

## The Greensboro Patriot.

Established in 1821.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1876.

{New Series No. 424.

## Business Cards.

## N. H. D. WILSON,

## LIFE &amp; FIRE INSURANCE AGENT,

REPRESENTS first-class Companies

with an aggregate capital of over

THIRTY MILLIONS DOLLARS,

and can carry a full line at fair rates.

Office, up stairs over Wilson &amp; Shor-

ber's Bank, under the efficient supervision

of W. H. HILL.

who will at all times be glad to wait on

all who desire either

Life or Fire Policies.

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## The End.

A candle in its socket lying.

Flickering, fading, brightening, dying;

The Autumn leaf rust rusting by,

A strain of music's latest sigh,

The summer wind's last, falling breath—

A mournful tone which tells of death;

A fire whose embers scarce are burning—

A spirit to its God returning;

A sun extinguished from its place,

A system vanishing in space—

Thus all things end and pass!

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This worthy skipper soon picked

himself up, and seeing that the

snake had been captured by the

lad, round whose arm it was now

entwined, joined in the general

laugh, and seated himself again in

another chair that was placed for

him.

"Master, take his rupee again!"

said the juggler, offering the coin to

Mr. Hawthorne, it must be

confessed, a regretful look.

"By Jupiter! No," said the gen-

tleman, "you have fairly earned it;

besides—"

"It might turn into a snake

again in your pocket, you were go-

ing to add, Hawthorne," said Mr.

Kemp. "Well, there's no knowing

what of darkness might not do,

after what we have witnessed," re-

plied his friend.

An empty flower-pot was now

placed upon the floor by the juggler,

who requested that his comrade

might be allowed to bring up some

garden mold from the little plot of

ground below. Permission being

accorded, the man went, and in two

minutes returned with a small

quantity of fresh earth, tied up in

a corner of his chuddee, which was

deposited in the flower-pot and

lightly pressed down. Taking from

his basket a dry mango-stone, and

handing it around to the company

that they might examine it, and

satisfy themselves that it was really

what it seemed to be, the juggler

scraped out a little earth from the

centre of the flower-pot and placed

the stone in the cavity. He then

turned the earth lightly over it, and

having poured a little water over

the surface, shut the flower pot up

by means of a sheet thrown

over a small triangle.

And now, amid a full chorus of

voices and the rat-tat-tat accom-

paniment of the tabor, the stone

germinated; presently a section of

the cloth was drawn aside, and gave

view to the tender shoot, character-

ized by the two long leaves of a

blackish-brown color. The cloth

was readjusted, and the incantations

resumed. Not long was it, however,

before the cloth a second time was

drawn aside, and it was then seen

that the two first leaves had given



# THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBORO, N. C.  
WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1876.

## Memorial Day.

To-day, in many portions of the South, the people will gather in the sacred spots dedicated as the resting places of the dead soldier, to strew flowers and pay tribute to the memory of the fallen. Old and young; rich and poor will participate, and all will vie in devotion at these hallowed shrines. It is not a mere idle ceremony, a scattering of flowers, with panegyrics on the dead. It is more than that. These are but the outward symbols of inward feeling, the external evidence of internal respect which is felt throughout all this land for those who had the courage to do, and died in doing. Beneath the sod it is not the general, the colonel, the captain or the private—their uniform is the same—the cold clay and the green sward hides the plume and the epanette, and covers the soldier. In the army of the dead there is no distinction in rank.—They are all heroes there. The bullet that deprived of life gave immortality, so the memory of the dead soldier is honored by all no matter how much they may differ as to the cause in which he bore arms and for which he had the courage to dare and to die. It is the admiration that men have for the brave which commands tribute even from an enemy.

But in the ceremonies of to-day there is more than an expression of this admiration—there is a manifestation of the tender emotions, a blending of love and sorrow for those of our flesh and blood and bone shadowing the pride we feel in the glorious record of our dead darlings.

The widowed mother leads her little ones to the hallowed mound and bending over it, as memory calls back the past, she drops a tear as well as a flower. The father and mother think of the boy they blessed and sent to battle, who came back no more and without whom they have been lonely, sad and sorrowful. The maiden gathers the rose and bears it to the clay couch of the boy she loved, as she thinks over the visions that are flown and recalls the golden dreams of the future, so cruelly blighted. And those who knew them not in life honor them in death and are proud of the men who left them an inheritance of glory. Thus will it be, even more so, in the coming years, for time obliterates not the record of great deeds. The historic page will gather the deeds of renown, romance will paint them, the song of the bard will wake them in melody, the tongue of tradition will pass them from sire to son, and thus though dead to earth they are born to immortality.

