THE JOURNAL FOR THE CAMPAIGN

The JOURNAL will be furnished from the present time, through the State and Presidential Campaigns, to CLUBS of Five and upwards, for the prices stated below. The Papers will be furnished for the State Campaign until the 15th August, and for the Presidential Campaign until the 15th of November. The CASH will be required in advance.

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OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

B. GRATZ BROWN,

OF MISSOURI.

FOR GOVERNOR:

AUGUSTUS S. MERRIMON.
OF WAKE.

For Lieut. Governor:

JOHN HUGHES.
Of Craven.

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WILLIAM M. SHIPP,
Of Mecklenburg.

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Of Chatham.

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For Auditor:
COLLETT LEVENTHORPE,
Of Caldwell

For Superintendent of Public Instruction:
NEREUS MENDENHALL,
Of Guilford.

For Superintendent of Public Works:
JOSEPH H. SEPARK,
Of Wake.

FOR CONGRESS.

Alfred M. Waddell
OF NEW HANOVER.

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1872.

FROM RALEIGH

Greeley Ratification Mass Meeting: Over 3,000 Voters Present—Speeches by Distinguished Gentlemen—Greeley and Brown Enthusiastically Endorsed—&c., &c., &c.

[SPECIAL TO THE JOURNAL.]
RALEIGH, July 16.

The Greeley and Brown Ratification Mass Meeting, held here to-day, was a grand success. There were over 3,000 persons present, and the enthusiasm was unbounded. Speeches were made by ex-Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, ex-Senator Miller, of Georgia, Governor Walker, of Virginia, ex-Governor Graham, of North Carolina, Senator Tipton, of Nebraska, and General W. R. Cox, Judge Fowle, Capt. J. J. Davis and Col. Masden, of North Carolina.

Ex-Senator Doolittle spoke at some length in regard to the tendency of a centralization of the powers of the government towards which the present administration is drifting. He reviewed the life and public services of Mr. Greeley before the war, as an advocate of the Union, the constitution and the laws, and after the war, before the guns of victory had silenced, he was found battling in favor of Southern amnesty. His speech was received with the greatest enthusiasm.

Ex-Senator Miller's speech was a review of Grant's administration, especially towards the Southern States. He cited cases from Georgia, during which he handled the administration with gloves off. It was, throughout, an able effort.

Governor Walker's remarks were warmly received. He urged upon the people of North Carolina the importance of carrying the State election in August, in order that North Carolina might be the banner State for Greeley, and fire the first gun in the battle that would sweep the entire nation in November next.

Senator Tipton scathingly reviewed the acts of the administration, and feelingly referred to other Senators who had joined with him, by word and act, in resisting the usurpations of the administration, and referred to Senator Wilson as a deserter from the Liberal camp, having been bought over by the candidacy for Vice-President.

The remarks of the other speakers were exceedingly well received, creating, throughout, much enthusiasm. The day was quite a gala one in Raleigh.

Governor Caldwell as a War Man.

We publish in another column a letter from a member of Company "I" of the 16th Regiment of North Carolina Troops, giving the substance, if not the words, of Governor Caldwell, in addressing that Regiment when called upon to go into action.

It will, doubtless, surprise many of our colored friends, especially, to learn that Governor Caldwell ever uttered such sentiments. It would be well, however, for them to pause and consider a while how far the declarations of their candidates agree with their acts.

Caldwell declares now that he was always a Union man. Yet in 1861 he told the gallant fellows of the 16th Regiment, "If you turn your backs to the enemy, woe unto you! Don't come home; you will get no comfort there. The women will put you in petticoats and drum you out of the county."

During the war Neill McKay advised everybody to go into the army. Now he says he saw almost from the first day of the war that the South would be overpowered, and that he was unwilling to risk himself before the bullets of the enemy, in behalf of a doomed cause. He advised others to go into battle, knowing that battle meant death and defeat, and kept out his own body. He now once more asks the people to follow his advice!

Are such men as these to be trusted?

North Carolina—Can she be Bought?

A Baltimore correspondent of the New York Tribune says:

The greatest interest is manifested here in the result of the North Carolina election. Everybody admits that whatever may be the result in August, the State is sure to go for Greeley and Brown in November. Everybody knows that the campaign in that State was arranged before the Liberal movement had taken shape, and yet it is the general feeling that the moral effect of the vote in North Carolina next month will be very great. A man who is in the secrets of the Administration was loudly asserting in the corridor of the Carrolton Hotel to-day that the Republicans in North Carolina would have at least 5,000 majority. Some one in the crowd doubted it, when the first man said, with some earnestness, "Everybody knows that North Carolina can be bought, and you don't suppose that the Administration, having the money, will hesitate to use it, do you?"

