

ANDREW JOHNSON, the mechanic and statesman, has been addressing the Mechanics of Tennessee.

On the fourth of July, Georgia lays the corner stone of a fifty thousand dollar monument to the Confederate dead.

CHICAGO has within ten thousand of as many foreigners as native born Americans. 154,320 natives, 144,550 foreign born.

HON. JAMES M. MASON, of Virginia, who recently died in Washington was a representative of one of the few families in America which have not "run out" through the deterioration of successive generations.

A LOVER OF THE TRUTH, in the Petersburg Index, is out in an able article advocating the abolition of the present law of enclosure, and argues as to the condition and wants of the whole South.

In another column will be found a card from His Excellency, Governor Caldwell, which fully explains itself, and is at once a commentary on the action of the Legislature which, in this instance, had unfortunately, the partisan zeal to "set its coulters too deep," interfering with the rights, and usurping the prerogatives of the officers of other branches of the State government.

THE Convention question has unfortunately assumed a party feature. It has been made emphatically a party question, as the disposition to class as Republicans all who oppose the measure, plainly shows. The organ of the Conservative party, which is the Convention party, announces as the issues of the campaign, "official profligacy" and our "financial ruin."

THE Supreme Court of the United States recently made a decision settling the long mooted question of the "Rights of the States Unimpaired," and pronouncing it a live, instead of a "dead issue" as we have been pained to hear it called. In that decision the old doctrine of States Rights is reaffirmed, and the principle reasserts itself from the highest place in the American Government, as the people, themselves, are already proclaiming it.

THE Supreme Court of the United States recently made a decision settling the long mooted question of the "Rights of the States Unimpaired," and pronouncing it a live, instead of a "dead issue" as we have been pained to hear it called. In that decision the old doctrine of States Rights is reaffirmed, and the principle reasserts itself from the highest place in the American Government, as the people, themselves, are already proclaiming it.

some superannuated, retired political leader preaching its funeral, with the invalid corps of veterans joining in appropriate Psalms to the departed—this once great and grand principle of the Democratic party—a principle which, "submissionists," "situationists" and "Conservationists" to the contrary, still lives, and is the cherished object and active fundamental issue with all true Democrats, everywhere.

We have only space now for an extract from this elaborate decision. We shall hereafter present it in full, and on this broad platform of great Constitutional principles—these cardinal principles of the great Democratic party—standing where we have always stood, proclaiming, asserting, and reasserting the RIGHTS OF THE STATES UNIMPAIRED; in opposition to the "majority Convention bill," we shall go forth to meet our 'old enemies, the "Centralizationists" and the "Situationists," and "Submissionists," who, asserting the principles of "Constructive powers" availing themselves of "supposed advantages," and pleading "temporary circumstances," are seeking to "justify the assumption of a power not given by the Constitution," and with the weight of the Congressional Usurper's heel still upon their necks, themselves propose to violate a Constitution; abrogate all Constitutional authority; abolish all Constitutional forms; and place the people of North Carolina—the great law-abiding, liberty-loving people of North Carolina—in a position of open violence to all Constitutional authority; and in direct antagonism to every principle of Constitutional law known to this people.

Here is the quotation we make from the decision of the United States Supreme Court:

EXCEPT AS TO GRANTED POWERS THE STATES SOVEREIGN STILL.

It is a familiar rule of construction of the Constitution of the Union, that the sovereign powers vested in the State governments by their respective constitutions, remain unaltered and unimpaired, except so far as they were granted to the government of the United States. That the intention of the framers of the Constitution in this respect might not be misunderstood, this rule of interpretation is expressly declared in the tenth article of the amendments. Namely, "The powers not delegated to the United States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." The government of the United States, therefore, can claim no powers which are not granted to it by the Constitution, and the powers actually must be such as are expressly given or given by necessary implication. The general government and the States, although both exist within the same territorial limits, are separate and distinct sovereignties, acting separately and independently of each other, within their respective spheres. The former, in its appropriate sphere, is supreme; but the States within the limits of their powers not granted, or, in the language of the tenth amendment, "reserved," are as independent of the general government as that government within its sphere is independent of the States. The relations existing between the two governments are well stated by the present Chief Justice in the case of Lane County vs. Oregon, (7 Wall. 76.) Both the States and the United States, he observed, "existed before the Constitution. The people, through that instrument, established a more perfect union by substituting a national government, acting with ample powers directly upon the citizens instead of the confederated government, which acted, with powers greatly restricted only upon the States. But in many of the articles of the Constitution the necessary existence of the States, and within their proper sphere, the independent authority of the States are distinctly recognized. To them, nearly the whole charge of interior regulation is committed or left to them and to the people all powers not expressly delegated to the national government are reserved."

