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The Legislature and Retrenchment and Reform.

Retrenchment and Reform were the watchwords of the Democracy in 1870. We had a right to expect that the good old days—the former times—the purer, more honest and better times—when three dollars a day was considered a great sum, and when the General Assembly sometimes adjourned by Christmas—would soon return with all their halcyon blessings. That Legislature, we were led to think, would scorn to compare itself with the abominable "pow-wow radical" assembly which had preceded it, and would ask only to be compared with the Assemblies of former and better times and men.

But what is the result? We find them comparing themselves with the "radical" Legislature, instead of their own standard of right, making most unfair and partisan statements and drawing unjustifiable conclusions. No allowance is made for the fact that the Republican Legislature started in July 1868, with a naked constitution and had all the machinery of State government and laws to remodel and put in operation, from the foundation upwards; and because, forsooth, the latter Legislature did not sit quite as long, take quite as much per diem as the former, the attempt is made to make the people believe the Democratic Legislature has been doing its duty.

A correspondent of The Sentinel a month or so back summed up the enormous amount of \$13,520 the saving by the Democrats, in cutting down the salaries of officials at Raleigh. But he took care to say nothing about the savings on the salary of the Attorney General, Mr. Shipp. The salary of the Superintendent of Public Works was cut down to \$900 and his clerk and mileage taken away, so that he can neither live in Raleigh nor go there when called as one of the Council, whose constitutional duty it is to "advise the Governor in the execution of his office." But they piled up the "agony" on their Democratic favorite, Mr. Shipp, to the tune of about \$4,800. His salary was \$1,500 with \$200 added for attending the Supreme Court. They made him a Fraud Commissioner at a per diem of \$5; Supreme Court Reporter, salary \$600 with the privilege of selling as many extra copies of the reports as he can—estimated at \$1,000 additional. Let us state the account: As Attorney General, \$1,500; For attendance on Supreme Court, 200; As Fraud Commissioner (about) 1,500; As Reporter, 600; For sale of Reports, (estimated,) 1,000; \$4,800.

Nor is this all he got. The Governor sent him and Judge Cloud to Rutherford to investigate the Ku Klux outrages, in that section, for which he was paid—but we do not complain—we state facts. But this little—and we might say, mean and contemptible saving of \$13,520 is not enough to satisfy another correspondent of The Sentinel who recently appears, in that sheet, under this imposing heading, "Important Document," and going over the same items and adding only a few extra, he finally winds up by saying to the people the sum of \$181,148.16. The only wonder, as we will soon show, is that he stopped, at that sum. According to his way of stating things it would have been quite as easy to have doubled the amount. For instance, he puts down the cost of impeachment at the exact figures of \$13,068.08. Now the impeachment trial lasted, some say fifty-five, but let us say forty-four days, which is perhaps the true time. An examination of the books of the Auditor and Treasurer will justify the following statement, viz:

Table with financial details: Three extra Lawyers 44 days, \$ 3,000.00; Reporting, one man and staff 44 days, 4,375.00; Paper, 2,840.40; Printing and stitching, 5,615.50; Pay of witnesses, 5,655.20; Pay of Members, 170 at \$5 per day, 37,400.00; Pay Clerks, Doorkeepers, etc., 2,461.00; Fuel and lights \$24.00, 44 cords of wood \$165.00, 200.00; Clerk and Messenger for Lawyers, 350.00; Whole cost, \$61,900.10.