This is enough to make the blood of the most phlegmatic man in the State boil with rage and indignation.

"Everybody knows that North Carolina can be bought!" Thus speak and think men who are "in the secrets of the Administration." If our people submit tamely to this insult, they can never more hold up their heads among honest men. If they do not indignantly hurl back the vile slander by repudiating the Administration and the "men who are in its secrets," they will deservedly go down to everlasting infamy.

The "men who are in the secrets of the Administration" doubtless justify the opinion that "North Carolina can be bought" from their knowledge of the character of its supporters. There is a long list of names of men, native here and to the manner born, who give color to the degrading declaration that everybody knows that North Carolina can be bought. Pearson, Pool, Rodman, Settle, Dick, Reade, Badger, Thomas, McKay, Dockery and Caldwell are men who make true North Carolinians hang their heads in shame and sorrow for their blood and for their State. We do not mention Abbott and French, and Estes, and Lallin, because we hold that nothing they can do can reflect upon the fair name of North Carolina. The other men we have named are, we regret to say, part and parcel of our own people, and the only way in which we can escape the disgrace that overwhelms them is to repudiate, in the plainest manner possible, their shameful conduct.

There is a great contest now going on in our State. On the one side is arrayed the honesty and integrity and that "intelligence" that Mr. McKay calls upon his partizans to "vote down." These men cannot be bought. On the other side we find ignorance, corruption and venality of every description. These men not only can, but actually are daily bought, one with one bribe, another with a different bribe, yet all with bribes.

According to the result of this contest will it be true or false that North Carolina can be bought. If the Radicals win it will be because North Carolina can be bought. If the Conservatives win it will be because North Carolina cannot be bought. We must choose in a few days.

Senator Stockton.

Among the distinguished strangers who addressed the people at Weldon, on Friday last, no one received, as no one deserved to receive, a more cordial and hearty welcome than Senator Stockton, of New Jersey. A distinguished scion of a distinguished stock, himself a statesman of no mean or untried ability, ever a stern and strenuous supporter of Constitutional Government, and even in the darkest hour of her adversity a bold, outspoken, unwavering, unflinching friend of the South, he unites in his own person, at this time, perhaps, as many elements of personal popularity as any stranger who has ever visited out State. Clay and Webster, and Polk, if they can be called strangers, came among us each as the representative of a political party, that by no means held undivided sway in North Carolina. The welcome accorded to these gentlemen, cordial and demonstrative, as it was, was a partizan rather than a popular ovation.

But when, as they listen to the eloquent words of Senator Stockton, and remember his brave deeds, the hearts of our people go out to him spontaneously, it is not because he appeals to them as a partizan, for partizans in olden times ever found in our State political foes as well as political friends, and that too among good and true men. It is because he comes before us as a man who, from the day and the hour when patriotism swallowed up all mere politics, has maintained his integrity without reproach, and without the suspicion of reproach, in defence of the rights of North Carolina as guaranteed to us by the Constitution of our common ancestors; because, though a citizen of the North, he has ever been a true friend of the South.

It seems a sure earnest of better days for such men to come among us. We have for long years been passing through a terrible ordeal. It would have been unnatural had not our people grown despondent, had they not almost come to believe that every man's hand was against them. We do indeed need, and sorely need, words of comfort and cheer to revive our drooping spirits.

Those words, words that bring back to us all our wonted life and viger, have come to us in the nomination of Greeley and Brown, and in the assurances of such men as Senator Stockton that the action of the Baltimore Convention gives certain promise of peace and Constitutional Government.

It lessens not our regard for the distinguished Senator, that he tells us Mr. Greeley was not his personal or political preference, and that he yields his own wishes to those so unanimously expressed by the South, and that he sacrifices whatever of political prejudice he might have, in order that the relief may be afforded to the South, that its condition so imperatively demands.

We sincerely trust that another opportunity will be afforded to our people to hear Senator Stockton and to manifest the kindly feelings they entertain for him.

Organize.

We possess a clear majority of the legal voters in North Carolina, and all that is necessary, is for us to go to the polls in full strength and deposit our ballots. If we do this, the victory will be ours beyond dispute.

The question is, however, will we do this? Upon the answer hangs the destiny of North Carolina.

We will not, we cannot, bring out our full strength unless we go to work systematically and organize our forces. Especially is this organization necessary in the "townships" or precincts, as we hope soon to call them. We call upon our friends to ask themselves if they are doing anything in this matter, and if they be forced in honesty to answer that nothing is being done, let them not rest for a moment until something is done. Are there any men in the Townships or School Districts who can tell what changes and how many are likely to occur, so that if a report of the probable status of the county should be called for by School Districts or by Townships, it could at once be made out?

