The Weekly Carolina Era.

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The Carolina Era.

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Rates of Advertising:

One square, one time, - - - - - $1 00
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Professional Cards, not exceeding 1 square, will be published one year for $12.

A pleasant kind of husbandry—removing widow's weeds.

What are the oldest tops in the world? Mountain tops.

When is butter like Irish children? When it is made into little pats.

What two colors are undiscernible? Invisible green and blind man's buff.

An Indiana matron is "doing as well as could be expected" at the age of 72. It's a girl.

The Tichborne claimant is losing flesh. All very well. What he most lacks is blood.

The accouchement of the Princess of Wales is expected in the latter part of June, or early in July.

Some one describes a philanthropist as a man who loves all mankind and neglects his own family.

Mrs. Partington says she does wish they would hurry and pass the silver service bill in Washington.

A Green Bay man was mean enough to elope with the only school-teacher in the town, thus shutting up the school.

Why are the measles like fresh mackerel? Because they run in schools and have to be caught before they can be had.

Facts should be put down in black and white; in another colored ink they might appear *ink-red-ible* (incredible).

Miss Harriet Colfax, sister of the Vice-President, is a light-keeper at Michigan City, Ind., at a salary of $520 a year.

"I came very near selling my boots the other day," said Jones to a friend. "How so?" "Well, I had them half-sold."

An experienced boy says he regards hunger and the chastening rod as about the same thing. They both make him "holler."

Lazy California bar-tenders place the ingredients of a cobbler into a tumbler, and then wait for earthquakes to mix them up.

An effort to re-establish capital punishment in Rhode Island has failed.—So you know where to lure your mother-in-law.

A candid old bachelor says: "After all, a woman's heart is the sweetest thing in the world, its a perfect honey-comb—full of sells."

The jelly local of a paper in Boone county says: "Come where my love lies dreaming—and see how she looks without any paint on her face."

A man who was told by a clergyman to remember Lot's wife, replied that he had trouble enough with his own without remembering other men's wives.

A Georgia eagle, totally devoid of feeling, endeavored to carry off a cat, but the latter came up to the scratch, and the eagle was glad to drop the subject.

A minister not long ago preached from the text, "Be ye, therefore, steadfast!" but the printer made him expound from "Be ye there for breakfast."

A Portland man went into a shop and stumbled through his errand in this fashion: "I want some white woman's long legged cotton stocking hose."

"I'm so thirsty," said a boy at work in the cornfield. "Well, work away," said his industrious father, "you know the prophet says, 'Hoe, every one that thirsteth.'"

The Wyoming Journal publishes the following in its advertising rates:—"Fees for marriage notices as high as the ecstacy and liberality of the bridegroom may prompt."

A minister asked a tipsy fellow leaning up against the fence where he expected to go when he died. "If I can't get along any better than I do now," he said, "I shan't go anywhere."

Mrs. Emery, of Indiana, warns all women against her fickle, faithless husband, who has deserted her. She says he may be recognized by a broken nose, which she demolished with a skillet.

A man of Geneva, Ill., fell into the river, but after swimming around awhile beneath the ice he arrived at an opening and crawled out. He managed to preserve his coolness all of the time.

A California obituary: "The deceased was a talented man of romantic nature. He placed the butt of his gun in the fire while he looked down the muzzle and departed hence spontaneously."

A sharp old gentleman travelling out West got a seat beside his wife in a crowded car by requesting the young man who sat by her to place watch that woman while he went into another car, as she had fits.

Said a young lady to a gentleman of this city. "You are a musician, I believe?" "No," said he; if I were the proprietor of a hand-organ, set expressly to play "Old Hundred," I couldn't get seventy-five out of it."

An inventive genius up among the Yankees has developed a new way of dealing with crows. He fixes up one kernel in each hill with nitro-glycerine, and when the crow attempts to masticate it, up goes the top of his head.—The crows haven't been interviewed, but it is supposed they will not take kindly to this style of 'pop-corn.'

The mails having, for a week, failed to come to time in an Arkansas town, the local paper says it has been forced to draw heavily on the almanacs for copy, and if communication with the outer world should be still longer cut off, "we will be obliged, next week, to make extracts from the Bible; thus supplying some of our readers at least, with matter entirely new to them."

