

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

ELECTORS AT LARGE: MARCUS ERWIN, of Buncombe.

For Governor: TOD R. CALDWELL, Of Burke.

For Lieutenant Governor: CURTIS H. BROGDEN, Of Wayne.

For Treasurer: DAVID A. JENKINS, Of Gaston.

For Attorney General: TAZEWELL L. HARGROVE, Of Granville.

For Secretary of State: WILLIAM H. HOWERTON, Of Rowan.

For Auditor: JOHN REILLY, Of Cumberland.

For Superintendent of Pub. Instruction: JAMES REID, Of Franklin.

For Superintendent of Public Works: SILAS BURNS, Of Chatham.

FOR CONGRESS—1ST DISTRICT: CLINTON L. COBB, of Pasquotank.

FOR CONGRESS—2D DISTRICT: CHARLES R. THOMAS, of Craven.

FOR CONGRESS—3RD DISTRICT: NEIL MCKAY, of Harnett.

FOR CONGRESS—4TH DISTRICT: WILLIAM A. SMITH, of Johnston.

FOR CONGRESS—5TH DISTRICT: THOMAS SETTLE, of Rockingham.

FOR CONGRESS—6TH DISTRICT: DAVID M. FURCHES, of Iredell.

FOR CONGRESS—7TH DISTRICT: DAVID M. FURCHES, of Iredell.

FOR CONGRESS—8TH DISTRICT: W. G. CANDLER, of Buncombe.

FOR CONGRESS—9TH DISTRICT: JAMES M. JUSTICE, of Rutherford.

THE ERA, until further notice, will be under my control.

J. C. LOGAN HARRIS.

THE NEWS.

Gen. Charles R. Buckalew is Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania.

The spotted fever is prevailing with unusual fatality in some portions of Pennsylvania.

The monthly statement of the National Debt, shows a decrease of four and a quarter millions.

James Gordon Bennett, veteran Editor of the New York Herald, died on Saturday last, aged 77.

Twenty thousand emigrants landed at Castle Garden, New York city, last week, a larger number than in any week on record.

House bill to establish a Western Judicial District for North Carolina passed the Senate last week. The President will approve the bill.

The Centennial Commission has appointed a Committee to prepare an address to the people, showing the purposes of the exhibition.

Rumors from London represent the Washington Treaty as in danger; that England will withdraw from the arbitration Geneva.

It is proposed to have Congress take a census in June, 1876, to show the growth of the country for the benefit of those who visit the Centennial anniversary.

The supplemental apportionment act which gives New York and eight other States and additional Representatives, has passed both Houses of the Congress.

Congress having diminished the appropriation for the Third Auditor's office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, the discharge of thirty-five clerks will be necessary.

A dispatch from Paris says the trial of Chateau for setting fire to the Tuilleries terminated, on the 30th, with a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to be shot.

Senator Bayard, of Delaware, Representatives Comer, of Texas, Davis and Herford, of West Virginia, have written letters opposing Greeley's nomination at Baltimore.

Advices received in this city from Pensacola, Fla., report that Stephen R. Mallory, ex-Confederate Secretary of the Navy, has declared his intention to work for Horace Greeley.

Messrs. Frank Blair, of Missouri, and Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, have been appointed by the President to be visitors from the United States Senate to the West Point Military Academy.

The receipts of internal revenue for the month of May will foot up about twelve millions of dollars. For the fiscal year ending the 30th of June previous, the receipts will amount to about one hundred and thirty millions of dollars.

The statement telegraphed from Nashville, Tenn., that Mr. Jefferson Davis had written a letter to Wade Hampton favoring the election of Mr. Greeley, and saying that the Democrats would act unwisely in making a nomination, is untrue. Mr. Davis states that he has expressed no opinion in the matter.