Is any provision being made for carrying the sick and the lame to the polls? Many men are cripples, unable to walk, many of them so from Yankee bullets—and have no way to ride. Is any systematic plan on foot or in contemplation whereby these people will be enabled to vote?

Are there any men in the School Districts or in the Townships who are attending to the important matter of registration? It will be well to remember that there can be no registration on election day. Unless all these things are being attended to, we have no right to expect to win the fight.

We have new evidence every day of the design of the enemy to carry the election by fraud, and it becomes us therefore, to watch them all the more closely. The victory will be ours with proper exertion on our part, unless it be wrested from us by force or fraud. But we must work unceasingly and leave nothing to chance. We intend to repeat this injuction until the polls close. Work unceasingly, and leave nothing to chance.

There are ninety-three counties in the State. It may be safely estimated that an average of at least twenty votes to the county will depend upon the efficiency of the arrangements made to convey the sick and lame and decrepid voters to the polls. If the arrangements for this purpose be effective it will secure nearly two thousand votes to the Conservative candidates that otherwise they cannot get. Any man may make the calculation for himself.

Nor is any great expenditure of money necessary to effect the purpose. Let farmers who have conveyances bring to the polls their neighbors who have none. Let each precinct give the use of a few wagons and teams for one day, and the work will be done. The work is easy enough done after it is laid out. The great point is to make the arrangements beforehand, so that no one shall be forgotten. Let the School, District and Township Committees everywhere meet and allot to each man his own particular work, and then let each man do it, and a bright and glorious future awaits us

Economy.

We continue this morning our comparative statement of the expenses of the State government under Radical rule and under Conservative rule. It will be borne in mind that although the Conservatives have effected this great reduction in the expenditure of the people's money, that they are in possession of only one of the three departments of government. The Conservatives hold the Legislature, but the Radicals still retain the Executive and Judicial Departments.

When we shall have recovered full possession of all the departments no citizen or tax-payer will have any cause to complain either on account of corrupt legislation, corrupt partisan judges, packed juries, or waste and extravagance in the expenditure of the people's money.

We shall continue our comparative statement until we have gone through every branch of the government.

The Radical Auditor's reports verify the correctness of our statements:

CAPITAL SQUARE.

1869–70.		UNDER CHAPTER 80, laws of 1870–71,	
Paid Sol Bragg and others for work,	$3,215 75	the expenses of capitol square are not to exceed,	
Paid for trees	12 00	per year.	$800 00
Paid for flowers,	18 00		
Paid for grass seed, repairing &c.	231 00		
Manure,	576 00		
	$3,853 00		$800 00
Saved, 3,253 00			

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

1869–70.		UNDER CHAP. 70 LAWS OF 1870–71.	
Librarian's Salary,	$700 00	Librarian's Salary.	$500 00
Saved, $200 00			

WOOD.

1869–70.		1870–71.	
Amount paid for wood and coal and cutting and hauling wood	$3,065 66	Amount paid for wood and coal and cutting and hauling wood	$1,825 75
Saved, $2,169 91.			

MILITIA.

1869–70.		1870–71.	
Cost of Kirk war and other military campaigns during the year,	$7,742 70	Cost of Military,	000
	$7,742 70		000
Saved, $7,742 70.			

The impeachment trial of W. W. Holden cost $13,098 08, and as that was the result of the military campaign of 1869–'70, it minht well be charged to the militia account of that year. The expense, however, having been incurred by the Legislature of 1870–'71 in reliving the people from a tyrannical officer, we will charge it to them, so that the account will stand

1869–70.		1870–70.	
Cost of militia	$7,742 70	Cost of impeachment	$13,098 08
A saving of $6,641 62.			

SPIES AND DETECTIVES.

During the years 1869–'70, there was paid under an act of the Radical Legislature authorizing the Governor to employ spies and detectives, the sum of $7,195 68 as appears by the auditor's report for that year.

The Adjutant General of the State seems to have been in charge of this force of detectives, (see page 73 of Auditor's report of 1869–'70) and received from this fund for such services, besides his salary and traveling expenses shown above, the sum of $1,679 50. (See pages 108, 123, 134, 136 and 141, of Auditor's report.) By chapter 15, laws of 1870–'71, this act was repealed and the expenditure of money for such purposes stopped, so that the account stands,

1869–70.		1870–71.	
Spies and Detectives,	$7,195.68	Spies and Detectives,	000
A saving of $7,195.68.			

KEEPER OF CAPITOL AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

1869–70.		1870–71.	
Amount shown by Auditor's Report,	$949.92	Amount shown by Auditor's Report,	$723.73
Saved in this Department, $226.19.			

PUBEIC PRINTING.

1869–70.		1870–71.	
Paid Public Printer,	$34,503.43	Paid Public Printer,	$22,292.01
Saved in printing, $12,211.42.			