Editorial Correspondence.

HILLSBORO, Wednesday, May 3d.

Tuesday of this Court was a very busy day. A large number of people were in town, and all seemed as busy as bees. When we arrived, on Tuesday, the vicinity of the Court House was occupied by squads of people, gathered in crowds. One or two auctions were in full blast. A blacking man, who sold ordinary sized boxes at a half-dollar apiece, said to contain watches, gold dollars, &c., and was gulling the people into buying; and Congleton, with his salve, and other nostrums for divers diseases, seemed to be doing a brisk business. The merchants also seemed to be busy; stores were crowded with customers, and all hands busy exhibiting stock. Mr. C. M. Park's store, in the Berry building, was especially crowded, and it seemed to us, that Tucker's corps of handsome and efficient clerks, could not have done more than the limited force of Mr. Parks.

In the Court House we found Judge Tourgee presiding with his usual dignity. Among the members of the bar we noticed Hon. Sam. F. Phillips and R. W. York, of our city, in attendance; also Sam. Barnett, Esq., of Person. Gov. Graham, Thomas Webb, John Norwood, and Mr. Argo seemed to be the busiest local Attorneys. There was only one capital case on the docket.

At noon a Convention meeting was held. About one hundred persons were present—not more—which surprised us somewhat, considering the fact that it was the "big day" (Tuesday) of the Court. Gov. Graham, and his son John, and Fred. Strudwick made speeches, and Gov. Graham and Pride Jones were nominated for the Convention. Gov. Graham accepted,

of course; Pride Jones was to hear from. Calvin H. Parish introduced a resolution denouncing Gov. Caldwell's interference with the revolutionary course of the Legislature, and then denounced the Legislature for not impeaching Judge Pearson. Mr. Parish is a hewer of wood and drawer of water for the people of Orange, and should have been rewarded by the nomination for the Convention, but he had to make way for the "old regime," to whom, or their scions, some people think the State belongs. The meeting exhibited no enthusiasm, and even here, in this assumed strong-hold of the Convention bill, it is evident no great degree of interest is taken in the question.

We attended the tobacco sales at Winstead's Ware House, on Tuesday. This is the institution of Hillsboro, and is the enterprise of a firm who deserve success. The sales were quite satisfactory to producers, and averaged as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Tobacco type and price per unit. Includes Red Lugs, Leaf, Yellow Lugs, Common Yellow, Medium, Good to Fine, and Fancy.

We cannot see why Hillsboro may not become a large tobacco market. Although the surrounding country is not especially devoted to the cultivation of tobacco, yet it is the nearest point on the railroad to the great tobacco lands of the State, and on this account, presents advantages other points do not possess and cannot compete with.

The Utley family of Chapel Hill is prolific in invention. It will be recollected that Gray Utley was the inventor of the Utley Gun, which was spoken of during the late war, and whose principle is borrowed in the celebrated Matraillieur of the French. He is better known, however, in connection with the Cotton Press of his name, the patent on which, we are glad to learn, is realizing to the inventor, a handsome revenue. We saw to-day on exhibition, another product of the prolific genius of this family—a washing machine, which, to our practical mind, for simplicity, in construction, cheapness and adaptability to general use, is far superior to Doty or any other machine now offered to the public.

Hillsboro presents the same general appearance it did to us twenty-three years ago, when we beat the drum, and learned the Hillsboro volunteers of the N. C. Regiment of the Mexican war to face, flank, wheel and mark time to the tap of the sheep skin. Little or no improvement is perceptible. The Berry brick building, erected on part of the site of the old burnt block, is the only perceptible indication of improvement. This building is a monument to the memory of a mechanic, noted for his industry, perseverance enterprise, honesty and public-spirit. He died before it was completed, and it bears a stone on its corner, inserted to pay tribute to his memory.

