The Weekly Carolina Era.

TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY BY
The Era Publishing Company.

Rates of Subscription:-

TRI-WEEKLY—One year, in advance, $3 00
6 months, in advance, 2 00
3 months, in advance, 1 00
1 month, in advance, 50

WEEKLY—One year, in advance, $1 00
Six months, in advance, 50

The Carolina Era.

Vol. 1. RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1872. No. 41.

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Rates of Advertising:

One square, one time, - - - - - $1 00
" " two times, - - - - - 1 50
" " three times, - - - - - 2 00

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The Geological Museum and its Map of the State.

There is not a place in Raleigh where one may more agreeably and profitably spend an hour than in the State Geological Museum, which Prof. Kerr has fitted up so as to display the natural wealth and resources of our State at almost a glance, discovering many new features and points of interest hitherto unknown and unsuspected. A short time since we paid a protracted visit to this Hall, and we are of the opinion that we cannot do the public a better service than by calling attention to the valuable collections which have been already made, and expressing our satisfaction that this important department of State is in such zealous and efficient hands as those of our excellent and accomplished State Geologist.

THE MAP.

On our first entrance we were struck by the sight of an immense and altogether new and curious looking map of the State, painted on one entire side of the Hall—thirty-seven feet in length. On examination it proved to be an epitome of the Geology of the State, giving in one view the generalized results of all the Geological investigations hitherto made in North Carolina. It therefore represents an immense amount of work, and is itself a great work, and a very important addition to the scientific knowledge of our State. It is an entirely *unique* idea and due solely to the enterprise and zeal in the cause, of Prof. Kerr, aided by his talented young engineer assistant, Wm. Cain, who fortunately found a lady capable of appreciating and executing his design. It was painted by Mrs. C. P. Spencer, of Chapel Hill, who is better known to us by her accomplished pen than by paint brush and pencil. It seems, however, that she can use all three, and we think she has done as good service to the State in this her latest work, as in anything we have seen from her hands. This map deserves a better and more minute description than our limited time and cursory view of it will enable us to give our readers. Our purpose will be served, however, if we turn public attention towards it and induce our fellow-citizens to visit the Museum.

WHAT IT SHOWS.

It exhibits the distribution of the mineral wealth of North Carolina, (which of course is controlled and determined by the Geological structure,) and shows the relations of North Carolina Geology and Mineralogy to those of other States and regions, and brings out in a striking light the wide contrast of her structure with that of nearly every other State of the Union, and its similarity to what is found in Canada.

GRANITE AND SLATE.

The Geological zones of the State, found mostly running across from North East to South West parallel to the Blue Ridge and the Atlantic shore, are painted in bright and distinct colors. A dark red belt, fifteen to thirty miles wide, passes through the centre of the State from Mecklenburg to Person, and represents the oldest formation—dark colored granite. This generally decomposes to red soil, and good. Is rich in gold and copper mines.

GOLD AND COPPER.

East of this the great slate belt—light green—from Union through Randolph, Orange, &c., to Granville, twenty to forty miles wide, with a chain of silver and gold mines on its Western margin, of copper and iron on its eastern, and of gold in the South and middle.—Makes by its disintegration generally a thin soil.

COAL AND IRON.

The red sandstone—pamled brown—presents a narrow fortuous band from Granville, through Chatham, Anson, &c., to South Carolina. It contains coal and iron. Another narrower belt of it along the Dan river, through Stokes and Rockingham to Virginia, also contains coal. In these two beds is to be found the only coal in the State.

MARLS.

Next are two belts—blue—of the oldest slates, separated by about fifteen miles of granite—pink—on which the city of Raleigh is situated. The Eastern section of the State, the land of long-leaf-pine and sand—colored a sandy yellow—is the latest Geological formation, containing remains of the mastodon and other comparatively modern animals. Where the rivers and streams cut through this are shown the three different kinds of marl—greensand (the lowest) colored dark green; white or chalk marl next, colored bright yellow; and third, the shell marl, colored dark blue, best known and most used by farmers of the East. An agglomeration of shells and bones of marine animals, extends from South Carolina to Virginia. These are the most valuable mineral deposits in the State when utilized; they form the cheapest and most durable fertilizer and are inexhaustible.

