

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT: ULYSSES S. GRANT, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT: HENRY WILSON, Massachusetts.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE: MARCUS ERWIN, of Buncombe. SAMUEL F. PHILLIPS, of Wake.

FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS:

- 1. Edward Hanson, of Tyrrell. 2. William F. Loftin, of Lenoir. 3. Wm. A. Guthrie, of Cumberland. 4. Thomas H. Argo, of Orange. 5. Stephen A. Douglas, of Rockingham. 6. William S. Bynum, of Lincoln. 7. James G. Ramsay, of Rowan. 8. James M. Justice, of Rutherford.

STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR: TOD R. CALDWELL, of Burke.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR: CURTIS H. BROGREN, of Wayne.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE: WM. H. HOWERTON, of Rowan.

FOR AUDITOR: JOHN REILLY, of Cumberland.

FOR TREASURER: DAVID A. JENKINS, of Gaston.

FOR SUP'T. OF PUB. INSTRUCTION: JAMES REID, of Franklin.

FOR SUP'T. OF PUBLIC WORKS: NELL BURNS, of Chatham.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL: TAZ. L. HARGROVE, of Granville.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET

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

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

FOR CONGRESS—3RD DISTRICT: NELL McKAY, of Harnett.

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

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

FOR CONGRESS—6TH DISTRICT: OLIVER H. DOCKERY, of Richmond.

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

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

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

J. C. LOGAN HARRIS.

THE NEWS.

Six cases of sun stroke in Cincinnati on Saturday—one fatal.

96,042 pupils are registered in the public schools of New York.

An International Free-Trade Conference is to be held in London in 1873.

Judge David Davis has written a letter declining the nomination of the Labor Reformers.

A contract for building thirty-six locomotives in Paterson, N. J., has been canceled, owing to the strike.

At a fire in New York on Saturday, some twenty-five firemen were more or less injured by an explosion of vitriol.

Dr. Howard, recently imprisoned in Spain, has been released through the intervention of the United States government.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnson is against Greeley. The General believes Greeley's election would continue the Radicals in power under another head.

San Francisco was shaken by an explosion of 1500 pounds of nitro-glycerine on Friday night. Six buildings were wrecked, but no one injured.

Master Ulysses S. Grant, jr., who has been at school at Harvard for the past two years, sails for Europe on Saturday, July 6th, to spend his vacation.

By a decision rendered of the Commissioner, on and after July 1, 1872, peddlers of tobacco must give bond and pay the special tax imposed by the new law.

Gen. Mosby has supplied himself with a large number of campaign documents issued by the National Republican Committee, for circulation in Virginia.

The new Legislature of Oregon will meet on the second Monday in September, and for the first time in four years the State will be under full control of the Republicans.

The Spanish war vessels, it is said, have strict orders to seize and sink the American steamers Virginia and Edgar Stewart, wherever found outside of neutral ports.

The last of the Ku Klux Committee's report and testimony is in press at the Government Printing Office. The work consists of thirteen volumes, containing an aggregate of 8,261 octavo pages.

Great Britain is determined not to be bound in the matter of claims, it appears. The account published of her consequential damages is something truly startling. A sample of them is one exceeding \$13,000,000.

The indirect claims of the United States against England have been excluded by the board of arbitration at Geneva. This action saves the treaty. The Alabama difficulty will be settled, and all excuses for a war done away with.

Patriotic Americans in Paris propose to celebrate the anniversary of the national independence by a grand banquet, for which a committee arrangements, consisting of several distinguished gentlemen, has already been appointed.

Two trains, running at full speed, collided on Saturday on the Washington and Baltimore Railroad, near Connellsville. Two conductors were killed, a mail agent mortally wounded, and seventeen passengers injured, a number of whom will die.

From Madrid the intelligence comes that the Duke de Montpensier has issued a mani-

festo asserting the right of Prince Alfonso d'Assi, son of ex-Queen Isabella, to the throne of Spain, and his determination at the proper time to defend his right.