The money market is tight here also, as I learnt from the trade folks, but not so much so as with us, I imagine, judging from what I can see.

This is a horse-back section; I saw more horses yesterday—and fine horses too, some of them, than I have seen before since the cavalry of the Confederate States were mustered out of service. Owing to the badness of the roads, nearly everybody comes to Court, mounted.

Hillsboro contains three things of historic interest, which I cannot do more than mention: A town clock, older than our nation, a present from royalty to the province of North Carolina. It keeps good time yet, and strikes out with precision, the hours of the day and night. The old court-house, in which the Provincial Assembly, in anti-revolutionary times, held its sessions, is still standing in a good state of preservation, and is used for a colored Baptist church. The house that Cornwallis used as his Headquarters, is also still standing in a dilapidated condition.

Before closing, I will add that I visited our Brethren of the Press—the Messrs. Evans of the Recorder. They were hard at work, and sober. The Elder E., assured us that only once before the Telegram intimated it, had he ever been charged with tipping to excess. The other time was when he mistook another's horse and buggy for his own, on a national holiday, and did not observe the mistake until his arrival home. Both the Evans' were "at the case," hard at work. The old man informed us he expected to die in harness like an enthusiastic, industrious, clear-headed old type, as he is. The younger, intimated that he had joined Brother Whitaker's army for the present. They have a good country office, not very well located, however, and from the pile of paper under their "bank," we judge, have a very respectable subscription list.

Amadeus, the new King of Spain, has found the climate of Madrid so trying to his usual robust health that he thinks he must spend the winter further South. His physicians have recommended Malaga. The Spanish Republicans advise his return to Italy, if he has any desire to live long.

Though men boast of holding the reins, the women generally tell them which way they must drive.

For the Telegram.

Misrepresentation.

Messrs. Editors:—The Sentinel of the 4th has the following short editorial: "We learn from the Hon. A. T. Davidson, of Macon, who arrived in this city on yesterday, that the whole West is alive for Convention, and that scarcely a County in that section will go against it."

The above was shown to Mr. Davidson this morning in the presence of a number of gentlemen, and he says emphatically that he imparted no such information to the Sentinel, or any one else—that on the contrary, when questioned by the Sentinel on the prospect of Convention in the West, he replied "that there was no excitement in the West, and that he had not heard a dozen men express an opinion upon the subject." He also stated to the Sentinel that "he believed the people of the West did desire some amendments to the Constitution, but that they thought that those amendments ought to be made by legislative enactment."

Wonder if the information the Sentinel got a few days ago from Judge Merrimon, on the same subject, and which was paraded with so much gusto, is as reliable as that derived from Col. Davidson? WEST. May 4th, 1871.

For the Telegram.

A Card from Governor Caldwell.

Messrs. Editors Telegram:—An article in your paper of today entitled "Inexcusable," on the subject of the late Governor Manly's funeral, is calculated, if not intended, to place me in a false position before the people of the State. The complaint is that the flag on the Capitol was not lowered at half-mast in respect to the memory of the Ex-Governor and distinguished son of North Carolina, by his successor, &c., &c.

Almost any reader would infer from this article that the failure to place the flag at half-mast was attributable to me, and that it evidenced a want of respect on my part to the memory of the distinguished dead. Now, Messrs. Editors, you know, or ought to have known, that the present General Assembly passed an act taking the control of the Capitol, (except the Executive room), the Capitol grounds and all the public buildings (except the Executive Mansion), and public lots from the Governor, and placing the same in the hands of Mr. McGowan, the Keeper of the Capitol, who, in political faith, agrees with the majority of the General Assembly that passed the law. I had no more authority to give orders with regard to the flag on the Capitol in Raleigh than I have to command a fleet on the high seas. Why, sirs, I am not allowed, under the Act above referred to, to employ a servant to make a fire in the Executive office, or to bring a bucket of water without first consulting Mr. McGowan and obtaining his permission to do so. I suppose it was mere inadvertence on the part of Mr. McGowan that the flag was not lowered and I have no idea that he intended any disrespect to Gov. Manly or any of his friends.

Very respectfully, TOB R. CALDWELL. RALEIGH, N. C., May 4, 1871.