GRANITE AND SLATE.

The whole Western third of the State is occupied by a granite similar to the Raleigh belt—pink—which extends from the Catawba river to Cherokee with the exception of two narrow belts of the old slates—blue—as East and West of Raleigh, and two irregular patches including King's Mt. and the Saura-town range. In these slate zones are found the marble and limestone of our State.

WHAT THE MAP DOES.

The topography of North Carolina is given with more detail and greater accuracy than in any hitherto published map. The mountains especially, are painted with great care—corrected by Prof. Kerr's personal observations among them. The great merit of this unique work is that it presents in a glance and in a form more impressive and more easily comprehended than any description would be, not only the mineral weath and geological relations of our State, but also its climate, soil and agricultural capabilities. The work therefore is as important and as interesting to the agriculturest, the minor, the manufacturer, the capitalist, and the emigrant who may be either, as to the mere man of science.

THE MUSEUM.

Turning from the map, which, with Prof. Kerr's courteous explanatory lecture, we confess very considerably advanced our education in Geology and its kindred branches, we were conducted through the Museum. This, though cramped for want of proper room, systematically arranged in its various departments, numbering as we learned from Prof. K. about six, viz:

1st. Agricultural—exhibiting specimens of soils, peats, marls, &c.

2d. Minerals.

3d. Geological—(rocks and fossils.)

4th. Zoological, including marine, fresh water, and land animals, and will include all living forms found in North Carolina, birds, insects, reptiles as well as fishes and shells.

5th. Botanical—woods, medicinal plants &c. This is designed to contain ultimately specimens of all the vegetable products of the State.

6th. Foreign—contributions from other States.

MARL AND PEAT.

Most of the marls have been analysed. The specimens are from all the Eastern counties. The soils of about a dozen counties have been analysed. A large part of the land (Swamp lands) owned by the Board of Education are covered by peat. There are thousands and tens of thousands of acres. It is nearly pure vegetable matter, and is destined to be an important resource one day as fuel; now used as a fertilizer in our best agricultural counties as Edgecombe, Pitt, &c.

FOSSILS.

There are some fifteen new specimens of whales found in our marls. The head and vertebræ of one in the Museum are entirely new species and genus, is thought to be the largest known, the head alone measuring 14 feet, and the vertebræ are the size of a half bushel. The animal was 80 feet long and was dug from a marl pit 25 feet deep, one mile from the Roanoke near Weldon. There are also four or five feet of the famous fossil said to span Fishing Creek, in Halifax county, reported for a generation past as having been used for a foot log in low water. This was a whale, not so large as the other though of the same species. There are also remains of the mastodon—the most complete yet found in the United States, collected from several counties. These animals seem to have been abundant, also a fossil human foot from a marl pit in Duplin. We were shown several hundred species of shells, many of them new to science. These were worked up for the report by Prof. T. A. Canrad, who did the same work for Dr. Mitchell forty years ago.

MINERALS.

North Carolina possesses abundant iron from New Hanover to Cherokee, and our Museum represents some beds that are the largest and finest in the United States. Cherokee possesses more than any other county. Gold is represented from almost every county from Halifax to Cherokee. Copper from a dozen counties which possess workable mines. Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Guilford, Chatham, Person, Watauga, Jackson, Macon, etc., etc. Very fine specimens of mica (isinglass) worked in a dozen places in Mitchell and other counties, yielding thousands of dollars monthly. Specimens of corundum from half a dozen counties both sides of the Blue Ridge. Coal from Chatham and the Gulf very fine—and from Stokes and Rockingham.

CURIOSITIES.

Asbestos from many localities, the best from Mitchell county. Amethysts from many, finest from Lincoln. Zircon, which is rare, found chiefly in Henderson. Garnets, abundant—but not ranking as precious. Some pretty fair agates from Cabarrus and Mecklenburg. Beryh are found with mica, none precious as yet. The rubies and sapphires found with corundum, in like manner, cannot, so far, be admitted among the aristocracy of precious stones.