And who were those three extra Lawyers? The House appointed seven of its ablest Lawyers to manage the case but it appears that they were not equal to the task and Messrs. Graham, Bragg and Merrimon were employed, each receiving the snug little sum of \$22,724 a day for forty-four days to make sure of the job. The Reporter, as may be seen, got nearly \$100 per day for his part of the job, including his pay and the paper printing and stitching a book, which the people never have and never will see, was gotten up at a cost to the people of \$12,810.40. We might conclude, as the Lawyers say, *salus in uno, salus in omnibus*. But let us take another item, as an additional specimen. This last correspondent also says the Democrats have saved \$12,211.42 on the public printing. Now we wonder whether this sum is to be reduced by

the \$3,338.38 overdrawn by The Sentinel? Josiah Turner, Jr., the Editor, knows so little about this small matter that we cannot learn anything from him definitely about it. The facts, however, as published, are these: To get the printing in the hands of the party, the law creating the office of Public Printer was repealed. Littlefield was thus thrown out and a committee of the Legislature authorized to contract with The Sentinel to do the work. A contract was made; but after a time, it was found that The Sentinel man had overdrawn the above sum of \$3,338.38—having charged for blank pages and parts of blank pages, and measured his work in a way contrary to the rules of his profession, he drew 46 cents more by the page than Littlefield had drawn, although the latter had contracted at \$1.00 per thousand "ems," and the former at 75 cents for the same. The Sentinel measured by the letter "m," instead of the square of that letter—called the quadrilateral or "quad m" and in this way got 627 more m's to the page, than the notorious Littlefield. But Jo. Turner still does the printing, other parties offered good bonds to do it for less money, and the party wavered, but the gentleman from Hyde rushed to the rescue, stating that "Turner had done too much for the Democratic party to be thrown overboard—that he must have the printing, his shoulders were broad enough to bear the responsibility if no other member's were." Well! if he continues to save at that rate our correspondent's \$12,211.40 are already saved. What a howl Jo. Turner would have raised if a "radical" had saved in that way!

It is said that thousands were saved by reducing the per diem from \$7 to \$5. But the farmers of the country saved nothing. Five dollars are harder to get now than seven were four years ago. Produce was a much better price in greenbacks then, than it is now. Seven dollars in greenbacks in 1868, when the Republicans took charge of the State government, would buy \$4.55 in gold; five dollars in greenbacks will exactly do the same now. Where then is the saving? The last Legislature met twice in two years; sat nearly seven months, or 190 days at \$5 a day and got 20 cents a mile for travel to and from Raleigh—four trips each way, including the adjournments for Christmas, making eight trips at \$1.60 per mile. A member traveling one hundred miles received at that rate \$160 and \$50 per diem, in all \$1,100.00. But surely they met twice—only because the constitution requires it; why they staid so long is not quite so clear. They propose quite a different rule for those that are to come after them. They wish the constitution so altered that hereafter, the Legislature shall meet only once in two years—get a salary of only \$300, and 10 cents a mile for travel. Suppose we apply this rule to them. They would have drawn only about \$1.58 a day for 190 days; and allowing them mileage for one adjournment, have gotten \$40 for one hundred miles travel, in all \$340. In other words, they drew \$770 more than they are willing to allow any future Legislature to get. "O! consistency, thou art indeed a jewel."

"O! for a forty parson power To chant thy praise, hypocary." They pocket seven hundred and seventy dollars and make the next Legislature rob themselves of that amount and give it to the people. The people will exclaim as the old Trojans, "We fear the Greeks and their proffered gifts." But further: the Democrats say they spent only \$645,579.97 to run the State government in 1871, while the "radicals" spent \$1,127,214.10 for the same purpose the year before. The Auditor's report shows the true amount for 1870 to be \$895,361.99. The above amount charged to the "radicals" is made up of interest paid on the public debt, and bonds issued under the legal sanction of as many Democrats in proportion to numbers, as Republicans. Not one cent was spent by the Democrats in 1870 to pay either principal or interest on the public debt, although many members of the Legislature said they were bound to levy a tax for that purpose or commit perjury, and as an earnest of their sincerity they did their best to saddle upon the people the expenses of a Convention, as they said to relieve them of that heart-rendering duty, but really to reinstate the old Judiciary system. In proof of this we instance the fact that Judge Merrimon said in 1871, when interviewed by a correspondent of The New York Tribune, "we propose to return to the old system of electing by the Legislature."