Scatter flowers, then—'tis but a tribute in pretty things that fade, but still the prettiest we can offer, to memories that will never fade.

The Grangers and truckers of tide-water, Virginia, and North Carolina, determined not to pay exorbitant rates from Norfolk to Baltimore, and failing to make satisfactory terms with the regular line of boats, have succeeded in getting a new line to be called "The People's Line," which will run at greatly reduced rates and place their truck three hours sooner upon the Baltimore market. The swift and reliable steamer, Sue, will leave Portsmouth every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 p. m., and arrive the following mornings in Baltimore at 6. Grangers generally are advised to try the new line.—Jas. W. McCarriek is the agent at Norfolk and "the people" may expect all that is promised by him.

Poker Schenck has invented a new phrase. He got indignant about some statement made by a witness before the investigating committee and pronounced it a "false lie."

The Legislature of Massachusetts has passed an act prohibiting the employment of children under ten years of age in the factories.

The New York Sun thinks Governor Hayes will lead in the Radical race at Cincinnati.

The Democrats carried the municipal election in Indianapolis, Indiana, on the 3rd by 4,000 majority. Belknap has been indicted by a grand jury in Washington.

Thos. W. Strange, tried in Buncombe Court, for the killing of Jas. W. Murray in Haywood county, last summer, was acquitted on the plea of self-defence.

Although Col. Donnan's name does not appear as donor of the Danville News we do not fail to recognize his slashing pen in its columns. We can always recognize lightning when we see it, and particularly that kind.

## County Convention.

Pursuant to call the County Conservative Convention to nominate delegates to the State and District Conventions, assembled in the Court House, last Saturday, Mr. C. G. Yates presiding, and J. A. Davis and P. F. Duffy acting as secretaries. A call of the townships showed that all save three—Washington, Fentress and High Point—were represented.

Previous to the selection of delegates the following resolutions, were offered by Col. Morehead, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, 1st. That our delegates to the State Convention be instructed to present the name of Col. John A. Gilmer as the first choice of the Conservatives of Guilford for Governor.

Resolved, 2nd. That we approve the course of our representative in Congress, Hon. A. M. Scales, and recommend his re-nomination.

Resolved, 3rd. That after expressing our preferences as above, our delegates to the State and District Conventions are instructed, after conferring with delegates from the various counties of the State, to vote for such candidates and measures as will best promote the harmony and success of the Conservative Democratic party in the State, believing that the interest of that party is the interest of the commonwealth.

On motion of L. M. Scott each township was requested to hand in the names of five persons to act as delegates to State and District Conventions, with the following result:

Washington, District.  
Lewis Apple, W. N. Wright,  
Patterson Whitsett, John Thomas,  
Thomas Sockwell, P. H. Sumner,  
Ralph Scott, Zachariah Chrisman,  
J. J. Busick, John Cobb.

Rock Creek.  
D. P. Foust, J. S. Dick,  
E. L. Smith, Wm. Smith,  
H. C. Dick, E. W. Stratford,  
C. A. Boon, Alphonso Clapp,  
Robert Thomas, Sidney Brown.

Greene.  
Dr. W. A. Coble, David Coble,  
Z. M. Foust, Z. M. Foust,  
C. M. Mendenhall, J. E. Clapp,  
J. P. Smith, C. M. Mendenhall,  
Dr. W. A. Coble, Dr. W. A. Coble.

Malden.  
W. W. Rankin, W. J. Rankin,  
R. C. Rankin, R. C. Rankin,  
Isaac Thacker, Isaac Thacker,  
R. K. Denny, R. K. Denny.

Deep River.  
Jason Thompson, Jason Thompson,  
Lewis Starbuck, J. A. Davis,  
J. A. Davis, J. A. Davis,  
Nereus Mendenhall, Nereus Mendenhall,  
G. W. Charles, G. W. Charles.

High Point.  
James A. Campbell, W. F. Bowman,  
J. B. Bell, T. F. Haworth,  
W. W. Williams, E. W. Sechrist,  
J. B. Bell, Henry Lebetter,  
David Jordan, C. J. Wheeler.