Prof. Kerr exhibited to us some very beautiful and costly instruments all more or less necessary to him in the various departments of his office. The watch and chronometer of Dr. Kane, used by him in his arctic explorations, possess an intrinsic value and interest not to be expressed by figures. The spectroscope, an instrument which has turned over a fresh leaf in the world of science, is the only one we have yet seen, and is perhaps the only one in the State.

On the whole, reviewing our visit to the Museum, we profess ourselves Prof. Kerr's debtor, not only for the entertainment and the information received, but for the kind courtesy which accompanied, and gave them a double value.

We have always insisted that the denial of post offices in North Carolina was intended by the radical party as a petty punishment upon the people for secession. No wonder the old man in North Carolina asks the Lord to continue burning in the north and west until the old post offices are all re-established.—*Sentinel, 8th March.*

—This paragraph must impress the minds of all men, that there are prayers in the State for a continuance of burning and other disasters upon the Northern people. It breathes a spirit of continued hate and malignity, that is fiendish. Such feelings are entertained by a large part of the secession leaders, who now control the Ku Klux Democracy. We will do them the justice to say that we believe very few are so depraved as to join in the above prayer. They would rejoice at any event that would tend to hasten the day for them to execute their blindly cherished purpose of again raising the standard of rebellion. But, for a matter of a few post offices, to pray for conflagrations to continue over whole communities, is so inhuman and disgraceful, that it could hardly emanate from any other, than one of that remarkable class, who were traitors to the Confederacy while there was hope for its success, but have become fire-eaters and haters of Yankees since.

—Immediately preceding the above choice extract, in the same paper, Senator Pool is reported to have used, in opposition to abolishing the Mint at Charlotte, N. C., the following language:—

"The chairman of the committee says that if it would continue the allegiance of these people and good feeling toward the government he would be willing to continue it. Now, Mr. President, I do not put it upon any such ground as that. I believe the allegiance of these people would not be affected by it one way or the other."

Upon which, the author of the prayer for burnings and conflagrations, makes the following comment:—

How worse than contemptible was the remark of the chairman! How contemptible was it in John Pool, not to have said a word in defence of his people when thus assailed!

The "good feeling toward the government" alluded to by the Chairman of the Committee, does not appear in the columns of *The Sentinel* a single time from years end to years end. But continually there are paraded in that paper and in the Democratic press generally, a hatred and fiendish malignity, such as is exhibited in *The Sentinel* of "the old man in North Carolina."

Senator Pool could hardly consider such men "assailed" by the temperate remarks of the Chairman. How could he defend, with such papers as *The Sentinel*, in the hands of Senators, to prove the truth of the insinuation of the Chairman, even if stated ten-fold more strongly!

—As to the re-establishment of post offices, we have never heard of a single application of citizens for re-establishing an old office, that has been refused within the last eighteen months. We learn that all the old offices are re-established whenever the communities represent that it is necessary to the pub convenience.

The Sentinel says that since A. J. Jone's conviction we have denounced him in severe terms, which it quotes, and for which we are under obligations to it. The inference from *The Sentinel's* article is that we never denounced him or his crimes until after he was convicted of them in the Courts. This *The Sentinel* well knows is not the case. We have *always* denounced them, and all similar crimes and criminals, a certain *democratic* editor west of this to the contrary notwithstanding. We repeat, we are under obligations to both of our city contemporaries for copying portions of our article.

TREASURER.—*The Tarboro' Southerner* in noticing the fact that JOHN NORFLEET, Esq., has been suggested through the columns of THE ERA as the Republican candidate for Treasurer of the State, admits his great financial talents and business qualifications.—Coming from a bitter political opponent this is a very high compliment, and well deserved.

FOR GOVERNOR.—A correspondent of *The Sentinel* nominates Col. John M. Long, of Cabarrus, as the Democratic candidate for Governor. The party might go farther and do worse than to nominate Col. Long. He is a wool-dyed Democrat of the old school.

Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Ohio, Indiana, Mississippi, Kansas, Georgia, and South Carolina have already elected delegates to the Philadelphia Convention in favor of the renomination of Gen. Grant.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor must not be understood as endorsing the sentiments of his correspondents. Communications on all subjects are solicited, which will be given to the readers of THE ERA as containing the views and sentiments of the writers.

For the Carolina Era.

EDITOR ERA:—A quiet thinking woman, no advocate of woman's rights politically, but one perfectly content to live under the old system of knightly and chivalrous courtesy of the sterner sex, asks for a small space in your paper, that she may say a few things that have arrested her attention of late. In the beginning, I do not wish to be regarded as one of the reform women, not as an admirer of Tennie Claflin or Victoria Woodhull, those to me, unnatural specimens of their sex, but as one who feels it sufficient for woman to control, by her influence at home, her husband's and sons' votes at the ballot-box, and who does not so far forget that delicacy and refinement of sensibility, yea, womanly dignity and virtue, that should ever throw around her sex the glory and charm that rendered the Eden of old so blissful to him who was made its ruler for a time by Deity himself.—And she should now endeavor to be the chief attraction of the domestic Edens of earth, instead of striving by falling into the ranks of the amazon women of this age of progress and heated unnatural growth of isms and scisms, to outstrip in coarse ambition and noisy effort, those of the masculine sex who are in the race for power and place.

That man should rule, is to my mind a self evident truth, and that God so designed, is also evident.

Of his moral and mental Constitution, I do dot propose to speak, only thus far: I have never yet felt convinced of their superiority over that of woman.

But to my purpose, which is not, as I said in the start, to claim any political privilege for my sex, the bare idea of the arena of strife for them, with all its rude jostlings around sharp corners, its low chicanery, vile collusions, disgusting hob-nobbing and dubious caucussing, and the whole series of political engeering is to make me with uplifted hands of horror, cry to Him who rules the nations, "from such deliver" my sex, keep them intact from such pollutions.

But at the same time I not only admit the propriety of woman seeking to inform herself of the political affairs of her country; she should also take sufficient interest in them to induce her to observe the course of action of those who have been appointed to rule over her.

She is alike the recipient of the blessings of wise government, as she is the victim of the evils of mal-administration, therefore she should quietly observe the actions of the rulers of the sovereign people, and if she can control by her wisdom and prudent judgment in a quiet, womanly way the votes of one man or more, I see no reason why she should remain silent. I manage, altho' burdened with the cares of a household, (and I think I speak without vanity when I say I conscientiously discharge my domestic duties in a manner to secure the comfort of all who depend on me) to watch the doings of the lords of creation, (political lords, I mean,) to read the papers, to listen when sensible men talk, sometimes venture to talk with them, when I meet with those who have a true appreciation of woman, and who have no disgusting ways about them, who do not chew tobacco and spit a continuous stream of its vile juice over a freshly washed hearth, and who do not blurt in my face the indecent slang the many allow themselves to contract.

In this way I have learned to note the political status of the day, and to see how men play at cross purpose, how positively ugly some folks make themselves, even editors, not alluding in any way, Mr. Editor, to you. I think you stand the test pretty well; you are the kind of man I like; you say sensible things in a sensible way; I like your tact; when you mean to cut, you do it in the right way—wound your enemies through the joints of their armor by well directed thrusts. You do not con your rhetoric over for a metaphor, and then after traversing the whole field of flowers, passing by all pleasant things, stoop down by some muddy upland stream to catch up the laziest and most disgusting thing in nature, (a terrapin) and put fire on his back, to illustrate a sensible idea, such as your correspondent, a "Rowan Republican," concocted in his wise brain. I think your "Republican" is one who is quietly observing the workings of the political machinery of the day. I like his language; there is force in it as well as truth, and truth always carries weight. His views are clear and conclusive, and should not fail to influence the movements of his party. His term "fire-tried" is very significant; let us paraphrase it a little—tried as by fire. Is there any inconsistency in this phrase? Fire is the effect of combustion, philosophers tell us; it also means light, lustre, splendor, and so on.—Shakespeare says somewhere, "Stars, hide your fires;" I don't remember where.

