

# The Greensboro Patriot.

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## Greensboro Patriot.

ISSUED WEEKLY AT  
GREENSBORO, N. C.  
Office on South Elm St.

A. J. FOLGEM, Editor and Proprietor.

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## The Greensboro Patriot

WEDNESDAY, June 2, 1880.

To the Raleigh Evening Post.

Col. T. M. Holt carried Alamance

county in 1878 by nearly 200 majori-  
ty. He was defeated in Guilford by

Mr. Caldwell, independent, whose

popularity among many of the old

residents of the county made him

quite formidable. Col. Holt would

have defeated a nominee of the Re-  
publican Party if such an one had

been his competitor. The vote in

1878 was much smaller than in 1876,

by several hundred. It is more

than likely if the full democratic

strength of Guilford had been polled

Col. Holt would have carried Guil-  
ford county.

When Col. Holt was first a candi-  
date, Alamance was largely Republi-  
can, but he was elected by over

250 majority. We say this much

in reply to the Evening Post which

alluded a day or two ago to the

fact that Col. Holt was defeated for

the Senate in Guilford in 1878.

We do not think that amounts to

much upon which to found an ar-  
gument, for by the reasoning of the

Post, its preference Col. Scales,

would be disqualified, for the same

reason, inasmuch as Mr. Caldwell

got more votes in Guilford than

Col. Scales, yet the Col. was elected

by his majority in Alamance. It

was an off year and the full vote

of Guilford was not polled but we

can venture the prediction, that

whoever the nominee is, whether

Mr. Carr, Mr. Robinson or Mr.

Holt, old Guilford will wheel into

rank and give him a good majori-  
ty.

Let us work together for the good

of the country and the success of

democracy and all will be well.

General Scales's Position.

[Charlotte Observer, May 28.]

I see it stated in the editorial of

a Raleigh daily, but whether to

strengthen the boom for Jarvis or

Fowle is the question, that it was

announced in the convention of Meck-  
lenburg co., an authority that Gen.

Alfred M. Scales was not a candi-  
date for Governor. Now, sir, I hold

that this sort of warfare is unfair

to Mr. Scales and his friends. More-  
over it savors of a ruse to throw

him from the track by a tact ad-

mission that he is the man above

all others for the place if he would

only consent to have it. True, he

has not shored his name before the

people as a candidate, nor in the

language of a Raleigh daily con-

cerning other "candidates" is he

"fighting" for it. But in heaven's

name, are the people only to nomi-  
nate such men for office as parade

their names before them as candi-  
dates? I happen to know that if

nominated for Governor, General

Scales will accept; he prefers that

place; and he is without doubt the

strongest standard bearer the Dem-  
ocracy has. Believe me, sir, this

writer would be the first to vote

for Scales for Governor after the

war, and he is for him still, and so

are the people at heart.

UNION.

Reidsville, N. C., May 21, 1880.

[Remarks by the Observer.]

"This then can be regarded as

Gen. Scales's position, and surely it

is one which any man can afford to

occupy. It is in keeping with the

man; it has been the rule of his

political life.

In the event of the failure of ei-  
ther of the other aspirants to carry

the convention, no man stands a bet-  
ter chance for the nomination than

Gen. Scales, and none would more

certainly merit the party to victory.

Should he be chosen, the Observer

will give him a cordial support. As

a member of Congress he has re-  
flected credit upon himself and his

State, winning the respect and es-  
teem of his associates as he has the

confidence of his own people."

On the 13th of April, the Editor

of the PATRIOT had an interview

with General Scales upon the im-  
portant topics of the day, which

was published in the PATRIOT

April 14th.

Referring to the editorial columns

of the same issue we find the fol-  
lowing:

"During our interview, we re-  
marked to Gen. Scales that we had

observed with pleasure the steady

progress of the 'Scales boom' in

connection with the gubernatorial

chair and desired to know how he

felt about it.

The General seemed to think

there was no doubt of the nomina-  
tion of one of the two distinguished

gentlemen whose names had been

so long and prominently before the

public, and did not doubt that we

could easily carry the State with

either as the standard bearer of

the party. It would probably be

the most important election in the

history of the State because of its

bearing on the result of the nation-  
al contest; but if the party would

prove true to itself and to its nom-  
inee, he did not fear the result.

He said that he was not a candi-

date for Governor, and was perfectly

contented with his present position.