The storm in England on Monday was unprecedented in fury in the midland counties. In the town of Stafford a number of buildings, including the railway station, were destroyed, and between the latter and the town of Wolverhampton the crops were prostrated and destroyed.

The Interior Revenue bureau decides that under the new law the proprietors' name can be put on the labels in the same manner as under the present law, but under the new law it cannot be printed or branded, instead of the manufacturer's name, on wooden packages of tobacco.

The Union League club of New York has formally pronounced for Grant and Wilson. It solemnly resolves that the old issues remain; that we are still fighting slavery and beating the drums of the war; that, practically, Mr. Greeley is the same as Jeff. Davis, and General Grant the same as Abraham Lincoln.

The audience at the Boston Jubilee on Tuesday last was overwhelming. The coliseum was crowded with people, and over five thousand were turned from its doors. Twenty thousand tickets were sold, and the whole number present is estimated at seventy thousand. The performance is considered the best that has yet been offered.

The Freedmen's Bureau will be discontinued after this week, according to a late act of Congress. The Freedmen's hospital and asylum will be continued at Washington, D. C., under the direction of the Secretary of War, who will also continue the work of the bureau in the collection and payment of bounty, prize money, and other war claims of colored sailors and soldiers.

A terrible railroad accident occurred near Belleville, Ontario, on Saturday morning. The engine jumped the track and telescoped the smoking and second-class cars, leaving them on top of the engine, where they were exposed to the escaping steam from the boiler. Sixty-five men and women were fearfully scalded, and the medical men in attendance do not anticipate that more than four or five will survive their injuries.

The recent rains throughout Pennsylvania and northwestern New York have been attended with considerable damage. At Williamsport a railroad bridge that had been destroyed by fire and nearly rebuilt was carried away by a flood recently, and at Tioga, Pa., three million feet of logs were swept off, and for miles along the Tioga river the whole country is under water causing immense loss to railroads and the standing grain.

Dexter Reynolds, a prominent member of the Albany bar, has invented a type-setting machine, which, having been pronounced a complete success by type-founders in Boston, New York and Philadelphia, has been sold for \$100,000 to a combination of New York capitalists. The machine is said to be exceedingly simple in construction and easy of operation, with a capacity of 2,000 ems of type per hour. Other type-setting machines have been invented, proving only partially successful.

The women of Illinois will, on the first day of July next, be eligible to hold appointive offices in that State, under the act passed by the legislature last winter. Section one enacts that no person shall be precluded from any appointment profession or employment (except military) on account of sex. The only other exception is that women cannot be eligible to elective offices; and nothing in the act shall be construed as requiring any female to work on streets or roads, or serve on juries.

The Geneva Board of Arbitration adjourned on Saturday last until July 13, after putting on record its final decision rejecting the claims of the United States for indirect damages, and making public the ground upon which the rejection was made; and also dismissing the demand of Great Britain for a protracted adjournment. Count Selopis, president of the board, congratulated the arbitrators on the wisdom and perseverance displayed in their deliberations. By the time of reassembling it is expected that Lord Tenterden will be able to have the argument on the part of Great Britain put in printed form. Everything is reported to be most satisfactorily and definitely settled. Arbitration goes on, and both sides are content with the issue. The London press, in speaking of these statements of Granville and Gladstone, reiterates these sentiments.

Previous to the great Presidential contest in November, the following States and Territories held elections this fall: North Carolina, August 1; Kentucky, Montana, and Utah, August 5; New Mexico, Sept. 1; California, September 2; Vermont, Sept. 3; Maine, September 9; Colorado territory, September 10; Dakota, Indiana, Nebraska, Iowa, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and the District of Columbia, October 8; South Carolina, October 16; West Virginia, October 24. All the States vote for Presidential electors on the 3d day of November, and on the same day the following choose State officers: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Tennessee, Virginia and Wisconsin. Arizona holds her territorial election on the 8th of November.