Notice!—Ladies who contemplate poisoning their husbands or children, or shooting alienated lovers, are requested to postpone their purpose until after the Presidential election, as newspaper columns will be so crowded with political subjects until that time that it will be impossible for them to pay proper attention to the analysis of stomachs, or to properly describe the treachery of admirers before December.

The President has approved an act for the relief of purchasers of land sold for direct taxes in the Southern States.

It is suggested that Mr. Greeley, in the next edition of "What I Know About Farming," will add an essay on "My Big Beet."

Under the new Congressional apportionment of Ohio, the Republicans will have sixteen districts and the Democrats five, the two Hamilton districts being as doubtful as that county has heretofore been.

Advices from Persia represent the ravages of the famine as terrible and increasing. The return of warm weather, which had abated during the winter months. The destitution is not local, but seems to pervade the entire country; and numerous towns and villages are nearly depopulated.

Telegrams have been received in Washington from Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana, and Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, stating that Mr. Defrees used their names without authority in a despatch endorsing the nomination of Greeley. Hendricks added that he would regard the election of Greeley as a national calamity, and he urged the nomination of a straight Democratic ticket.

Elsewhere will be found the proceedings of the Republican Convention which nominated Hon. Thomas Settle for Congress and Gen. S. A. Douglas, for Elector of the 5th Congresional District. Better nominations could not have been made. Judge Settle will be elected by a large majority. Virtuous Jimmy will be allowed to retire to private life. Want of space precludes further notice in this issue.

Mr. Trumbull remarked upon hearing of the result at Cincinnati, that when the first wave of laughter was over, it would be impossible to tell what would become of such a ticket. He was keenly disappointed at his own defeat. His term as Senator expires next year, and he has little hope of re-election. It is now suggested that he shall be nominated as the Liberal candidate for Governor of Illinois. But we would stand no chance against Governor Oglesby.

The Cincinnati Convention was to be a pattern of all excellence, as it was to be composed of men above the weaknesses of common humanity and the tricks of mere politicians. But no National Convention was ever so palpably made up of political traders, or so shamelessly trafficked for votes. The nomination for the Presidency was put up at auction, and it was knocked down to the candidate who promised the Vice-Presidency to Missouri and a Protective Tariff to the iron men of Pennsylvania.

The National Labor Commission project which has passed the lower House of the Congress will, undoubtedly become a law; and if an able and practical Commission is appointed, who will address themselves to the great question of ascertaining in what way legislation may benefit the workingman, we have secured the first and most essential condition of progress. President Grant takes a special and personal interest in all measures designed to benefit the workingmen, to which class he himself belongs, and of his faithful co-operation, there can be no doubt.

Cuff Trice who was sentenced and sent to Raleigh 18 months for attempting rape on a white woman has been pardoned by Gov. Caldwell. We would like to know upon what sort of a "petition" this thing was done.—*Hillsboro' Recorder.*

Trice was not sentenced for "attempting rape." He was tried for "assault" and nothing was said about rape or "attempting rape" in the indictment. He was pardoned on a petition signed by the Judge and Solicitor and a number of respectable gentlemen, citizens of Orange, acquainted with the facts in the case. Do you insist on names, Mr. *Recorder?* If so, will give them, and they are all *Democrats.*

Local political prospects brighten all around us. We think we see daylight ahead. Never is the Republican party so strong as when it admits its errors and tries to cure them. And if we can go before the people with a clean record as to our candidates, State and municipal, the honor will be due to those Republican journals which have not hesitated to "speak out in meeting."—*Philadelphia Press.*

—We have called upon our friends throughout the several Congressional Districts and the different counties to discard personal preferences, make no bargains, but nominate the best and strongest men for the various positions within the gift of the people. The paragraph quoted above from *The Philadelphia Press*, is in point. The party can be defeated by the nomination of bad, worthless men. Not otherwise. Therefore, we appeal to Republicans to see to it that honest, competent men are nominated, and none others. Do this in your nominating Conventions, and the battle is more than half won.

Hon. James F. Casey, Collector of the port of New Orleans, and Mr. Hering, Deputy Collector, have been requested, by the President, to resign. Mr. Casey is a brother-in-law of Gen. Grant. The President deemed this action necessary in consequence of the conduct of the two officials, in the late political troubles which have agitated not only New Orleans but the entire State of Louisiana, as developed by the printed reports of the House Committee, which visited New Orleans and investigated the whole matter.