The internal revenue bill has passed the U. S. Senate. The House will doubtless concur. The tax on whiskey remains at seventy cents per gallon, but on tobacco a uniform tax of twenty-four cents per pound was agreed on, being an increase of four

cents over the rates contained in the bill as it passed the House.

Southwestern Missouri has been visited by a terrible tornado. Several farms, with their houses, barns, orchards, and fences, were completely destroyed, and besides two persons killed twelve were wounded, some of them it is feared fatally. Added to this there was a heavy fall of rain at Verona in the same State. Immense damage was done and three persons drowned by the flood which the rain produced.

The Louisiana State Republican Convention met on the 30th May. All differences were amicably settled. Gov. Warmouth was renominated, and Mr. Pinchback was nominated for Lieut. Governor. A resolution was adopted endorsing the administration of Warmouth and to meet again on the 9th of July, at Baton Rouge. After adjournment Pinchback made a speech stating that he would support the nominees of the Philadelphia Convention at all hazards.

Mr. G. H. Pendleton has written a letter to a Mr. Barr, of Pennsylvania, in which Mr. Pendleton says that while doing justice to the personal integrity of Horace Greeley and approving the Cincinnati platform and the letter of acceptance of Mr. Greeley, he recognizes fully the difficulty of securing to such a life-long antagonist of the Democracy a support of a majority of its voters in the North, and views with apprehension, if a Democrat of undoubted strength is not nominated at Baltimore, the possibility of the election of President being left to the House of Representatives.

The Revenue Reformers held a very large meeting in Steinway Hall, New York City, on the evening of the 30th, under the auspices of the Free-trade League, the object of which was to protest against the wet blanket which the Cincinnati Convention threw upon the hopes of all reformers in the shape of the ticket it nominated. Resolutions were passed embodying in strong terms the protest, and providing for the appointment of a committee to co-operate with all organizations in securing the nomination of a Presidential candidate who would adequately represent their principles. Speeches were made by William Cullen Bryant, David A. Wells, Edward Atkinson, and others, the text of all of them being, "come what may there will be a third candidate in the field." The remarks of these gentlemen were greeted with great applause, and the meeting was one of enthusiasm almost unbounded.

The Legislature and the Ku Klux.

The last Legislature attained to power upon the cry of corruption and fraud. But little was said during the canvass about impeaching the Governor or about an alteration of the Constitution. Installed in place, however, its members became bold and reckless, and may be characterized for their defense of Ku Kluxism.

Mr. Jarvis, the Speaker of the House, canvassed the State last Summer in advocacy of a Convention, and spoke of the members of the Ku Klux Klan as "ministers of justice." It is true he qualified this expression by saying they were "disguised and unauthorized," but nevertheless they were, in his opinion ministers of justice. According to the evidence of James E. Boyd, as stated by Judge Settle before the Outrage Committee of Congress, Dr. Moore, of Alamance, told Boyd that Mr. Jarvis was a member of the Klan. Boyd further stating that Jarvis was present in a room in the Yarborough House in Raleigh, when Hamilton C. Jones, Senator from Mecklenburg and chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, gave him the signs of the Invisible Empire.

From the same source we learn that F. N. Strudwick, a member of the House, was, on a certain occasion, on his way to assassinate Senator Shoffner, who fled the State to save his life, having become obnoxious to the Klan because he was the author and successful advocate of the stringent military bill, by virtue of which Gov. Holden attempted to put down the Ku Klux conspiracy.

Corroborative evidence that Jones was a member may be found in the testimony of Plato Durham before the same Committee. According to his testimony we also learn that Mr. McAfee, a member of the House, was the Chief of the Klan in Cleveland county. In The Weekly Telegram, June 24th, 1871, it is stated that the Grand Jury of Cleveland county nominated this Col. L. M. McAfee as a candidate for the Convention. This fact is significant. If all the facts could be brought to light the public would doubtless be surprised to learn, that other and influential members of both Houses were as deeply implicated, as the individuals named.