What the San Domingo Commissioners first Quarreled About.

The personal trouble among the Commissioners really first originated in an excursion into the interior of the island, which had to be made, for lack of other conveyance on the backs of the bulls. The bulls of San Domingo are a quiet, inoffensive set of animals, and the one ridden by the chairman, sturdy old Ben Wade, was an animal of great power. The three rode off, surrounded by natives and followed by correspondents, some walking and some carried on the backs of negroes, so that the cavalcade presented a very imposing appearance. The venerable Dr. Howe, expressed himself very much pleased with his beast. He said that the slow, undulating motion promoted digestion and stimulated poetic reflections, and he sang aloud our national anthem, as written by his accomplished lady, to the tune of John Brown. Whether the singing to which the beast was unaccustomed, never having heard of our great martyr, alarmed it or not, the specimen bull under sturdy Ben Wade took fright and suddenly ran away. A bull's running is not much as to speed, but it is strong and very jolting. Our venerable ex-Senator had to hold on to the horns and saddle to retain his seat, and disappeared from the eyes of his friends and followers in the deep forests that abound in that island. When again seen he was found sitting upon some rocks, scraping the mud from his sturdy person. He swore terribly at the event, and ended by ordering one of the other Commissioners to dismount, so that the chairman of the Commission should continue his important excursion. This the other Commissioner flatly refused to do. In this way the quarrel began; and it culminated in the bug business to which President White and his friends devoted themselves to the exclusion of all other matters.—Washington Capital.

A material for fastening knives and forks into their handles, when they have become loosened by use, is a much needed article. The best cement for this purpose, consists of one pound of colophony (purchasable at the druggist's), and eight ounces of sulphur, which are to be melted together, and either kept in bars or reduced to powder. One quart of the powder is to be mixed with half a quart of iron filings, fine sand, or brick dust, and the cavity of the handle is then to be filled with this mixture. The stem of the knife or fork is then to be heated and inserted into the cavity, and when cold it will be found fixed in its place with great tenacity.—Engineering and Mining Journal.

As a testimonial of the friendly feelings entertained by the Sublime Porte toward the government and people of the United States, the Sultan of Turkey has presented a carpet for the White House, manufactured at the Imperial factory, and was a complete year in preparation. Red and blue are the prevailing colors. It weighs 1500 pounds, and worth \$10,000, woven in one piece, and now covers the East room of the White House.

Recently, at Memphis, Jeff. Davis recovered the brigadier's commission which he received from President Polk in 1848. This document, with others, was lost about the close of the war. It fell into the hands of a Federal soldier, who sold it, having first "stolen" it, no doubt. The purchaser made a present of it to his sister, who restored it to the owner.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Cigars.—The celebrated brands, "RALEIGH FAVORITE" and "PLANTER," manufactured in Raleigh, by O. H. Milham. For sale by dealers generally. May 2-1w.

Special Notice.

On and after this date I shall sell exclusively for Cash. No goods delivered without the money. This rule will be strictly adhered to. I am necessarily compelled to adopt this rule, as my goods are bought on short time, and I must have the money to keep up my stock. J. R. H. CARMER. Raleigh, March 22, 1871. 43-4f.

COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION

OF THE BOARD OF TRADE, of the City of Raleigh for three months ending June 30, 1871. LEN H. ADAMS, CHAIRMAN. DR. T. D. MARTIN, W. C. UPHURCH, A. G. LEE, W. C. STRONACH.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAROLINA PUMP COMPANY.

SOUTHERN INVENTION. HOME MANUFACTURE. SUMMERIZED GLASS CYLINDER DOUBLE-ACTING FORCE PUMP. Patented August, 1869, by A. Baldwin.