Now these gentlemen, to wit: Dr. Howerton, and Mr. Bringle, our worthy Postmaster, have let their light shine, and I doubt if either cares a straw for Shakespeare, and if they think at all about his sentiment it is to regard it only as a mere raving of a disordered fancy. They are practical and wise, and have set their light on a hill to be seen. The term fire also means to animate, to give new life, so Webster says. These gentlemen are live, active men, working with spirit for their party; they have come out of the heat and combustion of the political conflagration that has swept away in its mad fury all the old land marks, and are, to my mind, the pure gold.—It is true, I do not believe that either one, or that any one else, will be doomed to be burned at the stake, by political fanatics, or that Ku Kluxing will ever reach so alarming a height, yet I do think it requires a spirit of self-sacrifice, almost martyrdom, to stand forth in North Carolina and declare one's self a firm supporter of Republican principles. Even now, when prejudice is growing weaker and persons are less bold in declaring their disgust and animosity, such expressions as negro equalizer, low radical, and other terms equally offensive, are common; and these gentlemen, especially DR. Howerton, were among the earliest supporters of these just and liberal principles in Carolina, and have they not been tried in the fire.

I hope for one that the Republicans of this State will look well before they leap; make no change, especially in their Governor; let well enough alone, it cannot be bettered; but firmly nail their colors to the mast, and strike for their true and tried men, such as can stand "terrapin like" fire on the back.

For one, I would prescribe for husbands and sons, this ticket: Grant and Colfax for President and Vice President, T. R. Caldwell for Governor, and W. H. Howerton for Secretary of State.

Salisbury, N. C. A LADY.

For the Carolina Era.

Why Don't the State Printer Settle?

Why don't the State Printer, Jas. H. Moore, *alias The Raleigh Sentinel*, settle his defalcation at the State Treasury?

The hard working, poor, toiling, taxpaying people of North Carolina were "done" out of near four thousand dollars by this said State Printer, and this defalcation is not yet made good at the Treasury.

The Representative from Orange, Mr. Strudwick, on one occasion in the House pledged *his life, his fortune, and his most sacred honor* that *The Sentinel* office would make good the defalcation "*in an hour's time*," if the House would suspend a resolution of positive instruction that seemed to imply a censure.

We call upon Mr. Strudwick to make good his pledge, forthwith bring down the money and pony up to the tune of thirty-seven and some odd hundred dollars, or forever hold his peace and restrain his tendency to plighted faith.

To be sure it is alleged that the State is due the Printer for work done since September last, amount far in excess of the deficit. But who knows this? How do the people know that they are not still out of pocket this vast amount of money?

The morning papers yesterday announce an accident to Mr. Moore which came near resulting in his death. In such event would not the State have been compelled to settle with his administrator, regardless of the defalcation?

The Legislature refused to order the State Printer to settle, and he has not settled. We understand that it is the intention not to settle, but wait until another Legislature comes, in the hope that it will allow the count by the *letter m.*

So here is a purpose to defraud the people at last, if design [illegible] encouraged and aided by the action and connivance of the Legislature.

It is to be hoped that the Greensboro Convention will take this matter in hand, and not permit this swindle on the poor people of North Carolina.

MUDSILL.

For the Carolina Era.

General Jones, Col. Young, Col. Henderson and Col. Long spoke in this place to-day, time was granted H. A. London, Jr., to reply. Col. Young spoke first and delivered one of the ablest arguments in behalf of the principles of our party, it has ever been my pleasure to listen to. Mr. London followed, and if he is satisfied we are fully, his speech was somewhat of the Jo Turner caste save his bitterness, and low personal abuse. Gen. Jones followed and really I felt for the lad, but when Henderson and Long got hold of him, if crying could have done any good he should have had our tears as he did our sympathy. Our friends are more than aroused by this timely visit of our friends and can, with truth report our party in fine spirits, and fully determined to make a good report in August. So much for our meeting on Friday. Our friends left for Snow Camp this afternoon, well pleased as they said with two days spent in this county. Yours, &c.,

HARRY.

