

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Ed'r & Prop'r. WILMINGTON, N. C. SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1880.

FOR PRESIDENT, JAMES A. GARFIELD OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, CHESTER A. ARTHUR OF NEW YORK.

FOR GOVERNOR, RALPH P. BUXTON OF CUMBERLAND.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR, RUFUS BARRINGER OF MECKLENBURG.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE, R. M. NORMENT OF ROBEON.

FOR TREASURER, A. D. JENKINS OF GASTON.

FOR AUDITOR, RILEY H. CANNON OF JACKSON.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL, AUC. M. MOORE OF CHOWAN.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, ARCHIE R. BLACK OF NEW HANOVER.

FOR ELECTORS AT-LARGE, OLIVER H. DOCKERY, GEORGE B. EVERITT.

The preliminary steps taken by the National Republican Committee, at its late meeting in New York, as well as the selection of its officers, and their well-known character and experience as politicians, means business.

The North Carolina member of the National Republican Committee, was a wise one. He is not only a representative Republican, but he is one of the ablest workers and best organizers in the state. The committee meets in New York to-morrow to organize for the campaign.

The Hancock and English ticket is vapory and watery, and rapid, but it is the best bargained about ticket ever heard of. It has less flattery and more flatness than the ordinary chickery and warm-water that we get at a second-class hotel, or a railroad station. It is, as compared to the pugnacity of Uncle Sammy Tilden's ticket, as tasteless and unwholesome as dishwater, compared to the green turtle soup of Delmonico's. And yet Alexander the Great, when he had conquered Persia, and all Asia, and the rest of the world and could see nothing more to conquer, was nothing but a common man compared to the Hancock and English ticket, bred out of the lager beer and whiskey and exasperations of the Tilden, Bayard, Hendrick, and English factions at Cincinnati. The Democratic part of the canvass will make Hancock into Minshausen before it is ended.

The North Carolina Republican says a good thing as to the status of Fowle and Jarvis, thus: After the triumph of Jarvis over Fowle in the recent Democratic convention, the latter made a speech in which he pledged his successful competitor his earnest and active support. The Judge is an honorable man, and we do not see how he can conscientiously carry out this pledge. Does he not know that he was chiselled out of the nomination for Governor by a dishonest combination and corrupt influences? Surely he does not intend to endorse the means successfully employed to defraud him of what a majority of the Democrats of the state evidently desired to confer upon him. We do not advise the Judge to abandon his party, but we would suggest to him as the most consistent course the conduct of Achilles, who, when wronged by Agamemnon, retired to his tent and left the Greeks to fight their battles alone.

Garfield's career has been wonderful. A child in utter poverty, winning his way to an education by money earned by his own hand as carpenter, sailor, and boatman. A graduate at college in his 23th year, he was a state Senator at 25, a Colonel in the first year of the war at 30, and a Major-General at 33. For nine consecutive terms he has most ably represented his district in Congress, and holds a commission from Ohio as her United States Senator elect, and now, at 48, the candidate of his party for President. We repeat, match him.—North Carolina.

NOTES ABOUT OUR STATE CONVENTION.

We have been present at all the regular state Republican conventions since reconstruction commenced. The first one held on Sept. 4, 1867, would now be a curiosity if it were to assemble in Raleigh. The improvement of 1880 over 1867 in appearance, is wonderful. The rags and ignorance of 1867 are superseded by fashionably cut coats, stove pipe hats, walking sticks, intelligent faces, knowledge of parliamentary rules, intelligence on questions of politics, and the qualities desirable in a deliberative body. The body which assembled on Wednesday contained able orators, apt parliamentarians, skillful debaters and earnest men, not inferior to any of either party in the southern states.

The dignified common sense with which Mr. Grandy, the chairman of the state committee, welcomed the members; the elegance and eloquence of Col. Young, and the grace, urbanity and accuracy of his rulings as temporary chairman; the massive eloquence with which Judge Moore assumed the chair permanently, in an address worthy of any forum; the indescribable charm of speech and posture with which Geo. B. Everitt nominated Judge Buxton; the incisive reasoning of Mark Erwin; and the constant flow of speech from the body of the hall during the alterations and fierce debates; all these things mark an advancing era in our politics and a growing capacity of the people to rule themselves.