Jefferson.  
Jas A Stewart, W. F. Thom,  
Dr. A. P. McDaniel, S. F. Stewart,  
S. D. McLean, S. D. McLean,  
Dr. J. A. McLean, W. P. Wharton,  
T. B. Donnell, J. H. Gilmer.

Clay.  
Paul Coble, Sr., V. B. Donnell,  
J. C. Stewart, J. K. Coble,  
J. C. Hunter, David Hunter,  
N. A. Hunter, L. M. Stewart,  
J. W. Gilmer, R. A. Gilmer.

Monroe.  
F. G. Chilcutt, F. G. Chilcutt,  
James Gant, James Gant,  
William McMichael, William McMichael,  
Geo. E. Trotter, Geo. E. Trotter,  
F. N. M. Curtis, F. N. M. Curtis.

Gilmer.  
J. I. Scales, John H. Dillard,  
A. A. Coe, J. H. Lindsay,  
P. F. Duffy, J. W. McMurray,  
L. M. Scott, Thos. Buchanan,  
W. D. Wharton, J. M. Odell.

Fentress.  
Dr. Wesley Coble, D. G. Neely,  
W. D. Hardin, Horace Wolfe,  
Addison Ross, W. G. Tucker,  
Wm. Ross, J. F. Kinnitt,  
Jonathan Cansey, S. D. Elliott.

Centre Grove.  
W. E. Beville, L. C. Winchester,  
S. D. Reid, Henry Brown,  
George Lamb, Thos. Moore,  
W. A. Donnell, Obed McMichael,  
William Pearson, Pink Wall.

Morehead.  
Emsey Armfield, J. A. Gray,  
J. T. Morehead, Geo. Donnell,  
W. P. Caldwell, D. P. Caldwell,  
James K. Hall, W. S. Hill,  
John N. Staples, B. A. Cheek.

Sumner.  
W. L. Kirkman, S. B. Glenn,  
W. L. Smith, W. L. Smith,  
R. Little, R. Little,  
George Kirkman, A. T. Mills,  
S. C. Coffin, George Kirkman.

Brewe.  
Thos. Case, C. H. Wilson,  
R. M. Stafford, B. D. Johnson,  
J. F. Gamble, J. D. Rhodes,  
J. L. Ogburn, J. T. Rhodes,  
H. C. Brittain, J. H. Highfill.

Friendship.  
John M. Blaylock, O. C. Wheeler,  
John V. Lile, Edward Knight,  
A. G. Kirkman, Richard Smith,  
S. W. Smith, Dr. J. G. Ector,  
Thos. E. Cook, Dr. J. Cox.

Janetown.  
Thos. Ragan, W. M. Wiley,  
J. M. Wharton, J. H. Johnston,  
W. F. Freeman, J. S. Regalado,  
W. G. Sapp, H. C. Lamb,  
J. N. Mills, P. H. Hudson.

Oak Ridge.  
W. O. Donnell, J. N. Nelson,  
E. R. King, Thos. J. Benbow,  
Charles Case, A. J. Boling,  
Jesse Benbow, Allen Lowrey,  
W. W. Ragsdale, J. B. Clark.

Mr. L. M. Scott, Chairman of the County Central Executive Committee, tendered his resignation, which was reluctantly accepted, after which, on motion, a committee of one from each township was selected to choose Central and County Executive Committees, when, upon deliberation, the following names were presented and adopted:

Central Executive Committee.  
C. N. Adams, Charles E. Shober,  
P. F. Duffy, J. T. Morehead,  
J. I. Scales, C. G. Yates,  
Will. U. Steiner.

County Executive Committee.  
John Cobb, John W. Winchester,  
D. P. Foust, D. F. Caldwell,  
Daniel Coble, Wm. L. Kirkman,  
Andrew Black, A. H. Wilson,  
L. M. Stewart, Dr. J. G. Ector,  
John C. Hunter, J. M. Wharton,  
W. P. Caldwell, Charles Case,  
D. G. Neely, James A. Campbell.

A resolution was offered by J. N. Staples that the Central and County Committees have jurisdiction over the townships and supervision of the organization of township committees. Adopted.

Resolutions offered by Dr. R. K. Denny that the Chairman of the Central Committee be also Chairman of the County Committee, and authorizing the Central Executive Committee to designate the time and place for holding the County Convention, were adopted.