Why Vance is for Horace Greeley.

Gov. Vance, at Nashville, was encouraging the old slave owners to vote for Horace Greeley, and told them that Horace favored, in 1865, after the surrender, paying them \$500 each for their slaves. Poor tax-payers of North Carolina, are you willing to be taxed to pay former slave-holders \$500 each?—Let it be remembered that Gov. Vance, Mr. Greeley's friend and advocate, is cheering the old slave-owners to his support with this argument. The people of North Carolina will never make Mr. Greeley President of the Nation to influence Congressional legislation and advocate payment to former slave-owners for their slaves, freed by the events of the war and the legislation of the Republican party.

Tax-payers of North Carolina, it will take \$250,000,000.00 to pay for the slaves in North Carolina alone. Vote down Merrimon and Greeley and take no chances at being thus burdened.

Who said in a public proclamation that the Union father or brother who persuaded his son or brother to desert the rebel cause, deserved to be shot?—Z. B. Vance, who is now stamping the State for A. S. Merrimon.

REVIVAL OF THE KU KLUX—MOB SPIRIT AT MILTON AND YANCEYVILLE, CASWELL COUNTY.

The Murderers of Senator Stephens on the War Path.

EFFECT OF GREELEY'S APOSTASY.

The dastardly attempt of the murderers of Senator J. W. Stephens to raise a riot at Milton and Yanceyville a few days ago when Judge Settle and other Republican gentlemen were addressing the people, and the rotten-egging of the United States flag, is just what we expected of the Ku Klux of this and other States. The delusive hope held out that Greeley was elected, is reviving the Ku Klux spirit by virtue of which the Democrats carried the State in 1870. The smoking embers of the Klan which were gradually dying out under the enforcement of the Ku Klux law, have been raked together since Mr. Greeley consented to become the candidate of the Ku Klux for President, and are now ready to burst forth into a flame large enough to destroy civil liberty in every Southern State. The issue now as in 1868, is peace or war. The success of the Democrats in August and the election of Mr. Greeley in November, will ensure the reorganization of the Ku Klux; liberty will vanish, and our courts will become an engine of oppression, by which Ku Klux reek judicial vengeance on Republicans.

The mob spirit so fiercely exhibited at Milton and Yanceyville gives but a faint idea of the slumbering Ku Klux volcano situated in every Southern State; ready the moment Greeley is elected to send forth a lava of blood and destruction ten-fold worse than all the outrages and murders heretofore committed by the Klan. Unsuspecting people may think the Klan is entirely broken up. There never was a greater mistake. Ku Klux are playing possum, and if the American people should so far forget themselves and their interests as to elect Greeley, the South would soon be the scene of an internecine war. Republicans will not submit any longer to Ku Klux violence, encouraged by Turner, Vance, Hill, and other Democratic leaders, who are worse men than Shotwell, Amos Owen and others now in the Penitentiary at Albany; they will defend themselves whenever attacked by the sworn, perjured allies of the Greeley Democracy; and thus the sunny South will be converted into a field of strife and bloodshed equal and similar to that of Mexico. Such would be the effect of Merrimon's election in August and Greeley's election in November.