This is a proper opportunity to say a word upon the peculiarities of the situation of Republicanism in our state. Our population covers a territory which is large and diverse in its geographical features. There is a broad difference between the east and the west geographically. So there are among the people differences of habits and conditions. The political modes of the Albemarle and Pamlico are not the same in all respects as those of Ashe or Cherokee. Sometimes what is the interest of one section is adverse to the interest of another. Our Republican politics is to a certain extent a conglomerate of different elements. The party itself is made up of 49,000 or 50,000 whites, and 70,000 or 80,000 colored. Any one observing the late state convention might well have wondered how a body of men thus made up of these general principles which are at the basis of the Republican party. The extent of the unity of the party in this state is indeed wonderful.

This leads us to speak of the admirable ticket which the late convention put before the people. It is remarkable that the west came down nearly solid for Buxton who lives on the upper Cape Fear not a hundred and fifty miles from the coast. It is equally noticeable that they supported almost solidly Gen. Barringer for the second place on the ticket. They mostly voted for Dr. Norment for Secretary of State, who lives not sixty miles from the coast on the Cape Fear, and for Jenkins for Treasurer who resides either in Gaston or Wake, and for A. G. Moore the chevalier of the Albemarle, and for Black whose residence even looks out upon the heaving bosom of the Atlantic. So there is no one from beyond the mountains on the ticket but the candidate for Auditor, Judge Cannon.

But whatever may be said of the generous magnanimity with which the ticket was made up, it can be said with perfect truth that no party since the war has put before the people a ticket which ought to be more acceptable to them. It is with unflinching confidence and lofty pride that we bear forth our glorious standard and give forth the trumpet notes of preparation.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

This important body assembled in Raleigh, at 12 o'clock m., on the 7th of July, and was called to order by C. W. Grandy, Esq., chairman of the Republican State Committee. W. R. Richardson read the call for the Convention, and Mr. Grandy in brief but felicitous remarks welcomed the delegates.

He nominated Col. I. J. Young for temporary chairman, and J. C. Dancy and Alex. Keats, as temporary secretaries.

Col. Young made a brief and eloquent speech.

On the motion that the state at large be divided into five districts, the usual committee was appointed, chiefly between J. H. Harris and Mr. O'Hara, the latter insisting that the committee ought to be appointed by the Congressional Districts. The committees were finally appointed by the chair in the usual way, as follows:—Committee on Credentials, on Platform, on Rules and Order, on Permanent Organization, and on Plan of Organization.

The committees then retired in pursuance of their duties, and the Convention took a recess until 3 o'clock p. m. While the committees were out Maj. R. C. Badger read a telegram from Hon. S. F. Phillips, at Washington, in the following words:—

"I heard of appointment as delegate only yesterday, or I should have attended. I salute the convention with my best wishes for its success."

3 O'CLOCK, P. M. There was some delay in the reports of the committees which time was occupied with discussions and speeches on various subjects, Marcus Erwin of Buncombe, Col. S. F. Carrow, O'Hara, and J. H. Harris, participating.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

This important Committee met at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on the 1st of July, for consultation in regard to the preparation for the coming campaign.

Ex-Gov. Jewell of Connecticut called the Committee to order, at 7:30 P. M. Thirty-eight states, seven territories and the District of Columbia were represented, there being in all 11 proxies.

Mr. W. E. Chandler of New Hampshire read the following resolution of the Chicago Convention:

RULE 10.—A National Republican Committee shall be appointed, to consist of one member from each state. The roll shall be called and the delegation from each state shall name, through their Chairman, a person to act as a member of such committee; and said committee shall, within the next 12 months, prescribe methods or rules for the selection of delegates to the National Convention to be held in 1884, announce the same to the country, and issue the call for the Convention in conformity therewith; provided that such methods or rules shall include and secure to the several Congressional districts in the several states the right to elect their own delegates to the National Convention.