On motion it was adopted that any Conservative from any township in the County being present at either of the Conventions, be authorized to act as a delegate in addition to the delegates selected. Meeting then adjourned.

C. G. YATES,  
Chairman.

J. A. DAVIS, } Secretaries.  
P. F. DUFFY, }

The New York Herald comments thus on the removal of Gen. Custer by Grant:

This latest mistake of General Grant shows clearly how ill-conceived are his ideas of the duties he owes to the nation as its Executive. Officers are to be punished for doing their duty and obeying the commands of Congress, simply because the President finds that such action is likely to injure a personal friend of his own. The public service and the exigencies of the day are to go for nothing so long as the President is able to wreak his petty vengeance on those who happen to find themselves compelled to run counter to his wishes. Have we, indeed, come to this? Is despotism like this to remain in a free republic? Are officers holding commissions in the army to be dragged from railroad trains and ignominiously ordered to stand aside, until the whims of the Chief Magistrate of the nation are satisfied? If so it is about time the people understood it, else we are, indeed, in a state of political chaos.

Nothing that the President has done of late proves as this "disgracing" of Custer does how utterly committed he is to the programme of standing by his friends, and it also shows how unfitted he is for the trust reposed in him by the people. That he will see his error when it is too late there can, of course, be no question; but, being too late in the discovery, he will be unable to regain even the small share of confidence he has of late enjoyed. While General Custer is to be pitied he may console himself with the reflection that his implied disgrace cannot tarnish his reputation or injure his standing in the army, however much it may humiliate him personally for the time being. He will be considered a victim, and not a delinquent.

Silver change is being gobbled up and stowed away in old stockpiles about as fast as it is issued. The result will be neither silver nor fractional currency in a little while.

California shows her regard for wife-beating husbands by giving 'em 39 on the bar' back.

Governor Tilden is worth \$5,000,000, and is a batchelor.

Parson Brownlow wants to go to Congress.

Grant is annoyed very much by crazy people.

Ford, the Richmond hotel man, has bought the Eatlaw House, in Baltimore, for \$340,000.

The Democrats carried the city election in New Orleans, last week, for the first time since 1868.

Grant has removed Gen. Custer from command in the army for telling all he knew about the Belknap frauds.

Steinberger at Samoa.

An Adventurer Who Get Up a Government on His Own Responsibility.

Washington, May 2.—The Secretary of State to-day transmitted to the House a response to the resolution of that body inquiring into the extent and character of the power conferred by the United States upon A. B. Steinberger as special agent or commissioner to Samoa, or Navigators' Islands. The documents are voluminous and show that Col. Steinberger first went to the Samoan Island in 1873 in the capacity of special agent of the United States government to make observation and report upon the character and condition of the islands and their inhabitants. After some months spent on the islands he returned to this country and made his report. In December, 1874, he was directed to proceed to the islands again in the capacity of special agent for the purpose of presenting a letter from the President and a number of presents from the government to the Taimua of Samoa. He fulfilled his mission, and tendered his resignation as special agent, which was accepted. His visit on neither occasion had any diplomatic or political significance, and he was not authorized or employed by the United States to form a government in Samoa, or to pledge the United States to sustain in any way, directly or indirectly, any government that he might assist in forming. The United States consul is the only representative of the United States in the Samoan Islands. There is nothing in the documents regarding recent events in the Islands.

Candor required us to state that the experiment of substituting silver coin for the fractional currency has not yet proved so successful as to add very much to the sum of human happiness.—New York Sun.

## As to North Carolina's Claim.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

There has been for many years an impression that North Carolina produced nothing in the world except tar, turpentine, pitch, resin and Bill Allen. Whether it be believed that these five staples of existence were enough to entitle the Old North State to honorable distinction in the sisterhood, or that others she had not, we will not pretend to argue at this time. Enough it is to know that all five of them have been in time past, are now, and promise to be in the future important integrals in the commerce and affairs of our nation. The tar, turpentine, pitch and resin are certainly entitled to the rank of indispensable in the order named to our agriculture, our manufactures, our shipbuilding, and our commerce generally, while Bill Allen has in the past and in times recent shown himself so available to all classes and conditions of American people that we are inclined to dispute North Carolina's proprietorship in him, and claim for him the nation at large. We all claim him now.