The outrages perpetrated upon Mr. Justice, of Rutherford, a member of the House, on the night of the holy Sabbath when the sanctity of his family bed chamber was invaded by these "unauthorized and disguised" outlaws, and he bleeding and almost naked torn from the side of his horror-stricken wife, and compelled to undergo indignities, at the mention of which humanity itself shudders, one would think sufficient to alarm the fears of all good men in that General Assembly, and prompt them to investigate the whole subject of Ku Kluxism, were it not for the fact that when petitions from their constituents were presented asking for investigation and the expulsion of those found guilty, they were spurned, and investigation refused, a member going even to the daring extent of introducing a resolution to expell any member who should, by the introduction of such petitions, cast any imputation against the immaculate character of any member of that august body.

But how was it in the case of Judge Logan? His alleged incompetency was not the only reason why his impeachment was desirable. He had become odious to the Klan because of his active exertions to bring its members to trial and punishment, and when a petition was presented from the county of Mecklenburg asking for his impeachment, it was not spurned and rejected, but was entertained and considered, and the

only reason we have heard given why he was not impeached was, "it would injure the Democratic party." This same Legislature, however, could appoint a committee to look into allegations against John Pool, regarding him as their representative, but deny the right of the people whose representatives they were, either to prefer charges against any of their members, or to compel them to investigate such charges.

Furnished with these facts we are not surprised that Strudwick presented a petition from Dr. Moore and others, for the impeachment of Gov. Holden, before the House had been fully organized at its first session, and that he also introduced a bill repealing Shoffner's bill, and that both these measures were carried through. And if, forsooth, two or three Republicans did vote for both, it should be remembered that Major Hearne had not at that time published his card declaring that Jo. Turner had been a member of the Klan, and this other fact should be duly remembered also that no Republican voted to depose Gov. Holden from office—the Democrats alone did that by a party vote.

But further: after the publication of the fact that the courts were about to prosecute the murderers of Outlaw and others, Senator Graham introduced an amnesty bill, calculated to shield and protect those murderers; and near the close of the last session two bills were passed for the benefit of the Klan—one allowing co-defendants to testify for themselves and each other, and the other repealing the laws making it felony to go disguised. Thus, Speaker Jarvis being Judge, these "ministers of justice" if not positively authorized may not now be punished for being disguised.

So much for this black chapter in the history of that Legislature. All impartial and good men who have investigated the facts—men who love righteousness and eschew evil—must conclude, as we do, that the last Legislature was controlled by the Ku Klux.

In closing this item in our bill of indictment against the Democratic party, in the last Legislature, in which to quote an extract from a speech of one of the most distinguished jurists and statesmen of this country, chosen and paid by the Ku Klux of South Carolina to defend them in their recent trials in that State. Our extract is taken from The New York Tribune, whose Editor, Mr. Greeley, is just now in such high favor with the Liberal Republicans and Democrats. Mr. Reverdy Johnson, the distinguished counsel referred to, in rising to defend his clients said:

"I have listened with honor to some of the testimony that has been heard before you. The outrages proved have been shocking to humanity; they admit neither of justification nor excuse; they violate every obligation which laws and nature impose upon men. These men appear to have been alike insensible to the obligations of humanity and religion; but the day will come however, if it has not already arrived, when they will deeply lament it. Even if justice should not overtake them, there is another tribunal from which there is no escape. It is their own conscience, that tribunal which sits in the breast of every living man, that still small voice that thrills through the heart, and as it speaks gives happiness or torture—the voice of conscience—the voice of God. And if it has not already spoken to them, in tones which have waked them up to the enormity of their conduct, I trust in the mercy of heaven, that a voice will speak before they shall be called to the dread tribunal to account for their transactions in this world."