Election and Registration Act.

On our first page will be found the material provisions of this act. The following is a brief synopsis of the whole act:

Section 1 enumerates the officers to be elected.

Section 2 empowers the County Commissioners to discontinue old and create new places of election.

Sections 3 and 4 provide for Registration Books.

Section 5 provides for appointment of Registrars of voters.

Section 6. prescribes the duties of Registrars.

Section 7 makes *bona fide* residence necessary to registration or voting.

Section 8. Time and mode of challenging.

Section 9. Appointment and duties of judges of election.

Section 10. Qualification and oath before registration or voting.

Section 11 prohibits registration on election day except in special cases.

Section 12 allows challenges on election day.

Section 13 prescribes mode of proceeding when a voter is challenged on day of election.

Section 14 requires polls to be opened at 7 A. M. and closed at sunset.

Section 15 requires judges of election to deposit immediately registration books with Register of Deeds.

Section 16 prescribes number of ballots and names of officers to be voted for on each.

Section 17 provides for four ballot boxes.

Section 18 relates to counting of the votes.

Sections 19 and 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 26 and 27, 28, 29 relate to the returns by Judges of Elections, Sheriffs, &c.

Sections 30 and 31 prescribe penalty for fraudulent voting and false swearing.

Every man ought to be posted in relation to the provisions of this act. The attempts to put in fraudulent Radical votes, and to keep out legal Conservative votes will, if we judge the future by the past, be bold and persistent. In view of this it will be well for our friends to post themselves thoroughly in regard to the law, and to carry copies of it to the polls with them.

It will be well to remember, also, that under the late Enforcement Act of Congress, although the Federal Court has authority to appoint, upon petition of ten responsible citizens, two inspectors of election for each voting place, that these inspectors must belong to opposing parties and have no authority to do anything on the day of election beyond being present and witnessing the balloting. They are expressly deprived of all power of interference by the very law that authorizes their appointment. If the people are told that these men have any power to do anything on election day, save as witnesses, let them not believe it.

All we wish is a fair, peaceable, quiet election and Radicalism will receive its death blow; but we must work, work unceasingly, and leave nothing to chance.

"Colonel" McKay, the Strategist.

"RALLY THIS LAST TIME AND CARRY THE ELECTION, AND THERE WILL BE NO PARLOR AND NO KITCHEN."

Neill McKay at Clinton.

"I did not say that there would be no "kitchen and no parlor, but here is what "I did say: I SAID THEY MUST VOTE "DOWN THE WEALTH AND INTELLI-"GENCE OF THE COUNTRY."

Neill McKay at Fayetteville.

I think every man should be in his right place and that the negroes have all their rights before the law. I said at Clinton if we succeed IN THIS ELECTION YOU WILL NO LONGER HEAR THAT THE KITCHEN IS GOOD ENOUGH FOR NIGGERS AND SCALAWAGS AND THE PARLOR FOR CONSERVATIVES AND DEMOCRATS.

Neill McKay at Beaufort.

PER CONTRA—CERTIFICATE.

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that we were present during the speech made by Neill McKay in accepting the nomination for Congress in the 3d District, and that he did use the expression as charged in the *Eagle*, "rally this last time and carry the election, and there will be no kitchen and no parlor."

P. H. MURPHY,
JOHN A. ASHFORD,
T. J. LEE,
LEWIS H. MOORE.

Messrs. V. J. McArthur, H. H. Register and C. T. Stephens have also sent us a certificate to the same effect.

We rather think it will require as much "strategy," and possibly of the same kind, for "Colonel" McKay to get out of this difficulty as it did for him to keep out of the late war after advising other people to go in.

The friends of the poor dead Cumberland and Harnett boys will not vote for you, "Colonel."

The surviving comrades of those same dead boys, whose bones lie bleaching upon the battle-field, or are plowed over by Yankee farmers, will not vote for you, "Colonel."

There were no better soldiers in Lee's Army than those same Cumberland and Harnett and Moore boys.

It had been better for you, "Colonel," had you never brought your shame before the public.

To retire from public sight and seclude yourself in private life is all the compensation you can now make for having encouraged the friends of your youth to go into battle that your superior sagacity told you must result in death to many and defeat to all; for having boasted of the sagacity and the "strategy" that enabled you to do this and yet to keep your own body in safety; and, for appealing to negroes for their votes, on the ground that if elected, no more talk would ever be heard about parlors for white folks and kitchens for niggers and scalldwags.

Go home, "Colonel," and hide your head in shame. All that you can dare hope for in this world is that our people will forget you.

THE following article, taken from the New York *Tribune*, is so full of good hard common sense, that we publish it entire in our editorial columns. Let every man read it carefully and ponder well the advice it contains, and the reasons therefor.