People who desire peace and prosperity will work and vote against Merrimon and Greeley. Every interest of the country will be convulsed by Greeley's election. Therefore, put on your armor and defeat Greeley in North Carolina in August by defeating Merrimon and the whole Democratic ticket. The peace of North Carolina will be preserved by a Republican victory in August. Civil war, domestic violence, and Ku Klux outrage will speedily follow the election of Merrimon and Greeley. The murder of Stephens, the hanging of Outlaw, the drowning of Puryear, the outrage on Justice, and thousands of other outrages and murders committed by the Ku Klux, will be eclipsed by the Klan just as soon as the State and National governments pass into the hands of Merrimon and Greeley. Every North Carolinian who desires the peace of his State and the prosperity of the people, will fail to do his duty in the interest of peace and prosperity, unless he votes against Merrimon and Greeley. Every person who has been the victim of the Ku Klux, should not fail to go to the polls and vote against Merrimon and Greeley. Elect Caldwell and the State ticket, and a majority of both branches of the Legislature in August, and a deadly blow will have been struck at Greeley and the reviving and vindictive Ku Klux. In this struggle for peace, in this struggle for the preservation of civil liberty, in this struggle for the maintenance of the Constitution and the rights guaranteed by that instrument, North Carolina expects every man to do his full duty. Where is the laggard in such a contest?

Let every Republican and every friend of the Union and law and order turn out on election day and vote the Republican ticket.

Gov. Vance Rallying the Ku Klux

At Louisville, Gov. Vance said "that he would sooner be the meaneast Ku Klux in hell or rotting in the penitentiary than to be one of the prosecutors of the Judge who tried them."

He further advised his Democratic friends that the best way to succeed in this coming election was by kicking out the Republicans and cause them to fear them. He was asked by a Republican bystander if he meant "political" he said "not at all."

It is plain that he meant literally or personally, and we would say to this gentleman, who fled on a mule, proclaiming as he went, at the approach of Sherman and his army, that the day has passed when free citizens of North Carolina fear kicking out by either him or his Ku Klux friends, for whose encouragement this bravado language was used.

Every vote for the Republican candidates is a vote for peace, and law, and order.

Judge Shipp's Recommendation.

Judge Shipp, Democratic candidate for Attorney General, Messrs. Battle and Sons, and J. B. Batchelor, recommended that indictments against Geo. W. Swepson be dismissed, provided, Swepson would agree to pay back of his stealings from the State, six cents in the dollar. For this recommendation we are informed that the gentlemen aforementioned received the sum of two thousand dollars. This sum we suppose was divided by three, and Judge Shipp received six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six and two-thirds cents, for signing a recommendation which freed Swepson, amnestied him from future indictment, and lost the State several millions of dollars.

This transaction places Judge Shipp in an unenviable light before the people of the State. There are two sides to this question, both of which are equally damaging to Judge Shipp.

I. Judge Shipp, as Attorney General and prosecuting officer of the State, recommended that the indictments against Swepson be dismissed, provided Swepson would agree to pay back six cents in the dollar of the millions stolen from the State. This is the charge made by the records of the Supreme Court.

To meet this charge Judge Shipp declares that he did not act in his official capacity as Attorney General, but as an individual lawyer.

This declaration falls to the ground when it is remembered that Judge Shipp was Attorney General when he signed the recommendation, and that as such officer he was in charge of prosecutions in which the State was interested.

II. Suppose Judge Shipp had not been Attorney General the fact that he recommended that indictments against Swepson be dismissed, provided Swepson would agree to pay back six cents in the dollar of the millions stolen from the State, is sufficient to damn him in the eyes of every man who desires that the Attorney General of the State shall be an officer who will take care of the interests of the State, and see that she is not robbed with impunity, and an enormous debt saddled upon the State for which the people will receive no benefit whatever.

We have endeavored to State both sides of the case; the people will decide the matter at the ballot-box.

We presume the gentlemen who signed the recommendation will not deny that they received two thousand dollars for their services. If they do, we should like to know it.

Ike R. Strayhorn and John T. Hogan have been nominated by the Republicans of Orange to represent that county in the lower House of the next General Assembly. Both of them are clever politicians, and we hope to see them elected by a handsome majority.

Oath of Sampson County Ku Klux.