But these are not the titles on which the Old North State bases her claims to distinction. She is a large producer of other valuable staples in the commerce of the world. With an area of over 50,000 square miles, which is greater than any one of the New England States, and almost equal to the whole of England, she will compare favorably with any of her sister States in productiveness of soil, salubrity of climate and variety of products. She has a coast range of over 200 miles, with two of the finest harbors on the western continent; she has seven navigable rivers emptying into the Atlantic, and numerous smaller ones which furnish water power equal to the famed "powers" of the New England States. She has 1,100 miles of railroad completed and in active operation, with almost an equal amount projected and in course of construction. In the way of agricultural products she can point with pride to her broad acreage of wheat, oats, rye, barley and tobacco and cotton; in horticulture to her apples, peaches, pears and grapes; in sweet potatoes she heads all the rest of the States. In the way of minerals she produces gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc and iron. The first gold mines in the United States were discovered in 1820, and they were worked with great profit until 1841—with so great profit indeed that the government established a branch mint at Charlotte, which was run until a few years ago. Up to that time twenty-nine counties in the State produced gold in sufficient quantities to be profitable to the miner. Until the discovery of the California mines in 1849 all the gold dug in the United States came from North Carolina and Georgia. But ranking in importance all the other mineral deposits is the iron of North Carolina. In thirty counties of the State iron is found in workable quantities, and in most of these the deposit is of remarkable purity. The Red Hill mine ore, so famed in Missouri, is abundant here, as are also the Lenoir and the Magnetite, the former two being entirely free from sulphur, and therefore very easily worked. Twelve counties produce copper, and before the war the copper mines of North Carolina were among the most profitable of the kind in the United States. Besides these there are large deposits of graphite, manganese and mica have been discovered, all of them in paying quantities, and only requiring scientific development to make them exceedingly profitable.

But we have said enough. When a State can produce all these things we have enumerated and Bill Allen besides it has no occasion to feel ashamed of its place in the sisterhood of Commonwealths or to be backward in the matter of asserting its claims to a proper recognition. North Carolina will please step forward and take a front seat in the audience. We invite her there.

Johnny Davenport's evidence does not pan out well for the administration. This is what a Washington telegram says about the evidence taken Wednesday:

The examination of little Johnny Davenport to-day lasted about an hour and a half. He was allowed to put in a mass of vouchers, which account for about \$38,000, expended during 1871-72 '73 '74 '75. He, however, failed to show that any of these vouchers covered the money he received out of the secret service fund. They are mostly for work done before or after he received the different sums from Col. Whitley, and most of them are for clerical labor. The work for which he was paid in his regular accounts rendered to the treasury department as chief supervisor, and in the marshal's extraordinary account, covers the same things for which he showed vouchers to-day. The committee permitted him to have pretty much his own way to-day, and will let him run on to-morrow, in the hope that he will exhaust himself on irrelevant matters. He will, however, be required to stand a most rigid cross-examination on his accounts, and it is expected to confuse and mislead the committee on this head he will find himself very much mistaken in the end.

In a second letter in favor of Governor Tilden, as the Democratic candidate for President, Mr. Montgomery Blair says: "The support of Tilden by the south will do more to invigorate it than any movement I can think of. The suspicion of repudiation which attaches to Democrats who support inflation has a most pernicious effect on the material interests of the south. It is all important to those interests that the south take a stand to show that it means not only no more secession, but that it fully identifies itself with the government, and means to protect its honor. Such a manifestation would make capital flow into the south at a rate never before known."

The friends of the President will rejoice that he stands by his friends "under fire." He has probably no friend, unless it may be McDonald, who's now in jail, who is as much "under fire" as Belknap. Belknap is not before the Senate for impeachment, but before the Grand Jury for indictment. His offense is that to make a show in Washington society he entered into an arrangement to plunder the poor soldiers who confessed and resigned his office. The only pretext upon which he can escape impeachment is one afforded by the President himself, who accepted his resignation "with regret" and allowed him to go free. This was standing by a friend "under fire," and we understand it touched the hearts of such good republicans as Matt Carpenter and Governor Shepherd.