President Grant has been assailed because he did not remove Collector Casey immediately after the Custom House troubles in New Orleans. The President does nothing on the spur of [illegible] were elicited by a committee properly constituted, and then acted in accordance with the facts as set forth by the committee in their report. Right.

A sensational report, made of whole cloth, has been going the rounds that Senator O. P. Morton, of Indiana, had advised a change of front; that Gen. Grant be thrown overboard, and some other person nominated at Philadelphia; and that Senator Morton is candidate for the nomination. The following dispatch puts a *quietus* on the report:—

WASHINGTON, May 10.

To Richard Smith, Esq., Gazette, Cincinnati, O.:

I shall not be a candidate for the Presidency under any circumstances. I am not for changing front. I am for Gen. Grant first and last, and believe he will be nominated in Philadelphia and re-elected in November, and that no combination can be made by which he will be defeated. Any attempt by anybody to use my name in a scheme for his defeat I utterly condemn and repudiate. I have been for his re-election ever since his administration had a fair trial; and my faith in his success can not be shaken by any arrangement that can be made between the managers of the Cincinnati Convention and the Democratic party.

O. P. MORTON.

Democrats are mortified and astonished that Judge Merrimon should have been nominated at Greensboro'. Weeping, wailing, and gnashing of teeth, is the order of the day, among Democrats who have been howling about fraud, corruption, and stealing, for the last three years. The exposure of Judge Merrimon's complicity with Swepson strikes terror into the hearts of the simon pure ku klux. The tables are turned. The charge of fraud and corruption is reversed. The standard bearer of the Democracy is Swepson's friend and confidential adviser. Against Judge Merrimon, as the representative of the Democracy, the Republican party charges fraud and corruption. When Judge Merrimon was nominated the Democratic party endorsed the fraud, corruption, and stealings of G. W. Swepson. The weapons that were used against the Republican party in 1870, are now in the hands of the Republicans. They will use them to the fullest extent. When the canvass is over Judge Merrimon will be known equally as well as Swepson.

Can You Trust Them?

During the month of March, 1871, one hundred and six Democratic members of the Legislature signed a "Legislative Address on the Convention." In that address we find the following language:

"There is one overwhelming consideration to which we invite particular attention, and which of itself renders the call of a Convention, in our opinion, an imperative necessity. One of the most striking provisions of the present Constitution has never been enforced, and yet it contains a DIRECT and POSITIVE MANDATE to the General Assembly, WHICH MEN OF COMMON HONESTY, REGARDFUL OF THEIR OATHS and who feel bound by the opinion of our Supreme Court in relation to the limit of taxation, KNOW NOT HOW TO DISOBEY. It is in these words: "The General Assembly shall by appropriate legislation, and by adequate taxation, provide for the prompt and regular payment of the interest on the public debt?" If this be construed as applying to the old debt only, it requires the levy of twelve hundred thousand dollars of tax to pay interest. Add to this the tax necessary to carry on the State government, and it will be perceived that the *lowest* tax which this Legislature can levy if they cary out their obligations under this Constitution, is largely over a *million and a half* of dollars, or five times the tax of the past year. The Governor says, in his message *two millions and a half*, or eight times the tax of the past year.

"We know very well that any such tax would crush the people into the dust. YET WE HAVE TAKEN AN OATH WHICH CANNOT BE FULFILLED UNLESS WE DO MAKE SUCH A LEVY; and as honorable men, we see no way of escape, unless the people will call a Convention, and relieve us from the dilemma by changing the Constitution in this particular. We cannot believe the true and honest people of North Carolina expect us to violate our oaths. We therefore appeal to them to come to our rescue, and their own."

Were these Democrats in earnest when they signed this address? Were they not attempting to frighten the people into voting for an unconstitutional measure by a threat of taxation? If they felt that their oath compelled them to levy the tax, why didn't they levy it? They said publicly they must levy it or perjure themselves. Yet they didn't make the levy. Why didn't they do it? Was it because they feared to do it? What Grand Cyclops absolved them from that oath? These are questions the people will ask. Can you trust men who thus trifle with the people and with their oaths as Legislators?

Legislation for Personal Liberty.