If peace and good order reign in North Carolina during this campaign, no amount of money can buy our majority from us. All sorts of bribery, and fraud, and corruption will be attempted, but we do not fear the result.

The friends of the Grant-Administration, it is said, think that a large mass of the people of North Carolina are rude and unlettered, and that therefore they can be bought like sheep and hogs at so much a head.

It may be that there is a large number of unlettered men in North Carolina, especially young men. It is natural that there should be.

For four years our young men were fighting the battles of their country, at least those who were old enough to do so: those who were not old enough to fight, were kept at home to fill, as far as possible, the places of those who, at the call of their State, had gone to do battle in her defence. Since then the Radicals have been in power and have squandered in reckless extravagance the money they ought to have appropriated to the education of our youth. For near twelve years our people have been deprived of proper educational facilities. It would be strange indeed, if this long common school famine should not be felt.

It may be that according to the fashion of this day our people are rude. It is indeed true, that we do not wear purple and fine linen; that we do not ride out in fine carriages drawn by fine horses; that we cannot smoke imported cigars, and drink imported brandies and wines. If we are rude barbarians because we do none of these things, we are indeed rude. Radical rule and oppression and extravagance have forced us to be as content as we may with plain food and plain clothes, plain rum and high taxes.

But while this is so, we tell the Radical party, in and out of the State, that it ill becomes them to sneer at the people of North Carolina for being rude and unlettered; it ill becomes them to sneer at us because of the fruit of their labors.

We tell these Radicals another thing, that it may be well for them to consider. Our people may not have much book learning, but they have a great deal of sound common sense and old-fashioned honesty. They have sense enough to see that Radicalism is only another name for rascality, and they have honesty enough to despise and reject it. They are poor enough to make it an object with them to have the tax taken from their cows and pigs and horses, but they are honest enough to scorn and spit upon the man who comes to them with a bribe in his hand and asks them to sell their own honor and that of their State. But we have said more than we intended to say just now.

The JOURNAL has more than once, recently, urged the necessity of perfect peace and good order in the State if we wish to carry the election. Nothing would please the Radicals more just now than a genuine first class "Southern outrage," but we cannot afford to gratify them.

WARNING TO SOUTHERN MEN.

Now that the Presidential campaign has begun in earnest, we shall hear from the Southern States frequent rumors of disorders and Ku-Klux outrages. These rumors will not be so frequent as they would have been, had Congress adopted the President's pet scheme of buying up the telegraph lines, and putting them under the management of the Post-Office Department; but even in private hands the telegraph is not infallible; operators and reporters are subject to like passions with other men; and the desire for a startling item, which is constant in the reporter's bosom, will help the manufacturers of spurious news.

For months past the common testimony of all has declared the South as peaceful as Massachusetts. The Ku-klux organization is known to have been absolutely abandoned. The South, we know, yearns for peace, and Southern men are doing all in their power to secure it. On all accounts we welcome the purpose and the practice. But do they realize how important it is that they should be on their guard, and conduct themselves during the canvass with uncommon prudence? There will soon be wanting base persons, ready and eager to inflame the old wounds, to bring on collisions between whites and blacks, or between Republicans and Democrats, and they may be certain that from now till next November every affair of fisticuffs in any Southern State will be magnified by the Grant papers into a new rebellion, and every murder or wounding made to appear to the Northern public as another Ku-Klux outrage. If a negro laborer is discharged, some one will be found to represent this as a proscription for principle sake; and we do not doubt that before three weeks are over, the Grant press will teem daily with reports of murderous Ku-Klux assassinations, and a desperate attempt will be made to alarm the Northern voters, by pictures of disorder and lawlessness in the South. The truth is, a good, square, atrocious piece of lawlessness and violence in the South would just now be a god-send to the Grant party. If they could prove, within the next two months, that half a dozen negroes had been burned at the stake in Alabama; and that a number of white women and children had attended the incineration, and waved Confederate flags over the flames, Grant's hangmen would at once "Thank God, and take courage." They are just now a little blue and disheartened; and stand badly in need of something of this kind, for they have no arguments to offer.

We trust Southern Democrats will give no occasion for evil reports. It is their duty, as citizens of a free country, and as the more influential citizens of their States, not merely to keep the peace themselves, but to see that it is kept. They have a right freely to vote themselves, and it is their duty to see that their opponents freely exercise the same right. They have a right peacefully to discuss the political questions at issue in the campaign; and we cannot but believe that they can present to their own people so forcible a case as to carry with them the greater part of the independent voters of their States. But their opponents have the same right of peaceable discussion; and where ever rowdies or evil disposed persons may attempt to interfere with this right, Southern Democrats ought to be the first and the most conspicuous to interpose their protecting arm.