Pittsboro', March 8, 1872.

P. S. Our friends were much hurt that Joe's orders were not obeyed, and thereby they failed to get hold of Manning and Waddell.

For the Carolina Era.

MR. EDITOR: It was my pleasure to listen on Saturday 9th inst., at Snow Camp in this county, just on the Chatham Line, to speeches from Col. T. B. Long, Col. W. F. Henderson and Col. I. J. Young to a large crowd of people from both counties, and I am glad to report that the attention paid and enthusiasm exhibited shows that at no time since the war was the sturdy old yeomanry of that section more thoroughly aroused to the support of the Republican party, that saved the Union and made us all a nation of freemen endowed with equal, civil and political rights.

All of the speakers showed the naked deformity of the ku klux Democracy and received rounds of applause from the large crowd, and Mr. Editor, you will hear a good report from both Chatham and Alamance in all the Snow Camp neighborhood. The Republicans were never so much aroused and the greatest interest is being manifested in this section.

A FORMER KU KLUX.

For the Carolina Era.

MR. EDITOR:—As others have suggested names for Congressional honors for their respective districts, allow me to suggest the name of Col. O. H. Dockery as our candidate for the 6th district. The district is Democratic by 1,000 majority, but with a standard bearer with the name and reputation of the Colonel, can be overcome and no doubt turned in favor of the Republican party.

This district needs a thorough canvassing. If the Colonel will canvass as energetically as his honorable father did when he waged that sharp contest with Greene Caldwell in days gone by, then the 6th district will be represented by a staunch Republican in the 43d Congress. So say the Republicans of Cabarrus. VOX.

Concord, March 11th, 1872.

For the Carolina Era.

Warren County.

MR. EDITOR: Allow me through the columns of your valuable paper to recommend to the Republicans of the second Congressional District, the nomination of our patriotic Senator, John A. Hyman, to represent this District in the next American Congress. As a citizen, he is respected by all parties and colors. He represented this county in 1868 in the Constitutional Convention, and has represented old Warren in the Senate of every Legislature that has convened since. His record is as good as any man's in the State. His devotedness to the cause of Republicanism cannot be disputed. He is a firm, fearless and uncompromising Republican, and cannot be excelled by any in his devotion to the interest of his people. His early connection with the true patriots of our State in framing our organic laws which alone proved us a sure foot-path back to the fireside of our national home, and his fire-tried Republican principles since, entitles him to the hearty support of every true Republican among us. Fellow-Republicans, John A. Hyman has been tried in almost every form you can mention, to induce him to abandon the principles of Republicanism, *fine* arguments have been exhausted in vain. In every campaign the best Democratic orators were thrown against him but no purpose, the glitter of filthy lucre availed nothing, and at last come the threat of DEATH, notified through the post office by the "Red men of Carolina" to desist his opposition to the white man's government, or death in the most hideous form must be his portion. In open defiance to the decress of the Satanic subjects he kept his place in the front ranks of his party. In short his moral and mental qualifications befits him for the important position, and by his untiring devotions to the interests of the Republican party and the whole State, he deserves it at the hands of his fellow-Republicans. But another reason, combined with his ample qualifications. He is a colored man, and it is in my opinion, the duty of white Republicans to aid the representation of the colored race in high places with the same liberality that the colored people have shown so abundantly to the white race—while we ask a *showing* we would be willing to give it in return. I know, in these days of partizan feelings and prejudices it would unwise in some portions of the Sate to run a colored man for Congress however great his qualifications might be. Then when we have an opportunity of safely putting our theory in practice let us all unite and do so. Republicans of every color must unite and stand together, and never allow the line of color to be drawn between them. Let us look a moment at facts and ascertain of a certainty if it would be safe in running a competent colored man for Congress in this District. In 1870 the counties now composing the 2nd Congressional District gave S. F. Phillips 18,400 votes, and W. M. Shipp 10,625, making a Republican majority of 7,775. In 1871 the vote was Convention 11,056, for No Convention 20,148, making a Republican majority of 9,092. We see by this that it is perfectly safe to give the colored man a chance this time—and we could not find a better and a more efficient one than the Hon. John A. Hyman. I hope the counties composing the 2nd District in their county Conventions will consider his claim, and go to the District Convention prepared to give him his merited honor. SIX.