Notwithstanding the declarations

of our distinguished friend, we find

a disposition on the part of a large

portion of the State Press to urge

the nomination of Gen. Scales for

Governor at the approaching con-  
vention. We cannot see how Gen.

Scales could well refuse the position

if he should be chosen as the stand-  
ard bearer of the Democratic party

in North Carolina. It is very cer-  
tain that he has the confidence of

the people, and he would do honor

to the position, for the State has no

truer or more devoted son than

General Scales."

The correspondent of the Char-  
lotte Observer is right when he says:

"I happen to know that, if nomi-  
nated, Gen. Scales will accept, &c."

General Scales is not a candidate

for the office of Governor. He has

never authorized any person to say

that he would decline the nomina-  
tion if tendered to him by the State

Democratic convention at Raleigh

on June 17th. On the contrary

however, if the people of North

Carolina want General Scales to be

their Governor and should so express

themselves by tendering him the

nomination on the 17th day of June

next—He will accept."

Mr. Best and the Syndicate.

[Daily Patriot, May 25th.]

The Charlotte Democrat of to-day

referring to the fact that Mr. Best

has not taken charge of the West-  
ern North Carolina Railroad says:

"We suspect that one of the main



# The Greensboro Patriot

R. T. FULGHUM, Editor and Prop'r.

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GREENSBORO, N. C., Wednesday, June 2, 1880.

The California Supreme Court has rendered a decision releasing Dennis Kearney from the House of Correction.

Louis Lucien Bonaparte insists that Cardinal Bonaparte is now the head of the family, and so ignores Plon-Plon's political leadership.

The Tammany delegation to Cincinnati will have a special train and expect to go 1,000 strong, 500 of whom will be from New York city, and the other 500 from the interior of the State.

A Minnesota doctor charged a woman \$75 for curing an ingrowing toe nail. She refused payment and stood a suit, but when the jury saw her foot they allowed the doctor \$75 for the job.

The "Boys in Gray" presented Gen. Joseph E. Johnston with a handsome gold-headed cane at Nashville, Tenn., on May 22d, and the General left for Washington, via Atlanta, Ga., going over his old battle grounds.

Prince Fred says, "When Pa goes back to the White House again, it won't be every common person that will be received there. We intend to adopt the English court costumes and customs, and enforce all the rules of etiquette."

The Richmond State says: Gov. Jarvis appears to be carrying things in North Carolina pretty steadily towards a re-nomination and a re-election. He seems to have made a very good Governor, and the people do not care to change merely for the sake of rotating him out and somebody else in.

General B. F. Butler said at Cheyenne, W. T., while en route to the Pacific coast, on Thursday last, that he did not contemplate supporting Gen. Grant. In reply to the suggestion that the greenbackers would nominate him (Butler) for the presidency, he said: "If they only give us a good platform the honor would be most worthy."

The Whittaker Court made its final report on the West Point cadet outrage Saturday May 29th. The court found that Whittaker was his own assailant, tied himself, and committed the "outrage" upon himself. Whittaker was arrested and placed in confinement, and will remain under arrest until his case is disposed of.

Insanity statistics are thus plugged into a hollow tooth by the Raleigh Observer: "There are about twelve thousand defective in the United States and they put up about three millions of teeth annually. In addition they play away at the rate of half a ton of gold a year and harvest the feelings of about a million of persons. But what would we do without 'em'?"

Mr. Z. H. Gordon, the venerable father of Gen. John B. Gordon, has written a letter, in which he pronounces an "infamously and shamefully false" report that his son sold out the United States senatorship. He says Gen. Gordon has ever been a dutiful, obedient and confiding son, and that in March last he informed him that he was tired of public life and craved the peace and quietude of his home and home affairs, besides which he could not save up any money out of his salary, and that the idea of dying and leaving this family without a competency troubled him no little. Mr. Gordon, Sr. says he urged his son to resign, and was only surprised that he did not do so sooner.

The following from the Duxville, (Va.) Post expresses what we have for a long time been trying to impress upon some of our contemporaries:

"We can warmly and consistently support the nominee of the Cincinnati convention without eating one mouthful of 'crow.' That is a happy mood to be in. But we are sorry to say that the disintegrating force of our political contemporaries will have to be cast into and break if their particular favorite should fall of a nomination and they have to swallow some of those they now bitterly assail. They had better hold up for the next twenty-two years, for the particular nominee is very uncertain at this time."