Such are the words of one whose office it was to excuse and palliate if possible, the conduct of his clients and who would gladly have denied the charges against them, could he possibly have done so. Coming from such a source, and under such circumstances, they wither with the blight of eternal milldews the horrid Klan and their more horrid apologists. We cannot and do not believe all the Conservative members of the Legislature approved of the proceedings of that body in reference to this matter, but we ask for their disclaimers, and call upon them and upon all good and true men and patriots everywhere, to come out from a party which nestles such an organization within its bosom, and denounce and repudiate it. They may listen to Mr. Trumbull if they will, who regards the suspension of the habeas corpus unconstitutional, but if they have wisdom, humanity and patriotism, if they will not stifle "that still small voice that thrills through the heart," they will turn rather to that sometimes erring politician but benevolent philosopher Horace Greeley, who says, when speaking of the South Carolina trials, referred to above "in the developments of these trials, we submit, that the policy of the Republican party in dealing with the Ku Klux disease finds an ample justification."

[This article was written by a prominent Republican. We endorse it and adopt it. The author and many Republicans desire the Republican Press of the State to copy. We have two more articles from the same source which will appear next week. The articles are well written, and reflect credit on the author. We will be glad to receive more articles from the same pen.—ED. ERA.]

Gen. Leaventhorse arrested poor women in 1864, because their husbands refused to fight for Jeff. Davis and his slave oligarchy. He dragged them off from their little children, to his bullpen, and denied them even a moment's privacy. The Daily News of this city says he was nominated by the Democrats at Greensboro' as a reward for his war services.

Among the many accessions which the Republican party has received within the last twelve months, none are more valuable than Messrs. E. B. Saunders, Geo. T. Duff, Robert Ward, Edgar Ward and Major Russell, of Onslow county. These young men have cast their lot with the Republican party. The crimes of the Democracy drove them from the support of that party. These gentlemen are men of first rate ability, high character, and are among the best citizens of their county. Their influence will work a complete revolution in Onslow for the Republican ticket. All honor to young men who have the courage to ally themselves with the party of progress and peace. Social ostracism and proscription for opinion's sake is fast playing out.

"He [the Governor] could not arm a company to exterminate the Lowrey gang, who have killed so good citizens, but he could arm this negro company in Wilmington."—Sentinel, 1st.

Gov. Caldwell furnished the Democratic Commissioners of the county of Robeson with one hundred stands of arms, and ammunition, to equip a company of citizens of that county, to march against the Lowrey gang over twelve months ago; and if the valorous writer of The Sentinel will organize a company now for the like purpose, he will doubtless furnish arms to them also. But as the company will not require the services of a rotating Ex. D. D. who has dropped his sacerdotal robes, we suggest that the associate of The Sentinel can remain and run the machine, as it is evident his present calling as editor of a malevolent partisan journal is more congenial to his taste than either preaching or fighting.

Caldwell is in favor of the re-election of Grant, who is without honor and without brains.—Sentinel.

Of course, it didn't require any brains to whip the late Confederacy. And this same Grant didn't have honor enough to take Gen. Lee's sword when he tendered it to him.

And he had so little brains that he allowed Confederate soldiers to take their horses home to make crops in 1865. Yes, he was actually fool enough to say he would resign, if Mr. Andy Johnston attempted to violate the parole he gave Gen. Lee by trying him (Lee) for treason.

And then this fellow Grant showed his lack of honor when he recommended that Gen. Lee's application for amnesty and pardon be granted, although Gen. Lee had not taken the oath of allegiance required by Andy Johnston. This Sentinel simpleton, Grant, actually went out of his way to show his lack of brains and honor by asking that Judge Underwood, the Federal Judge for Virginia, should be ordered by the United States Government to quash all indictments against paroled Confederates.

Yes, Gov. Caldwell is in favor of President Grant's re-election, and so are the people of North Carolina.