On the 4th of July, 1861, Lincoln assembled Congress in extra session which was chiefly devoted to the inauguration of war measures, but during the long session a series of acts followed in rapid succession, striking at the slave system. As early as August, 1861, an act was passed to free all slaves used in [illegible] March, our military and naval officers were prohibited from returning the fugitive slaves that might seek the protection of our flag; and in April, the National Capital was forever freed from the blighting influences of human slavery. These measures were followed by acts more radical as rapidly as they were sustained by public opinion. The statute of June, 19th, 1862, swept slavery from all the Territories of the United States, and thus, Jefferson's Ordinance of 1787, was re-affirmed as the policy of the National government; and the act of January 28, 1864, repealed the fugitive slave act, which for years had been a blot upon our National escutcheon. Thus slavery was inhibited wherever the National Government had exclusive jurisdiction, and the hesitation of Congress to strike it down in the rebel and border States, was owing to its entrenchment behind the theory of State Rights, and the support it received from the Democratic minority in the North, which in the fall of 1862, carried the elections in a number of States. In January, 1863, Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation was issued, which virtually abolished slavery, but to place the personal liberty of the freedmen beyond the reach of party majorities and Congressional interference, the Thirteenth Constitutional amendment was adopted and ratified—every Republican State legislature endorsing and every Democratic State rejecting this great charter of personal liberty.

It is true this constitutional compact struck the fetters from the slaves in law, but it soon became evident that without enfranchisement their liberty would be but nominal and a mockery, because, under vagrant and other oppressive laws, their former masters, who were the sole law-givers, would make the situation of the freedmen, in a material point of view, even worse than before. Thus the alternative was presented of maintaining a standing army to enforce the Thirteenth Amendment, or to give the ballot to the freedmen for their own protection. It was considered a dangerous experiment, and the struggle was long and fierce. The Fourteenth Amendment was adopted as a compromise; but in January, 1867, despite the veto and active opposition of Johnson, who, after his apostacy traduced these measures and the party, if not with the same ability certainly with equal zeal, as the malcontents of the Senate do to-day; an act was adopted enfranchising the freedmen in all the Territories of the United States.

In February, 1869, the personal freedom and the right of self-government was secured to all citizens by the ratification of the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment; and thus the work of a century was crowded into five years.

How About Consistency?

The Democracy have spoken in very severe terms of the bond swindles in this State. *The Sentinel* was foremost in its abuse of them, *but Geo. W. Swepson furnished some of that very money to buy The Sentinel for Mr. Turner!*

The Sentinel has denounced Gen. Clingman for being concerned with Swepson and Littlefield in the bond swindles, and the editor of *The Sentinel* knocked Gen. Clingman down because he sought to defend himself about it—*but Gen. Clingman built the Greensboro' platform and the editor of The Sentinel is seated on it!*

The entire Democratic press of the State have shouted themselves hoarse about bribery and corruption, *but Gen. Clingman swears he made fifteen thousand dollars by helping Swepson and Littlefield in their little jobs and now he is kind enough to build a platform for honest Democrats!* How kind in Gen. Clingman to do it, and how very kind in the Democracy to let him do it!

Something was due Mr. Swepson after furnishing money to buy *The Sentinel*, and then getting soundly abused by his own paper, and so one of his confidential advisers was called on to get up a platform denouncing everything bad, and another of Swepson's and Littlefield's confidential adviser's was given the first place on the ticket.

If Mr. Swepson is not satisfied with matters as arranged at Greensboro', he is a very unreasonable man.

The following congratulatory telegram was received by a wedding party in Nashville: "May your future troubles be only little ones."

For the Carolina Era.

DISCUSSION AT PITTSBORO'.

Judge Merrimon Vanquished

Gov. Caldwell Gains a Complete Victory.

Chatham Republican by Five Hundred majority.

GREAT CROWD PRESENT.

Republican Principles Triumph.

MR. EDITOR: Glorious news from old Chatham. Gov. Caldwell and Hon. A. S. Merrimon met to-day in debate, and notwithstanding the fact that the Democratic papers have said that Merrimon is the ablest man that has run for Governor since the days of Morehead and Henry, the Republicans of Chatham had the satisfaction of seeing him completely vanquished to day by honest Tod R. Caldwell.