Mr. Chandler followed up the reading of this rule by offering the following proposition, which, on his motion, was laid on the table, to be taken up and considered before the final adjournment of the committee:

"The Republican National Convention of 1884 shall consist of four delegates at large from each state and two delegates from each Congressional district, all to be chosen at popular conventions, in such manner as the Republicans of each state may determine; provided, the delegates from each Congressional district shall be the choice of the Republicans of that district. The conventions within the states for the election of delegates to the National Convention shall be held at least one month before the time for the meeting of the National Convention. Notices of conventions may be given to the National Committee, accompanied by full printed statements of the grounds of contest, which shall also be made public, and preference in the order of hearing and determining contests shall be given to the Convention according to the date of the reception of such notices and statements by the National Committee."

The proposition having been laid on the table, Mr. Chandler offered the following resolution, which was adopted without opposition:

Resolved, That in order to aid this committee in carrying out the instructions of the National Convention to prescribe and announce within one year the method or rules for electing delegates to the next National Convention, request is hereby made for the transmission to this committee of plans and suggestions on the subject from any person prior to Oct. 15, 1880.

The following committee was then appointed on the permanent organization of the National Committee: Gov. Charles Foster, Ohio; Senator John A. Logan, Illinois; John M. Forbes, Massachusetts; William E. Chandler, New Hampshire; and Senator C. W. Jewell, Arkansas.

A resolution was adopted directing that George C. Gorham, William E. Chandler, Edward McPherson, Thomas B. Keogh, and Samuel W. Curriden be requested to act as a committee on the publication of the proceedings of the National Convention at Chicago. The National Committee then adjourned, after it had adopted a resolution that the adjournment should be until morning at 11 o'clock.

July 2, 1880. Gov. Foster of Ohio from the committee on permanent organization reported the following as the permanent officers of the committee:

Chairman of National Committee—MARSHALL JEWELL, Connecticut. Secretary of National Committee—STEPHEN W. DORRIS, Arkansas.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Hiram Davis, California; James B. Deyarman, Georgia; John C. Logan, Illinois; John C. New, Indiana; John S. Russell, Iowa; John A. Martin, Kansas; Henry C. Warmoth, Louisiana; John M. Forbes, Massachusetts; Chauncey I. Filley, Missouri; William E. Chandler, New Hampshire; George A. Halsey, New Jersey; Thomas C. Platt, New York; William P. Canaday, North Carolina; William C. Cooper, Ohio; J. D. Cameron, Pennsylvania; George W. Hooker, Vermont; John W. Mason, West Virginia; Elihu Eves, Wisconsin; R. C. McCormick, Arizona; Stephen B. Elkin, New Mexico.

The committee voted that when they adjourn it be to meet in the same place at noon Oct. 15, next.

The National Committee then adjourned, and the Executive Committee went into session. The Chairman and Secretary of the National Committee were made ex officio the Chairman and Secretary of the Executive Committee. On motion of Mr. R. C. McCormick, it was resolved that a sub-committee of seven members, with headquarters at Chicago, should be selected by the Chair from the Executive Committee.

The Chair named as such committee John A. Logan, of Illinois; John C. New, of Indiana; Chauncey I. Filley, of Missouri; John A. Martin, of Kansas; John S. Russell, of Iowa; William C. Cooper, of Ohio; Elihu Eves, of Wisconsin.

The North Western Committee organized with Senator Logan as Chairman, and John C. New, of Indiana, as Secretary, and resolved to make their headquarters at Chicago, the first meeting to be on the 22nd of July next.

A committee of five was appointed to consult with the National Congressional Committee.

There was a good deal of discussion in the committee on different subjects, among them some reports from southern members.

MURAT HALSTEAD ON ENGLISH.

A Herald correspondent found that Murat Halstead, the editor of the Cincinnati Commercial, a fellow of infinite wit like poor Yorick, and interviewed him. He (Halstead) said that when the Indiana delegates found they couldn't carry Hendricks they ought to have taken up Senator McDonald, who was an able and popular man everywhere and has a conservative record on the many questions, which would have pleased the east. But they took English to spite Hendricks.