The following is the oath of the Ku Klux of Sampson county. Gentlemen who pray about the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus and civil liberty, should read, reflect, and vote against that party whose sworn allies are the Ku Klux of every Southern State. Here is the oath:—

OATH No. 1.—I, A. B., do solemnly swear, before Almighty God and in the presence of these my friends, here assembled, that I will truly and faithfully keep a secret even unto death the plans and movements of this society. I do furthermore swear, that I will come at the calling of the first G. C. (Grand Council) of the unknown multitude at any hour of the moon, and that I will rattle the dead bones and will follow upon the tracks of the sealawag's blood. I swear that in case of ever being interrupted in any civil government that we may be operating in that we will regard no oath that will convict one of our members, but under all circumstances stand by the order in oath, death and blood. In testimony of our faith we do hereupon take upon ourselves this most solemn and binding obligation in presence of three or more honorable and accepted members.

(The Bible is here presented and kissed.)

OATH No. 2.—The Chief then says brethren: This man or these men, now kneel at the altar of our faith and ask to be bound to our fortunes by the solemn and mysterious provisions of our order, must I swear him or them by the oath that shall forever bind and never be broken.

The brethren place their right hand on their left breast and say swear him or them. The party of parties are then sworn as follows:—

I, A. B., do solemnly swear before Almighty God and in the presence of these my friends, here assembled, being solemnly and seriously impressed with the sacredness of this act that I will never make known by sign, word, or deed, my knowledge of his existence. I swear that the enemies of the white man's race and the white man's government and the friends of negro equality are now and forever shall be my enemies. I swear to obey the Chief and all his constitutional orders, and all the orders which he may issue by direction of this society; I swear to kill any member of this society that shall prove false to this oath; I swear to visit and comfort the members in sickness; I swear to defend the life of every member of this society at the risk of my own, should I ever see it in danger; I swear to give my patronage and support to this society in preference to all others, and lastly, I swear, by this Bible, this blood, and this skull, that should I ever prove untrue in any one particular, voluntarily, I hope to become an outcast, an alien to my country, my friends and my God. So help me God.

I certify that this is a true copy of the Ku Klux oath of Sampson county, as given me by two of the Chiefs of the Klan.

W. H. PORTER, U. S. Commissioner.

Raleigh, N. C., June 28th, 1872.

If there had been no Republican party we would now have no Union.

Comments of the Northern Press on the Outrages at Milton and Yanceyville, by the Ku Klux.

Speaking of the attempt to get up a riot at Milton and Yanceyville, for the purpose of murdering Judge Settle and Col. Henderson, and the rotten-egging of the American flag, The N. Y. Times says:—

"Disgraceful as was the occurrence at Yanceyville, N. C., it was only the natural result of the new courage which the Ku Klux have taken from Mr. Greeley's surrender to the Democracy. It is not singular that Judge Settle, the Republican candidate for Congress, was threatened, and would have been assaulted but for his defiant attitude; it is not strange that the American flag was outraged; but it is incomprehensible why the Greeleyites did not proceed to wholesale murder. It will come to that before long, if they go on as they did in North Carolina the other day."

Of the same outrages The N. Y. Tribune, organ of Mr. Greeley, says:—

"Caswell county, North Carolina, has not enjoyed a fortunate reputation of late years. Whether justly or not, it has been reported to maintain the irregular ruffian band known as 'Regulators,' and to have been formerly more or less troubled with Ku Kluxism. The story that Mr. Settle, who presided over the Philadelphia Convention, is now canvassing the 7th District of North Carolina for Congress, has been shamefully misused and threatened by ruffians in Caswell county is a plausible one, and finds credence among those who know anything of the locality. Of course, while the Grant men are in a considerable minority in the South, there will be some attempts to obtain popular sympathy elsewhere by exaggerating the boisterous demonstrations of disfavor which are inseparable from the political canvass everywhere. But the outrage said to have been perpetrated on Mr. Settle is circumstantially reported, and seems to be one of those shameful attacks on free speech which proceed from that spirit of ignorant lawlessness which inevitably grows up in a country under military rule, and which it must be the first duty of the restored civil Government to repress and correct."