It was Gov. Caldwell's appointment, and Col. Hargrove, candidate for Attorney General, and Judge Settle, Elector for the State at large, were in attendance, ready to hold the Ku Klux Democracy to account for their short comings and crimes; but it was agreed that Caldwell and Merrimon should fight it out single-handed; and there was not an honest, candid man present who will not say that Caldwell is the abler debater. And why should he not be, for "thrice armed is he who has his quarrel just."

After all that Democrats have said, Caldwell is much the abler man. He has much the best cause, much the best manner, much the best voice, and much more hard sense than his opponent. Republicans wish that they may continue joint discussions, and if the same impression is made elsewhere as was here, Caldwell will be re-elected by 30,000 majority.

Merrimon opened in a two hours' speech, in which he declaimed about old times, big men, civil liberty, military despotism, and general platitudes, which are all well enough in their place, but which are fatal to his cause and party, when you come to fit them to the present time, and make personal application of his principles.

Merrimon said that the general government was corrupt and had spent millions of dollars. Caldwell admitted that it was impossible in a great establishment like this government, to always secure the services of honest men, but that Grant had turned off many of Johnson's dishonest officials, and had reduced taxation many millions, while at the same time he was paying off, at a rapid rate, the public debt. He said if federal taxes were high, and they had to complain of the internal revenue, who but the friends of Judge Merrimon had rendered *any* internal taxes necessary? Who ever heard tell of an internal assessor or collector before the war? The secessionists, who brought on the war, with all its horrors, are his supporters, and through their Ku Klux Klans, are keeping the fires of the rebellion alive in the hope that they may yet plunge this country into another war, either through foreign or domestic complications. He warned the people against the Ku Klux, who, after the abolition of black slavery, had established white slavery. He said these Klans can command their members to whip, burn, drown or hang any poor, inoffensive neighbor, white or black, and the poor, ignorant members are bound to obey the command of their masters (the chiefs) under the penalty of death. And yet these men talk of military despotism!

Gov. Caldwell read from the report of the fraud commission, which he characterized as the work of a packed commission, intended to blacken the Republican and whitewash the Democratic party, to show that Judge Merrimon had been employed by Swepson to draw all the appropriation bills by which the State has been robbed in the matter of the Western Extension. He said that while this commission was packed, it, at least, was good evidence against Judge Merrimon and his friends. (Cheers.)

By the by, Judge Merrimon charged Judge Tourgee with having received a portion of the corruption fund.

At the conclusion of Judge Merrimon's speech Judge Tourgee rose and stated that, for the amount which he was charged with having received from Littlefield by the committee on Bribery and Corruption, he had given his notes at 8 per cent. interest, three of which had been paid, and upon the others he had been garnisheed by the creditors of Littlefield, between whom, and the assignees of those notes, the question now rested. That Mr. Manning, who was present, could confirm this statement. That the committee had summoned him to Raleigh when dangerously ill, and he had sent them this statement which they had suppressed in making their report. That if this was corruption Judge Merrimon could make the most of it. After the discussion Judge Merrimon, in a spirit of gentlemanly fairness, came to Judge Tourgee, stated that he much regretted having made the charge and being satisfied of its injustice would make no further allusion to it.

Gov. C. said that he had demanded Littlefield of Gov. Reed, of Florida, who had refused to deliver him. After Reed's impeachment he had demanded him of Gov. Day, through the hands of John Williams, a Democrat, and a step-son of Geo. E. Badger, but that Day had made some excuse. (Just here Merrimon said, but you published your demands in THE RALEIGH ERA, thereby giving notice so that Littlefield could escape. The Governor replied, I wish he would attempt to escape, for if he will get out of Florida and keep out of hell I will get him.) He said he did not publish what had been done until no harm could result from the publication, and he only did it then, in consequence of the miserable and vile slanders of your filthy and lying sheet in Raleigh, which has constantly assailed me with the basest calumnies. (Jo. Turner had put himself just behind the Governor and within three feet of him to look bold, but when this came out he didn't look bold worth a cent.)

Gov. C. said that when he appointed an investigating committee, he put Gov. Bragg a Democrat, with Mr. Phillips and Gen Scott upon it, but that the Ku Klux Legislature appointed only Democrats to blacken their opponents and whitewash their friends. When he appointed directors of railroads and charitable institutions he put some of both parties upon the boards, in order that these institutions might not be run in the interest of party, but that Warren and Jarvis and the Legislature had packed the boards with members [illegible] my Conservative hearers?