The undersigned, having the exclusive right to manufacture and sell the above Pumps in North and South Carolina, have associated themselves together under the name and style of the "Carolina Pump Company," and having established their Manufactory at Fayetteville, N. C., are now prepared to furnish Pumps at short notice. Science has at last triumphed in the production of a Pump admirably adapted for wells and other purposes, that will force water any depth or height, which, by attaching hose, at once becomes a local Fire Engine of great power, throwing 30 to 160 gallons per minute. This Pump combines simplicity and durability, in which the water will never freeze or become stale, as the cylinder and valves are submerged, and no water remains in the pipe when the Pump is not in operation. The Pump works almost incredibly light, always bringing the water fresh and sparkling from the bottom of the well; and there is no friction, the cylinder being glass, the packing cannot wear or cut, the valves being round, made of flint glass, working on gum seats, can neither wear or leak. These Pumps are peculiarly adapted for supplying tanks in upper parts of dwellings, colleges, hotels, bathing saloons, and for railroads, streets, gardens, distilleries, &c.—They can be attached to steam or water power. Any ordinary mechanic can put them up by printed directions always sent with the Pumps. We have hundreds of testimonials from persons who have used our Pumps, who express great satisfaction; in fact they are a success and will sustain all we claim for them. Buy one and save fire insurance. Special attention given to all orders. The entire depth of well must accompany each order.

J. L. KITCHIN, Wilson, N. C. C. TATE MURPHY, Successors to J. L. Kitchin. W. C. TROY, Fayetteville, N. C. Successors to J. L. Kitchin.

March 6, 1871. All orders or communications should be addressed to W. C. TROY, Fayetteville, N. C.

CERTIFICATES.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Fayetteville, N. C. APRIL 24, 1871. W. C. Troy, Supt. Carolina Pump Company:

The Pump you sold me surpasses my most sanguine expectation. It does all you claimed for it. As a Fire Engine its value is incalculable. With twenty feet of hose I have thrown water entirely over my dwelling, which is a very high two-and-a-half story house. My family would not be without it for any consideration. R. W. HARDIE, Sheriff Cumberland County.

SENATE CHAMBER, Raleigh, N. C., March 18, 1871.

Having had fifteen to twenty years' experience in gold mining, using various kinds of pumps forcing water from great depths, I take pleasure in giving preference to those made by the "Carolina Pump Company" over all others, for their simplicity of use, and they combine simplicity and durability. VALENTINE MAUNEY, Stanly County.

WILSON, N. C., Jan. 25, 1871.

J. L. Kitchin Esq.: Dear Sir:—We have had your Baldwin's Pump in regular use, beginning at various periods since March 1850, and we are free to say, that they are in every way satisfactory, there is no indication of wear or early getting out of order. All the water that nature has designed to pass through such a channel can easily be brought up, even by children for ordinary use, and by attaching hose, and putting two to four men to the lever, the Pump at once becomes a local fire engine throwing abundant water to subvert any ordinary fire. We therefore recommend your Pump to the careful examination and use of the public. R. J. Taylor, W. D. Rountree, A. Barnes, Probate J., G. H. Griffin, T. L. Wainwright, M. L. Rhodes, Williams & Nadal, Jos. E. Davis, Jas. S. Woodard, B. F. Briggs, Sheriff.

WELDON, N. C. Feb. 1, 1871.

J. L. Kitchin: Sir:—In reply to your inquiries in regard to the Pump that you put into my well, I have to say that it remains to work remarkably well. By attaching the hose I bought of you, I can throw water entirely over my house. The coldest weather we have had did not affect its working. Respectfully, yours, T. A. CLARK.

WELDON, N. C., Feb. 2, 1871.

I have used for six months past one of Baldwin's patented submerged pumps, manufactured at Wilson, N. C., by J. L. Kitchin, and take pleasure in recommending it to the public as having given perfect satisfaction, in fact I regard it as one of the best pumps now in use. E. N. PETERSON.

Pipe for Sale.—ABOUT 20,000 FEET second hand wrought iron pipe, one inch calibre, for sale. Apply to the Superintendent, Steward or Engineer of the Insane Asylum. JAMES H. MOORE, Raleigh, may 3-d3taw3t. Steward.

United States Tax Notice.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, 4th DIST. N. C., Raleigh, May 2nd, 1871. The Annual Assessment List for the Counties composing this District has been placed in my hands for collection. All persons assessed on this list must meet me or my Deputy in Smithfield, May 12th and 13th. Hillsboro, " 20th. Pitsboro, " 24th. Nashville, " 27th. Raleigh, " 29th, 30th and 31st, and pay the same. All persons failing to comply with all the requirements of law, in regard to Annual Taxes, will be visited with the penalties prescribed. I. J. YOUNG, Col. 4th Dist., N. C. CHAS. D. UPHURCH, Deputy Collector. may3-tm31

The only Place to Find Good Ice Cream Soda is at MOSELEY'S may-1f. Confectionery.