The Times strikes the key-note of the condition of the Southern States. The Tribune justifies and excuses the outrage by pleading that the South is under "military rule." We tell The Tribune and the Northern people that the South was comparatively quiet in the midst of the most violent of Ku Klux outrages to what it will be if Merrimon is elected in August and Greeley in November. The outrages at Milton and Yanceyville will be multiplied by the hundred, with deadly and murderous effect. The election of Greeley and Brown is just as dangerous to the continued peace of the Nation as the election of Seymour and Blair would have been. Who doubts that a violent, exterminating civil war would have followed the election of Seymour and Blair? Nobody, save fools. Those who flatter themselves that a better feeling will grow up and prosper under the administration of Mr. Greeley, need to reflect over the diabolical attempt to murder Judge Settle and Col. Henderson. When such papers as The N. Y. Tribune panders to Ku Klux sentiment and gravely excuses outrages committed by North Carolina Ku Klux, will may the people become alarmed, for an open outbreak may be expected to immediately follow Mr. Greeley's election.

In September, 1864, Governor Vance wrote to a gentleman in Western North Carolina as follows:—

"No countenance or favor must be shown to a deserter or his friends. It is my fixed purpose to visit them with FIRE AND SWORD if they refuse to surrender by the 25th of this month, AND THEIR FRIENDS WILL FARE BUT LITTLE BETTER."

Union men of North Carolina, the man who proposed to visit you with "FIRE AND SWORD" is now asking you to vote for his friend, A. S. Merrimon, for Governor.

We don't ask you to visit him or his friends "with fire and sword." We simply ask you not to vote for him or his friends.

Four Ballot Boxes.

The sixteenth section of "an act concerning the election and registration in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two," is as follows:—

"Sec. 16. The State officers, viz: Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Superintendent of Public Works, and Attorney General, shall be voted for on one ballot. The members of Congress for their respective districts, shall be voted for on one ballot. The members of the General Assembly for their respective counties and districts shall be voted for on one ballot. The county officers, viz: Treasurer, Register of Deeds, Surveyor, five Commissioners, Coroner, and Sheriff, shall be voted for on one ballot. The ballots shall be on white paper, and may be printed or written, or partly written or partly printed, and without device."

Every voter should be familiar with this section. Voters should be careful to deposit their ballots in the right box. Ballots deposited in the wrong box will not be counted. Registrars and inspectors of the election should see to it that every ballot is deposited in the right box.

Senator Pool.

This gentleman and family arrived in this city on Tuesday, June 25th, and are stopping at the National Hotel. The Senator is in good health notwithstanding the fatigue and worry of a six months session of the Congress.

Mr. Pool will remain in this city most of the time until after the August election. He will make several speeches during the campaign.

Who counseled the Railroad ring in all their swindles? A. S. Merrimon, Democratic candidate for Governor.

That Little "Overdrawing."

Mr. James H. Moore and the whole Democratic party are unhappy because the Democratic Public Printer was detected in overcharging the State by using the letter m instead of the quad. em. Maj. Hearne, as editor of The Charlotte Dispatch, published a receipt showing that the matter had been settled, and the amount "overdrawn" returned to the State Treasurer. Now, Mr. Moore says he has not "refunded."

We find the following record of the transaction in the Auditor's and Treasurer's offices: The first is in these words and figures:—

No. 255 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Auditor's Office, Raleigh, May 15, 1872.

To the Public Treasurer:—James H. Moore, former State Printer and Binder, will pay into the Treasury of North Carolina Three Thousand Three Hundred and Thirty-eight 50-100 Dollars for amount overdrawn by said Public Printer, &c., on work hitherto audited, by computing by the letter "m" instead of the quad. "em."

H. ADAMS, Auditor.

Mr. T. N. Ramsay, the present State Printer, as agent of Mr. Moore, presented the above to the State Treasurer together with an Auditor's warrant, and received the following receipt, viz:—

No. 169. TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF N. C., Raleigh, May 15, 1872.