"Well," says Halstead, "after the first ballot, the Hendricks men saw there was no chance of nominating him they asked his consent to nominate McDonald. They got no answer at all."

The Tilden men put up English in revenge.

It was the most artistic piece of political and personal spite I ever heard of. If Hendricks had consented to go with Tilden there would have been a hurrah for the old ticket which would have swept the convention. But he would have the first place or none, and the Tilden men had their revenge through English.

They are nicely fixed in Indiana now. The Hendricks men in the supreme Court—three to two—declared against the constitutional amendments and put Indiana back in the October states. So they have to go into an election there with the most unpopular man in the state as a weight upon them. Indiana will go Republican with Ohio, and that will fix Hancock.

"It is a curious thing. There's a good deal of copperhead sentiment in Indiana, and this is manifested by giving them a Union general for a candidate for the first place; then the greenback, soft money element is given a hard money man and a banker as a candidate for usury and intense economy in the second place. That's the way it goes."

"Why is English unpopular? Well, I should not like to say that he ever got money wrongfully, for I have no information to that effect, but he's a man who—that is he's a man—well, he skinks to the bone everything he gets hold of. At any rate, that is what Indiana says. He's the only man in the United States who has an iron front door."

"An iron front door! What's that for?"

"That's what the Indianapolis boys say he has. His bedroom windows used to be all barred up like a penitentiary or an insane asylum, and the front door of his house on the fashionable circle of the city is declared to be of iron. The boys say that when it bangs the sound can be heard all over Indianapolis. You can see how popular he is likely to be. The iron door shows his magnetic sympathy with the public. The only way I can see that the Democrats can carry Indiana is for the New York men to send out \$5 for every \$1 the Republicans get. With that disposition of material aid the Democracy may carry the state. They are not likely to get the money out of English. It must come from New York."

THE GUBERNATORIAL RACE. A gentleman friend of Mr. Halstead, who was also an interested listener, here asked what sort of a man the Indiana Democrats had nominated for Governor.

"Oh, he," exclaimed Mr. Halstead energetically, "he's the most astonishing greenbacker in America. He is of the Wabash school of finance, would rather pay the national debt in corn-stalks than that it should be repudiated."

"Ah, that will help the thing along," said the gentleman with a satisfied air. "I don't know about that," remarked Mr. Halstead, doubtingly. "Landers is more popular than English, perhaps because he has less sense. The unpopularity of English does not arise from his being a fool. He is too thrifty and tight in small matters. When he lets go of a dime the Goddess of Liberty knows she has been in his grasp."

ROBEON COUNTY, N. C. ROBEON COUNTY, July 3rd, 1880.

Editor Post: The Republican convention of Robeson county for the purpose of electing delegates to the State and Congressional convention, assembled in the Court House here to-day.

The convention was called to order by Mr. Andrew Thompson, after which Col. Nathaniel McLean was elected chairman.

On motion of R. M. Norment, Messrs L. A. Lawson and Sylvester Albin, were requested to conduct Col. McLean to the chair. Col. McLean entered the hall amid deafening applause, and after thanking the convention for the honor conferred upon him by its action proceeded to state the object of the meeting, after which Dr. R. M. Norment nominated John S. Lewis for Secretary, who was duly elected.

Dr. Norment then came forward and offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the nomination of James A. Garfield as the candidate of the Republican party for President, and Chester A. Arthur as Vice-President, meets our heartiest approbation. Through we hoped for the nomination

of the country's favorite, soldier and statesman, U. S. Grant, as a candidate for President, we accept the choice of the national convention in good faith, and pledge ourselves to use all honorable means to elect the noble candidates selected.

Resolved, That the present system of county government in this state, is subversive of the rights of the people, is the most outrageous fraud ever devised and sanctioned by any political party, and calls for the unqualified condemnation of all who would bear the name of freemen.

The resolutions were warmly seconded by that noble, white-soled, and clever gentleman and Republican, John Holloway, Esq., after which they were adopted.