## Our County Convention.

The Guilford County Democratic Convention will be held in the Court House, in this city on Saturday, June 5th. We hope that in this Convention all of our Townships will be fully represented and that the delegates will come fully decided as to their preferences in all matters.

We have already expressed ourselves in opposition to the prevalent custom of instructing delegates, and we do not believe in thus hampering our representatives; but we do believe in determining the sense of a Convention as to the people's preference, and indeed think a failure to do this would make a failure of a Convention.

Resolutions, declarations of allegiance, voting on platforms, &c., do very well as matters of form, but the real good of a Convention comes from the determination of the sense of the people which can ill be made outside of a convention.

To the people of Guilford county we desire to call special attention to one name—dear to the people—which will doubtless often be heard in our convention next Saturday. In that convention let us remember our countryman—Hon. John A. Gilmer. The name is enough. We all know him; we all trust him; for the position which he now fills no man is better qualified, no man has stronger claims; add to this, our love for our countryman and we must stand by him.

Don't forget Judge Gilmer.

Albany Press: "There is not the second choice of a single Senator, Hancock, Bayard, Hendricks or Thurman man in the country, and yet we incline to the belief that he will receive the nomination of the Cincinnati Convention."

## Governor Jarvis' Address to the People.

For several weeks past the Raleigh Observer has been publishing in its columns a series of letters under the signature of CATO which were evidently intended as "campaign" documents against the re-nomination of Gov. Jarvis. These letters contained charges of a most serious nature against our Governor—specifically, in regard to his course in the Legislature of 1868-'69, during the noise over the famous special tax bonds. The serious nature of these charges have at last called forth from Gov. Jarvis an address to the people which we publish willingly and gladly, in to-day's PATRIOT. Just here we would say that being the organ of no man nor set of men the PATRIOT would say just as cheerfully a similar statement from Judge Fowle or any other candidate against whom charges of a similar nature might have been made. Gov. Jarvis' address is a model of clearness and precision; and the explicitness of statement of all the facts relative to his questioned conduct, would convince any one unacquainted with his course in the Legislature of 1868-'69 of the untruthfulness of the charges. To those who stood by him in those trying times no statement is necessary. Gov. Jarvis was the leader of the Democratic party during all that conflict and his services will ever be remembered by the people—if not by the party.

But aside from this, what we intended to say especially was in regard to the unfortunate course of the Editor of the Observer in allowing such charges to be made through the columns of his paper by an anonymous correspondent—that the chairman of the Central Executive Committee should countenance waging war against a man whom he may have to support as the regular nominee of the party. The charges made by CATO are not so damaging to Gov. Jarvis as they are to the party. His letters are nothing but Republican campaign documents, and good documents, for it will not be necessary for the Republicans to prove these charges. CATO is doing his best, consciously or unconsciously to cut the throat of his party, and if our leading papers countenance such attempts and many more CATOs volunteer such aid to the Republicans, the Democratic party will get a pretty big scratch on the throat during the campaign of 1880.

After all the promises of an early adjournment, there is now very little prospect that Congress will get away from Washington before July. The fault is not altogether with the ruling majority this time. There was the usual delay in settling down to business at the beginning of the session, but the committees have worked with a reasonable degree of promptness and most of the waste of time in mere talking is due to the Republicans. Just now the Democrats are willing and most of them are anxious to get away as soon as possible, if for no other reason than that they may be free to go to Cincinnati. But the Republicans also have a convention on hand, and so many of them have gone or are going to Chicago that there is a very good chance of the House being left without a quorum this week. Of course the expenses of the session go on all the same, but Congressmen cannot be expected to care much for that. Politics first and business afterwards is their rule of life.

Somebody at it Again. [Asheville Citizen, May 27.] A writer, dating himself at Asheville 20th May, and signing himself "Mountain Boomer," writes to the Greensboro Patriot thusly: "Quite a flourish has been made by the friends of Governor Jarvis that the West favors that ticket. There was never a greater mistake in the world. Judge Fowle has five friends among the people where Gov. Jarvis has one. There can be no mistake about this. The great body of the party want a triumph this year over Radicalism and they feel sure that Fowle is about the only man that can carry the State for a certainty."