But this is not all. Among the witnesses against General Belknap is General Custer, a distinguished officer in the army. General Custer has for some time been in command of a post on the frontier and has had opportunities of knowing all that has been done in the way of robbing the soldiers and Indians. Because of this knowledge he has been summoned before the Court of Impeachment. Suddenly he is deprived of a command which he has held with distinguished honor, and almost equal to his military disgrace, he must keep his lips sealed under the penalty of disgrace. And as the President, as the commander of the army and the navy, has power almost unlimited in this respect, his action is virtually an order to every officer of the army who knows of the villainy of men about the President to keep their counsel.

This action of the President in the case of Custer is unfortunate. If the President had any charges against General Custer he should have ordered him before the Court of Impeachment. But because General Custer has evidence of the corruption and jobbery of Orville Grant, his own brother, of Belknap, his former War Secretary, and of the rest of the "Army bunnies," he is sent to his regiment under circumstances that amount to a humiliation. This action is on a par with the President's course in issuing a circular to all witnesses against Babcock and Joyce and McDonald warning them that they should not expect mercy if they "peached."

It shows that Belknap, a prisoner before the bar of the Senate, charged with a crime which has brought disgrace upon the command of the army, all over the world, is as much a power as when in the War Department. The fact that the President's order was issued in spite of the protests of Secretary Taft and General Sherman shows that there is a power in Washington behind the throne greater even than that of Cabinet Ministers or generals in command of the army.—N. Y. Herald.

## The President Stands by Belknap.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

The friends of the President will rejoice that he stands by his friends "under fire." He has probably no friend, unless it may be McDonald, who's now in jail, who is as much "under fire" as Belknap. Belknap is not before the Senate for impeachment, but before the Grand Jury for indictment. His offense is that to make a show in Washington society he entered into an arrangement to plunder the poor soldiers who confessed and resigned his office. The only pretext upon which he can escape impeachment is one afforded by the President himself, who accepted his resignation "with regret" and allowed him to go free. This was standing by a friend "under fire," and we understand it touched the hearts of such good republicans as Matt Carpenter and Governor Shepherd.

But this is not all. Among the witnesses against General Belknap is General Custer, a distinguished officer in the army. General Custer has for some time been in command of a post on the frontier and has had opportunities of knowing all that has been done in the way of robbing the soldiers and Indians. Because of this knowledge he has been summoned before the Court of Impeachment. Suddenly he is deprived of a command which he has held with distinguished honor, and almost equal to his military disgrace, he must keep his lips sealed under the penalty of disgrace. And as the President, as the commander of the army and the navy, has power almost unlimited in this respect, his action is virtually an order to every officer of the army who knows of the villainy of men about the President to keep their counsel.

This action of the President in the case of Custer is unfortunate. If the President had any charges against General Custer he should have ordered him before the Court of Impeachment. But because General Custer has evidence of the corruption and jobbery of Orville Grant, his own brother, of Belknap, his former War Secretary, and of the rest of the "Army bunnies," he is sent to his regiment under circumstances that amount to a humiliation. This action is on a par with the President's course in issuing a circular to all witnesses against Babcock and Joyce and McDonald warning them that they should not expect mercy if they "peached."

It shows that Belknap, a prisoner before the bar of the Senate, charged with a crime which has brought disgrace upon the command of the army, all over the world, is as much a power as when in the War Department. The fact that the President's order was issued in spite of the protests of Secretary Taft and General Sherman shows that there is a power in Washington behind the throne greater even than that of Cabinet Ministers or generals in command of the army.—N. Y. Herald.

Gov. Tilden at St. Louis.

Owing to the impossibility of healing old feuds in the Democratic party of this State, and especially in this city where the quarrel has become chronic, the proceedings of the City Convention were rather more inharmonious than has of late been usual with the gatherings of the New York Democracy. Gov. Tilden suffered somewhat at the Convention because of these contentions, though he had done his best to close up the breach between the warring factions. Indeed, the opposition to him among each division of the combatants sprang mainly from the fact that he would not take sides with either, but preferred to endeavor to reconcile their differences.

Owing to these quarrels, coupled with enmity aroused in some portions of the State by the Governor's war on corrupt Rings, there are not so many of his warm adherents and supporters among the delegates to St. Louis as there would otherwise have been. Nevertheless, there is a commanding majority of his warm and zealous friends in the delegation, while the Convention has presented his name to the National Convention as the candidate of the New York Democracy, and has instructed the delegates to vote and act unanimously at St. Louis in favor of the delegation. The delegation will obey these instructions. This will secure to Gov. Tilden the seventy votes of New York at every ballot until his nomination is effected or his name is authoritatively withdrawn from the Convention.