But further still: The extra and unnecessary legislation with regard to the Convention and alteration of the constitution prolonged the sessions of the Legislature quite as long as did the impeachment trial. This must be added to the taxes imposed upon the people to the amount of, at least \$44,000.00. We have thus shown the grossest mistakes in some of the items of the correspondents alluded, sufficient to discredit all they said—the overdrawing of The Sentinel—partisan favoritism to the Attorney General—the unnecessary cost on the impeachment and Convention questions—the meanness on the per diem and other matters—more than sufficient to demonstrate that the Legislature has falsified its pledges as to retrenchment and reform.

[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 one more article 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.]

During the Rebellion Judge Merrimon was Solicitor of the Mountain District which included the county of Yancey. In this county a tithing officer had collected all the tithes and had them stored away. The officer in charge dealt out provisions in small quantities to the people, until orders were received from Asheville that the tithes must be retained for the Confederate forces. The officer in charge of the tithes was a humane man, and disobeyed orders rather than refuse people who were starving for something to eat. One day the officer put the key of the tithing house in his pocket and left home to avoid the pitiful appeals of half-starved women and children for a little corn. Forty Ladies applied that day for some corn. The officer was absent. The Ladies retired and held a council of war and agreed to break open the door of the tithing house and supply themselves with corn. They returned, called the officer's wife, and told her to witness what they (the Ladies) did. The Ladies forced open the door and measured each of the forty the half of a bushel of corn, after which they went home, having relieved the Confederate government of twenty bushels of tithing corn! At the next term of court Judge Merrimon sent a bill before the Grand Jury which included each of the forty Ladies. A true bill was found, and the Ladies were indicted!

PERSECUTION.

Judge Merrimon and the Ladies of Yancey. FORTY LADIES INDICTED.

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At the next term of court Judge Merrimon sent a bill before the Grand Jury which included each of the forty Ladies. A true bill was found, and the Ladies were indicted! Instantly captaives were issued and the Sheriff arrested and held in custody as many if not all the Ladies included in the indictment. It must be borne in mind that the husbands, brothers and fathers of these Ladies were not deserters, but were in the trenches around Richmond and Petersburg fighting while their wives, sisters, mothers, and children were starving at home. After the bill was found, a Mr. William Ray, of Yancey county, a prominent man and a staunch friend of the Confederate cause, told Judge Merrimon that the Ladies ought not to be prosecuted; that their husbands, fathers and sons were fighting for the South; that they were not deserters; and that it would be an outrage to prosecute and convict the Ladies under such circumstances. Judge Merrimon refused to enter a not. pros. that day, but told Mr. Ray to go home and think over the matter and come back next day.

Next day Mr. Ray returned. Judge Merrimon told him that he would not. pros. the indictments if the Solicitor's fees, four dollars in each case, and the costs, were paid. Whereupon Mr. Ray, out of his own private purse, paid Solicitor Merrimon One Hundred and Sixty Dollars and about four hundred dollars cost. A not. pros. was entered in each case and the Ladies discharged from the custody of the Sheriff.

Gen. Collett Leventhorpe, Democratic candidate for Auditor, arrested and confined forty-two ladies of Randolph county in a bull-pen, because their husbands, brothers and fathers would not fight for the Confederacy. Some of these Ladies were taken from suckling babes, and their confinement caused their breasts to rise and burst. A moment's privacy was not allowed. A guard attended them whenever they left the bull-pen. Merrimon and Leventhorpe are nominees and leaders of the Democracy. Brave men, who respect, and love the weaker and fairer sex, will not vote for them.

Endorsing Corruption.

Gen. T. L. Clingman swore before the Fraud Commissioners that he received Fifteen Hundred Dollars from Swenson, for assistance rendered Swenson in the bond matter. Democrats are yelling about corruption from every stump, and yet, in the face of the record, the Democratic Congressional Convention at Marion, appointed Gen. Clingman a delegate to the Baltimore Convention. This action is an endorsement of Gen. Clingman's transaction with Swenson.