The Raleigh Era has found a mare's nest! It charges that during the war a notorious desperado and outlaw in the West, was caught and executed by Maj. Graham's Company. Does not THE ERA know that Maj. Graham obeyed orders of the war department, and that a leading Radical in Lincoln county executed the order? It is so. The fellow executed was a bigger rascal than Henry Berry Lowrey. "A fellow-feeling," &c.—Hillsboro' Recorder.

Who issued the order? Give us the name of the men who executed the order. Maj. J. W. Graham did obey orders to his eternal disgrace. Northcote was brutally murdered because of his loyalty to the Union. Maj. Graham knew he had no right to shoot Northcote; that the murdered man was guilty of no offense which deserved death; and Maj. Graham should have resigned his commission before he shed innocent blood and branded himself as an exterminator of men because they hated the Confederate Flag and loved the Stars and Stripes. The Recorder admits that Maj. Graham executed orders. We expected an indignant denial of the whole matter. This admission and excuse as to others, is too thin. The Union people will not vote for any man whose hands are dyed with the blood of innocent men.

Maj. Graham did not have courage sufficient to protest against murder for opinion's sake, but left Asheboro' before sunrise, and Northcote was murdered at sunrise. Murders of this kind were committed in the West, and we call upon the Union men of Western North Carolina to defeat Maj. Graham and the whole Ku Klux ticket, because Maj. Graham's nomination is an endorsement of the murder of Northcote.

Future Wrath.

"Already vile charges against our candidate for Governor have been put in circulation in various parts of the State."—Daily News.

Let the News man be quiet. He has heard nothing yet. Up here in these woods, we know "our candidate for Governor," and we will show you proof and facts of such a record as will make the blood tingle in the cheeks of every Confederate who casts a ballot for him. The old Union men, or "ories" if you prefer it, of the mountains, know what he was in the "dark and bloody days," and they will yet shame him for don't get up and turning his back upon them to seek social position and influence. We will be able to tell you several things before the hot days of August, Mr. News, about your candidate, which, in the simplicity of your confederate heart, you never dreamed of. Don't get up there in yet three months to the election, and in that time you and your friends may think it best to put another candidate in the field—one whom you may not blush to own.—Asheville Pioneer.

You cannot register on election day.

A Mare's Nest.

The Wilmington Journal and The Raleigh Sentinel have discovered that Gov. Caldwell has issued arms to a colored volunteer company in Wilmington, and the editors of those sheets are frothing and foaming over it. The Governor is charged with "usurpation and bloody purpose," and the cry is raised that the Governor is about to inaugurate a military despotism.

What are the facts? Some time since a number of public-spirited colored citizens of Wilmington organized a volunteer military company. They applied to Gov. Caldwell for arms, &c., and on tendering a bond for the safe-keeping and return of the same whenever called for by the State the arms were issued to them.

Gov. Caldwell had the same right to issue arms to this company that Gov. Ellis had when he furnished volunteer companies all over the State in 1860-'61. The Governor furnished guns to the Democratic Commissioners of Robeson county a year ago to arm a company of citizens to operate against the Lowrey gang, and only a few days ago application was made through a prominent citizen of Raleigh for arms for a white volunteer company at Charlotte. This gentleman was informed that the arms and equipments would be shipped as soon as a bond for their safe-keeping and return was filed with the Adjutant General.

Arms were also issued to Col. Bingham's School on the same terms by Gov. Caldwell. Now if there is any thing in this grave charge against the Governor it shows that he has issued more arms to white men than he has to colored, and the Republican party has as much ground to charge that the arms issued to white men were intended to be used for political purposes as the Democracy has to charge that the arms loaned to this Wilmington volunteer company was for political purposes.

The truth is the Governor had full legal authority to issue the arms. There was nothing political in the matter of issuing to the colored company of Wilmington or the promise to issue to the white company of Charlotte, and the editors aforesaid knew it when they made the charge against the Governor.

When these Ku Klux journals virtually charge that any law which authorizes the Governor to issue arms to a volunteer company would authorize him to organize and call into active service the militia of the State, they simply make themselves ridiculous.