Without endeavoring to detract from the strength of Judge Fowle, or without any view of damaging his prospects for obtaining the nomination for Governor at the hands of the Democratic State Convention—for should he obtain this nomination it would be placed in good and able hands—we unhesitatingly state that the writer "from Asheville," whosoever he may be, either does not know where he speaks or willfully misrepresents the true condition of affairs. That Judge Fowle has friends in every portion of the State, and in this section as well, we do not question—but that he has "five friends here to one for Jarvis" is simply absurd, and such a greater quantity among any people than there now exists in Western Carolina for Gov. Jarvis' nomination to the distinguished position he now so worthily fills, and it would be sheer impossibility to carry any county in the West against him, either with or without "wire-pulling."

Let "Mountain Boomer" be caught and belted.

## The Governor to the People.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 28th, 1880.

To the People of North Carolina: During the unusually bitter canvass that has been going on for the nomination for Governor I have tried to act in a becoming manner. I have remained constantly at the Capital; have been nowhere during the year and have not attempted to control the action of any man or community. I have been silent under the most unprovoked and malignant misrepresentations of my political record and the most unfeeling sneers at the crippled condition of my helpless right arm.

Taking courage from that silence, my enemies have proceeded to attack my personal integrity, finding a convenient vehicle for both sneers and slanders in a newspaper at the head of whose columns stands the name of the Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee. In face of such charges so gravely affecting my personal integrity, and so circulated, I am unwilling to remain silent.

### SPECIAL TAX BONDS.

It is charged and insisted that in the Legislature of 1868-'69 I favored the issue of Special Tax Bonds, and that I was a friend to the legislation that fixed that debt upon the people. The facts are these: At the summer session of 1868 appropriations were made to various railroads, and among them to the Williamson and Tarboro Road, to the Chatham and Roanoke, and to the Western North Carolina, for none of which did I vote except for \$300,000 to the Williamson and Tarboro Road. In October, 1868, these bonds were issued and went into the hands of the Presidents of the several companies. When the Legislature met in regular session in November, 1868, it was concluded that these bonds were unconstitutional and void. Some of them had been used by the President of the W. & T. Railroad, and by the President of the Chatham Road, in making bona fide purchases for those roads. A bill passed the Senate to allow the President of these three roads to return to the treasury these void bonds and get others in their place of like amount to those returned, which were thought to be valid. My decided views on this bill, were, 1st: The void bonds ought to be returned. 2d: That the actual bona fide obligation incurred with these bonds for which the State was to be benefited, ought to be redeemed when those who had taken them did not have notice. This amount, however, was small. In this I thought the honor and credit of the State were involved. 3d: That the feature of the bill which authorized the issuing of other bonds over and above what was necessary to redeem those bona fide obligations, ought to be stricken out. The bill was passed under the call of the previous question, and my only chance to move to amend was to vote with the majority, which I did. I was cut off the first day by a motion to adjourn and the second day by the motion to reconsider being made by another member and a friend of the bill. After the vote on the separate and distinct bills were before the House, (eight of which passed,) to appropriate Special Tax Bonds to the Railroads, not one of which did I vote for, but opposed as best I could.

I believed then and believe now that the Legislature was limited in its power to tax the property of the State to sixty-six and two-thirds cents on the \$100 worth of property, and that this must include all taxes. In February 1869, I tried to have that feature made a part of the Revenue Bill for the express purpose of defeating the Special Tax Bonds as I then so declared. At the session of 1869-'70, I was the mover in the House of the repeal and reprobation. And in the Convention of 1875 I sought to have put in the Constitution that the people should never be taxed to pay them. I have always been an enemy of the Special Tax Bonds and always expect to be.

My hostility to all the Special Tax legislation was so well known at the time, and not apprehending that a day would ever come when I would be charged with favoring such legislation, the fact that the record was left as it now stands gave me no concern.

### THAT I MISSED ROLL CALL.

How many times I did miss I do not know; probably quite as many times as charged. There were many special tax bills for local purposes in different counties. I could not vote for any of them and very frequently failed to vote on them at all. In addition to this I often refused to vote on either side of a question before the House as the only means of fighting the villainies of that Legislature thus in many notable instances defeating them. It is now only after the lapse of more than ten years, during which time I have been almost continuously before the people, that a whisper even has been heard impeaching my fidelity to my constituency. Until now I have been universally commended for my course then.

### BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION.

So long as the charges against me affected only my political record, grave though they were, and so long as my helpless physical condition was sincere; but now that I am charged with positive bribery and corruption, and am forced to the only redress my position to the Chief Magistrate of your State leaves open to me; that is to say, a plain statement of the facts to you, I am charged with having corrupted myself from JOHN F. PICKEREL \$1,500.

The circumstances under which I received the money were these: In 1865 I went into a mercantile partnership with a gentleman who afterwards became my brother-in-law. The business was fairly prosperous, and in 1868 I sold to him the purchase for about \$5,000. In the summer of 1868 I was in Raleigh. In the fall of that year I was on duty as an elector for my district in the Seymour and Blair

campaign. From November 1868, until April 1869, I was in Raleigh. In November, 1869, I again returned to Raleigh, where I remained until about April 1st, 1870, when I returned home to look after my business and myself not only a loser of \$5,000, but involved for him in the city of Norfolk for some \$4,000. I was not able to pay in full. Not wanting this indebtedness to hang over me, I asked for and obtained a compromise for cash, to meet which I wrote to Col. John D. Whitford, who was then living in New York, to go to see Mr. Baltzer, of the firm of Baltzer & Taak, Bankers of that city, and try to get me \$1,500 on long time, explaining to my condition and the cause of my need. The result I applied to Mr. Baltzer was that in the winter of 1869-'70, he was in Raleigh, and stopped at the Yarbrough House, where I was also boarding. I was introduced to him and frequently saw him. He mentioned to me that he thought Special Tax Bonds which were then very low, a good investment, and that he intended to put his money into them largely, and asked me what I thought of it. I replied to him he had better see the Treasurer and Governor. He said he did not think they represented the taxpayers, while I did, and he preferred my opinion. I told him I did not think the whites of the State would ever pay one dollar of them; that for one I would not vote to pay a dollar of them, nor would I vote for any man that would. This conversation was several times repeated, and the result was that he declined to purchase the bonds, and when he was leaving he said to me he was satisfied from what he had seen that I was correct, that he felt under great obligations to me for having by my advice saved him much money, and was warm and earnest in his expressions as to the service I had done him, assuring me that if ever he could serve me in any way, I had only to let him know how it could be done. It was the warmth and earnestness of these assurances so recently given me that led me to apply to Mr. Baltzer, when I had need of money.

When Col. Whitford received my letter he was, as he afterwards told me, Mr. Pickers' office, and mentioned the fact of having received the letter and its contents, and of his purpose to call on Mr. Baltzer in my behalf. Mr. Pickers, as Col. Whitford wrote, and has often told me since, said there was no need to take that trouble as he would gladly let me have the money, and drew his check at once for \$1,500 and handed it to Col. Whitford. This check Col. Whitford sent me. I received it and did not hesitate to use it. I deposited the check with Messrs. C. W. Grandy & Sons, in Norfolk, and drew upon it for different amounts in favor of my creditors there with whom I had made the compromise. I have since repaid to Mr. Pickers, near \$1,500. The balance due is in judgment in Halifax county in the name of Nina Pickers, which I hope to be able to pay at the distant day.

I am charged with being at that time and the present insolvent. That unfortunately for myself and my creditors is too true. In 1860 I left college with a debt of over \$2,000 hanging over me for money that I had borrowed to pay for my education, which was secured by a policy on my life. In May, 1861, I enlisted in the State Guard, under Capt. W. F. Martin. I was dangerously wounded in the arm and shoulder on the 14th of May, 1864. When the war ended, with my shattered arm in a sling, and with no possessions in the world but one suit of Confederate gray, and with this debt of \$2,000 with accumulated interest hanging over me, I went to work as best I could to make an honest living, and have struggled on ever since. Unfortunately for me, I was quickly forced to the front in politics, in consequence of the disfranchisement of so many of the older men in 1868. I never like to do anything in a half-hearted way and the campaigns through which I have gone have cost me no little. As a result of all of this, I am still in debt, a fact that I regret more than any one else can.

Painful as it is to me to go into all this, I have felt that after the bitter assaults on my character there was no other course left open to me. I have a clear conscience before my God, that I never knowingly wronged my State, or any fellow-being, out of one penny in all my life, and if, to-day, I am still a poor man and in debt, it is because I devoted so much of my time and so much of the proceeds of my labor to the service of my party and State.