Hit Him Again.

The Daily News of this city is sorely grieved because Gov. Holden paid certain amounts of money to help put down the Ku Klux. His bitterest tears, however, are shed over \$500 paid Mr. L. P. Olds. He directs special attention to the fact that when Mr. Olds received that amount he was Attorney General "receiving his regular salary" as such.

The News man raises his hands in holy horror, and shrieks "what do honest men think of that? Was the like ever seen or heard of before where honest men live and rule?" Now, as The News and its party is so very averse to people going back and telling what took place along the ago, we must content ourselves with telling what has taken place since Mr. Olds received that \$500.

Judge Shipp a Democrat succeeded Mr. Olds as Attorney General, and receives the same salary. He has promptly drawn that salary notwithstanding he was made a member of the Fraud Commission and drew five dollars a day for every day he served on that Commission. He wasn't even satisfied at drawing his regular salary of seventeen hundred dollars per annum, and five dollars per day added to it, so he got his friends to make him Reporter of the Supreme Court, which pays him some sixteen hundred dollars more!

And notwithstanding all this Judge Shipp is put forward as a Representative Democrat, and is now a candidate for two offices. In the language of The News: "What do honest men think of that? Was the like ever seen or heard of before?" We know that The News was in favor of Col. Walter Clark for Attorney General, and we further know that a number of Judge Shipp's admirers are complaining because it takes so much of his time to draw his salary that he has no time to make any speeches for the Democratic cause; but we did not think that The News would call attention to his drawing so many extra salaries, and then whine about "glutting greedy appetites!"

Gen. Leventhorpe 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 bull-pen, 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.

Look Out.

It is well known that Judge Merrimon exerted himself to the utmost to prevent the adoption of our present Constitution. It is well known that he is especially opposed to the homestead feature of that Constitution, and after doing all in his power against it before our State Courts, made an effort to raise money to carry it before the United States Courts in order to deprive poor men of their homesteads. It is well known that the homestead is secured to the people of the State by the opinion of the Supreme Court. That Court is liable to changes. One of the Judges of that Court is in his sixtieth year, and another in his seventy-eighth year. All men are mortal and but few live beyond seventy years. Another thing. These Judges are poorly paid. One of them resigned last year to accept a better position, and another, it is understood will soon resign for the same reason. Now, if Judge Merrimon should be elected Governor, he would have power in case of a vacancy to put Judges on the bench opposed to the homestead. Poor men, look to your interests, and vote for Gov. Caldwell who is in favor of the homestead.

In 1868, Judge Merrimon and his friends attempted to defeat our State Constitution by asserting that the white and colored men would be forced to muster in the same militia companies. Gov. Caldwell and his friends denied this. The Constitution was adopted—Have white and colored men been forced to muster together? Who told you the truth and who did not?

A Curious Fact.

It is a curious fact that the leading spirits of the late Democratic Convention at Greensboro', should have been original Whigs, who deserted that party because it was too strong for Peace and Union, and went over to the Democrats who hated the Union and clamored for war. We refer to T. L. Clingman, D. M. Barringer, and John Kerr. Gen. Clingman went over very early; the others in 1856, when they both voted for that old Grany—James Buchanan! There never was such stupidity as this; and yet they now essay to advise and lead the people. And the Hon. John Kerr talks about "Grog-Shop Politicians"! HE. And Gen. Clingman is a Democratic leader! Ah! Swenson!!!

Who labored day and night to defeat the poor man's Homestead in North Carolina? Judge Merrimon and his friends.

Sixth Congressional District.