There is but one thing, as we believe, and as many of the Grant managers believe, that can re-elect Grant; and that is a new outbreak of violence in the Southern States; or, what would answer the same purpose, such plausible false reports of violence in the South as would thoroughly alarm the Northern mind. The Grant leaders and managers are everywhere talking about "the Rebellion." That is their principal stock-in-trade. They appeal to the "Union sentiment." They carry favor with the "Union soldiers" as though these had not, seven years ago, become citizens; they are doing their worst to prevent a new crusade against the South. It belongs to the Southern Democrats to defeat this atrocious and impious plot; and the way to do it is, to maintain—as they can—even better order in the South than is observed in the North. And for every rifle shot, when a lie is reported, let it be at once fully and authoritatively proved to be a lie. That can and ought to be done.

The Canvass in Duplin County.

We learn from a private letter that the prospects in Duplin are of the most cheering character. An esteemed friend, writing to us, says the campaign is one of the most exciting ever had in that county. The people come out in large crowds every day to hear our candidates. Mr. Kornegay, the independent candidate, retired from the contest on Saturday. The Radical candidates are J. E. Fussell, who also pretends to be an independent Democrat, and a Mr. Pearson, a thorough Radical and a supporter of the Littlefield and Swepson measures of 1868 and 1869, while a member of the Legislature from Wayne. The "corruption fund" is being freely used to charter free bar rooms in favor of Radicalism.

Our correspondent warns us to look out for lying reports about "outrages," and says the Radicals are trying to get up sensational statements in order to get Federal troops sent into the county.

We beg that our friends in Wayne and Duplin will continue zealous in the good cause, and knowing them as well as we do, we have no fear about the result.

A few days more of earnest, faithful work and the State will be rescued from the clutches of the men who now oppress her people. Let us all work unceasingly, and leave nothing to chance.

Organize!

Two weeks from this day the sun will go down upon a State rescued and redeemed, or it will go down upon a State fast bound in the galling chains of poverty, disgrace and oppression.

Fourteen days only are left to us in which to prepare for the great battle.

The time is short. Let us waste not a single hour.

The eyes of the whole country are upon us. We have now a glorious opportunity to wipe away every reproach that has ever fallen upon us.

But if we go into this fight to win we must work, work unceasingly, and leave nothing to chance. We are engaged in no child's play. We are working for our lives, for our liberties and for our property, against men who will stop at nothing to carry the election.

President Grant seems to think that his fate hangs upon the result in North Carolina. The candidate for Vice President is in the State. Three members of his cabinet are already, or soon will be here.—Large quantities of money have been sent here. Threats have been made, and we have heard much talk about "Federal Troops," "more troops," &c.

But neither candidates for Vice President, nor cabinet officers, nor money, nor threats, will avail anything if we are thoroughly organized on the day of election, and vote our full strength.

Remember, that though we have a clear majority, we can not afford to lose a single vote. Let us work then, unceasingly, and leave nothing to chance.

With the power that we hold in our hands, if we do not win this fight, we deserve defeat and all its fearful consequences.

Fail not to make arrangements before the day of election for every lame and crippled and feeble man to get to the polls.

Economy.

We conclude this morning our detailed comparative statement of expenses under Radical and under Conservative rule, with the facts in relation to the Legislative Department, and a word or two in relation to "Contingencies." We propose, in a few days, to present a summary of the several articles under the head of "Economy," so as to show at a glance the aggregate amount saved by the change from Radicalism to Conservatism:

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

1869–70.		1870–71.	
Pay of members,	$118,125 09	Pay of members,	$107,535 40
Pay of officers,	15,306 61	Pay of officers,	10,431 76
	$161,431 80		$117,949 17

Difference in favor of the Conservative Legislature, $17,949 83.

Taking the office of enrolling clerk as a sample, we find from the Auditor's report for 1867–'70, that John A. McDonald, enrolling clerk, received for himself and assistants $2,512 00 during the session of 1869–'70, while the Auditor's report for 1870–'71 shows that W. J. Wilson was paid $806 for himself and assistants during the session of 1870–'71; making a difference of $1,706 in this office alone.

The difference is more marked when we recollect the work done by each. The enrolling of 1869–'70 amounted to 324 printed pages, while that of 1870–'71 to 472 pages. That of 1869–'70 cost, on an average $7 75 per printed page, while that of 1870–'71 averaged only $1 70 per page, or a difference of $6 05 in the enrolling of each page of the laws.

The members, during the session of 1869–'70, received $871 32 each, while those of 1870–'71 received only $632 55—difference of $238 77 for each member. The Radical Legislature, during their whole term, were in session 304 days, at a cost of $430,958 60, or an average of $2,304 per member, while the Conservative Legislature sat during their term 100 days, at a cost of not more than $192,950 17, or an average of $1,631 per member—a difference of $1,273 per member.