While, therefore, there is some respect to a similarity between the situation of Gov. Tilden in regard to St. Louis and that of Senator Conkling in regard to Cincinnati, there is yet a striking and vital difference between them. Senator Conkling will not receive the entire vote of the State at any time during the contest, but Gov. Tilden will be sustained by the seventy delegates of New York all through the struggle.—N. Y. Sun.

A man who had been sent to jail in Morgantown, N. C., for whipping his wife, broke out so as to go home and shoot her. He is in jail again awaiting trial for murder.

We've suspected for some time past that measures would have to be taken to check the alarmingly rapid growth of the Smith family. And here now, sure enough, a Pennsylvania man proposes to exhibit at the Centennial a "Smith roller and crusher."

## The Anti-Catholic Movement Still Active.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

We learn that the Republicans in Washington are spreading broadcast over the country, as a political document, a sermon of the Rev. J. P. Newman, the pastor of President Grant, and the same clergyman who by the President's appointment recently travelled around the world to examine into the condition of Consulates. This sermon is entitled "Religious Liberty; A Free Church in a Free Country."—Like another pamphlet, which, as we understand, also proceeded from the pen of Dr. Newman, and which bore the title of "Vaticanism in Germany and in the United States," it is aimed at the Roman Catholic Church, and breathes a political rather than a religious antagonism.

The National Republican Committee, composed of Gentlemen in both branches of Congress, and other conspicuous friends of President Grant, furnish the money for the circulation of these documents; and they are distributed under the direct management of Mr. J. M. Edmunds, Postmaster of Washington, and especially known as the particular, intimate friend of Mr. Chandler, the Secretary of the Interior. Hundreds of thousands of these pamphlets were sent into Ohio last fall, and into Connecticut and New Hampshire this spring.

If it has been supposed anywhere that the great demonstration of hostility to the Catholic Church, of which President Grant sounded the keynote in his famous speech at Des Moines, has been abandoned or relaxed, the supposition is entirely mistaken. It is evident that the attempt to identify the whole Republican party with this hostility is now to be urged more vigorously than ever. This is to be done, doubtless, not only because it is believed that a great weight of political strength may be added to the resources of the party through the effect of the anti-Catholic sentiment, but also because it is thought that by raising such an issue into greater and greater prominence, public attention may be diverted from the almost incredible corruption of the Government, and from the enormous and pressing dangers which that corruption brings upon the country.

The power of this anti-Catholic movement is great, much greater than a superficial observer can suppose. It undoubtedly produced a very noteworthy effect in Ohio last fall, and contributed much to the defeat of Gov. Hayes and to the election of the Democratic party there. It was felt, too, and seriously felt, in the elections of March in New Hampshire and of April in Connecticut. Who can tell what its effect will be upon the more momentous election in November?—N. Y. Sun.

Gen. Custer Relieved—Will the President Think Twice?

It is reported from Washington that the President has relieved Gen. Custer from his command.

Gen. Custer was called to Washington by a summons of the House of Representatives to testify before one of its committees. Of course Gen. Custer appeared, as he was bound to do. And being called upon to testify, he testified to the truth. That truth was very damaging to the War Department.

Gen. Custer was about to start on an expedition against the Indians. The President has relieved him from the command of that expedition. Gen. Sherman and the Secretary of War have both protested against his being relieved; but all in vain.

The committee have granted leave to Gen. Custer to return to his command, and there is nothing in the way of his doing so except the objection of the President.

The dissatisfaction of the President with Gen. Custer is attributed entirely to the fact that Gen. Custer's testimony exposed the frauds prevailing under the Administration. By his action in this matter Gen. Grant has taken clear and distinct ground in favor of covering up the frauds of his officers. It is the first time the President has openly taken ground in favor of suppressing the truth. He was accused of being the author of the Attorney-General's letter discouraging State's evidence; but he took pains to disclaim all responsibility for it.

We are sorry to see this action on the part of Gen. Grant. It has a tendency to strengthen the suspicion of his own complicity in some of the frauds. If he is innocent, he will do well to think twice before he determines to adhere to his decision to relieve Gen. Custer.