The Republicans of this District met in Convention at Concord, Cabarrus county, on Thursday last. Hon. O. H. Dockery, of Richmond, was nominated by acclamation for Congress, and Mr. W. S. Bynum, of Lincoln, for Presidential Elector. The platform takes decided ground in favor of the repeal of the Internal Revenue Laws; endorses the National and State Administrations; asks pardon for the masses now under indictment for Ku Kluxism, and punishment for the leaders.

Better or stronger nominations could not have been made. Col. Dockery is one of the first men in the State, in point of ability; and it has been said that he is the best stump in the State. The Republicans will rally to his support; the Colonel will make a thorough canvass, and we have every reason to believe that he will be elected.

Mr. Bynum is a young lawyer of more than ordinary ability, and will doubtless fill high positions as he grows older, with honor to himself and to the satisfaction of the people. His speech before the Convention at Concord, was exceedingly creditable, of which the party and Mr. Bynum's friends are very proud. Col. Steele will find Mr. Bynum a foeman worthy of his steel; and we are mistaken if the cause of Republicanism is not greatly strengthened wherever Mr. Bynum addresses the people.

The platform is in harmony with the spirit of the people. The Republicans of the Sixth District have done well. With good nominations for the Legislature and county officers, united and determined action, and a thorough canvass of every Township, Col. Dockery will be triumphant.

Let the people of North Carolina remember that A. S. Merrimon, Democratic candidate for Governor, tried to raise money to test the constitutionality of the Homestead clause in our Constitution, in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Badly Posted.

The Daily News of this city publishes the amount paid by Gov. Holden to employees in the Executive office during the years 1868-'69-'70, at \$5,724.79, and adds, "The like was never heard before. It is astounding and shameful!" The News gives this as an evidence of "how the Executive office has been prostituted by the Radicals for party purposes."

Now if The News will not accuse us of going back too far into the past, we will refer him to the record of Gov. Worth's administration. He will there find that Gov. Worth paid his Private Secretary \$1,000; Executive Clerk, 1,200; Messenger, 500; making (per year,) \$2,700. If you will multiply this sum by the two and a half years Gov. Holden was in office the result will show that for the same time Gov. Worth paid his employees the sum of \$6,750.00 or a little more than a thousand dollars more than Gov. Holden paid.

We are ashamed that a leader of the "All-Intelligence party" should prove himself so badly posted, and we will bet a cancelled Confederate postage stamp, with Jeff. Davis' squint eye on it, that The News will not correct the statement he has made.

In 1868, Judge Merrimon and his friends asserted that if the present State Constitution was adopted the white children and the colored children would be forced to attend the same schools. Gov. Caldwell and friends denied this. The Constitution was adopted. Who told the truth?

Republicans Read and Act.

The 9th section of the Election and Registration Act of 1871-2, requires that the county Commissioners "shall appoint four Judges or Inspectors of Election, two of whom shall be of a different political party, when possible, from the Registrar, at each place of holding election in their respective counties."

This is a just law; but it will prove of no effect (as designed,) unless leading Republicans in each Township, consult and agree to hand in the names of competent members of their party, to act as Judges or Inspectors, and demand their appointment from the Commissioners, when the latter are Democratic. This is the only way to enforce this Law. Their refusal would subject them to indictment in the U. S. Court.

The names must be handed in before the "First Monday in July," when the appointments will be made. Judge Merrimon and his friends, in 1868, stumped the State against our present Constitution. Gov. Caldwell stumped the State for the Constitution. If Judge Merrimon had succeeded in defeating the adoption of the Constitution, where would your homesteads be? Who proved himself your friend, poor men of North Carolina, Gov. Caldwell or Judge Merrimon?

Shoulder to Shoulder.