Judge Merrimon and his friends are and always have been enemies of our State Constitution. They opposed its adoption, worked hard to cheat poor men out of their homesteads last summer, and are still working to repeal as much of the Constitution as possible.—Can you trust them?

Judge Settle's Acceptance.

GREENSBORO, May 15th, 1872. HON. THOMAS SETTLE, Rep. Convention.

Dear Sir: A Republican District Convention was held in Greensboro today, and you were nominated as a candidate, by acclamation, for Congress for the 5th District.

I was instructed by the Convention to inform you of your nomination, and to respectfully solicit you to accept the same. Very respectfully your obedient servant. J. J. MARTIN, Chairman of the Convention.

GREENSBORO, May 27th, 1872. J. J. MARTIN, Esq., Chairman of the Convention.

My Dear Sir: Your communication informing me of my nomination for Congress, by the Republicans of the 5th District was not received, (owing to my absence from home,) until two days since.

You know that I did not desire the nomination, and that I made efforts to prevent it. But since the demand for my services has been made, by acclamation, by the people who have known me longest and best, I do not feel at liberty to decline. Therefore accept the nomination, and will open the canvass tomorrow in Randolph county. From thence I go to the Philadelphia Convention, and upon my return will meet the people at as many points in the District as can be reached before the election. I am very truly your obt. servt. THOMAS SETTLE.

HON. W. G. CANDLER.—The distinguished gentleman whose name appears at the head of this article, was nominated by the Republican party of the 8th Congressional District for Congress on Saturday, the 18th inst., by acclamation. There is no better man than Mr. Candler. Having served his people in the legislature for a long term of years, with satisfaction to all, even his enemies are compelled to acknowledge his ability as a legislator. The Republicans of this mountain district should go to work in earnest, and work hard to send him down to the State on Thursday in August, and when the last ray of light shall be fading away in the western horizon, they will have the satisfaction of seeing the flashing rays of their political sun gushing forth in translucent light in the eastern horizon. This district which has always been noted for the number of its white Republicans.—Asheville Pioneer.

COL. NEILL MCKAY.—We place at the head of our columns to-day, the name of Col. NEILL MCKAY, of Harnett, as our candidate for Congress from this District. Col. MCKAY is at this time the Solicitor for the Fifth Judicial District, where he was placed by the Republican party on the adoption of the Constitution in 1868. He opposed the late legislative call for a Convention and, since its organization in this State, he has always acted with the Republican party. He was the Solicitor for this District in the Superior Court of Law from the close of the war until the adoption of the present Constitution. Col. MCKAY belongs to one of the ancient Scotch families of Cumberland county, where he is very popular and highly esteemed. He is a fine lawyer and has quite a large practice. He will wield a mighty influence in the coming campaign for good, and we hereby pledge him a hearty support.—Wilmington Post.

For the Carolina Era.

PROGRESS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Gov. Caldwell, Col. Hargrove and Gen. Brogden invincible before the People.

Discussion at Magnolia, Duplin County.

MR. EDITOR: According to previous notice Gov. Caldwell, Col. Hargrove and Gen. Brogden spoke at Magnolia on Tuesday, May 28th. Although it was their appointment they knew they had nothing to lose by a fair and honorable discussion of the political issues before the country, and they agreed to divide time with J. D. Stanford, the representative of the Conservative party on the occasion.

By agreement Col. Hargrove led off in a speech of one hour and a quarter, and was followed by Mr. Stanford for the same length of time. Col. Hargrove then replied in a scathing and masterly speech of half an hour in which he most effectually and conclusively demolished and abolished the representative of the Democratic-Conservative Ku Klux faction.