Republican Meeting in Franklin.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Republicans of Franklin county convened to-day, for the purpose of listening to an address delivered by Col. I. J. Young, of Raleigh. The effort of the Colonel was elaborate, thoroughly and well considered, replete with honor and eloquence, and was eagerly and respectfully listened to by a tremendrus crowd of citizens of both parties—the Conservatives, with one or two trifling exceptions bearing with unusual patience the severest and most powerful arraignment of their party to which they have listened since the war. The speech of Col. Young was a much needed and most timely illustration of the power of strong argument, glooming eloquence, compact and lucid arrangement, unmarred by the vulgar vituperation and course ribaldry which unhappily have of late too much characterized the public discussions of party questions.

The leading Democrats seeing the enthusiasm and strong interest excited by the Colonel even among their own followers attempted to create a division by ringing the Court Hose bell to call away the faithful, but the effort succeeded very poorly. The crowd, even of Democrats would not in spite of the vociferations of their leaders, go into the Court House. A meeting of Democrats was then organized in the open air, very near the balcony from which Col. Young was speaking. The affair was however a pitiful fizzle as an opposition move. Jack Thomas, known as the "old war horse," aided by Col. Green and Young. Mr. Cook attempted in vain to call away the crowd from respectful and earnest attention to the calm, dispassionate argument and strong common sense talk of Col. Young. Messrs. Cox and Busbee, of Raleigh, went to the aid of Messrs. Thomas, Green and Cook and made short speeches; but their effort in a very short time ended in failure and disgust long before Col. Young had concluded his masterly exposition of the merit of the Republican faith and scathing review of the sins of democracy.

The Republican party has reason to heartily congratulate itself upon the determination, reluctantly formed of Col. Young to temporarily to quit his office of Collector of Internal Revenue. The vast interest of which he has so successfully administered, and defend its doctrines and advocate its measures before the people. Though inexperienced as a political campaigner, the oldest veteran of the many hard fought political campaigns of North Carolina might well feel proud of such success as he has in so short a time achieved as a most powerful, eloquent, earnest and resolute, but courteous and respectful political orator. I hear that the Colonel will deliver his address at other points in this District, and I hope I shall hear him.

The Republicans of Franklin are thoroughly aroused, and will give us a rousing vote this Summer.

"FRANKLIN."

Republican Meeting in Granville.

The meeting was organized by calling Richard D. Jones to the Chair who explained the object of the meeting.

On motion, John W. Betts and W. P. Hays were appointed Secretaries.

On motion, one Vice-President from each Township was appointed, viz: from Oxford township Dr. L C Laybor; Henderson township, James Linsley; Kittrells township, Joseph Beckham; Fishing Creek township, F R Howell; Brassfield township, C M Rogers; Dutchville township, Joseph Coley; Tally Ho township, Charles Russ; Walnut Grove township, David Spencer; Oak Hill township, M L Daniel; Sassafras Fork township, Anthony Marrow; Townsville township, Charner Townes.

The following resolutions were introduced and adopted:

Resolved 1st, That we tender our sincere thanks to His Excellency, the President of the United States for his ability and zeal in the administration of the affairs of this great nation, for his fidelity to its true interest and for his prompt and steady purpose to suppress crime and restore peace and order, and recommend his renomination.

2d, That our thanks are due and are hereby tendered, to the Hon. Tod R. Caldwell for the ability with which he has administered the State government of North Carolina since his installation into office.