Good nominations and united action in support of such nominations, will ensure a triumphant victory for the Republican party in August next. Thus far strong men—men of character and standing have been nominated for the various offices within the gift of the people. Our nominees deserve a vigorous support from the rank and file of the party. It is useless to think of success unless there is united and determined action on the part of members and leaders of the party throughout the different counties. The peace of the Nation depends upon the re-election of President Grant. A Republican victory in August secures the State for Grant in November following. Therefore, it is doubly important that there shall be no disaster in this State prior to the Presidential election. Sacrifices must be made. Personal feelings must be laid aside. The eyes of the Nation are upon North Carolina. That great party whose leader was the immortal LINCOLN and whose mantle has fallen upon ULYSSES S. GRANT, imperatively demands that every Republican within the borders of the Old North State, shall do his whole duty from now until the sun sets on the Fifth day of November next. All for principle and the party—nothing for men: this spirit shall actuate the Republicans throughout the Union, especially in North Carolina.

Thousands of our people were ruined by the war inaugurated by the Democratic party, and yet when the Republican party offered the people of the State a Constitution which provided a homestead—thus enabling our people to save a home from the general wreck, Judge Merrimon and his friends labored hard to prevent even a home being saved. Is he a poor man's friend? It is our opinion that he now believes the homestead unconstitutional, null and void. Can we trust him?

Hard to Suit. A. S. Merrimon resigned his office as Judge in 1867 before he would submit to the military authority of the United States government, and yet, when an opportunity was presented of our getting rid of the military and returning to a civil government, Judge Merrimon did all in his power to keep us under General Canby. Will the people of North Carolina support a man who exerted himself to keep them under a military government?

Judge Merrimon and his friends told the people of this State in 1868 that the adoption of our present Constitution meant social equality. Did they tell the truth? Let us have an Answer. Did not that branch of the Ku Klux organization known as the Constitutional Union Guards have its origin in the city of Raleigh? Was not Judge Merrimon consulted in the matter? Were not the Constitution and by-laws submitted to Judge Merrimon, and did he not amend those by-laws? Let us have an answer to these questions, from some reliable person who can certify to the truth of such answers.

In 1868 we had a white man's party in North Carolina. Now we have a white hat party. Fizzling out, ain't it?

Names. Democratic Editors are peculiarly unfortunate with the names of their nominees. One paper had Judge Merrimon—"Hon. A. W. Merrimon." Another has Major Hughes—"John W. Hughes;" and Mr. Separk—"James H. Separk."

We think the Dolly Varden nominations at Cincinnati has somewhat "added" the brains of the Democracy—socialled.

Judge Merrimon and his friends told the people of this State in 1868, that every vote for our present Constitution was a vote for negro supremacy. Was their assertion true?

The Sentinel of a recent date had a wood cut of Judge Merrimon and a colored man rolling a log into an ox-wagon. We suppose the picture was intended to show that the Judge is now "log-rolling" with the colored people for votes.

The Republicans who were too ineffably pure to hope for purity from the Republican masses, or to labor to secure it at Philadelphia, and who consequently went to Cincinnati for political salvation, are now not only separated from the Republican party and unable to do any good therein—supposing them to have good wishes—but are now as hopelessly divided among themselves; some of them making a painful effort to seem to support Greeley, and others of them seriously moving for another convention and a new nomination. Had they gone unitedly to Philadelphia, they could have wielded some influence, and would not now be quarreling with their party and themselves.—St. Louis Democrat.

Gov. Caldwell and his friends gave the mechanics and laborers of this State the first lien law they ever had.

SETTLE AND LEACH.

"Fight the Devil with Fire."

DISCUSSION AT ASHEBORO.

Dear Sir: Judge Settle, of Rockingham, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Fifth District, N. C. had a discussion with Gen. J. M. Leach his competitor at Asheboro, Randolph, N. C. last Tuesday. Gen. Leach said that the Kirk Barge war of the party, the Kirk Barge war, of the party, was enough to convict, and forever damn the Republican party, and he was satisfied that his competitor would be defeated because he belonged to the party that upheld Holden, who instigated the Kirk Barge war.