Dr. Norment then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That any Republican from this county, attending the convention at Raleigh, be authorized to act as a delegate.

Mr. Andrew Thompson offered in place of Dr. Norment's resolution the names of Messrs. J. C. Hooper, R. M. Norment, L. A. Lawson and John Holloway, as delegates to the State Convention.

After some discussion, participated in by Messrs. Holloway, Thompson, Proctor and Norment, Dr. Norment's resolution was adopted.

Dr. Norment then offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That any Republican from this county, attending the Congressional Convention in Charlotte, be authorized to act as a delegate.

At this stage of the convention Dr. Norment was loudly called, and when after taking the floor in his graceful and dignified manner, it only required a few minutes for him to stir the Democratic wool to flying. They fairly squirmed beneath the burning eloquence of the great orator, who held the vast concourse of people spell-bound for nearly one hour. He showed up Democracy in its true colors. Exposing all little freaks for puff and power, and that the Democratic party always preached one thing and practiced another.

Hon. E. K. Proctor being called, moved that three cheers be given for Garfield and Arthur, after which he proceeded to make some pertinent remarks; speaking of the very flattering prospects of Republican success, and assuring us of a glorious victory in November.

Col. Nathaniel McLean being next called, made an able speech.

Our popular fellow-townsmen, John Holloway, Esq., closed the ball, and as is always the case when he speaks, he created great enthusiasm and made Democratic fur fly. The Democrats know McLean, Norment, Proctor and Holloway.

On motion, it was agreed that a copy of these resolutions, together with the proceedings of this convention, be forwarded to the WILMINGTON POST for publication, with the request that the North State copy them.

This was the most enthusiastic and harmonious political gathering ever held in this county since the year 1872.

Put Robeson county down for 200 votes for Garfield and Arthur.

NATHANIEL MCLEAN, Chairman of County Convention. JOHN S. LEWIS, Secretary.

STATE NEWS.

Raleigh Post.—We apprehend that while illiteracy among the colored people of the state is on the decrease, ignorance among the masses of the white people is increasing. Ought the people to submit to this at the hands of the governing class?

The Robeson Mountain Republican has just entered on its fifth volume, and announces that it will be independent as to men and will criticize officials when they deserve it. It will always advocate the principles of the Republican party.

The Post-Dispatch seems to consider itself in a tight place and wriggles badly on the Jarvis question. It asserts that it worked as hard against the nomination of Jarvis as anybody, but confesses that:—"We are very well aware how the thing was managed, but the die has been cast, and now it becomes every true Democrat to work for the success of Gov. Jarvis, for it is not Jarvis alone we are working for, but the Democracy of North Carolina. The thing has now narrowed down to this: We have either got to support Jarvis and the Democracy or Buxton and Radicalism. Choose between the two. We can't fight out our side and the radicals and then expect to be successful."

The editor of the Charlotte Courier claims that he was the first person to put the name of Hancock at the head of his paper, but that he will positively refuse any place in Hancock's cabinet.

The Cape Fear Banner seems inclined to hang out the old, solid Bearbon flag on which is inscribed, "We are the best friends of the negro." That is a venerable saying, older than reconstruction, emancipation, the war, or the Republican party. But so far, it has been in the philosophy of the average freedman to have a distinct preference for the party to whom he owed his freedom, over those who fought four years to keep him in bondage. A party guilty of such a course as this Banner would be weaker than the Hancock and English ticket.

Republican Rule.

The Democratic orators and editors are trying to make out that the Republicans have ruined the country. Yes; and this is the way it was done:

In 1860, after twenty years of Democratic rule, a government six per cent. bond sold for eighty-nine cents.

In 1880, after twenty years of Republican rule, a government four per cent. bond sells for \$1.08.

In 1860, after twenty years of Democratic rule, a loan of \$18,000,000 exhausted the market for six months.

At the end of twenty years of Republican rule a loan of \$150,000,000 was taken in a single day.

In twenty years of Republican rule we find:

An increase of population of fifty per cent.