All the facts stated above are within the knowledge of witnesses now living, and I have no fear for the result of any scrutiny, no matter how searching, or how rigid, and no matter even how harsh.

Very respectfully,

THOS. J. JARVIS.

Gen. Scales for Governor.

[Charlotte Observer, June 1.]

Within the past week or so there has been a growing sentiment in favor of Alfred M. Scales, as the Democratic candidate for Governor at the coming election. Several communications suggesting his name as a compromise candidate between the present contestants, Messrs. Jarvis & Fowle, have already appeared in this paper, and another equally as positive is published this morning.

All this, as we understand, is without any authority from Gen. Scales, but we can say without "speaking out in metal" that he has been written to and asked for a positive answer, yes or no. His home paper, speaking by the card,

as we suppose, in its issue of last Saturday, says:

"The correspondent of the Charlotte Observer is right when he says: 'I happen to know that, if nominated, Gen. Scales will accept, &c.' Gen. Scales is not a candidate for or authorized person to say that he would decline the nomination if tendered to him by the State Democratic Convention at Raleigh on June 17th. On the contrary, however, if the people of North Carolina want Gen. Scales to be their Governor, and should so express themselves by tendering him the nomination on the 17th day of June next—he will accept it."

When the Mecklenburg county convention was held the delegates to the State convention were instructed to vote for Gov. Jarvis, but the name of Scales was proposed as a compromise between Jarvis and Fowle, and would have carried without a trouble except that it was announced, apparently with authority, that under no circumstances would he consent to become a candidate for the Governorship. If, however, this announcement should turn out to have been incorrect, and the instructions were given under false pretences, so to speak, we suppose delegates who favored Gen. Scales would at once feel absolved from the binding instructions imposed by the convention.

There was a very strong influence in our county convention against instructing delegates either to the State or district convention, and the Observer opposed such a course. If it should now turn out that the voice of Mecklenburg should not be heard in favor of the winning man, it will be because of these instructions.

But to get back where we started. There is perhaps no man in North Carolina who would arouse more enthusiasm among the Democracy of the State than Alfred M. Scales. Pure and spotless as a politician, noted, too, for his sterling christian character, his nomination will sweep North Carolina with a wave of enthusiasm which would beat every thing before it. Old Confederates would put on the political war paint, and rally to the support of their old commander without regard to party, with a zeal which would only be the precursor of success, and the Republicans would receive a back-set from which they would not recover until after the election, when they saw their party borne down and buried by this modern juggernaut of public opinion.

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### The Man to Unite On.

[Correspondent in Charlotte Observer.] The news from your correspondent in to-day's paper was a surprise to many friends of Gen. A. M. Scales in this country. His name was presented to our convention in the midst of the sharp wrangling between the respective friends of Fowle and Jarvis, and he would have been promptly accepted as a compromise candidate, and secured the vote of this county in a general convention, had it not been announced tentatively that Gen. Scales was not to go to the Raleigh convention. Gen. Scales stands before the people of North Carolina to-day with a pure record, and is undoubtedly a man of great ability. As a canvasser he has perhaps few equals in the South, and in the States and as our countryman, he would unite all the Democratic hosts on to easy victory. It is humiliating to note the furious war that is going on to-day between the champions of Fowle and Jarvis, who are not content with praising their favorite, but must also bring up every possible charge against the opposing candidate, thereby placing very formidable weapons in the hands of the Republicans, whenever happens to secure the nomination. The masses do not approve of this policy, and the Democratic party must certainly suffer if this inter-party warfare is carried into our State convention. By all means, then, let us drop both these gentlemen who lead the contending factions and let us all unite on Gen. Scales, who can easily defeat any man the radicals can set up.

### MOONSHINERS GIVING UP.

Commissioner Raum says that in another year there will be no "moon-shine" operators whatever in the South. He says that not only has their distilling been greatly decreased, but in those sections of the country in which the moonshiners were most numerous legitimate distilleries are now being conducted in full compliance with the revenue laws, and that the revenue from these distilleries has increased a million dollars this year.

### BLAINE AND SHERMAN.

Senator Blaine will not go to Chicago, and says that he never even contemplated going before the convention adjourns. He has arranged to have a private wire run into his house, and will have an operator specially delegated to stay with him until the struggle at Chicago is over. In that way he will constantly be in direct communication with his friends.

