I believe that during the month that closed the administration of Grant and opened that of Hayes the country stood on the brink of a civil war more terrible than that which we passed through, and it would have drenched the whole North in blood. If Mr. Tilden had listened to his more energetic advisers, and insisted on attempting to assume the reins of Government, we should have had war in these streets, and I should have been compelled to take an active part in it. No doubt there was a plan to inaugurate Mr. Tilden in this city, but his natural timidity and irresolution would not let him assent to it. I think he was wise in his refusal; but there are many of his followers who will always speak bitterly of him because he did not carry out the scheme of revolution they had so nicely arranged. You see they have not yet got hold of the custom-house plunder."

"But, General, suppose that Mr. Tilden had been inaugurated at the City Hall—what could you have done about it, here in a Democratic city?"

"My plans were all laid systematically (you know my old habits of system) and approved by President Grant. We had quietly taken some very effective precautions beforehand. You smile, because you will never realize how near you were to a grand explosion, and that all the materials for a coup d'etat were lying loose around you—while good, honest citizens went to bed unmoved at night, thinking that all the talk of resistance was mere campaign thunder. I confess that I do not want such another experience. When a man like Grant grows serious over the prospect of war, we may take it for granted that there is something more than threats in the air. I believe that we were in more danger of bloodshed then than in the month that preceded the fall of Sumter. I am sure that if there had been another dotard like James Buchanan in the presidential chair rebellion would have been inevitable. But everybody knew that Grant was not a man to be trifled with, but one who would use more grapeshot than words and had a firm reliance on artillery to put down a mob. That was the way in which both he and I interpreted the future."

"But you have asked what I intended to do in case Mr. Tilden attempted to carry out his coup d'etat and had himself inaugurated on the City Hall steps or elsewhere in this city. My orders and intention were to seize him at once, were doing unadvised and unadvised to lying in the East river, and ship him to Fort Adams, or some other secure point, where he could undergo his trial. The first thing that anybody knew of it, he would have disappeared, and the suddenness of the blow would have either disheartened his followers and taught them a salutary lesson of respect for the law, or it would have been the first blow of a terrible conflict between the law and its violators."

"Do you really believe, General, it would have been possible to arrest Mr. Tilden?" "I don't believe it. I know it. Of course it could not be done by calling out the regulars from Governor's Island and marching them up to Gramercy Park, but it would have been done so quietly and effectively that all resistance would have come too late. Just as sure as he had dared take the oath of office he would have been whirled through these streets and landed in a gunboat. When he had got through with his trial for treason he would have been sick of playing President. While I was in Washington I had a long talk with Secretary Robeson on this subject. You don't know him, do you? He's one of the best fellows in the world. And we made all the arrangements for the use of his boats and men, not only to secure Tilden but to overawe the mob by the gunboats, and to shell them out if necessary. Robeson is very genial, but he's not a man to be trifled with, and we worked together admirably. Under our plans any resistance by Mr. Tilden would have been utterly impossible. As for the custom-house and sub-treasury, they were prepared for resistance, and could have been strengthened by a sudden reinforcement of regulars so as to resist any mob. Regulars and marines inside the walls and a shell or two outside would have scattered an attacking party like chaff. Perhaps it was this knowledge of what the navy could do in the way of dispersing mobs that kept down the evil-disposed throng at Washington and New York."

"You see how near we all were to trouble, and you can understand why I accepted this position at the time. Grant felt that he knew me and that I would carry out his orders under any and all circumstances. It was a time that might call for sharp and sudden work on the Atlantic line, and Grant, like a prudent general, made his preparations accordingly. Troops were quietly brought from the West and South and massed at Washington, Fort McHenry, and in our harbor, and you will remember that complaint was made in Democratic papers about this matter and about the gunboats at Washington and New York. Republican newspapers laughed at it, of course, and most people did not know what to believe. If they had known how close the truth was, their fears might have brought about the catastrophe. In that event the navy could have attended to the Atlantic cities, but a rising at the

West would have been even more in reality than in the anticipation. Thank God, Tilden was a coward, and the whole thing blew over."

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