Judge Settle in reply, said, "No one more than I condemn the Kirk Barge war, and I am satisfied that the party I represent condemns whatever was not done proper by Kirk or Bergen. You say that I belong to the party that sustains Holden, who instigated this war. I charge him as belonging to the party that murdered Outlaw, Stephens, and Colgrove, drowned Puryear, scourged Corliss and scores of others, exiled Senator Schoffer, through the instrumentality of the Ku Klux Klan. I charge my competitor with being the candidate of the party that erected "Bull Pens" for women in this county. I charge that General Collet Leventhorpe, the Democratic candidate for Auditor, was a militia General under Ex-Governor Vance, and that the said Leventhorpe, had within the walls of his castle, daughters and sisters of men, whose only crime was that they refused to fire on the old flag, or fight against the Union. In that bull pen, these women were subjected to all the barbarities that the most inhuman mind could suggest, they were not allowed to attend the call of duty, they were guarded by an armed male guard. I charge that this gallant militia General of Gov. Vance shot and killed young Northcote, one beautiful Sunday morning, and that his only crime was, he would not raise his arm to fight against the Union. I charge that you, Judge Settle, who charge that Leventhorpe, that put his wife's fingers between fence rails, in order to compel her to tell where her husband was, he then being in the woods to keep from being conscripted.

General Leach—I was opposed to things as such as you were. Judge Settle—But you are the candidate now of the men and the principles that carried them on. Great enthusiasm prevails, and Judge Settle is dealing heavy blows upon his vulnerable opponent. I think the Judge will carry his district by a vote of nine hundred majority. Amen say we. Yours, G.

Let the Democrats of North Carolina recollect that it was currently reported and believed in Raleigh, that A. S. Merrimon, Democratic candidate for Governor, did write a card withdrawing from the Democratic party, when Gen. M. W. Ransom received the nomination for U. S. Senator over him in the caucus of the Democratic party.

The Meeting on Monday. The Republicans of Wayne county in large numbers, turned out on Monday last, expecting to hear Gov. Caldwell speak, according to appointment, but were doomed to disappointment, as some vandals had cut the Railroad Bridge over the Neuse, below Kinston, which detained the train upon which the Governor was to reach Goldsboro', until near 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The meeting was however called to order at 11 o'clock by Gen. C. H. Brogden, who introduced to the assembly the Hon. James M. Justice of Rutherford county, who happened to be in town, and who in a speech of more than an hour dealt the Ku Klux Democracy some of the most stunning blows it has ever received. He was followed by Gen. Willie D. Jones, of Wake, in a telling speech. Just at this time Col. Hargrove, our candidate for Attorney General, who had reached Goldsboro' on a hand car, made his appearance. He was introduced to the meeting and received with hearty applause. It would be impossible to give anything like a correct report of this masterly speech, but his remarks will be productive of much good. The action of the vast crowd of Republicans who listened so attentively to the able speeches, demonstrated that the Republicans of Wayne are wide awake, and fully aware of the vital importance of the issues before the country.—Goldsboro' News.

Where is the white man's party of North Carolina? Echo answers White hat party! Aha!

OUR NOMINEE FOR CONGRESS.—Hon. Clinton L. Cobb has been nominated for Congress in this District. To be honored with his party endorsement for the third time is a compliment of which any public man may well feel proud. Of course this action of the nominating Convention is highly gratifying to all his friends.

Early in the canvass we gave our reasons why Mr. Cobb should be re-nominated. His record in Congress has been pure and unspotted; his every vote has been consistent; he has faithfully performed his duty; he has the confidence of the Administration, and his friends at the National Capitol, and his long experience and familiarity with all the Departments enables him to be of more service to his constituents than a new man could be.

Now that the nomination has been made let allickerings and contentions cease. Let those who have been indiscreet take counsel of the more wise and prudent, and all act and work for the success of the ticket. The North Carolinians will do its full duty, and will challenge any to surpass it, in zealous and earnest support of the regular nominee.—Carolinian.