Secretary Sherman has received several dispatches to-day urging him not to consent to take second place on the ticket. He replied that he had no intention of consenting, and would take first or nothing.

### THE FISHERY QUESTION.

Secretary Evans denies the statement published in an English newspaper that he has instructed Minister Lowell to change his attitude on the fishery question. The Secretary says that there is nothing new in the correspondence on the subject, and the department is simply waiting for Congress to act in the matter.

### SENATOR TOPICS.

Senator Vest has returned from Missouri and says that only 11 of the delegates from that State are for Tilden; the others, however, are uncommitted, and there is no telling how they will vote.

Senator Ransom intends to call up the tariff and harbor bill in the Senate to-morrow, and several Senators oppose to speak in opposition to it.

Gen. Walker, superintendent of the census, has decided that in filling their schedules the enumerators must make their entries in standard black ink, and the use of automatic pencils, ballpoint pens or copying liquids will not be permitted.

"Symptom and snore" is beginning to be a prevalent motto among Democrats, and it would not be a bad slogan in the heat of battle.

B. Andrews, Hon. R. B. Vance and of the other North Carolina directors give our people an assurance that the means at their command will be utilized for the early promotion of the great enterprise.

In administering the trust, they will, we know, have regard to the best interest of the State, and the people will rely with confidence on the utmost good faith so long as they have the direction of the company's affairs.

### From Washington.

[Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.] Congressional Absenteeism and the Possible Consequences—The West Point Cadet Scandal—Mr. Maynard to be Confirmed—Political and Passing Notes.

### CONGRESSIONAL ABSENTEEISM.

WASHINGTON, May 30th.—It is feared that there will not be a quorum in either house of Congress to-morrow, owing to the number of Senators and members who have suddenly been called away on "important business." Of course every member who goes away pairs with some other member, so that it is equivalent to double the number of absentees on each vote. As long as every body is satisfied and the point of order is not raised a dozen or two members could run the House, and a less number of Senators the Senate. But Mr. Springer may try to get to the Speaker's table in the House to-morrow with a view to considering the deputy marshals' bill, in which event there is likely to be some trouble.

### WHITTAKER'S CASE.

Secretary Ramsey, who just returned from Philadelphia this morning, said to-night that he knew nothing officially of the report in the Whittaker case. The matter may not come formally before the Secretary for several days, as the findings of the court will have to be first reviewed by the judge advocate-general, and must then pass through the regular military channel. The Secretary said that at the proper time he would lay the whole matter before the President, but did not think it probable that any unusual course would be pursued. He denied the report that it had been decided to remove Gen. Schenck from command at West Point.

Prof. Greener arrived here from West Point to-day. Of the Whittaker inquiry and the findings of the court he says: "Whittaker has been prejudged on suppositions, assumptions, insinuations and expert testimony upon which, according to military law, little if any reliance should be placed." He says the academy dexterously shifted responsibility by having Whittaker call for a court of inquiry. Instead of having it come from the President, by doing so they placed Whittaker alone in the position of an accused, while had the President ordered the inquiry the whole corps of cadets, Whittaker included, would have been placed on trial.

Prof. Greener intends to follow the case up with the Secretary of War, as he has already been assured by Secretary Ramsey that an opportunity will be afforded him to criticize the mode of procedure and findings of the court.

### MAYNARD TO BE CONFIRMED.

Senator Bailey thinks that final action will be taken on the nomination of Mr. Maynard to be Postmaster-General during the early part of this week. He says that while he has not attempted to put the Senate yet from the general knowledge which he has of the character and opinions of the candidate, on both sides of the chamber, he has no doubt whatever that Mr. Maynard will be confirmed.

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## General News in a Nut Shell.

[Daily Patriot, June 1st.]

In the Senate May 28, Mr. Vance, of N. C., submitted a joint resolution loaning 145 tents to the Governor of North Carolina, for the use of the State Guards at King's Mountain Centennial October 1880. Passed. The Senate confirmed the nomination of Wm. W. Jenkins for postmaster at Charlotte. The Senate in executive session discussed the pending nomination of Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, as Postmaster-General. It is probable that the nomination will be confirmed.