An increase of general agricultural exports of 600 per cent.

An increase in exports of bread and breadstuffs of 650 per cent.

An increase of exports of manufactured articles of 225 per cent.

An increase of internal commerce of 700 per cent.

An increase of railway mileage of 182 per cent.

In 1860, after twenty years of Democratic rule, Congress authorized a loan of \$25,000,000 to pay current expenses.

In 1880, after twenty years of Republican rule, the Secretary of the Treasury pays \$85,000,000 of debt contracted for a war brought on by a solid Democratic south, which new war's power again so as to stop the warring of that bloody shirt the wearing of which Hancock's chief glory and his whole available stock as a candidate for the Presidency.

In 1860, after twenty years of Democratic rule, the balance of trade against the country was over \$20,000,000.

On May 31, 1880, after twenty years of Republican rule, the balance of trade was over \$162,000,000 in favor of the country.

In 1860, after twenty years of Democratic rule and teaching, there was very serious question whether we had any nation, and the old public functionary in the White House, whose chief adviser was Jere Black, the man who now furnishes the steamship for General Hancock, announced that there was "no power in the government to coerce a state," leaving the inference that Jeff Davis and Alice Stephens could send the country to the devil in a moment, for all he could do to prevent it. After twenty years of Republican rule there is no doubt that we have a country, and Alice Stephens and Jere Black would give all they are worth to, have the people forget that they ever questioned it.

The kind of ruin which every successive Republican administration has inflicted upon the country is just a little striking in view of the figures, and the people like and are called for more of the same sort, and are bound to have it, too.—National Republican.

A Letter from Mr. Whittier. The landing of Gov. Winthrop at Salem, Mass., 250 years ago, was observed by the Essex Institute by a field meeting on Tuesday at the "Willows," on Salem Neck, and at a point quite near the spot where Winthrop and his companions landed on this continent.

The address of the day was delivered by Mr. Robert S. Rantoul, and a poem, written by Miss Lucy Larcom, and entitled "The Lady Arbella," (Gov. Winthrop's ship was named the Arbella) was read by the Rev. DeWitt C. Clark. The following letter from Mr. John G. Whittier was read:

DANVERS, 6th mo., 19th, 1880. Robert S. Rantoul, Esq. I see by the call of the Essex Institute that some probability is suggested that I may furnish a poem for the occasion of its meeting at the Willows on the 22d. I would be glad to make the required probability a fact, but I find it difficult to put my thoughts into metrical form, and there will be little need of it, as I understand a lady of Essex county, who adds to her modern culture, and rare poetical gifts the best spirits of her Puritan ancestry, has lent the interest of her verse to the occasion. It was a happy thought of the institute to select for its first meeting of the season the day and place of the landing of the great and good Governor; and permit me to say, as by father's aid friend, that his choice for orator of the occasion was his genius, statesmanship, and eloquence honored the place of his birth, he has been equally happy to look over the list of the excellent orators of the first emigration, and find so one who, in all respects, occupies a nobler place in the early colonial history of Massachusetts than John Winthrop. Like Vane and Milton, he was a gentleman as well as a Puritan, a cultivated and enlightened statesman as well as a God-serving Christian. It was not under his long and wise chief magistracy that religious bigotry and intolerance lunged and tortured their victims, and the terrible delusion of witchcraft darkened the sun at noonday over Essex. If he had not quite reached the point where, to use the words of Mr. Thomas Moore, he could "hear herrens talk and yet let the herrens alone," he was, in charity and benevolence, far in advance of his generation. I am sorry that I must miss an occasion of so much interest. I hope you will not lack the presence of the distinguished statesman who is the best condition of his beloved ancestor, and who, as a statesman, scholar, and patriot, has added new lustre to the name of Winthrop. With sincere regard, thy friend, JOHN G. WHITTIER.

A Household Need. A book on the Liver, its diseases and their treatment sent free. Including directions upon Liver, Consumption, Typhoid Fever, Jaundice, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Malaria, etc. Address Dr. Searles, 24 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.