Received of James H. Moore, former State Printer and Binder, the sum of Three Thousand Three Hundred and Thirty-eight 50-100 Dollars, for amount overdrawn by said State Printer, &c., on work heretofore done and audited, by computing by letter m instead of quad. em, as per statement of Auditor. D. A. JENKINS, State Treasurer.

Per D. W. BAIN, Chf. Clerk.

Now, we don't see any use for Mr. Moore or any one else to squirm any further about the "overdrawing." A committee of practical printers have certified to the Legislature that the State Printer had "overdrawn," that their State Printer had "overdrawn," and ordered him to refund, and he has done so, and the record shows that the amount "overdrawn" has been refunded.

Its use for Mr. Moore to say that he has not refunded, and that no such receipt as the above was given by any one in the Treasury to any one connected with The Sentinel office. It can be proven by gentlemen whose veracity has not and cannot be questioned.

It is said Judge Merrimon wrote the Democratic address which contains the assertion that the members of the late Legislature must levy a tax of fifty dollars on every thousand dollars' worth of property or perjure themselves. But they didn't levy the tax, you know.

No Denunciation for the Attempt to Murder Judge Settle and Col. Henderson, and the Rotten-Eggings of the American Flag.

The two Democratic papers published in this city—Sentinel and News—have no denunciation of the attempted outrage of their Ku Klux friends and allies at Milton and Yanceyville. We are not surprised that such diabolical conduct should be endorsed by these and other Democratic organs. "Silence gives consent." Democrats know they cannot carry this State except by intimidation and fraud. By such means they were enabled to carry the State in 1870. They are now using the same means and hope to carry the State again next month. The refusal to denounce in the strongest terms the outrages at Milton and Yanceyville, gotten up for the purpose of murdering Judge Settle and Col. Henderson, is proof conclusive that The News and Sentinel approve the conduct of their Ku Klux supporters. The people will not endorse such conduct by placing the Democrats in power in this State. We are sadly mistaken if the Ku Klux attempt to murder at Milton and Yanceyville, does not elect Judge Settle by an overwhelming majority.

Will Hon. Mr. Leach denounce the action of his friends? He will not; he dare not. He expects the vote of every Ku Klux in his district. If he should denounce their conduct at Milton and Yanceyville, their attempt to murder Judge Settle and Col. Henderson, the rotten-egging of the American Flag, he would be hooted at and hissed wherever he appeared before the people. No; intimidation, social ostracism, and violence, are the chosen weapons of the Southern Greeley Democracy. They have used these weapons so long that they cannot understand that this is a free country, and that "forbearance, once and awhile, ceases to be a virtue."

It is said Judge Merrimon claims Buncombe county as his residence for the reason that James H. Harris the colored orator beat him for the Convention in Wake last summer.

The Voice of a Prophet.

Conservative Senator Love, of Jackson, in the debate on the Convention act, said:—

"I tell you that our party is gone up and the State will go for the Republicans in the Presidential election. I tell you if we go into an election we will be badly defeated."

The election last August proved the truth of a part of his prediction, and the election next November will prove the rest.

The Wilmington Star urges Democratic canvassers to use the Auditor's Report freely. Probably the State Printer had that in view when he made errors on three pages of that document amounting to over a hundred thousand dollars.

The Democratic Address of March, 1871.

In March, 1871, one hundred and six of the Democratic members of the Legislature signed a solemn address to the people of North Carolina, from which we extract the following:—

"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 lower tax which this Legislature can levy if they carry 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 law 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."

Signed by: T. J. Jarvis, E. B. Withers, J. G. H. Mitchell, J. H. Hill, W. J. Lucas, Robert Campbell, W. F. Shull, C. W. Bradford, Wm. H. Crawford, J. G. Scott, J. Henry Currie, Hugh B. Regan, Thos. D. Johnson, John Furr,