It was reported from Washington a day or two since that the President was very ill. Possibly when this order was given he had not fully recovered from the effects of his illness. It is to be hoped that the explanation of his extraordinary attempt to punish an honest witness is to be found in a temporary derangement of his own system.—The President may have been rendered irritable by the cold water thrown on his political prospects lately. It is said that like cures like; let him try taking more internally.—New York Sun.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Herald says that the next President, if he be chosen from among the candidates now prominent, is not likely to be a poor man. On the Republican side Mr. Blain is the richest. Secretary Bristow and his wife are worth a quarter of a million. Gov. Hayes is still better off. Senator Conkling is believed to possess over \$100,000 while Senator Morton and Mr. Wheeler have a smaller fortune. Gov. Tilden, on the Democratic side, is the wealthiest, he being put down at \$1,000,000 or \$5,000,000. Judge Davis owns more than \$1,000,000, and Senator Bayard is well-to-do, while Gen. Hancock is in comfortable circumstances.

## Protection to Birds.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

An Act to Protect Birds in the Counties of Davidson, Randolph, Rowan, Anson, Warren, Guilford, Rockingham, Orange, Caswell, Mecklenburg and Edgecombe.

Sec. 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That it shall be unlawful to kill or shoot, trap or net, any partridges, quails, doves, robin, lark or mocking bird, or wild turkey, in the above named counties, between the first day of April and the first day of October in each and every year, and any person so offending shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding ten dollars for each and every offence.

Sec. 2. That it shall be unlawful for any person to take by net, trap or kill with gun, any birds mentioned in section one of this act, on the lands of any person living within the boundaries of the above named counties, to-wit: Davidson, Randolph, Rowan, Anson, Warren, Guilford, Rockingham, Orange, Caswell, Mecklenburg and Edgecombe, without permission from the owner or the agent of said lands, and any person so offending against the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined ten dollars for each and every offence.

Sec. 3. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification. Ratified the 18th day of March, A. D. 1875.

## California.

Endorsing the Destruction of Chinese Quarters. Incendiary Speeches Against John.

San Francisco, May 4.—The South San Francisco Anti-Coolie Club, and the Young Men's Universal Reform Society, held meetings last night and passed resolutions endorsing the destruction of the Chinese quarters in the town of Antioch, and advocating a similar course in this city unless the Federal Government should take immediate steps to abate the evil of Chinese immigration. Highly incendiary speeches were and letters read from societies in the interior of the State, seeking the co-operation of the San Francisco Anti-Coolie organizations.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Young Men's Universal Reform Society, had received a telegram from New York, saying that 2,000 stands of arms could be delivered here at ten days' notice. While such talk and notion are universally reprobated by the great mass of thinking people in this city, there can be no doubt that it meets the approval of a large and dangerous class in the community, and that in the event of no action being taken in the matter by the General Government, there is grave reason to fear serious disturbances here at no distant day.

## A Queer Tale of Crime.

A curious history, says General Hill in the Southern Home, is given of ex-Attorney-General Williams. He had a wild stepson, who imitating the loyal examples around him, took to stealing and robbed a lady woman of her jewelry. Detective Whitley was sent for, recovered the jewelry and got the matter hushed up. The lad next broke into the safe of his stepfather and took out \$27,000 of government money.—Whitley was again put on his track and got all the money, save \$1,200. This was made good out of the secret service fund and the youngest was once more at liberty to steal.—But the stepfather thought it would not be safe to let him remain in this country. So a detective was employed to get the precocious boy engaged in a bogus robbery of another detective, who feigned to be an ignorant lout with plenty of money. The young scoundrel engaged eagerly in this robbery, thinking the pretended fool was a real victim. Then Williams got up a bogus hunt after the robbers. The detective fled with the little rascal to Cuba and left him there, friendless and moneyless. The stepson has not been heard of since.

The curious things under the water. Washington, What Justus, a *lusus naturae* of the piscatorial world, was to be seen at the Market wharf on Saturday last. It was an animal with a long round body about two feet in length, mouth like a hog, feet like an alligator, striped like a snake and had ears which were covered with downy hair. It was caught in this river, but our oldest fishermen could not tell what it was.

A Catfish on Top of the Blue Ridge.—We would as soon think of walking out into the woods of Washington to see an elephant as going up on top of the Blue Ridge to catch catfish. As yet Major Watson told Frank Waddell, of Hagerstown, that in pumping water from the bottom of a shaft 120 feet deep, and immediately on the top of the