In this connection it is well enough for us to recall the fact that not a single charge of fraud or corruption has been brought against the Conservative Legislature, while the whole country resounds with such charges against their radical predecessors; charges which have not only been made, but also, in many instances, proven. We have not space to go over them here, but would refer inquiring minds to the report of the Fraud Commission lately published, as well as the Bragg Commission published in 1870.

CONTINGENCIES.

This is also an item in the Auditor's Report for each year, but it is impossible to give the items covered by it without access to the files of the Auditor's office. We suppose it is like "Abstract L" of the quartermaster's department in the army, intended to include everything that will not go under any other head, or that cannot be accounted for.

We think that we may safely say that that of 1870–'70, includes the fine lounges, divans, velvet rugs, looking glasses, bureaus, wash-stands, &c., purchased for the departments mentioned on pages 78, 91, 118, &c., of Auditor's Report for that year, as they are put under no other head in his summing up; also the $654 60 *worth of ice* shown by the Auditor's report, to have been purchased during that year for the different departments.

In 1870–'71 as there was a Conservative Legislature to watch over the proceedings of the different departments, such lavish expenditures seem to have ceased, as we do not find them charged in the Auditor's Report after Legislature in 1870.

We may then state the account:

1869–70.		1870–71.	
Contingencies,	$77,884 82	Contingencies	$56,274 78
A saving of	21,610 04		

From the Citizen.

GOV. T. R. CALDWELL—WHEN A WAR MAN.

Mr. Tod R. Caldwell was on a visit in September, 1851, to see his sick little son, who was then with Col. Stephen Lee's Regiment, (16th N. C.,) camped then on the top of Valley Mountain, West Virginia. During the Governor's sojourn with the above mentioned troops, the following took place:

Orders were issued from Gen. Lee's Head-quarters for an advance movement—Gen. Rosencrantz was the occupant of Cranches, with a force of Federal troops. The troops that were occupying the mountain were soon in moving order. Colonel Lee's regiment standing in line of battle, and at this time had never had an opportunity to face the enemy. The Governor was there, and the following scene took place:

The Governor confronted the regiment and directly opposite Capt. Kelsey's company, (known as the "Burk Tigers") addressed them in substance, if not in every word, as follows:

"TIGERS!"

"From indications you are about to come in contact with the enemy. You left your homes to defend your country.—Mothers, sisters and wives are left behind—they are anxiously listening for an account of you. I know you. You came to fight, and when the hour arrives for you to measure arms with the ruthless invader, I can imagine the result. Your country is invaded! The enemy is on your soil!—Your cause is right, it is just, &c. I am going home, and before I reach there you will have had the struggle. I shall tell them when I get home, that you will have done your duty, and that they will have a good account of you. But, if when the trial comes, if there be any of you who will turn their backs to the enemy, wo unto you! Don't come home—you will get no comfort there. The women will put you in petticoats and drum you out of the country. I do not fear this—I know your mettle, &c., &c."

The Regiment did not meet the enemy in conflict the next few days, from some cause which the soldiers had nothing to do with. The appeal that was made on that occasion by Mr. Caldwell, was heeded on future occasions, as the history of that Regiment amply verifies, as many of these poor fellows who listened so attentively, closed their eyes for the last time on the bloody fields of Virginia, no doubt with the memory of his voice still ringing in their ears, and the truth of his remarks. But alas! how sad to the living few of those "Tigers," who after having honorably surrendered at Appomatox, after four years of hard struggle in their country's cause, on their return home ragged and worn out—should be styled disloyal by the same Orator, and that their leaders from President to Governor, deserved to be hanged as traitors and dogs.

That regiment was composed of (12) twelve large companies from the Western part of this State, of which the "Tigers" were a component.

They all heard this speech of the Governor—they will never forget it. The Governor is now soliciting votes from these same people. "To forgive" is christian, but remember if you would be wise.

If the Governor has lost his shame he cannot expect the same from them that he so feelingly addressed at Valley Mountain.

A MEMBER OF CO. "I."

Henderson County, June 21st, 1872.

The pay roll of the Coliseum orchestra amounted to $84,000 last week.

ELECTION AND REGISTRATION ACT.

An Act Concerning the Election and Registration in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-Two.