Col. Hargrove's opening speech was able, argumentative, bold, manly and unanswerable. In speaking of the heresy of secession and the great error which was committed in attempting to carry it out by force of arms, he stated the truth when he said that a large portion of the preachers in the South were in favor of secession. At this point the Rev. Dr. Closs rose and stated that the preachers of his church, (the Methodist church,) were almost unanimously opposed to secession. There was a most inappropriate and unfortunate assertion of Dr. Closs because it was not true. Col. Hargrove then alluded to the division of the Methodist church between the North and South many years before the rebellion, on account of the slavery question. Next the Methodist newspapers were not circulated in the South because they were not supposed to be in the interest of human slavery. The object of secession was to keep the colored race in bondage and ignorance. Laws were passed by the slave-holding States, to prevent the slaves from being taught to read the Holy Scriptures and prevent them from assembling together to worship God.

Col. Hargrove's withering rebuke to Mr. Stanford was powerful and overwhelming, and after brother Closs had received his well-merited rebuke and left the crowd, the "punishment" inflicted by the gallant Hargrove on representative Stanford, like the punishment inflicted on Cain for the murder of his brother Abel, seemed to be greater than he was able to bear, and so Stanford, incontinently withdrew and disappeared like a tender plant cut up and cast into the parching sand and scorching sun. Col. Hargrove's burning ridicule of Stanford on account of the so-called "Legislative Address," which he and all the other Conservative members of the Legislature of 1870-'71, signed and published to the people, for the sole purpose of scaring and driving them into the support of an unconstitutional and revolutionary convention, was amusing to all the audience except Dr. Closs and Stanford himself. That dictatorial and threatening Address declared that the Constitution contained a direct and positive mandate to the General Assembly, WHICH MEN OF COMMON SENSE, REGARDFUL OF THEIR COLLEGIATE NOT HOW TO DISOBEY THAT IMMACULATE CONSERVATIVE PARTY told the people that if they did not call a Convention that honest and conscientious Conservative party in the Legislature would be compelled by their oaths to levy a tax on the people eight times as much as it was in 1870 under the Republican rule. Those Conservative members declared in their Address they knew very well that any such tax would crush the people into the dust. Yet they had taken an oath which could not be fulfilled unless they did make such a levy. They declared themselves that they would be guilty of perjury if they did not levy the tax, and that they would either levy that enormous tax on the people or resign. Col. Hargrove then stated to the people that Mr. Stanford did not levy the tax he told them his oath compelled him to levy; that of course he had not committed perjury; and he most surely had not resigned his seat as a member of the Legislature. He turned to Stanford and asked him if he did not sign that celebrated "Legislative Address," issued in March, 1871. Stanford refused to answer. Col. Hargrove then asked Stanford if he resigned his seat in the Legislature when they failed to levy the tax they declared their oaths compelled them to levy or commit perjury. Stanford still refused to answer.

Col. Hargrove inquired of Stanford if he was in favor of the proposed amendments to the Constitution in relation to the number of Supreme Court Judges, by which the homestead exemption in our Constitution may be removed, and that in the future the General Assembly should be empowered to question the constitution and laws of the United States, and our unwavering purpose to support and maintain the same.

Resolved 1. That we earnestly hope, and most devoutly pray for the early restoration of civil law and order throughout the land.

Resolved 2. That we earnestly hope, and most devoutly pray for the early restoration of civil law and order throughout the land.

Resolved 3. That we, the people of the county of Buncombe, recognize, as we declared by our votes in February, 1861, the doctrine of secession to be unconstitutional, illegal and revolutionary, and that in the future we will in point of law as well as fact, in the Union of the United States.

Resolved 4. That the popular heart of the people of North Carolina, particularly of Western North Carolina, has always been loyal to the old Government, and that in the future we shall be united with, and keep step to the music of, the Union.

Resolved 5. That we sincerely deplore the calamities brought about by the war from which we are just emerging, and we sincerely pray for the speedy arrival of that future when our sword shall be beaten into the plowshare, and the spears into the pruning hook, and the nations of the earth shall learn war no more.