He said Judge Merrimon can declaim loudly about civil liberty and despotism, but he has nothing to say about his supporting the Ku Klux, who are hanging, drowning, stabbing and whipping thousands of our citizens, the recital of whose crimes make my heart bleed.

The Governor turning to Judge Merrimon said, he talks of taxes and oppression, let me tell you how it works out in practice. In my own county of Burke, there were several parties indicted for distilling, and now who do you suppose was there to prosecute them—it was Mr. Starbuck's duty, as District Attorney, but who was at his side, trying to enforce this iniquitous law as it is called; it was the gentleman who has declaimed so loudly against it to-day. He for *pay*, prosecuted these men, and had them put in jail; I defended them, and after conviction drew a petition and prevailed upon the President to pardon them. Just here Judge M. interrupted the Governor, and said that he had been informed that these men were all radicals, and that in consequence of that information he prosecuted them, the Governor replied that, you are mistaken—three of them are Democrats and your friends, and will doubtless support you notwithstanding my efforts to defend them and to have them pardoned, but it seems then by your own confession that if you had known that they were Democrats you would not have prosecuted them. You will prosecute Republicans but not Democrats. (Applause.)

In speaking of Littlefield, Judge Merrimon had taunted Gov. C. for demanding him of Gov. Reed, and expressed his surprise that he would persue a friend who helped to place him in the position he now occupied. Gov. Caldwell retored—I suppose if you are elected the men who help to elect you may steal all they wish, and you will not pursue or prosecute them—there is the difference between us. I will in the future as I have in the past, pursue thieves, whether they be Republicans or Democrats. In conclusion, Mr. Editor, it has been a glorious triumph for Republicanism in Chatham, our friends are bouyant and claim the county by five hundred majority for Caldwell and the whole ticket.

CHATHAM.

Pittsboro, May 14, 1872.

For the Carolina Era.

A Word of Caution.

MR. EDITOR:—I would address a few words to the Convention now to assemble so soon in Wilkesboro, if you will grant space in your paper.

It cannot fail to strike all thinking minds that the elections to be made this year are doubtless the most important ever known to this country, and involve, I venture to say, its political salvation. Let all who attend this body as delegates think well before they make a nomination, and do nothing they may have cause to regret.—Bring no man forward, nor vote for any, but such as you feel assured will prove a tower of strength or a power of good to the party to which you belong, as upon the issues growing out of Republican action at this time depend, to my mind, the perpetuity of our government and the consequent welfare of our people, their safety and happiness. Turn your eyes backward down the dark passages of the gloomy past; remember the sickening scenes drawn in blood and carnage, all the legitimate results of misrule and inefficiency, and cautiously avoid a nomination which, by its very weakness, may prove a burden to carry, or, if carried, may culminate in evil. Choose such only as shall secure approbation by their fitness for position in these perilous times, and whose ability will be readily seen; men prompt, active and fearless, of free and independent spirit; who are right for right's sake—from conscience and duty; who cannot be silenced, overawed or put down, or even bought.

Let us have men who will have the good of their constituency at heart, and who will work for them, and not so much for themselves and the advancement of their own interests, to the detriment of their patrons. We want no more dwadling, inefficient and indolent workers, nor political tricksters, wire-pullers, nor demagogues; men who go about making politics a speciality, and whose mental calibre is even below the mediocre, and whose sole object is to rake into their pockets the snug salaries secured by office.

Nor on the other hand select those who are ambitions of the small distinction that may attend upon a figure in Washington for a few seasons among the aristocracy that gathers its coteries there, but rather seek true men, of soul and patriotism, who are willing to lay themselves upon their country's altar for her good; who will sacrifice home interest and will even renounce emoluments for smaller compensation; men of talent, accomplishment, courtly manners, amiability, large heartedness; such as will give dignity to State and party, and be an ornament to the people they represent, as well as faithful servants. Of this class two names are vividly presented to my mind, and I would most earnestly recommend them to the Convention, and ask a calm, honest and (I sincerely desire) favorable consideration of their claims. No better nomination could be made than the selection of either Wm. H. Bailey, Esq., or Dr. I. W. Jones, both of Rowan, gentlemen whose qualifications are well known, whose intelligence and abilities are undisputed, and who are known to dare to do right, and who will claim and have for their people a fair showing.