---The Vulcan Iron and Nail Works of Chattanooga Tenn., has been forced into bankruptcy. ---Charlotte Observer: Lizzie Torrence, a colored woman living a mile from the city, pointed a pistol at a small negro boy to frighten him and the pistol went off, the ball lodging in the base of the brain, killing him in a few minutes.

---A little girl living ten or twelve miles east of Wilkesboro, was bitten by a rattlesnake while walking through a tobacco patch and died before a physician could be summoned. ---Statesville Landmark: Charles Griffith, a white man, living in Eagle township, Iredell county, deserted his wife and three children and ran off with a girl with whom he had contracted unlawful habits. ---Adjutant General Jones has consented to deliver a lecture in Statesville for the benefit of the Iredell Blues. ---Four persons aged 83, 89, 86, and 87 years have died in Iredell county since May 20th.

The Carolina Central Railway was sold May 21, for \$1,200,000 to a committee representing the first mortgage bondholders. ---A large number of women under the auspices of the National Woman's Suffrage Association have established headquarters at the Palmer House in Chicago. They are trying to secure a plank in the Republican platform favoring woman suffrage. ---The Gross-Ryan prize fight came off at Colliers, W. Va., this morning—Goss defeated. ---At a meeting of the National Republican Executive Committee last evening the report of the committee on temporary chairman, reporting Judge Hoar for that position was adopted.

---R. B. Connelly, a Tweed Ring fugitive is dead. ---Decrease in the National debt for May \$315,293,857. ---A colored procession was attacked by a gang of roughs in New York yesterday and a riot caused. Several persons were injured. ---Congressional—In the Senate Mr. Vance submitted a majority report of the exodus committee which was ordered to be printed. On motion of Mr. Ransom, the River and Harbor bill was taken up. In the House, the morning hour was dispensed with and the House went into committee of the whole on the deficiency bill, but Mr. Reagan occupied the time discussing the inter-State commerce bill.

On yesterday the Senate resumed consideration of Eaton's tariff commission bill. Mr. Dawes supported the bill because he was in favor of a revision and reform of the tariff. Mr. May, of Texas, believed that the power of Congress to impose duties on imports was limited to raising money to pay the debt and provide for the common defence and welfare, and did not think this power covered a protective tariff. He believed that a tariff could be imposed only for revenue.

In the House the general deficiency appropriation bill was referred to the committee of the whole. In a discussion of the sundry civil appropriation bill an amendment was adopted increasing the appropriation for the survey of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts from \$275,000 to \$300,000. Another amendment was adopted striking out the appropriation of \$100,000 to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to provide suitable accommodations for the storage of coin. It was also decided that the sums appropriated by this bill be paid in lawful silver coin. Other amendments were agreed to, and the bill passed. The House went into committee of the whole on the general deficiency appropriation bill.

### Democratic Convention at Thomasville.

THOMASVILLE TOWNSHIP, Davidson co., N. C., May 29, 1880.

Editor Patriot: According to the previous public notice published in the Lexington Exchange, a Democratic Convention was held here to-day and was organized by electing A. H. Kendall chairman and S. W. Howerton Secretary. The Chairman stated that the convention was called to select ten delegates and alternates to represent the township in the County Convention to be held at Lexington June 5th.

The following were nominated and elected one by one: H. H. Conrad, Phil. Ball, George Bowers, H. J. Harris, W. T. Moore, S. W. Howerton, D. T. Lambeth, A. H. Kendall, S. G. Morris, and J. T. Grimes. Alternates: H. W. Reinhart, J. A. Leach, and R. W. Thomas.

The delegates were not instructed, but it was easy to see that the choice of the convention was Gen. Scales for Governor.

### That Open Letter.

[Salisbury Democrat.]

Whether Gov. Jarvis voted for the special tax bonds or not, the matter has taken a turn in which we can take no part, and a turn which we can in no wise encourage. Communications in newspapers over assumed names will do very well; but it is a strange sort of open letter, it seems to us, circulated everywhere over an assumed name. We refer to a letter over the signature of "Cato," which is being circulated broadcast and containing various charges against Gov. Jarvis. We have our own opinion about Gov. Jarvis' having voted for the special tax bonds; but we shall take no part in encouraging a warfare against him over assumed names. "Cato" can write for the newspapers over that name; but when it comes to circulating letters over that name, it is not, by any means, fair. We hope Judge Fowle will use his influence against such a means of electioneering.