Directors of the Penitentiary, when he had acted most outrageously, because they said he was a member of the Democratic State Executive Committee, and it would be a reflection on the Democratic party to turn him out, although he had acted very badly.

Gen. Brogden showed that the laboring classes now receive better pay for their labor than they did under Democratic rule. That the farmers now receive much better prices for the products of the farm than they received when the Democratic party controlled labor and the prices paid for labor. He showed that any charge in the general administration of the government would be certain to produce a deleterious and injurious effect upon the laboring classes and upon the agricultural and commercial interests of the whole country. That it was generally a safe rule in government to let well enough alone. He hoped the honest people who were not office-seekers would seriously consider whether they are likely to be benefited by voting against the candidates of the Republican party. The Republican party has done more for the laboring people of this country than any other party that has ever controlled our government.

President Grant is paying off the national debt at the rate of One Hundred Million of Dollars per annum, and thereby reducing the amount to be paid as interest on our debt at the rate of more than Twenty Millions of Dollars each year.

The Seven Hundred Millions of Dollars of currency in the country when Gen. Grant came into office as President, in 1869, has been increased in value at least One Hundred and Forty Millions of Dollars by the wise policy of Gen. Grant.

It is impossible to give even a sketch of Gen. Brogden's address as it abounded in facts and figures and statistical information. JUSTICE.

[From The Asheville News, June 1st, 1869.] PUBLIC MEETING.

Merrimon and Kirk.

Kirk's Friend Merrimon.

Merrimon Wants Asheville Garrisoned.

Merrimon Wants Negroes Colonized.

MILITARY LAW.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., May 22, 1865.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Buncombe county, this day held in the town of Asheville, on motion of Col. J. L. Henry, Col. Samuel B. Godger was appointed Chairman.

On motion of W. G. Candler, Esq., J. L. Henry was appointed Secretary. A. S. Merrimon, Esq., moved that a committee be appointed to wait on all Federal field and staff officers on duty in this place, and request them to take seats in this meeting.

In pursuance of the foregoing motion, the following gentlemen were appointed: said committee, viz: Capt. Charles Moore, Rev. A. W. Cummings and A. E. Baird, Esq., who accordingly waited upon and seated Col. Geo. W. Kirk, Lt. Col. Hubbard, Major Rollins, Adjutant Sutphen, Drs. Roberts and Doak, &c.

The Chairman, in a brief address, set forth the object of the meeting to be for the purpose of giving expression to public opinion touching the condition of the country, &c.

Rev. T. W. Atkin moved that a committee be appointed to prepare matter for the consideration of the meeting.

In pursuance of the foregoing motion, the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen to constitute said committee, viz: Capt. Charles Moore, Major W. J. Brown, Rev. J. C. Stewart, S. G. Kerr, Rev. T. W. Atkin, A. E. Baird, Robert Hawkins, W. S. Murray, Richard Ledbetter, W. G. Candler, Esq., Captain William P. Fortson, Colonel James E. Reid, Rev. William Lankford, Captain William Pickens, Rev. Robert Patterson, Rev. R. W. Patty, Captain John H. Robinson, S. E. Penland, Col. R. L. Jones and Col. W. H. Moore.

In the absence of the committee the meeting was addressed by Major W. W. Rollins, Rev. Robert Patterson, Dr. Doak and others.

The committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were read separately and adopted, viz:

Resolved 1. That we, the people of the county of Buncombe, in general meeting assembled, do declare our adherence to the constitution and laws of the United States, and our unwavering purpose to support and maintain the same.

Resolved 2. That we earnestly hope, and most devoutly pray for the early restoration of civil law and order throughout the land.

Resolved 3. That we, the people of the county of Buncombe, recognize, as we declared by our votes in February, 1861, the doctrine of secession to be unconstitutional, illegal and revolutionary, and that in the future we will in point of law as well as fact, in the Union of the United