Section 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, There shall be an election held for the following officers, on the first Thursday of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two:

First, Governor; second, Lieutenant Governor; third, Secretary of State; fourth, Auditor; fifth, Treasurer; sixth, Superintendent of Public Instruction; seventh, Superintendent of Public Works; eighth, Attorney-General; ninth, Members of Congress in the Seventh District; tenth, Members of the General Assembly, for their respective counties and districts, and eleventh, a County Treasurer; twelfth, a Register of Deeds; thirteenth, County Surveyor; fourteenth, Five County Commissioners; fifteenth, a Coroner; sixteenth, a Sheriff, for their respective counties.

Sec. 2. The County Commissioners shall have power to establish, alter, discontinue or create such separate places of election in their respective counties as they may deem expedient, giving thirty days notice thereof by advertisement in some public journal, if there be one published in the county, or in lieu thereof in three places in such county and at the Court House thereof, but there will be at least one polling place in every township, as nearly central as possible, and there shall be a polling place open in each ward of a city numbering over three thousand inhabitants.

Sec. 3. The Secretary of State shall, on or prior to the first Monday of June, year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, provide and forward to the Commissioners of Counties, on their requisition, suitable registration books, when needed, for each election precinct as established heretofore, and for any new precincts which may be established under this act.

Sec. 4. If the Commissioners of Counties do not receive a sufficient number of registration books, as provided in the last section, they are authorized and directed to provide the same for their respective counties at the expense of the State.

Sec. 5. The Commissioners of Counties shall select, on or before the first Monday of July, year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, one Justice of the Peace for each election precinct, who shall act as a registrar of voters for such precinct; and when, for any cause, there are not enough Justices of the Peace to have one at each precinct, the Commissioners shall appoint some discreet person to act as registrar of voters. Said Commissioners shall make publication of the names of the persons so selected, at the Court House door immediately after such appointment, and shall cause a notice to be served upon such persons by the Sheriff.

Sec. 6. Registrars shall be furnished with a registration book, and it shall be their duty to revise the existing registration books of their precinct or township in such manner that said books shall show an accurate list of electors previously registered in such precinct or township, and still residing therein without requiring such electors to be registered anew; and such registrars shall also, between the hours of sunrise and sunset on each day, (Sundays excepted,) from the first Thursday in July, 1872, up to and including the day preceding the first Thursday in August, 1872, keep open said books for the registration of any electors residing in such precinct or township and entitled to registration, whose names have never before been registered in such precinct or township, or do not appear in the revised list.

Sec. 7. No elector shall be entitled to register or vote in any other precinct or township than the one in which he is an actual and *bona fide* resident on the day of election and no certificates of registration shall be given.

Sec. 8. It shall be the duty of the registar and judges of election to attend at the polling place of their township or precinct, with the registration books, on the Saturday preceding the election, from the hour of nine o'clock, a. m. till the hour of five o'clock, p. m., when and where the books shall be open to the inspection of the electors of the precinct or township, and any of said electors shall be allowed to object to the name of any person appearing on said books. In case of any such objection the registrar shall enter upon his books opposite to the name of the person so objected to the word "challenged," and shall appoint a time and place on or before the election day, when he together with said judges of election shall hear and decide said objection, giving due notice to the voter so objected to; *Provided*, That nothing in this section contained shall be construed to prohibit the right of any elector to challenge or object to the name of any persons registered, or offering to register, at any time other than that above specified. If any person challenged or objected to shall be found not duly qualified, as provided in this act, or as provided in the Constitution, the registrar shall erase his name from his books.

Sec. 9. The County Commissioners, on or before the first Monday of July next, shall appoint four judges or inspectors of election, two of whom shall be of a different political party, where possible from the registrar, at each place of holding election in their respective counties. The said judges of election shall attend at the places for which they are severally appointed, on the day of election, and they together with the registrar for such precinct or township who shall attend with his registration books, after being sworn by some Justice of the Peace or other person authorized to administer oaths, to conduct the election fairly and impartially according to the Constitution and laws of the State, shall open the polls and superintend the same until the close of the election. They shall keep poll books in which shall be entered the name of every person who shall vote; and at the close of the election the judges of election shall certify the same over their proper signatures, and deposit them with the Register of Deeds for safe keeping. And said poll books shall in any trial for illegal or fraudulent voting be received as evidence. The County Commissioners shall immediately after the appointment of the judges of election as herein provided, furnish a list of the names of such judges to the sheriff of their county, who shall within ten days serve notice of such appointment upon the said judges; and if, for any cause, any person appointed judge of election shall fail to attend, the registrar of such township shall appoint some discreet person to act as such, who shall be by him sworn before acting, and shall be of the same political party as the absent judge or judges.

Sec. 10. Every male person born in the United States, and any male person who has been naturalized, twenty-one years old or upwards, who shall have resided in the State twelve months next preceding the election and thirty days in the county in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed an elector in the township in which he resides, and shall be entitled to registration upon application, upon taking the following oath: "I, ——, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Constitution and laws of North Car