3d, That this Convention appoint three delegates from this county and four alternates from each Township in the county to attend the State Convention to be held in the city of Raleigh, on the 17th of April, 1872, and all good Republicans attending said Convention from this couuty, shall be considered as alternates.

4th, That our delegates be, and are, instructed to cast their votes for Col. Tazewell L. Hargrove for the office of Attorney General, believing him to be an ardent Republican and an earnest advocate of the principles of the party, and that he can carry more strength and popularity into the approaching campaign than any other man.

On motion, two delegates from each Township were appointed as a Committee by the Chairman, to select three delegates from this county and four alternates from each Township in the county, to attend the State Convention to be held in Raleigh, on the 17th of April, 1872. The following persons were selected as the Committe, viz: John G. Jones, Andrew McCadden, Herndon Bullock, Jas. Linsley, Ben. Ridley, John Adcock, Jonathan Jenkins, Edward Mitchell, C M Rogers, Chas. Russ, David Spencer, Ruben Hobgood, R D Jones, W P Hays, Anthony Marrow, Charner Townes and Andrew Williams.

Hon. R. W. Lassiter was then called on to address the meeting, which was responded to in a neat and forcible manner.

The Committee selected to select delegates, reported as follows: Hanson T Hughes, John G Jones and Clinton M Rogers as delegates, and as alternates R W Lassiter, Andrew McCadden, Benj. H Cozart and Calvin Betts, Orford township; W H Hughes, W H Reavis, Jas. Watson and James Linsley, Henderson township; Joseph Beckham, George Rogers, R T Overton and Braxton Hunt, Kittrells township; Washington Bridges, Lewis Ragland, Wm. Crews and Cuffee Mayo, Fishing Creek township; Edward Mitchell, D W Fuller, J H Chavis and Jonathan Jenkins, Brassfield township; Ed. Dolby, Joseph Coley, W R Suit and Moses Hester, Dutchville township; Wm. Harden, W R Jenkins, Chas. Russ and Albert Alston, Tally Ho township; David Spencer, Aaron Alston, John B Webb and Brumfield Ridley, Walnut Grove township; Maurice S Daniel, Benj. Royster, James Harris and Richard Smith, Oak Hill township; Anthony Marron, James A Bullock, Geo. Chavis and W P Hayes, Sassafras Fork township; Andrew Williams, R G Sneed, Charner Townes and Moses Bullock, Townsville township.

On motion, R D Jones, Chairman, and Jno. W. Betts and Wm. P Hays Secretaries, were chosen as alternates.

Col. S T Hargrove, Shep Moore and others delivered telling speeches.

R. D. JONES, Chairman.

JNO. W. BETTS, WM. P. HAYS, } Secretaries.

March 9th, 1872.

Republican Meeting in McDowell.

At a meeting held by the Republican party in the town of Marion, on the 9th day of March, 1872, the following proceedings and resolutions were adopted. On motion, T. F. Hawkins was called to the chair, and D. O. H. W. Gillespie was chosen as secretary.

The following resolutions were submitted and unanimously approved:

Resolved, That we fully endorse the able administration of President Grant, believing that his prompt enforcement of the laws for the suppression of Ku Klux outrages has saved our State from anarchy and ruin; we therefore favor his renomination for President, and that as the course of our Senator, the Hon. John Pool, meets with our undivided approbation, we make him our first choice for the Vice Presidency.

Resolved, That we approve of the administration of Governor Caldwell, and fully appreciate his noble efforts to preserve law and order in the State.

Resolved, That we stand by the Constitution of the United States, and all of the amendments added thereto, and that we intend to use our united efforts to bring about a lasting peace to our beloved country.

Upon motion of W. F. Craig, C. S. Moring was chosen to represent McDowell County in the Convention to be held at Raleigh on the 17th of April, 1872, and in case of disability to attend, he (C. S. Moring) to choose and send a proxy.

On motion of C. S. Moring, W. F. Craig was chosen to represent McDowell county in the District Convention, to be held in Asheville.

C. S. Moring and W. F. Craig being called upon, responded with cheerful speeches.

D. O. H. W. GILLESPIE, Secretary.