Go and try Moseley's Specialties, French Candies, Plain Candies, Ice Cream and Ice Cream Soda.

Also Agents for the New Family SINGER SEWING MACHINE. Thread, Needles, Oil, &c., always on hand. may2-f

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LOVERS OF THE WEED.

A TOBACCO FACTORY IN RALEIGH. I SHALL TO-DAY COMMENCE the manufacturing of Tobacco in the old one Factory, near the old Raleigh & Gaston depot. The citizens of Raleigh & Gaston, particularly dealers in Tobacco, are invited to call and see what can be done for them. The work will be done under the supervision of Mr. C. F. REAMS, the well known tobacconist of Granville County, and I will be pleased to have his friends call on me. apr 26-1f SAMUEL A. FAHMAN.

For Rent.—THE PRAIRIE BLOCK OF Houses on Wilmington Street, near the Catholic Church, and just completed, for rent. It consists of four Houses, each containing 7 Rooms, with closets and porches with gas throughout, front balcony and back porch to each house. The block is erected with a view of its being made a hotel, if parties should desire to rent it for that purpose. The land would be a good one, as the building is convenient to all the business of the city. Also two of the stores in the above building for rent. apr 25-1f J. P. PRAIRIE.

CARMER'S CAROLINA BAKING POWDERS.

THESE POWDERS ARE WARRANTED TO BE VERY BEST. In the Market. Give them a fair trial and you will never buy any other. Fear what those say who have tried them.

INSANE ASYLUM OF N. C. Dr. J. R. H. Carmar:—Having fully tested your baking powder, I am prepared to pronounce them a superior article. The improvement in the biscuits and cake bakery for this institution since we commenced using your powders is decided and satisfactory. I have none that I like so well. Respectfully, J. H. MOORE, Steward.

NATIONAL HOTEL, Raleigh, N. C., March 28, 1871. Dr. J. R. H. Carmar:—We cheerfully bear testimony, and give the expression of our humble opinion to your superior article. "Carmar's Carolina Baking Powder" is a bakery for this institution since we commenced using your powders is decided and satisfactory. I have none that I like so well. Respectfully, J. H. MOORE, Steward.

Very respectfully, RUTHER & CURCHILL. March 23, 1871. 45-4f

MAGNOLIA

WILL CURE THE SEVEREST HEADACHE

—IN— ONE TO FIVE MINUTES.

MAGNOLIA

WILL CURE ANY CASE OF Neuralgia

IN FIVE TO TEN MINUTES.

MAGNOLIA

WILL CURE ANY CASE OF Rheumatism,

(WHERE IT IS AT ALL CURABLE.)

IN ONE TO THIRTY DAYS.

MAGNOLIA

WILL KILL ANY SORT OF PAIN

—IN— FIVE MINUTES' TIME.

WARRANTED.

IT IS HARMLESS,

IT IS A DELIGHTFUL PERFUME,

IT DOES NOT INJURE THE SKIN

The purchase money will be cheerfully returned if it fails to do what we here assert.

FOR SALE (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL) BY E. W. BEST & CO., Raleigh.

General Agents for North Carolina, AND BY All respectable Druggists throughout the Southern States.

Apr 23-1m.

HAIR JEWELRY.

LESSONS GIVEN IN THIS USEFUL accomplishment. Apply to Mrs. M. L. BLAKE, Raleigh, 33-4f. March 17, 1871.

W. C. STRONACH & CO.

2nd DOOR ABOVE THE YARBOROUGH HOUSE. Have in store the best selected stock of Groceries in the city, and are offering them at reduced prices for cash.

FOR SALE—10 Shares of Stock

in the "Mechanic's Building and Loan Association of Raleigh." The stock is in gold certificates of five shares each, and will be sold separate if desired. Apply at this office. apr 26-1f

TOBACCO, TOBACCO.

Another lot of that fine flavored and well known BONNE HEURE Chewing Tobacco, at F. C. CHRISTOPHERS', North Side Market.