Remember that the engine of government is in danger of being reversed. Its main shaft may be broken in the attempt. Let us have force to propel it forward and make a successful run.

Men and Republicans, beware of deceiving yourselves! Look out for political imposters, and see that you do not shoulder dead weights.

ROWAN REPUBLICAN.

Salisbury, May 3d, 1872.

For the Carolina Era.

Card from Col. T. B. Long.

[illegible] gressional District, held in the city of Raleigh, in April, I had the honor of being elected a delegate to the National Republican Convention, which is to assemble in Philadelphia on the 15th day of June, to nominate a candidate for President and Vice-President of the United States. Since that time I see papers North and South, which are opposed to our great chief, charging that the Philadelphia Convention is to be composed of federal office-holders. I know this charge is false, as only a very small fractional part of that Convention will be office-holders; but at the same time I can in no wise allow my name to be used in any way that will in the least possible manner make good any false charge which may be made by the Ku Klux party, to the injury of President Grant, and as much as I would like to cast for him the vote of my district, first, last, and all the time, still I consider it my duty to resign this high honor into the hands of those who gave it, and I trust the Convention which will assemble at Wilkesboro' on the 25th, will elect some one in my place to perform the pleasant duty which I was delegated to discharge.

Without any spirit of dictation, I would only say that were there no office-holders from the State in said Convention it would prove, what is beyond a doubt, that President Grant can and will receive the nomination from those whom it has been his pleasure to defend, protect, and give a greater security of life and property—the people—the masses.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,
THOMAS B. LONG,
Delegate 7th Con. Dist.

Salisbury, May 15, 1872.

The Treaty Saved.

The Treaty of Washington has been saved, and the arbitration of the questions at issue between the two powers, with the exception of the indirect damages, is a go. The announcement is made simultaneously this morning from the capitals of the United States and Great Britain, and will cause rejoicing and congratulation in two hemispheres. Conceived in mutual concessions, by which neither nation sacrificed its dignity, the treaty is to be carried out in the same honorable spirit.

It will be remembered that the sole cause which would have defeated this beneficent plan was the insisture of our Government that consequential damages should go before the Board of Arbitration, and the demand of Great Britain that they should be withdrawn. Both parties were equally obstinate, and between the contending forces it seemed at one time as though the treaty would fall. But, fortunately for the interests of peace and the welfare of the two peoples, better counsels have prevailed, and an amicable arrangement has been reached by which the cause of universal peace alone gains. It is briefly as follows:

A new article is to be added to the treaty, withdrawing the claims for consequential damages, with a provision that hereafter, whenever the United States or Great Britain shall be engaged in war, and the other power is a neutral, and by a want of due diligence on the part of the neutral any privateer or hostile vessel shall escape from its waters, or equip or renew its hostile strength in the neutral's ports, the latter shall not be liable for any indirect, remote, or consequential damages.

Last night the British Ministry, Mr. Gladstone in the Commons and Earl Granville in the House of Lords, stated in a general way the facts we have indicated above, and appealed to the wisdom and fairness of their hearers to sustain them. And they did, Liberal and Tory alike, Disraeli, not the narrow-hearted statesman he has been painted, promising that the Government should not be embarrassed by him.

We do not think the opponents of the Administration will behave less nobly. Their patriotism is stronger than their partisanry. The Senate, we are assured, will ratify the arrangement made by the Cabinet, and we know the country approves it. And so this matter goes forward under brighter auspices than ever.—*Philadelphia Press.*

A singular case of suicide has occurred in the commune of Gans, France. Catharine Vigaux, wife of a small cultivator, who had for some time been troubled with religious monomania, laboring under the delusion that she was constantly followed by the devil, determined to kill herself. Kindling a fire in a large oven, such as is used in country places, the woman crept into it, and there remained till she was discovered, burned to a cinder. On a chair by the mouth of the oven she had placed a rosary, a crucifix and a vase of holy water.

A guest at a hotel in Belfast, Me., on being told that dinner was ready, stripped off his coat, and, accompanied by his wife, entered the dining-room in his shirt-sleeves. A waiter brought him a bill of fare, which he regarded curiously and then laid down. Pretty soon another bill of fare was placed in his place. Then he arose in his wrath, and exclaiming, "I didn't come here to read show bills! I came after some dinner!" called to his wife, and the twain departed.